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Monday, August 7, 1967
Sravana 16, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



सनातन भूमि

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 7, 1967/Sravana 16,
1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Restriction on issue of C.D. Number
Plates

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*1617. Shri Bhabhuti Mishra:
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of External
Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Delhi Traffic Police has requested his
Ministry to restrict the issue of CD
number-plates for vehicles owned by
the staff of diplomatic missions in
Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs
(Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.
But the Lt. Governor of Delhi had
suggested that the immunity to which
diplomatic officers are entitled should
only apply to their personal cars and
not to the Mission's transport.

(b) This suggestion of the Lt.
Governor came in the wake of some
road accidents involving vehicles
bearing CD number plates.

(c) The Ministry of External
Affairs takes suitable action in con-
formity with the provisions of the

Convention on Diplomatic Relations,
1961, to see that persons enjoying
diplomatic immunity do not flout the
laws of the land.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लेपटीनेन्ट गवर्नर की इस आज्ञा के मुताबिक कितने सी० डी० प्लेट्स हटाये गये ? कुल कितने सी० डी० प्लेट्स थे और इन के हटाने से एक्सीडेंट्स में कितना बचाव हुआ है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not think that any CD plates have been removed because according to the Geneva convention which regulates the rights, immunities and privileges of diplomats and to which we are a party, we have to give certain immunity to diplomats and their missions staff. What we can do and what the Vienna convention permits is if an Indian driver is employed by a member of any embassy, he can be proceeded against but we have got to give immunity to the diplomats and their personal staff.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : प्रभी मन्त्री जी ने जवाब में कहा था कि सी० डी० प्लेट्स ज्यादा लगाने से एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं इसलिये एक्सी-डेन्ट्स कम करने के लिए सी० डी० प्लेट्स हटा दिये जायें जो डिप्लोमेट्स हैं उनको ही लगाने दी जायें । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितने नान-डिप्लोमेट्स हैं उनकी गाड़ियों से सी० डी० प्लेट्स हटाने के बाद किस हद तक एक्सीडेंट्स में बचाव हुआ है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: They cannot be removed. That was the suggestion made by the Lt. Governor. He said that in the interest of the people who walk on the road this should be done but unfortunately we are handi-

capped by the Geneva convention to which we are a party. Therefore, we could not accept his suggestion.

श्री मोलूप्रसाद: इस प्रतिबन्ध के लगने से एक्सीडेन्ट्स में किस हद तक फायदा हुआ है और किस हद तक नुकसान हुआ है — मन्त्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करें ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have said that no restrictions have been placed.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : जेनेवा कन्वेन्शन के अनुसार जो सहूलियतें मिली हुई हैं—कि उनका चालान नहीं हो सकता तो क्या सरकार के पास इस किस्म की कुछ शिकायतें आई हैं कि चालान न होने की सहूलियत की बजह से जानबूझ कर वे लोग एक्सीडेन्ट करते हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There have been cases. In one case one embassy settled the matter for Rs. 20,000 by paying the amount to the relations of the person who was injured. In another case the embassy has not taken any action. We have made third party insurance to all CD cars compulsory so that even if the embassy does not pay, the person injured or his relations may recover the money from the insurance company. To that extent, we have protected the citizens of our country.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया । मन्त्री महोदय के जवाब से मालूम पड़ता है कि उनकी तरफ से कम्पेन्सेशन भी दिये गये हैं । इसका मतलब यह है कि एक्सीडेन्ट्स करने वाले एक्सीडेन्ट नहीं करना चाहते थे । मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि क्या इस किस्म की कोई शिकाया आई है कि चूंकि उनका चालान नहीं हो सकता इसलिये वे जान बूझ कर एक्सीडेन्ट करते हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have received no complaints that this had been deliberate. There have been

accidents; there may be rash driving or reckless or careless driving. But we have not come across cases where the driver deliberately ran down somebody.

श्री हुरूम चन्द कछवायः प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन दूतावासों की गाड़ियों से एक्सीडेन्ट्स होते हैं, उनकी तरफ से कोई मुआवजा मरने वाले के परिवार को नहीं दिया जाता है । इसी प्रकार के एक केस की सूचना मैंने पत्र ढारा प्राप्तके पास भेजी थी । आज उस व्यक्ति के मरने के बाद उसकी परिवार की परवरिश करने वाला कोई नहीं है । ऐसा कोई भी नियम नहीं है कि अगर किसी परिवार का कोई व्यक्ति मरता है तो उसके परिवार के बच्चों की पढ़ाई लिखाई या गुजारे के लिये कोई मुआवजा दिया जाय ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have two or three instances here. One is the case of the Jordanian embassy, which paid Rs. 20,000. The other is the case of the Pakistan High Commissioner; he took a unilateral view that the First Secretary was not accountable for the accident, and refused even to compensate the families of the injured. Then there was the case of another embassy. It was not a very serious matter; he got out of his car and slapped the driver who took up his papers. Actually, a serious situation was narrowly averted. These are the three instances which I have got at present. I will look into other instances; if my hon. friend writes to me, I shall certainly let him know of the other instances which have come to the knowledge of the External Affairs Ministry.

श्री हुरूम चन्द कछवायः मैंने प्राप्तको पत्र लिखा है । प्रधान मन्त्री की तरफ से 500 ह० दिये गये हैं । उसके तीन बच्चे हैं लेकिन कोई सहारा नहीं है । उत्तर में मुझे प्राप्तका पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है लेकिन प्रभी तक उन्हें कुछ नहीं दिया गया, उसके तीन बच्चे इस समय प्राप्त

Shri M. C. Chagia: My hon. friend will realise that we cannot compel them to pay; it is an *ex gratia* payment. Any embassy with any sense of humanity or belief in relieving human misery would pay, but there are embassies which stand on the legal, diplomatic rights and say, "we have got immunity." We cannot take them to court. There are diplomatic conventions which are to be adhered to. There have been cases where the diplomats have gone scot-free.

Shri R. K. Sinha: Are there any restrictions put by our country, on a reciprocal basis, on those countries which put restrictions on the movement of our diplomats, as for instance, in China?

Mr. Speaker: The main question is about the CD cars and accidents. Yours is a vague question. Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: While appreciating the extension of the CD facilities to the staff of our embassies, on a reciprocal basis, may I know from the Minister whether he appreciates that these CD plates breed a sense of superiority among those who are at the wheel of the CD cars, particularly when the person is an Indian, who has a feeling that he is superior to all others and he overtakes another car even without getting a clearance signal from the other car? Apart from this breeding of superiority, he gets the conception of superiority because of these CD plates. May I know the justification for giving the CD plates for these cars?

Mr. Speaker: This is a question of reciprocal restriction. You are going into the whole question of foreign policy. This is about CD cars only.

Shri Nath Pai: If I see a CD car coming in my direction, I swerve to the left and go slow till it has safely gone out of my way. What is the justification for giving the CD plates

even for the trucks and buses of these embassies which I found to my horror yesterday? Even these trucks and buses possess CD plate numbers.

Shri M. C. Chagia: I am surprised to hear from the hon. Member that CD plates are given to their trucks and busses. I will look into that. I am not aware of that. But, as I said, any Indian driver, driving their car has no immunity. If he drives recklessly and drives beyond the speed permitted on the roads, he can be prosecuted. It is only when the driver is a national of the embassy to which the CD plate is given, that he has got immunity. An Indian driver has no immunity.

Shri Nath Pai: The immunity is given to the diplomat and to the members of his staff. But how does it happen that even if the driver is a foreigner, he is clothed with immunity? The immunity is limited to certain members of the staff of the embassy. How does the driver, because the car carries a CD plate number, get the immunity, how is the immunity extended to him? Will the Minister kindly explain this position?

Shri M. C. Chagia: The immunity only applies to the diplomats and their personal staff under the Geneva convention. It does not apply to a driver who is not of the nationality of the mission which is in this country. As I said, an Indian driver or somebody else is liable to be prosecuted. The immunity attaches to the member of the diplomatic mission and the personal staff; it does not go beyond that. If anyone else drives, he is liable under the law and he can be prosecuted.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: May I know how many CD vehicles are plying in Delhi and what is the number of accidents during the last three years?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I would like to have notice.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडोज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सी० डी० प्लेट्स वाला मामला एक्सीडेन्ट्स तक ही सीमित नहीं रहता है, इसमें तस्कर व्यापार का बहुत बड़ा इस्तेमाल किया जाता है । आज कई अख्तियारों में साउथ एक्सेंचरेशन में या किसी और जगह कितने हजार रुपये की विशेषकी की बतलें और सिगरेट्स पकड़ने में आई हैं, इसकी खबर छपी है ।

क्या जेनेवा कन्वेंशन का जो जिक्र प्रभी वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री ने किया तो यह जेनेवा कन्वेंशन तस्कर व्यापार करने वाले सी० डी० प्लेट लगा कर गाड़ियां चलाने वालों पर लागू होता है, अगर लागू होता हो तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह जेनेवा कन्वेंशन वाले मामले को कम से कम दिल्ली में सीमित रखने के लिए कुछ प्रयास करेंगे और अगर न होता हो तो अभी तक कितने ऐसे सी० डी० प्लेट लगा कर गाड़ी चलाने वाले पकड़ में शाये हैं जो तस्कर व्यापार में पड़े रहते हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I want to make it clear that the immunity does not apply to a non-diplomatic member of a mission if he is driving the car on non-official work. For immunity to apply, firstly he must be on the personal staff of the diplomat and secondly he must be driving a car on official business. If he is trying to smuggle whisky or sell whisky to smugglers, certainly he can be prosecuted. No immunity attaches to him. A diplomatic mission is not supposed to sell whisky to people in this country.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडोज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे क्षमा चाहता हूँ । मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला । मेरी शिकायत यह है कि सी० डी० प्लेट से जो इम्पुनिटी मिलती है उसका इस्तेमाल तस्कर व्यापार के लिए किया जाता है यह बिल्कुल साफ़ है तो क्या सरकार इस चीज़ को रोकने के लिए . . .

Mr. Speaker: He says it is not so.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडोज़ : यह तो बिल्कुल साफ़ बात है कि सी० डी० प्लेट लगा कर दिल्ली में हर किस्म का तस्कर व्यापार चलता है इसलिए वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री से एक चीज़ का खुलासा चाहूँगा कि क्या वह ऐसा कोई भी कदम उठायेंगे कि जिससे जो तमाम इम्पुनिटी हैं और उनके जो सबसे बड़े और जिम्मेदार लोग हैं उनको छोड़ कर और किसी की भी गाड़ी को इस किस्म की इम्पुनिटी न दें ? ऐसा भी कोई कदम वह उठायेंगे ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I make it perfectly clear that the immunity does not attach to the CD plate. It attaches to the person. He must be on the personal staff of the diplomat and he must be driving the car on official business. We are now taking steps to see that large imports by diplomatic missions of whisky and cigarettes are controlled.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : यह सी० डी० प्लेट का जो मामला है यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है । यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है । वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री को बतलाना चाहूँगा कि इस बक्त वोरोशिन यह है कि जो इस बक्त दिल्ली में सी० डी० प्लेट वाली गाड़ियां चलती हैं उनमें कितनी गाड़ियां ऐसी चलती हैं जिनमें ऐम्बेस-डर नहीं होते, हाई कमिशनर बैठे हुए नहीं होते और वह जो दूसरे लोग उनके बहां के होते वह सारा दिन इन गाड़ियों को चलाते हैं और इधर उधर टक्कर मारते हैं जिससे आम लोगों को नुकसान होता है और कभी कभी जान भी लोगों की चली जाया करती है । उन्होंने कहा है कि मजबूर नहीं कर सकते कि सरकार उनसे मुझाविज्ञ दिलवाये तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह विदेशी लोग जो यहां अभी गाड़ियां चलाते हैं अगर वह इसे इस तरह से अपनी गाड़ियों के नीचे कुचल कर भारत चाहें तो उन्हें इस तरह से हमें भारत की इजाजत आप देंगे या कोई उसके लिए ऐसा इन्तजाम करेंगे

ताकि उनको मुनासिब तौर पर इसके लिए सजा दी जा सके?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already answered the question so far as immunity from criminal court is concerned. That is governed by the Geneva Convention.

Ships Carrying Cargoes to North Vietnam

+ 7

*1618. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri Chittaranjan Roy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ships which carried cargoes to North Vietnam after the 25th January, 1966 and which have been disqualified will not be allowed to carry cargoes financed by U.S. Aid;

(b) whether Government have accepted such restrictions without any protest;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government have made any attempts to establish normal trade relations with Cuba and North Vietnam?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). As stated in the Lok Sabha in answer to Question No. 1293 on September 2, 1965 in accordance with the U.S. Law governing 'Foreign assistance', our agreements with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) provide that no goods may be financed thereunder which are transported on any ocean vessel designated by AID ineligible to carry AID financed commodities. This ineligibility applies according to U.S. regulations, *inter-alia*, to ships which have called at Cuban ports after January 1, 1963 or at North Vietnamese ports after January 25, 1966.

An aid-giving State takes such steps as it considers necessary in its own national interest and the exclusion of certain categories of ships from the carrying of its aid cargoes could be one such step. It is, however, not in any way a restriction, on the Government of India, and the question of our accepting or protesting about it does not arise. The U.S. restrictions on shipping in no way affect our trade relations with Cuba and North Vietnam, which are determined by our own national interests, as has been explained several times in the House.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Sir, about the middle of this year the United States Government informed the Indian Government that ships which carry cargo to North Vietnam after 25-1-1966 will not be allowed to carry U.S. cargo to this country. Under the circumstances, may I know whether in accordance with this U.S. ban the Government of India has communicated to their ministries, departments and public sector undertakings, those who handle such cargoes, copies of the report issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration, giving the list of banned vessels for information and necessary action?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I did not quite follow the question. Is the hon. Member referring to departments in India?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Yes.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The question arises in the United States.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I shall repeat the question. May I know whether in accordance with the U.S. ban the Government of India has communicated to its ministries, departments and public sector undertakings, those who are handling such cargoes, copies of the report issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration, and list of

banned vessels for information of the Government of India Departments etc. etc. for necessary action?

Shri M. C. Chagia: All those who are concerned with foreign aid from the United States are conversant with this ban.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Have you issued any circular to our ministries and departments?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I do not know whether it was specifically communicated, but I am sure all those who deal with foreign aid, particularly foreign aid from the United States know about this ban.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I take it that you have circulated it. Now, my second question is this. India is a member of the Control Commission, but in spite of that India is continuously sending materials and equipment, which could be well termed as war materials. Under the circumstances, may I know (a) whether the Government is considering trading with both Vietnams or stop it altogether, and (b) whether to find market for our finished goods to tide over the present crisis the Government would consider sending trade delegations to Cuba and North Vietnam?

Shri M. C. Chagia: The position with regard to trade with North Vietnam and Cuba has been explained in this House several times.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: That is not acceptable because you have said that the goods.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member must hear the Minister. He must allow the Minister to answer.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: The Minister has been saying that if we sell goods to North Vietnam they would find their way to China. Under the circumstances, would he consider stopping

trade with Nepal who are having more trade relations with China?

Shri M. C. Chagia: We are dealing here with North Vietnam and Cuba. As far as Cuba is concerned, we send jute to Cuba and there is no restriction. The only restriction is about lethal weapons and we are not sending any lethal weapons to this country. With regard to North Vietnam, I have explained to the House that the reason for having no trade with this country is that we find that goods sent to North Vietnam find their way to China. The question of Nepal does not at all arise here.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: If that is the reason, you must stop trading with Nepal also. Why give a cock and bull story?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): We stopped trade with North Vietnam in 1962. It has nothing to do with the present ban.

An hon. Member: Why did you stop?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Whatever the reason, it was stopped.

An hon. Member: What was the reason?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The reason has already been given by the Minister of External Affairs. The question now is whether it was done because of this particular law being passed in the U.S. our stopping of trade is not connected with that in any way.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: You have been forced to have no trade relations with North Vietnam. If you are honest enough, you must do that with Nepal also. Do not try to defend U.S. ban. You went to America and there you said that Johnson is a man who seeks peace. So what can we expect of you?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether since January, 1966 the Government of India have sent any cargo to North Vietnam and whether the Government of India propose not to have any trade relations with North Vietnam as they are having today with South Vietnam on the plea that any trade with North Vietnam would pass on to China?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As the Prime Minister pointed out, we have no trade relations with North Vietnam after 1962 and the same position continues till today. It is not something new. In 1962 we stopped the trade with North Vietnam and it continues.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Does the Government propose to review its trade relations with North Vietnam?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Government can always review its policy but there is no need for it now. The reason behind this policy is that China should not benefit from the trade we have with North Vietnam.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Government do not have the guts or courage to stand up to the United States.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In the reply to the main question we understood the hon. Minister to say that this requirement of the American law did not put a restriction in any way on us and we are free to act as we like according to our national interest. Therefore, I would like to know from him whether in the light of our repeated professions of non-alignment we consider it to be in our national interest not to trade with North Vietnam on the ground that what we send may go to China, but carry on trade with South Vietnam where the goods may easily go to the United States Armed Forces which are conducting the war there. Is it in our national interest to do so?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are sending any lethal weapons . . . (Interruptions). May I finish the answer? We

are not sending anything to South Vietnam which is of a type which will help the war effort of any country.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What kind of non-alignment is this?

Shri Lobo Prabhu: May I know whether it is not in our national interest that we recognise our obligations to the United States, which has been very generous to us with help . . . (Interruptions). Should we not recognise our obligation to the United States and put a complete ban on trade with both Cuba and North Vietnam? . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question. Shri Ram Kishan.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: I have gone to the next question.

Chinese Red Guards on N.E.F.A. Border

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***1619. Shri Ram Kishan:**
 Shri Yajna Datt Sharma;
 Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi;
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal;
 Shri P. N. Solanki;
 Shri K. P. Singh Deo;
 Shri Girraj Saran Singh;
 Shri Srinibas Misra;
 Shri Virendrakumar Shah;
 Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi;
 Shri Hem Barua;
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha;
 Shri Bal Raj Madhok;
 Shri Hardayal Devgun;
 Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta;
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the 'Indian Express' of the 20th June, 1967 that Chinese Red Guards are active along the N.E.F.A. border;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Red Guards are carrying on their activities for a cultural revolution by

establishing camps in the Kameng district of N.E.F.A.; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government are watchful about the situation.

Shri Ram Kishan: Will the Minister be pleased to state if the nefarious propaganda by the Red Guards is being carried on inside the territory of NEFA also and, if so, what steps have been taken to check this? What is the reaction of the local people to this Red Guard propaganda and what steps, if any, are being taken to meet this propaganda? May I know of this propaganda is also being made in the defence services, security forces and among other government servants who are watching our frontiers? If so, what steps are being taken to check this?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The main question really deals with the Red Guards carrying on their activities for a cultural revolution by establishing camps in the Kameng district of NEFA. As far as propaganda is concerned, China is carrying on propaganda to propagate its ideas of a cultural revolution. We are taking every step to counter that propaganda. I am sure that those living in India who listen to these broadcasts are not affected by the stories and ideology put up by the Chinese.

Shri Ram Kishan: What is the reaction of the local people?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has said that they are not affected by the propaganda. Members should carefully listen to the replies.

श्री यशवत्स शर्मा: यह जो प्रचार उत्तर पूर्वी सीमान्त में चल रहा है सरकार इसको प्रत्युत्तर किस प्रकार से और किन साधनों के द्वारा दे रही है?

मेरे प्रश्न का दूसरा भाग यह है कि जो सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र है वह चीनी घुसपैठियों ने किस क्षेत्र के अन्दर बनाये हैं? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि वे कामन रिजन के अन्दर घुस भाए हैं और अगर ठीक है तो फिर सरकार इसके लिए क्या कर रही है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, the Chinese have not set up any cultural centres within our country. The propaganda is from across the borders which obviously can be met by counter radio propaganda, literature, trying to meet the people and explain to them what the situation is. We are using all media of communication and propaganda which are available to us.

श्री यशवत्स शर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का पूरा उत्तर नहीं आया है। स्पष्टीकरण तो पूरा नहीं हुआ है। बात अधूरी रह जाएगी इस बास्ते स्पष्टीकरण होना प्राक-श्यक है—

Mr. Speaker: What is the point that he has not answered? Do not ask another question.

श्री यशवत्स शर्मा: किस भाषा में उनके प्रचार का उत्तर दिया जा रहा है? वे लाउड स्पीकर लगा कर प्रचार कर रहे हैं क्या यह सही नहीं है? जानना चाहता हूँ कि लाउड स्पीकर किस जगह लगा कर ये प्रचार कर रहे हैं? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि रेडियो द्वारा वे प्रचार कर रहे हैं? क्या वे किसी जगह हमारे क्षेत्र के अन्दर घुसे हैं या नहीं घुसे हैं? लाउड स्पीकर वे अपने यहां चीन में कोई छत पर तो नहीं लगा सकते हैं। उस क्षेत्र के अन्दर सब कुछ कर रहे हैं। ये बातें हैं जिनका स्पष्टीकरण नहीं हुआ है।

Mr. Speaker: It has been accepted that they are carrying on propaganda,

Shri M. C. Chagla: I understand the language they use is highly Sanskritised Hindi. We are trying to meet the

propaganda by using the language which people understand. That is the only way to carry on propaganda. It is no use carrying on propaganda in a way which people do not understand.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : अभी बताया गया है कि लाल रक्खों की जो गतिविधियां सीमा लेन्डों में चल रही हैं, उनकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान है। किन्तु प्रत्येजों ने जान दून कर उत्तर पूर्वी सीमान्तर लेन्ड जो है, इसको भारत से अलग रखने की कोशिश की है, क्या यह सही नहीं है? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि लाल रक्खों की गतिविधियां जिन्हीं भारत के लिए खतरनाक हैं उनसे कई गुना ज्यादा खतरनाक प्रत्येजों के जानों में यह जो बहाइट गांडेज ने प्रचार करना शुरू किया था पादरी माइकल स्काट जैसे पादरियों ने, उनकी गतिविधियां हैं। पादरियों ने खतरनाक गतिविधियों के बारे में नदू प्राप्तको पिल चुके हैं उनसे जिन पादरियों को कि आपने भारत से निष्कासित किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पादरियों की गतिविधियों पर रोक लगाने की क्या आपने कोई कोशिश की है यदि की है तो क्या?

इस धेन्डे को भारत के अन्य भागों के समीप लाने की दृष्टि से जैता विद्यार्थी परिषद ने कार्यक्रम अपनाया था कि वहां से विद्यार्थियों को बन्वाइ ने बुला कर एक महीने के लिए यहां रखा...

Mr. Speaker: What is all this? Where are you going? You went to Michael Scot. Then you go on to Bombay. This question is about Chinese propaganda. Come to NEFA. This is the question hour. You can ask a supplementary, which is related to the question.

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: I want to know whether it is not a fact that the students from NEFA were brought to Bombay by the Vidyarti Parishad and they stayed there for about a month.

उत्तर पूर्वी सीमान्तर भेद को ही नेफा कहा जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस तरह से और विद्यार्थियों को भारत के अन्य नगरों में ले जाकर ठहराने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी? उत्तर पूर्वी सीमान्तर भारत का एक अंग है। अब जब यह भारत का एक अंग है तो क्यों जो गलती एक बार इसको एक्सटर्नल एक्यून के अन्तर्गत रख कर की गई है, उसको दोहराया जा रहा है और क्यों नहीं इसको गृह मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत लाया जाता?

Shri M. C. Chagla: NEFA is very much part of India. All of us realise it and, I am sure, the people of NEFA themselves realise it. The whole attempt of China is to break up the integrity of India by subversion, by propaganda of every means open to them; it is not merely in NEFA but in Mizo Hills and Nagaland. As I said, it is absolutely certain that our people living in these parts want to remain with India and do not want to play into the hands of China by breaking up the integrity of this country.

श्री हुम्म चन्द कल्पकायः अभी बताया गया है कि वे हिन्दी में प्रचार करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सांस्कृतिक कान्ति के बारे में जो साहित्य वें बांटते हैं क्या उसको आपने कभी पकड़ा है और क्या किसी व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया है इस साहित्य को बांटे हुए? जो प्रचार वे माइक से करते हैं या रेडियो से करते हैं या आपने उनके साथिनों को पकड़ने की कोशिश की है या किसी को गिरफ्तार किया है, या कोई साहित्य जब्त किया है, यदि हां तो कितना जब्त किया है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We cannot stop the radio broadcasts unless we try to jam them. As I said, we are doing counter-propaganda. What else can I say?

श्री हुम्म चन्द कल्पकायः उस धेन्डे में उनके लोग आकर प्रचार करते हैं, साहित्य बांटते हैं, इस प्रकार के समाचार समाचार-

पकड़ों में प्रकाशित हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस सम्बन्ध में आपने कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया है। माइक लाकर जो प्रचार करते हैं, उनको तथा माइक्स को क्या आपने पकड़ा है? प्रगर नहीं पकड़ा और किसी को ऐरेस्ट नहीं किया तो क्यों नहीं किया? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोग इस सम्बन्ध में पकड़ गए हैं? इसका उत्तर नहीं प्राप्त है।

Mr. Speaker: Evidently he is asking about the position within our country.

Shri M. C. Chagla: If any literature is distributed in NEFA, it is seized. If any people go there, who are not the nationals of our country, they are detained and prosecuted. But, as I said, there is no case of any Chinese having entered into NEFA.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ealanthi.

श्री हुम बन्द रक्षामय : अध्यक्ष महोदय जवाद पूरा नहीं प्राप्त है... लम्बी धंटी बजा कर मुझे आप बिठा ही देंगे और मैं बैठ ही जाऊंगा। लेकिन उत्तर तो दिलायें।

Mr. Speaker: I have already called the next member. Shri Ealanthi; Shri Singh Deo.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: May I know whether the Government of India is aware of the threat on our borders as an off-shoot of the Chinese cultural revolution which might develop into Chinese military adventure to divert the attention of the people of China from the bitterness and the discord which has been caused by the so-called cultural revolution and, if so, what steps Government is taking in the matter?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are conscious of that danger that when a country has got domestic troubles, it often turns to external menace in order to divert the attention of its own people. We are taking necessary steps to meet any such eventuality.

Shri Girraj Saran Singh: Can the Minister inform us whether any particular political party in this country is trying to set up a movement similar to that of the Red Guards and, if so, what is Government going to do about it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are not aware of any attempt to set up Red Guards in this country.

Shri Srinibas Misra: When the hon. Minister says that they have not set up any Red Guards in any camp inside the Indian Union, does he also include the area which belongs to us but which is in illegal occupation of the Chinese?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I meant that part of India which is in our occupation. I was not referring to the part which is in occupation of the Chinese.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: In reply to the main Question, the hon. Minister stated that there are no Red Guards in that area. Is there any likelihood of there being Indian Red Guards, but who for the colour are like Hithers' Brown Shirt that might be operating in NEFA or in Kerala or in Naxalbari? Is that the vanguard of what is called by the Peking Radio that the spark of Mao's thought is shining in the Indian soil? If the hon. Minister is not aware of it, would he find out whether such a movement is there and, if so, what steps Government propose to take to curb this movement?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I hope the hon. Member will not accept whatever the Peking Radio says as a gospel truth. China is noted for exaggeration and the story that the puts out has no basis whatsoever. So far as we know, there are no Indians who have started any Red Guard movement. Certainly, we have to watch and see. (Interruption).

Shri Samar Guha: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No point of order during Question Hour.

Shri Samar Guha: The last part of the question cannot be answered by the Minister of External Affairs.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Seeing that the so-called cultural revolution in China has climaxed in the ill-treatment and public trial of our diplomatic corps in Peking, and also that it resulted in tremendous disturbance in Burma, will the Government take steps to see that this high-sounding cultural revolution does not lead to disorder here and to unauthorised occupation of our Indian territory by the Chinese?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The hon. lady Member is right. We have to guard ourselves against any such eventuality. I assure her that we are taking necessary steps.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that the idea mooted out in certain quarters in India that India should have a joint defence pact with Nepal and Burma is getting on their nerves at present and may I know whether the concentration of Red Guards on our frontier indulging in all sorts of anti-India propaganda is only a prelude to the creation of a passage to India through NEFA? That is my question.

At the same time, I want to say one thing. Possibly, the hon. Minister is wrong in saying that the Chinese are not getting into NEFA. When I visited NEFA sometime ago, I found inscribed on the floors of the military barracks which the Chinese occupied during 1962, "Whenever you want us, tell us and we will come". That is what they have written there....

An hon. Member: That has been removed.

Shri Hem Barua: I was informed that in a cultural show, in a dramatic performance, some Chinese came and attended the show organised by the Army people but before they could be spotted, they retraced on the floor of this House, when we repeatedly asked whether, before 1962, there was a restaurant in Bomdilla . . . (Interruption) That was denied....

Mr. Speaker: You are giving information to the Minister; you are not putting a question.

Shri Hem Barua: The Minister said like that. I wanted to tell him all these developments because the security of the country is my concern, your concern, the Minister's concern and everybody's concern. Therefore, I say all these things.

I would like to have a reply to my original question.

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend asked me whether the suggestion of a defence pact gets on the Chinese' nerves. I do not know what gets on the Chinese' nerves. Their nerves are already very bad, I know. I cannot say what is the basis for the present attitude of China. There is no rational explanation for this. I cannot give any rational explanation as to why the Chinese are behaving like that.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: In view of the fact that the Red Guards represent the spearhead of the Chinese propaganda and political offensive to prepare the ground for military offensive and to subvert the lawful government in the border areas, and also in view of the fact that there are parties, and groups in India which are particularly active on border areas and that some of the members, particularly from the Naxalbari area, have crossed into Tibet to get intensive training, may I know whether the Government of India has taken steps to contact the Governments of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan and co-ordinate action to prevent such Red Guard counterparts taking roots in those areas, and secondly, whether they have taken steps to have some kind of a counter-offensive to this propaganda offensive of Chinese through Tibet and to suppress their counterparts working and operating in the borders of the country, particularly NEFA and the surrounding neighbouring areas?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said before, we have taken all possible action to

counter the Chinese propaganda in NEFA. I have said that so far no Chinese has entered into that area.

With regard to the countries which my hon. friend mentioned, they are friendly countries, they are aware of the situation, and we are constantly in touch with these countries.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: My specific question was this. Have they taken any steps to get in touch with those countries and also to start counter-offensive and also to suppress those people in the border areas who are collaborating with them?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend realises that Nepal is an independent sovereign country and it would not be right for us, even in discussion, to suggest anything which might be looked upon as interference in their internal affairs. But being a friendly country, naturally we have constant exchanges of ideas and thoughts. I cannot go beyond that.

श्री हरवयाल देवगुणः श्रीमन्, क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि यहां जो साहित्य बांटा जा रहा है वह साहित्य कुछ आप के अधिकार में आया है ? यदि आया है तो वह यहां भारत में प्रकाशित होता है या चीन से प्रकाशित होकर आता है ? दूसरी बात कि क्या चीन के लोग वहां पर अपने एजेंट्स को रुपया बांट कर अपना प्रचार करवा रहे हैं ? ऐसी घटनाएं क्या आपकी जानकारी में आई हैं और ऐसे लोगों को आपने गिरफ्तार किया है जो चीन का रुपया लेते हुए पकड़े गए हैं ? यदि हां तो कितने को आपने गिरफ्तार किया है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Any literature which is anti-Indian or anti-national is banned and prescribed. As I said, if there is any literature, we would see. But as far as I am concerned, I have no information that any such literature has been distributed in NEFA.

About money being given to the people in NEFA, I do not have any

information. But if we come to know of any such case, we will take strict and severe action against the persons who take money in order to carry out subversive activities in our country.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्तः मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि वह भारतीय इलाके में आकर चाइनीज़ प्रोपेंडा नहीं करते हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जहां हमारी सेनाएं हैं उसके लगभग 20 किलोमीटर प्रागे तक भारत का इलाका है जो खाली पड़ा है जहां हम चाइनीज़ एप्रेशन के बाद अभी तक गए नहीं हैं, वया यह सही है कि चाइनीज़ उस इलाके में आकर के प्रोपेंडा करते हैं और अगर यह सही है तो आप उन को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ? जो प्रोपेंडा वे चाइनीज़ कर रहे हैं, उसका हमारे इलाके के लोगों पर क्या असर पड़ा है ? क्या कोई लोग चाइनीज़ के साथ मिल कर काम करते हुए गिरफ्तार हुए हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already answered the second part of the question. To my knowledge, the propaganda has not been successful. I have also said that I have no information whether any people have been arrested.

With regard to the first part of the question, all that I know and all that I can tell the House is that this propaganda is carried on from within China and not from any part of our country. I am sorry I am not in a position to give any more information.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The so-called cultural revolution initiated by the Red Guards in China has also provoked counter-revolution in some of the provinces of China such as Yuman, Sinkiang and others and there is a great deal of tension in the mainland of China between the so-called forces of revolution and the forces of the

so-called counter-revolution. May I know whether these facts are being brought to the notice of the people of the border areas by books, by pamphlets and through the medium of All India Radio etc.?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes; the people are being told what reaction is there in China to Mao's philosophy and his attempts at converting the whole of China to his ideas of cultural revolution.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether Government feel that the present propaganda to counter the propaganda of the Chinese is sufficient? May I also know whether Government propose to take necessary steps to coordinate with the activities of other countries wherein China has started an offensive, as for instance, Indonesia, Nepal and Burma, and whether Government would mobilise the public opinion in those countries also against the Chinese propaganda by constantly being in touch with those countries?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Fortunately, the only friends of China in the whole wide world are Pakistan and Cambodia in Asia and Albania in Europe. But I welcome the suggestion of my hon. friend, and I am sure my colleague the Minister of Information and Broadcasting has this in mind that we should co-ordinate our propaganda with friendly countries.

Shri Swell: The first part of the original question is whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the news item that Chinese Red Guards are active along the NEFA border, and the answer is 'Yes'. What does this 'Yes' mean? Does it mean that the attention of Government has been drawn to this news item, or does it mean that the Chinese Red Guards are active on the NEFA border? If they are active, what form of activities are they indulging in? Then, the hon.

Minister has said that the suggestion of a defence pact between India, Nepal and Burma is getting on the nerves of China. Does that mean that, that suggestion is under the active consideration of these three Governments?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I never said so. My hon. friend Shri Hem Barua had asked me whether the possibility of any defence arrangement between the three countries was getting on the nerves of China, and my answer was that I did not know what got on the nerves of the Chinese. Therefore, I never said that, that was so. As regards the first part of the question, the answer obviously is to the question put namely whether the attention of Government had been drawn to the article, and the answer is 'Yes.'

Shri Swell: My question is whether the hon. Minister has any information that the Chinese Red Guards are really active on the NEFA border and if so, what form of activities they are indulging in.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have already answered the question by saying that the activities are propaganda and hostile propaganda from within their country.

Mr. Z. A. Bhutto

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*1620. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwah:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Foreign Minister of Pakistan,

Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, was an Indian citizen until 1958;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he had gone abroad in 1947 on an Indian passport;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Mr. Bhutto's family had migrated to Pakistan in 1947;

(d) if so, the reasons why Government did not cancel the Passport issued to Mr. Bhutto;

(e) whether it is also a fact that he has made claims on certain Indian properties; and

(f) if so, the particulars thereof and the basis therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, former Foreign Minister of Pakistan went to USA in September, 1947, from Bombay, where he was living with his family, on an Indian Passport. When he was declared an evacuee on 6-7-1949 by the Deputy Custodian, he contested the declaration order in various proceedings taken by him before the Custodian, Custodian-General, Bombay and Punjab High Courts, and ultimately before the Supreme Court of India for nine years, on the ground that he had no connection with Pakistan, and that he had not decided where to settle down after completing his studies. On the other hand, he had filed an application in Pakistan on 25-10-1955, as an evacuee, claiming payment of a Court deposit lying with the Bombay High Court. In 1958, he made a petition to the Supreme Court of India that his appeal be dismissed as withdrawn on the ground that he had settled down in Pakistan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The reply from the State Government in regard to why Mr. Bhutto's passport was not cancelled is awaited. However, Mr. Bhutto himself had made repeated affirmations before Indian

courts that he had not decided to settle down in Pakistan.

(e) and (f). Mr. Bhutto had made claims to his properties in India. The Custodian had notified four properties of Mr. Bhutto, including the properties known as 'Astoria', 4, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay, Black Bay reclamation, Bombay-1, 'My Nest', 21, Maula Abdul Gaffar Road, Bombay, as evacuee properties.

श्री कंसर लाल गुप्त : न्या मन्त्री महोदय वातायेंगे कि उन प्राप्टर्ज का, जिनका आपने अभी जिक किया है, कोई कम्पेन्सेशन दिया गया है, उन प्राप्टर्ज का क्या हुआ ? दूसरा प्रश्न—जब आप किसी को पासपोर्ट देते हैं तो क्या उनकी एस्टीविटीज के बारे में कोई वाच रखते हैं ? यदि रखते हैं तो श्री भट्टो को 1958 तक, जब तक यि उन्होंने खुद यह नहीं कहा कि वह पाकिस्तान में सेटिल होना चाहता है, उनको इंवेक्यूर्ड डिक्लेमर क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As regards the first question, my hon. friend knows that under the law, the property of an evacuee vests in the Custodian and it is to be disposed of as laid down in the law. This was done in Mr. Bhutto's case also. He was declared an evacuee and his property vested in the Custodian...

Shri Piloo Mody: Why was he declared an evacuee?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Because he had migrated to Pakistan.

With regard to the second question, we are getting relevant facts from the Maharashtra Government as to what action was taken with regard to his passport. As far as I can say—I am only venturing my opinion—the passport was issued in 1945. Usually a passport is valid for 5 years. So it must have expired in 1950. There is no evidence or information before me to show that the passport was renewed subsequent to 1950.

बी कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बतायेंग कि मिं. भुट्टो ने एक ही समय में यह कहां कि वह पाकिस्तान के नेशनल भी हैं और भारत के नेशनल भी हैं। उन्होंने भारत से भी कुछ लाभ उठाने की कोशिश की और पाकिस्तान से भी लाभ उठाने की कोशिश की ? दूसरी बात—मिं. भुट्टो को जो पास-पोर्ट ईशू किया गया उसमें मिं. भुट्टो ने अपने पिताजी का नाम क्या लिखा था ?

Shri M. C. Chagia: As regards the first part, it only proves how contrary people can be. Here we have got Mr. Bhutto asserting his Indian nationality in order to get the property; at the same time in Pakistan, he was asserting that he was a Pakistani national.

Shri D. C. Sharma: A wonderful man!

Shri M. C. Chagia: As for the second part, I have got no information.

बी प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अभी वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री ने उनकी सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में बताया कि निष्कालन व्यक्तियों के साथ उनकी सम्पत्ति का जो निवारा किया जाता है, उसी आधार पर इनकी सम्पत्ति के साथ अवहार किया गया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुल मिला कर उनकी सम्पत्ति कितने की है तथा उसके हिसाब से क्या उनको कुछ धन भी दिया गया ?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I do not know that any compensation can be given. As I said, there is a law which regulates what has got to be done with regard to evacuee property. There is a pool and it is kept in the pool. No question of compensation arises.

As regards the value of the property, I have not got the figures.

बी हुकम चन्द्र काल्याचार : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि श्री भुट्टो मानसिक रोग से पीड़ित थे और उनके परिवार में कोई न कोई मानसिक रोग से बीमार पड़ता रहता है तो क्या सरकार के व्यायाम में उनकी चिकित्सा के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट है ?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I know that Mr. Bhutto is a psychological case, but I do not know whether he suffered from any disease.

बी यशवन्त तिह कुलचाह : जिन भारतीयों के रिसेदार पाकिस्तान में ह, उन्हें पाकिस्तान का पारपत दिये जाने के समय भुट्टो के उदाहरण के प्रकाश में, क्या कोई विशेष सावधानी बर्तने की व्यवस्था की गई है ?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I do not know whether my hon. friends refers to the present time. If he refers to the present time, certainly precautions are taken in every case before a passport is issued.

बी शिवकुमार शास्त्री : इस समय श्री भुट्टो के विचारों में कुछ परिवर्तन आया है पाकिस्तान के व्यवहार के प्रतिक्रिया स्वरूप या वह वैसे के वैसे ही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagia: It is precisely because of this that this question was discussed in the Punjab Assembly and the facts I am stating were placed before the Assembly to prove how disloyal Mr. Bhutto was to Pakistan, and how he tried to retain Indian nationality because now the Government of Pakistan does not see eye to eye with Mr. Bhutto.

बी रामाचत्तार शर्मा : मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या भुट्टो परिवार के कुछ सदस्य भव भी भारत में हैं और वह अपनी सम्पत्ति लेने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I am not aware of this fact.

श्री राम गोपाल जात्य बाले : हमारे कुछ अधिकारियों के रिस्टेदार पाकिस्तान में हैं और जब वह यहां आते जाते हैं तो क्या सरकार की कड़ी नियां उन पर है और मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इन दिनों में हमारे उच्च अधिकारियों से मिलने और बातचीत करने के लिए कितने लोग यहां आये हैं?

Shri M. C. Chagia: Nobody can come from Pakistan unless he gets a visa from our High Commissioner there, and our High Commissioner is very careful in issuing visas, and I am sure the visas are not abused.

श्री रघुवीर तेल शास्त्री : मैं यह पूछता चाहता हूं कि क्या आप के इवेक्यु प्रापरटी एक्ट में कोई ऐसा प्राविजन नहीं है कि उसका] कायदा उठा कर गवर्नरेंट की लेविल पर अपनी सारी प्रापरटी के एक्सचेंज में भट्टो ने वहां कोई प्रापरटी ली हो?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I am not aware of this.

श्री भीतिराज सिंह बौद्धरी : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछता चाहूंगा कि यहां पर जो श्री भट्टो की चार प्रापरटोज थीं उन पर इस समय किस का कलज है?

Shri M. C. Chagia: Mr. Bhutto loses title to this property. Under the Act the property vests in the Custodian, and the Custodian has to administer and deal with the properties as laid down in the Act.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: Is it a fact that Mr. Bhutto's mother was a Hindu lady from Rajasthan?

Shri Nath Pai: It is clear from the smoothness with which Mr. Bhutto changes his nationality from Pakistan to India and from India to Pakistan, that his basic loyalty is not so much to either India or Pakistan as to his piece of property. In the light of

this, if he wants to come back to India, may I know whether the Government of India would be good enough to offer him back his property?

Shri M. C. Chagia: No, Sir.

Shri Nath Pai: Why?

Shri Piloo Mody: While replying to the question you have mentioned that up till 1958 Mr. Bhutto maintained that he was an Indian citizen, and that at the same time he had made an application in Pakistan asking to be declared an evacuee. It seems therefore that he intended to return to India since he had asked himself to be declared an evacuee in Pakistan. Am I correct?

Shri M. C. Chagia: My hon. friend has not understood the law. When you migrate from India and go there, you become an evacuee there, not here.

Shri M. R. Krishna: While claiming his properties in India may I know whether Mr. Bhutto had at any time suggested to anybody in India to take possession of his property?

Shri M. C. Chagia: I am not aware of any such suggestion.

Shri M. L. Sondhi: May I know, if the prodigal son wants to come back sometimes, will he be given at least some right of asylum here to further his canine prodigality?

Shri M. C. Chagia: This question is purely hypothetical. If he applies for Indian nationality, we have the Nationality Act that will govern his case and the question will be considered on merits but it is much too hypothetical . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Samar Guha: Is it a fact that as soon as Mr. Bhutto felt the displeasure of Mr. Ayub, he and his government started the propaganda against Mr. Bhutto and tried to discredit him as an Indian citizen and loyal to India and not to Pakistan?

Shri M. C. Chagia: If he were to read the speeches of Mr. Bhutto which he had been making recently, he would be satisfied that Mr. Bhutto is by no means friendly towards India. He is as rigid and vituperative as has been in the past.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Has Mr. Bhutto expressed his desire to any Member of the Opposition to come back to India?

Mr. Speaker: The Opposition is not prepared to answer. Mr. Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: Does the hon. Minister think even for a moment that after calling Indians dogs, Mr. Bhutto wants to come back to his canine family?

Shri M. C. Chagia: No, Sir; I do not think so; that is why I told Mr. Sondhi that it was much too hypothetical.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Apart from his claiming his properties in the Supreme Court, may I know whether the Pakistan Government had at any time during their discussions with our government mentioned about the compensation to be given to Mr. Bhutto?

Shri M. C. Chagia: No, Sir; it was entirely for our courts. Pakistan has not made any proposal about this. He had the right of appeal from one court to another and he exhausted all the rights, right upto the Supreme Court.

Shri S. Kundu: Did the hon. Minister bring this game of double citizenship which Mr. Bhutto was playing to the notice of the Pakistan government when he was the Foreign Minister of Pakistan and if so, what was the reply of the Pakistan government.

Shri M. C. Chagia: The Pakistan government is fully aware of the activities of Mr. Bhutto and has admitted that he claimed two nationalities at the same time. As I said, these facts were mentioned in the Pakistan national assembly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the reply it is patently clear that Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is the arch practitioner of double thinking and double speaking. In the light of this may I know if his speeches will be studied again by the E. A. Ministry before writing it off as an outpour of the mind of a person who does not know what he is saying?

Shri M. C. Chagia: To the expressions my hon. friend has used, one may add also double loyalty. The E. A. Ministry has understood this particular case which, I said, is a psychological case.

श्री अब्दुल गनी बार : क्या वजीर साहब बताएंगे कि कोई भी हिन्दुस्तानी जो दूसरे देश में चला जाय और अपनी नेशनैलिटी कबूल ले तो क्या उसकी यहाँ की जायदाद इैकुयी प्रापरटी हो जायगी जैसे कि आज अफीको में और दूसरी जगह मांग हो रही है कि वह वहाँ की नेशनैलिटी कबूल करे तो क्या जो हिन्दुस्तानी अफीका में हैं या और किसी देश में हैं और वह अपनी नेशनैलिटी कबूल देते हैं तो क्या यह सब उनकी जायदाद इैकुयी प्रापरटी हो जायगी ?

کہا ویزیر صاحب بتائیا کہ کوئی بھی ہندوستانی جو دوسرے دیہیں میں چلا جائے اور اپنی نسلیتی بدل لے تو کہا اس کی بہان کی جائداد اپنکوئی پرایہوتی، ہو جائیکی جو سے کہ آج الوبیکہ میں اور دوسری جگہ مالک ہو جائی ہے - کہ وہاں کی نسلیتی قبول کرے تو کیا جو ہندوستانی الوبیکہ میں ہوں یا اور کسی دیہیں میں ہوں اور وہ اپنی نسلیتی بدل دیجئے ہوں تو کہا یہ سب ان کی جائداد اپنکوئی پرایہوتی ہو جائیکی - [

जैसे भट्टो की जायदाद जो हिन्दुस्तानी थे वह इैकुयी प्रापरटी हो गई ।

Indian Mountaineers' Participation in International Meet

*1621. **Shri Atam Dass:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Indian Mountaineers is leaving for France to participate in the International Mountaineers' meet;

(b) if so, whether this team is going on an invitation of the French Government or on Government's own initiative;

(c) the foreign exchange to be spent on this team; and

(d) the expected advantages to be derived by the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute from this meet?

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

(a) A team of three noted Indian Mountaineers left for France on the 8th July, 1967 to participate in the International Mountaineers meet.

(b) The team went on an invitation from the French Mountaineering Federation.

(c) About Rupees one thousand.

(d) Our Mountaineers would study the latest mountaineering techniques used by foreign mountaineers. They would also exchange views about mountaineering equipment, food and clothing used at high altitude, method of training, acclimatisation of students at high altitude etc.

South Korean Consulate-General in India

*1622. **Shri Bal Raj Madhok:**

Shri O. P. Tyagi:

Shri T. P. Shah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that South Korea has a Consulate-General in New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India had long decided to set up a Consulate-General in Seoul and one Shri S. L. Chhiber was named to be India's first Consul-General in South Korea;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this decision has not been implemented so far; and

(d) if so, the reasons, therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The reason for non-implementation of the decision to open a mission in Seoul is the acute shortage of foreign exchange.

Anti-Indian Leaflets Distributed in Nepal

*1623. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Shri M. L. Somdhi:

Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported distribution of some leaflets in Nepal by some unknown sources calling for a struggle against the American imperialism and the capitalist Congress Government of India purported to be issued by "Janata Krantikari Party, India";

(b) whether inquiries have been made into the matter; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) and (c). His Majesty's Government of Nepal are also aware of the matter and will no doubt take appropriate action if any offence has been committed.

Land in Cachar-Sylhet Sector under Illegal Possession of Pakistan

*1624. **Shri N. B. Laskar:**

Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take any fresh measures to regain our land in Cachar-Sylhet sector which is at present under the illegal possession of Pakistan since 1963; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Directors of Land Records and Surveys of Assam and East Pakistan are periodically meeting in an effort to demarcate the boundary; but before demarcation can take place, there has to be agreement regarding the border dispute raised by Pakistan. Pakistan's negative attitude towards any talks with India make any settlement of the border question impossible.

Discussion with Polish Ambassador on International Control Commission in Vietnam

*1625. **Shri D. N. Deb:**
Shri M. C. Majhi:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri G. C. Naik:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had discussions with the Polish Ambassador on the problems currently being faced by the International Control Commission in Vietnam on the 17th July, 1967; and

(b) if so, the main points discussed and the outcome thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Polish Ambassador called on the Minister for External Affairs on 17th July, 1967 and had a general exchange of views on various matters including problems currently before the International Control Commission in Vietnam.

(b) The discussions were of a confidential nature and it would not be appropriate to indicate the points covered.

पाकिस्तान की जलों में भारतीय राजनीतिक बन्दी

*1626. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह:**

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री आत्म दास :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

श्री हुम्म बन्द कछवाय :

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा :

श्री जगद्वाय राव जोशी :

श्री ही० पी० शाह :

क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की जलों में कुछ भारतीय राजनीतिक बन्दियों के साथ बड़ा दुर्बंधवाहार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या उन्हें रिहा करवाने के लिये अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की जलों में लम्बिपसंध्यक जातियों के कुछ लोगों तथा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान को स्वतन्त्र कराने की मांग का समर्थन करने वाले लोगों पर भी भीषण अत्याचार किये जा रहे हैं; प्रीर

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (बी म० क०) :

चालाक : (क) पूर्व पाकिस्तान में कोई राजनीतिक कैदी नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) पाकिस्तान की ब्रैस रिपोर्टों के प्रनुसार बड़ी संख्या में पूर्व पाकिस्तानियों को, जिनमें अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के कुछ सदस्य शामिल हैं, राजनीतिक कारणों से पूर्व पाकिस्तान में कैद में रखा गया है। उन्हीं रिपोर्टों के प्रनुसार इनमें से कुछ राजनीतिक कैदियों की दशा बड़ी खाराब बताई जाती है।

(घ) यह पाकिस्तान सरकार का अन्दरूनी मामला है।

पाकिस्तान में पेशावर के निकट अमरीकी सैनिक अड्डा

* 1627. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

बी प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री

बी रामावतार शर्मा :

बी यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

बी आत्म दास :

बी रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

बी शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

बी कामेश्वर सिंह :

बी शीर्षकर :

बी कंबलसाल गुप्त :

बी महस्त दिवियस्य नाथ :

बी समर गृह :

बी सेन्टरी :

कुमारी रघुनी गंगा :

बी शीर्षक गोपल :

बी जगद्वाप राव जोकी :

बी हुक्म चन्द्र कल्पाल :

बी जिंब० ब० सिंह :

बी ना० स्व० शर्मा :

बी स० कुमूँ :

बी क० प्र० सिंह देव :

बी क० जि० यशुकर :

बी रामावतार शास्त्री :

बी अमरशेखर तिह :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान में पेशावर के निकट एक नया सैनिक अड्डा बनाया है;

(ख) क्या यह सैनिक अड्डा दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया संघर्ष संगठन (सियटो) और सेप्टल ट्रीटी आर्गनाइजेशन (सेन्टो) अन्तर्गत बनाया गया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस अड्डे को उन नये अड्डों में शामिल नहीं किया गया था जिन्हें अमरीका ने गत भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में खाली किया था;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि अमरीका पाकिस्तान को इस अड्डे का प्रांत बर्द दस करोड़ डालर किराया देगा जो पाकिस्तान, नेपाल, भारत, बर्मा, श्रीलंका और अफगानिस्तान में जासूसी के काम पर व्यर्च करेगा; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (बी म० क० चालाक) :

(क) जी नहीं। सरकार के पास जो सूचना सुलभ है, उसके प्रनुसार अब भी पेशावर के नजदीक एक अमरीकी अड्डा है। यह अड्डा सितम्बर 1965 की लड़ाई के पहले से ही पाकिस्तान में बना हुआ है। अमरीका ने और कोई नया अड्डा नहीं बनाया है। बतंभान अमरीकी सुविधा के बारे में अमरीकी और पाकिस्तान के दोनों कोई नया प्रबन्ध होने की सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) हजारी सूचना के प्रनुसार यह प्रांत सीटो (SEATO) द्वारा सेन्टो

(CENTO) के प्रत्यर्गत स्थापित नहीं किया गया था।

(ग) और (च). हमारे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ङ) नई दिल्ली-स्थित भर्मरीकी राजदूतावास को इस खबर पर हमारी चिन्ता के बारे में सूचना दे दी गई है। उस राजदूतावास ने हमें सूचना दी है कि यह निन्दनीय मनगढ़न्त कहानी है और सचमुच बेबुनियाद है।

Rebel Mizo Leader Laldenga's Visit to Britain

*1628. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:**

Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Laldenga, the Mizo Rebel Leader had gone to Britain on a Pakistan Passport to enlist support to Mizo independence and to meet Shri Phizo, the Naga Rebel Leader;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during his stay in Britain, he stayed in the Pakistan High Commission; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Government of India reliably understand that Laldenga went to Britain in February, 1967 on a Pakistani passport.

(b) There is no confirmation of the press reports that Laldenga stayed in the Pakistan High Commission during his stay in Britain.

(c) The Government of India have again protested on 4th July, 1967 to the Government of Pakistan

against the assistance given by them to the Mizo hostiles.

Pakistani Anti-Indian Propaganda in Minicoy Island

1629. **Shri M. L. Sondhi:**

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Shri K. Ramani:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:

Shri Marandi:

Shri Bal Raj Madhok:

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistani Press and Radio are inciting the Muslims of Minicoy Island to take up arms against India;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the Pakistan Commissioner in Ceylon went to the Independent Maldives Islands and suggested to the Sultan to establish marine connections with Pakistani Shipping Companies;

(c) whether Government have lodged a protest with the Pakistan Government in regard to the matter referred to in part (a) above and countered the Pakistani propaganda in the Island; and

(d) in case Pakistan's efforts as mentioned in part (b) above succeed, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) There has been a news item to this effect in one of the Pakistani newspapers and the news had emanated from Hong Kong. There has been no Pakistan Radio propaganda. The Government have no information about Pakistan trying to instigate trouble in Laccadive Island.

(b) Yes Sir. The Pakistan High Commissioner in Ceylon is also accredited to Maldives and was at Maldives between 12th and 16th June, 1967 to present his credentials. The Government have no information about his subject of discussion with Maldives authorities.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Such press reports have been contradicted by the accadeive representatives in Lok Sabha. Government are examining the possibility of introducing air and boat links between India and Maldives.

Indo-Pak talks on resumption of Tele-communications

*1630. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from Pakistan to have official level talks with India on resumption of telecommunications between the two countries;

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

(c) the latest prospects for a comprehensive exchange of views on all outstanding issues with Pakistan including mutual reduction of armed forces between India and Pakistan?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Diplomatic exchanges are continuing on this subject.

(c) A copy of the correspondence between myself and the Foreign Minister of Pakistan on the subject of mutual arms reduction and comprehensive talks on all outstanding issues has already been laid on the Table of the House. On the question of arms reduction, our attitude has been very clearly explained to the Government of Pakistan in my letter of 6th May, 1967.

The House is also aware that the Government of India is prepared to have talks with the Government of Pakistan on all outstanding issues at any time, at any place and at any level.

फिरो की पीकिंग जाने की योजना

*1631. श्री रामावतार शर्मा:

डॉ सुर्य प्रकाश पुरी:

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री:

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री:

श्री आरम्भ शास्त्री:

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाहु:

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री:

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागा नेता किरो जो इस समय लंदन में है, निकट अविष्य में पेकिंग जाने का विचार कर रहा है।

(ख) क्या यह विद्रोही नागाओं के सैनिक मिशन द्वारा चीन से उनकी सहायता की जाने के लिये जारी की गई अपील के सन्दर्भ में चीन जा रहा है :

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ब्रिटेन की सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया है कि वह किरो को पारपत्र तथा बोसा की मुविचार न दें ; और ।

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका अौरा क्या है और इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बेदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु. क० शास्त्रा) : (क) भारत सरकार को श्री किरो की पीकिंग जाने की योजना के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। यह ध्यान देने की बात है कि वह ब्रिटिश नागरिक है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रकल्प नहीं उठते।

President Ayub Khan's Autobiography

*1631-A. **Shri Srinibas Misra:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that an autobiography of President Ayub Khan of Pakistan is due to be published in India by the Oxford University Press; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government of India have seen some recent press reports stating that the Oxford University Press is going to release in India an Indian edition of President Ayub Khan's forthcoming Autobiography.

(b) The Government have not received any request from the publishers regarding the import or publication of the book in India so far. Hence the question of Government of India reacting thereto is somewhat premature.

Demolition of Border Pillar Posts in East Pakistan

*1632. **Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:**

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri Srichand Goel:
Shri Bal Raj Madhok:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Jaganath Rao Joshi:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shri Marandi:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri D. Amat:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri R. R. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the border pillar posts demarcating the Indo-Pakistan borders in Madhugari in Karimpur Police Station, Basumari and Andharkota areas in Nadia district have been demolished by the Pakistan authorities;

(b) whether the aim of Pakistan behind the demolition of these pillar posts is to further occupy 2.59 square miles of the Indian territory;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan has rehabilitated those Muslims there who had migrated to Pakistan from India;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan has occupied Andharkota village in the Indian territory and they have set up some border pillar-posts further inside the Indian territory; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) There are no indications of any particular aim.

(c) There is no confirmation of this report.

(d) A portion of Andharkota village is in the adverse possession of Pakistan since partition. As regards Pakistan setting up some border pillar posts, we have not received any confirmation.

(e) The Directors of Land Records of West Bengal and East Pakistan are meeting periodically to complete the demarcation. When the demarcation is completed the territories that happen to be in adverse possession of one country, as a result of demarcation of the border, will be duly transferred to the other country.

Indian Nationals detained in Burma

*1633. **Shrimati Jyotima Chanda:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 293 on the 5th June, 1967 and state the further progress since made in securing the release and repatriation of the Indian nationals detained by the Burmese Government for alleged economic offences belonging to both the pre- and post 27th May, 1964 categories?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): There have been no further releases of Indian nationals detained for economic offences. Our Embassy is pursuing the matter with the Burmese Government.

Commercial Broadcasts on A.I.R.

1634. **Shri Marandi:**

Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Shri Sardheshwar Prasad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Commercial advertising on All India Radio which was to start from the 1st August, 1967 has been postponed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is likely to be introduced?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The commercial advertising which was to start on the 15th of August has now been postponed to 1st of November in deference to the wishes of the publishers.

Concentration of Pakistan Troops on Rajasthan border

*1636. **Shri N. K. Sanghi:**

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:

Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a serious situation has arisen due to the fact that Pakistan has been concentrating its troops across the Pakistan Border at Chor, a Railway Station 25 miles from Barmer in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the arrangements being made for the security of the Border?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Nay Chor is a regular Pakistani military station and nothing has come to notice which would call for any special attention. The situation on the other side of the frontier in Rajasthan as elsewhere is kept constantly under review and appropriate steps are taken where necessary.

Inquiry about the report of an Iranian General Acting as Pak. agent for buying Jets in West Germany

*1637. **Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:**

Shri Lildhar Kotoki:

Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any enquiry into the reported news that an Iranian General had acted as Pakistan's agent for buying Sabre Jets last year from a West German arms dealer; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the enquiry?

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

(b) Our enquiries show that General Toufanian of Iran had negotiated the deal for purchase of Sabre Jets.

with the Government of Federal Republic of Germany on behalf of the Iranian Government and not as an agent of the Government of Pakistan.

वायु सेना मुख्यालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

* 1638. श्री हुक्म चाह छछवायः

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागीः

श्री यशदत्त शर्माः

श्री जगन्नाथ राव ओशीः

श्री निहाल सिंहः

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंहः

क्या प्रतिरक्ता मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वायुसेना युद्धालय ने एक आदेश जारी किया है कि सभी पत्र आदि अंग्रेजी में ही भेजे जाएं प्रीर हिन्दी में नहीं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस तरीके से हिन्दी का प्रयोग बन्द किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्ता भंडी (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Outer Space Treaty

* 1639. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has made some outer space treaty with some countries;

(b) if so, which are these countries and what are the terms of the treaty;

(c) whether that treaty has been successful; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) Yes, Sir, India has signed a treaty entitled: "Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies."

(b) As of June 30, 1967, 86 countries have signed the treaty. They are as follows:—

Afghanistan, Argentinn, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Kinshasa), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Holy Sea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam and Yugoslavia. The treaty has not yet entered into force because five Governments, including the three depositary Powers, have not yet deposited their instruments of ratification. As regards its terms, the treaty consists of a preamble and 17 articles. The

salient features of the treaty may be summed up as follows:

(1) The exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, should be carried out for the benefit and in interests of all countries,

(2) Such exploration and use should not lead to national appropriation or claims of sovereignty.

(3) The establishment of military bases and installations, the testing of weapons and the conduct of military manoeuvres on celestial bodies, are prohibited.

(4) The orbiting of weapons of mass destruction in outer space and their installation is prohibited.

(5) The contamination of celestial bodies and adverse changes in the earth's atmosphere in the course of space exploration should be avoided.

(6) The celestial bodies will be freely accessible to all States.

(c) To our knowledge, the treaty has not yet entered into force. Therefore, the answer to the question whether the treaty has been successful will depend upon further developments. The response to signing the treaty has been on a universal basis.

(d) Does not arise.

Broadcasts from Moscow Radio

*1640. **Shri Kameshwar Singh:**

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri Sequeira:

Shri Shinkre:

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Shri N. K. Somani:

Shri M. Amersey:

Shri Swell:

Shri Satya Narain Singh:

Shri K. P. Singh Dee:

Shri D. N. Patodia:

Shri Ranga:

Shri B. K. Amin:

Shri Valmiki Choudhary:

Shri Ranjit Singh:

Shri Kabi Ray:

Shri J. B. Singh:

Shri Bal Raj Madhok:

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Kumari Rajani Gandhi:

Shrimati Lakshmi Kan-

thamma:

Shri N. P. Yadav:

Shri Nihal Singh:

Shri Kikar Singh:

Shri Ghayoor Ali Khan:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the Broadcasts from Radio Moscow in Bengali and not from "Radio Peace and Progress" in the last fortnight;

(b) if so, whether Government have lodged a strong protest as to why they interfere with the country's internal political life; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the U.S.S.R. Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) and (b). News bulletins broadcast by radio Moscow in Bengali during the fortnight referred to, did not contain any news item which could be regarded as interference in our internal political life.

(c) Does not arise.

Atrocities on Buddhist minorities in East Pakistan

*1641. **Shri Samar Guha:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 5th July, 1965 the Buddhist Behar of village Rajanagar, P. S. Rangunia of Chittagong district in East Pakistan has been destroyed and defiled and its chief priest Rajguru Rajaratna Mahasthabir, a 75 years old Buddhist scholar has been killed;

(b) if so, whether such successive atrocities on the Buddhist minorities have caused large scale exodus into India; and

(c) whether Government will draw the attention of the Buddhist world to these Pak. atrocities on Buddhist minorities so that their safety and security could be assured?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagia): (a) to (c). A statement on this subject was laid by me on the Table of the House on August 2, 1967. I may only add that according to press reports, the date of the incident involving the murder of the chief Buddhist priest of Rajanagar Behar is July 5, 1967, and not July 5, 1965.

पाकिस्तान में भारतीय युद्ध विद्यों की मृत्यु

* 1642. श्री ब्रकाशनारायणः

श्री रामावतार शर्मा

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुमाराहः

श्री महत्त विविक्षय नाथः

श्री भारत सिंह जौहानः

श्री जगप्राथ राव जोशीः

श्री हुकम चन्द कंद्वायः

श्री नारू द्वय शर्माः

श्री जिं व० सिंहः

श्री क० प्र० सिंह देवः

श्री आत्म वासः

शा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरीः

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्रीः

श्री विव कुमार शास्त्रीः

क्या रखा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान में 7 भारतीय युद्धविद्यों की अस्तियां हाल ही में भारत की दी हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने उन परिस्थितियों को बताने से इन्कार कर दिया है, जिनमें उन भारतीय युद्धविद्यों की मृत्यु हुई थीं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उन लोगों की मृत्यु होने के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिये पाकिस्तान सरकार को दोहरा पत्र लिखा है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उन लोगों के अस्तियों का मुआवजा दिये जाने के लिये भी पाकिस्तान सरकार ने कहा है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क)

जी हाँ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . जी नहीं।

जिन परिस्थितियों में यह चारों भारतीय केंद्री निधन प्राप्त हुए, आई० सी० आर० मी० की मार्फत प्राप्त हुए मृत्यु प्रमाण प्रत्रों में उल्लिखित हैं, जबकि अन्य तीन के संबंध में मृत्यु प्रमाण पत्र प्रीक्षित हैं। भारतीय रेडक्रॉस की मार्फत आई० सी० आर० सी० को यह सूचना शीघ्र प्राप्त करने को कहा गया है।

(घ) तथा (ड) . जी नहीं।

युद्धविद्यों से संगत तीसरे जनेवा सम्मेलन 1949 में ऐसी उपलब्धि नहीं है।

Delhi Businessman sentenced by a London Court

***1643. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**

Shri D. N. Tiwari: ..

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: ..

Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi: ..

Shri Hardayal Devgun: ..

Shri Beni Shanker Sharma: ..

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that a Delhi businessman who was said to have imported narcotics drugs worth of £3000 into Chutney tins has been sentenced to 7 years imprisonment by a London Court;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Mr. Richard Dukan, prosecuting the above businessman said that he had collected a parcel of narcotics from a London Hotel Receptionist and the parcel was ultimately destined to two persons, one of whom was the 1st Secretary of the Indian High Commission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Two Indians namely Rupinder Singh Bhasin and Brij Mohan Dayal were convicted to 4 years and 7 years imprisonment respectively by a London Court on charges of smuggling drugs from India to U.K. The exact value of the drugs smuggled has however not been assessed.

(b) It is incorrect that Mr. Richard Dukan, Prosecuting Counsel, had said that the consignment was meant also for a 1st Secretary of Indian High Commission, London. The prosecution only read out the letter recovered from the possession of one of the accused, which was fictitious on the admission of Shri Dayal himself. The letter among other things directed Dayal to deliver some mangoes and mango pickle to Mr. Das, First Se-

cretary of Indian High Commission. The police do not believe that any of the contents of the tin were delivered to Mr. Das.

(c) Since no member of our High Commission, London is involved in this case and the smugglers have been convicted, no further details would seem relevant to the question.

Stoppage of payments by Banks and other establishments in Pakistan to Indian Nationals

***1643-A. Shri Bal Raj Madhok:**

Shri S. S. Kothari:

Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Shri Bharat Singh

Chauhan:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that banks, commercial and industrial establishments in Pakistan have stopped making all payments to Indian nationals and concerns irrespective of valid commitments of long standing under orders of the Pakistan Government;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been taken up with the Pakistan Government; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. All payments due to Indian Nationals and concerns in Pakistan have been stopped since Indo-Pak conflict in September, 1965.

(b) and (c). This matter is linked with the question of restoration of properties and assets seized on both sides at the time of the conflict. The Government of India have repeatedly requested the Government of Pakistan to return the assets and properties of our nationals on a reciprocal basis. The Government of Pakistan have been told that all the Indian assets and properties in Pakistan are

in the nature of a continuing trust and any attempt on the part of Pakistan authorities to dispose them of unilaterally would not only be a flagrant violation of the Tashkent Declaration, under which the Government of Pakistan have agreed to discuss the return of seized properties and assets, but would also be against all norms of civilised law and practice. They have also been told that the Government of India reserved the right to claim full compensation for any loss or damage to these properties and assets. No reply has been received from the Government of Pakistan.

Blockade of ships in Suez Canal

*1645. **Shri Kameshwar Singh:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have requested the U.N. to study the blockade of ships carrying foodgrains for India in Suez Canal;

(b) if so, what is the report of U.N. authorities in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): (a) No, Sir.

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

Naval Depot, Ghatkopar (Bombay)

8092. **Shri Rabi Ray:**

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri George Fernandes:

Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the attempted theft at Naval Depot, Ghatkopar, (Bombay) on the 8th October, 1966;

(b) whether the Officer/Officers (Store House Assistant and others) attempting the theft were caught red handed;

(c) whether the clothing material sought to be stolen was meant for the Depot Officer; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the culprits involved?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that an employee of the Naval Store Depot, Ghatkopar was apprehended on 8th October, 1966 while he was attempting to take out certain articles from the Store Depot.

(c) and (d). A detailed enquiry is being conducted and appropriate action will be taken after the enquiry is completed.

Reorganisation of Planning Commission

8093. **Shri Sradhakar Supakar:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether vacancies in the membership of the Planning Commission have been filled up; and

(b) if so, the names of the persons appointed as members of the Planning Commission?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The following appointments have so far been made to the Planning Commission:

Prime Minister—Chairman

Dr. D. R. Gadgil—Deputy Chairman.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance—Member

Shri R. Venkataraman—Member

The names of the other Members have not yet been finalised.

Roads Constructed by Border Roads Organisation

8094. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roads, their mileage and locations constructed by the Border Roads Organisation, since its inception;

(b) the total amount spent on such roads so far;

(c) the number of casualties suffered so far by the personnel of the Border Roads Organisation;

(d) the annual expenditure of the Border Roads Organisation;

(e) the average cost of road per mile and the average life of such a road; and

(f) the number and names of outside contractors associated with the Organisation and the percentage and amount (in money) of work handled by them annually?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The immediate programme of the Border Roads Development Board includes the construction of 47 new roads (the total length of which will be about 4273 miles) and improvement of 22 existing roads/tracks (totalling 2863 miles in length). Upto the 31st May, 1967, formation of 2471 miles of new roads has been cut to width varying from 8' to 20'. Improvement of existing roads is in progress. It is not feasible to give linear progress of improvement.

The above roads are located in North and North-eastern border areas covering the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal, Bhutan, NEFA, Assam (including Mizo Hills) and Nagaland.

(b) The total amount spent under Capital Outlay on the construction of

the roads included in the programme of the Board upto 31st March, 1967 is Rs. 215.96 crores.

(c) The total number of casualties suffered by personnel employed in Border Roads Organisation upto 30th June, 1967 was 1367.

(d) The annual expenditure of the Border Roads Organisation is as follows:

	Rs. in lakhs
1960-61	.. 56.77
1961-62	.. 131.09
1962-63	.. 211.80
1963-64	.. 196.03
1964-65	.. 215.18
1965-66	.. 220.38
1966-67	.. 230.23

(e) The cost of construction of roads varies from place to place depending on altitude, soil strata, climate, rainfall, working conditions prevailing in the particular area and period given for completion of work. The cost of formation cutting of a 20 ft. wide road (with temporary bridges) has been varying from Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs per mile.

After a road has been surfaced, the life of the road can be extended by proper maintenance and quick construction of repair works.

(f) The projects entrusted to Border Roads Organisation (i.e. General Reserve Engineer Force) are executed departmentally and no work is normally given to an outside contractor. Small works are sometimes given to local contractors. In the case of specialised works like construction of R.C.C. bridges, tunnels etc., work has been entrusted to outside contractors. The names of outside contractors who have been awarded contracts and the

approximate value of contracts awarded are given below:

	Total value of Contracts. (In lakhs)
Messrs. Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd., Bombay	Rs. 139.18
Messrs. Bildrite Construction Co, Calcutta	Rs. 68.70

The percentage of work done through outside contractors is therefore not appreciable.

As regards projects entrusted to PWDs, complete information is not readily available.

Air-Conditioning Plant at Trombay

8095. Shri Samar Guha: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the main consideration which necessitated the construction of an Air-Conditioning Plant at Trombay under the Atomic Energy Commission; and

(b) the reasons for the Nuclear Industrial Complex at Hyderabad undertaking the scheme to construct laundries by themselves?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The plant is meant to provide air-conditioning in areas where it is a matter of functional necessity to do so.

(b) Laundering of work-clothes is intended as an essential measure of public safety against the spread of radioactivity. The nuclear fuel complex in Hyderabad will deal with radioactive materials and hence the work-clothes are liable to radioactive contamination. As such, the laundering of such clothes which require de-contamination has to be done at the premises.

स्थल सेना, नी सेना तथा बायु सेना में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के प्रशिक्षित अधिकारी

8096. श्री राम चन्द्र बोरप्पा : वया रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1960 से 1966 तक की अवधि में स्थल सेना, बायु सेना तथा नी सेना में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के वित्तने अधिकारियों को प्रतिरक्षा प्रशिक्षण संरचनाओं में प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों के लिये भेजा रखा और उनके पदनाम क्या थे ?

प्रतिरक्षा भंडालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ब० श० भगत) : सूचना सहज प्राप्य नहीं है, और यथा समय सभा के पठलपर रखदी जाएगी।

Church in Katcha Dive, Rameswaram

8097. Shri Kiruttinan: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a church built up by Indian Fishermen in the Katcha Dive near Rameswaram;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the people from Ceylon and Government officials and Navy forces of the Ceylon Government are freely allowed to enter into the Island, and take away all the income of the church to Ceylon; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) There is a church at Kachcha Thivu island.

(b) Government have no information that this church has any income. It is understood that religious ceremonies are held in the church once a year, which are attended by Indians and Ceylonese.

(c) Does not arise.

Naval Base in Kachchativu Island

8098. Shri Kiruttinan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government propose to build up a Naval base in the Kachchativu Island near Rameswaram?

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

Technical Staff in A.I.R.

8099. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3182 on the 4th April, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress since made in filling up the vacant posts in class I engineering cadre;

(b) the total number of permanent posts of Class III technical staff against which no confirmation has been made so far; and

(c) the time expected to be taken for doing this?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Out of 44 posts reported vacant on 1st March, 1966 in reply to question No. 3182 of the 4th April, 1966, 41 posts have since been filled in. However, during the period from 1st March, 1966 to 31st July, 1967, 130 more posts were created in Class I engineering cadres. At present a total of 36 posts in Class I engineering cadres are lying vacant.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Technical Staff in A.I.R.

8100. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 639 on the 7th November, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that qualified and suitable persons are available in the All India Radio for filling up the posts of draughtsmen and tracers;

(b) if so, the reasons for not filling up the vacancies so far; and

(c) whether the Employment Exchange has given a 'Non-Availability' Certificate?

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

(b) For want of adequate work-load and in view of the pressing need for economy, only two posts each in the category of Draughtsman Grade I and II have been filled up. However, with the finalisation of the Fourth Plan proposals, more posts of Draughtsman, Tracer etc. will be filled up consistent with the additional work-load.

(c) No, Sir.

"Attache (Geography)" in U.S. Embassy, New Delhi

8101. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an Attache in U.S. Embassy in New Delhi whose designation is Attache (Geography); and

(b) if so, what are his duties in this country?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) There is an official in the U.S. Embassy designated as "Geographic Attache".

(b) The duties of any diplomatic official may consist of whatever functions permitted under international

law which his Government may assign to him. In this case we understand the Geographic Attaché's function is to assist the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Programme in providing basic physical data in planning projects for the Government of India in agriculture, irrigation, drainage, flood control and power projects; to coordinate mapping needs and programmes with the appropriate offices of the Government of India where inadequate maps exist in areas proposed to be developed; and assist in advanced research through the exchange of information and ideas between individual scholars, institutes and universities, including the supply of printed material on relevant subjects from sources in the U.S. to Indian Institutions and the supply of Indian printed materials to U.S. Institutions.

सुरक्षा परिषद की सदस्यता के लिये पाकिस्तान का नाम

8102. श्री हृष्म चन्द्र कछवायः :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवालः :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने भारत सरकार से अद्वैत किया है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में खालों सोट के लिये उसका समर्थन करे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका बौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० जागला):
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) पाकिस्तान सरकार ने हमें सूचना दी है कि सुरक्षा परिषद में 1967 के अंत में जापान के हट जाने से जो जगह खाली होगी उसपर उसने चुनाव लड़ने का निश्चय किया है, और हमारा समर्थन मांगा है।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है। आमतौर में इसका निर्णय चुनाव के आसपास ही किया जाता है जबकि उम्मीदवारों की पूरी सूची मिल जाती है।

विदेशों से सहता अखबारी कागज और भशीन खरीदना

8103. श्री हृष्म चन्द्र कछवायः :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवालः :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहता अखबारी कागज तथा भशीनी खरीदने के लिये उनके मंत्रालय ने अपने प्रतिनिधित्रों को विदेशों में भेजने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर कितना बच्च आयगा; और

(ग) किन-किन देशों के साथ बातचीत करने का विचार है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री क० क० जाह):
(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उछले।

17455

Written
Answers

SAVANA 16, 1889 (SAKA)

**Shah of Iran's offer to Mediate
between India and Pakistan**

8104. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri George Fernandes:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports about his discussion with the Shah of Iran during his visit to Iran in the third week of April, 1967;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Shah offered to mediate between India and Pakistan on the Kashmir issue; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). There has been some speculation in the Press about the possibility of the Shah of Iran mediating between India and Pakistan on the Kashmir issue. It is, however, not a fact that the Shah of Iran offered to mediate on the Kashmir issue in his talks with Foreign Minister during his visit to Tehran in April, 1967.

(c) Does not arise.

Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore

8105. Shri N. S. Sharma:

Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Shri Sharda Nand:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri A. K. Kisku:

Shri S. N. Maiti:

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:

Shri S. S. Kothari:

Written
Answers

17456

Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore have developed three types of radars with indigenous material;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to produce radars on a commercial scale for export;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how they compare with imported radars in their performances and prices?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Bharat Electronics Limited have developed two types of radars. The third item, namely the Fish Finding Equipment (Echo Sounder) developed by B.E.L. also operates on the same principle as the radar.

(b) and (c). For the present, the production of the radars in B.E.L. is related only to our requirements. The possibility of export will be explored, in due course, after our requirements have been substantially met.

(d) The radars developed in B.E.L. compare favourably with imported radars in prices and in performance. In undertaking indigenous development, the special requirements of the users are kept in view.

आकाशवाणी से कवि गोली

8106. श्री स० श० सामन्त :

श्री श० कु० किस्कु :

श्री श० ना० माइती :

श्री त्रिविद बुमार खोखरी :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों से आकाशवाणी के तत्वावधान में गणतंत्र दिवस की पूर्व संचार-

को संविधान की आठवीं प्रत्यूम्भी में दी गई विभिन्न भाषाओं के कवियों की गोष्ठियां आदि आयोजित, जैसा कि पहले प्रतिवर्ष किया जाता था, न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ब) आकाशवाणी द्वारा आयोजित भारतीय भाषाओं तथा हिन्दी के समारोहों तथा गोष्ठियों की संख्या पहले से कम करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि इसका कारण धन की कमी है तो अंग्रेजी के एमे कार्यक्रमों को कम न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के. के.० शाह): (क) 1966 में, गणतन्त्र दिवस पर राष्ट्रीय कवि गोष्ठियों के लिए सभी आयोजन कर लिये गये थे, परन्तु श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के निधन के कारण इसे स्थगित कर देना पड़ा। यद्यपि इस बर्ष गोष्ठि प्रसारण का कार्यक्रम हुआ फिर भी उसकी रूप देखा में कुछ योड़ा सा परिवर्तन करना पड़ा था।

(ख) आकाशवाणी द्वारा आयोजित ऐसे समारोहों की संख्या में कमी नहीं की गई है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। फिर भी, 'राष्ट्रीय कवि गोष्ठी' जैसा कोई भी कार्यक्रम आकाशवाणी द्वारा कभी भी अंग्रेजी में प्रसारित नहीं हुआ है।

Theft of Parcels of Firearms in Kidderpore Area

8107. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a parcel containing fire-arms for the Indian Army was broken open in Kidderpore area recently and that 30 sten-guns were stolen;

(b) the steps taken to recover the same and punish the offenders; and

(c) whether any of these has since been recovered?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A wagon containing a consignment of carbine machine stens despatched to Ordnance Depot, Calcutta was found on arrival on 28th May, 1966 to have been tampered with. On unloading the consignment, it was found that 3 chests containing 30 carbine machine stens were missing.

(b) The case is still under police investigation.

(c) 11 stens have so far been recovered by the Police.

Field Publicity in Border Areas

8108. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) the steps taken to strengthen the field publicity units particularly in border areas;

(b) whether there is a complete co-ordination between the State and Union publicity units; and

(c) if not, the attempts made in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) During the current year 30 Field Publicity Units are proposed to be added for family planning work and 10 for border publicity.

(b) and (c). Full co-ordination is sought to be maintained between the State and the Central Publicity Units by regular liaison with officials in the State Governments as well as through co-ordination committees specially set up at State and district levels.

भारिजलरी केंडेट कोर कोसं को बन्द करना

8109. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारिजलरी केंडेट कोर कोसं को बन्द करने के संबंध में कुछ सुझाव मिले हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जिस उद्देश्य से यह कोसं बनाया था वह पूरे नहीं हुपे हैं;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों ने अपने सुझाव दिये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राम राम भगत): (क) ए. सी. सी. योजना 1965-66 में पहले से समाप्त कर दी गई है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Military Lands and Cantonments Departments

8110. Shri S. S. Kothari: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several complaints have been received against the functioning of the Military Lands and Cantonments Department; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Representations are off and on received regarding delays in payment of compensation and other matters with which the Military

Lands and Cantonments Directorate is concerned. All such representations are examined on merits and such action as is considered appropriate taken.

Book Entitled "Nai Chetana" Published by N.C.D.C. Press

8111. Shri Nambiar:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Shri E. K. Nayyar:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a Recipe Book "Nai Chetana" edited by Shrimati Kamalini Raja and published from Ranchi (Bihar) which has not carried any press line;

(b) if so, the action taken against the publisher and the printer;

(c) whether Government have enquired about the press where this book was printed; and

(d) if so, what are the findings?

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

(b) It is for the State Government to take such action as considered appropriate under the relevant provisions of Press and Registration of Books Act 1867.

(c) and (d) Attention in this connection is invited to the reply given by the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals to para (a) of Unstarred Question No. 4936 on 7th July 1967.

A.I.R's Record of Interview with the Editor of Blitz

8112. Shri Bhogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri R. K. Karanjia, Editor of Blitz was

invited to Vietnam by the Government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam;

(b) whether three officials of the A.I.R. had met Shri Karanjia before his departure asking him to report as All India Radio Correspondent from Vietnam;

(c) whether after Shri Karanjia's return from Vietnam, A.I.R. recorded his interview on the 7th May, last but the same was not broadcast for a fortnight; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) It was informally mentioned by Shri Karanjia that he was invited by the Government of North Vietnam.

(b) There was a meeting between PIO, Shri Karanjia and the Director of News Services in the room of PIO after Shri Karanjia called on the Principal Information Officer in Delhi. During the talk Shri Karanjia offered to send despatches for use by AIR from Hanoi. Shri Karanjia also informed Principal Information Officer that the Ministry of External Affairs had given him necessary briefing and he, therefore, knew the requirements of AIR. He was told that cable authority would be sent to him after consulting the Ministry of External Affairs. By the time Ministry of External Affairs' views were received, Shri Karanjia had left Hanoi.

(c) and (d). On his return from Hanoi, Shri Karanjia left a copy of an article he had written for Blitz with the Principal Information Officer. A news story was broadcast in our news bulletin on April 13, which mentioned Shri Karanjia's name. Shri Karanjia sent a talk to Principal Information Officer with his letter of 15th April, 1967 and sent a copy of it direct to the External Affairs Ministry. Before it could be cleared, the

Times of India published on 28th and 29th of April signed articles of Shri Karanjia which were mostly identical. However, Director of News Services rang up Shri Karanjia on the 3rd May to inform him that the talk was being put on the air. Shri Karanjia said that since it had already been published in the Times of India, its broadcast was neither fair to him nor to AIR and that he was prepared to be interviewed by AIR when he would be in Delhi next. On the 6th May the External Affairs Ministry informed AIR that they had no objection to arranging an interview with Shri Karanjia. In the same evening Shri Karanjia rang up and said that the External Affairs Ministry wanted him to do an interview, which was recorded on the 8th of May. Unluckily the External Affairs Ministry took a little time in returning the script of the interview. Meanwhile, Shri Karanjia wrote on the 19th of May requesting that AIR should not broadcast the interview. It is regretted that there was delay in broadcasting the interview. Had it not been for the letter of Shri Karanjia it would have been put on the air.

एच० एफ०-24 विमान

8113. श्री हुकम चन्द कथयायः

श्री जगप्राय राव जोशीः

श्री यशपाल सिंहः

श्री शोकार लाल बेरदाः

श्री हरदयाल देवगुणः

श्री बणी शंकर शर्माः

क्या रक्ता मंत्री 29 मई, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 144 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ई०-300 इंजनों वाले एच० एफ०-24 विमानों की सभी उड़ानें सफल सिद्ध हुई हैं :

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो सुपरसोनिक विमान बनाने के हेतु सहयोग लेने के लिए हो रही बातचीत में कितनी प्रगति हई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (धी स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). एन० एक०-२४ विमान मेंक आई० बी० एक०-१०० य० ए० आर० में विकास-धीन ई-३०० इंजन के लिए फलार्यिंग टेस्ट बेड के तोर पर इस्तेमाल के लिए निर्मित किया गया है; विमान जो इस समय एक ई-३०० इंजन और एक आकिर्स ७०३ इंजन सहित किट किया गया है विकास परीक्षण उड़ानों पर है। अतिस्वर्ण विमानों के निर्माण का प्रमुख तभी उड़ेगा जब परीक्षण उड़ाने सकता है। पर्वत सम्पर्ण हो गई।

गम केरेज फैक्टरी एस्टेट, जबलपुर में गंगा
सरकारी मकानों का धर्जन

8114. श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री हरिम चन्द्र कथावायः

क्या रक्षा नंबरी 3 अप्रैल, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 355 के उत्तर में मह बताने की गुणा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गन कैरेज फैक्टरी एस्टेट, जबलपुर में गैट-सरकारी भकान अर्जित करने के प्रस्ताव पर इस बीच कोई प्रतिक्रिया निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-भंडी (धी: २० रा० भगत) : (क) और (ख). पहुँच पर दिए गए भूमिकेतों की जिन पर निजी भवन बनाए गए हैं सरकार को अपने अपने इस्तेमाल के लिए आवश्यकता है, और

पट्टेदारों द्वारा तय की शर्तों के अन्तर्गत उक्त भूमि क्षेत्रों को लेने के लिए कार्य किया जा रहा है। पट्टेदारों को उन द्वारा बनाए गए भवनों के मुआवजा अगर कोई देय हो, निर्धारित किया जाएगा, और संविधित पट्टों की शर्तें के अन्तर्गत दिया जाएगा।

संनिक संग्रह

8115. श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द चहलायः

क्या रक्षा मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में सैनिक स्कूल खोलने का उद्देश्य केवल यह था कि आरम्भ से ही सैनिक पद्धति पर प्रशिक्षण देकर अच्छे सैनिक अधिकारी तैयार किये जायें।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1966 तक कितने विद्यार्थियों ने राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा अकादमी द्वारा आयोजित परोक्षा दी है;

(ग) राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा अकादमी में प्रवेश पाने के लिये कितने छात्र चुने गये हैं : और

(घ) तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (धी वा रा० रां भगत) : (क) वैनिक स्कूलों की योजना के मध्य उद्देश्य हैं :—

(1) सशस्त्र सेनाध्यों के भफ्टसर काडरों को पूर्ति के लिए शिक्षा दृष्टिकोण से सुसज्जित नीजवानों की बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करना ।

(2) राष्ट्रीय रक्षा प्रकादमी के लिए विश्व राज्यों से भर्ती के संबंध में विषमता को दूर करना और

(3) सेवाओं के सेविवर्ग के बच्चों के लिए विशेष सुरक्षणों और कम आय वाले कुटुम्बों से आने वाले लड़कों को वित्तीय सहायता सहित, प्रतियोगिता के आधार पर अधिकारी लड़कों को उच्च स्तर की शिक्षा के लिए एक पब्लिक स्कूल उपलब्ध करना।

(4) 1184।

(ग) और (घ). जुलाई 1967 में आरम्भ होने वाले 38 वें पाठ्यक्रम के लिए आंशिक प्रवेशों समेत, अब तक राष्ट्रीय रक्षा प्रकादमी में 348 छात्र प्रवेश पा चुके हैं। विस्तार इस प्रकार हैं:—

30 वां पाठ्यक्रम (जुलाई 1963)	5
31 वां पाठ्यक्रम (जनवरी 1964)	8
32 वां पाठ्यक्रम (जुलाई 1964)	29
33 वां पाठ्यक्रम (जनवरी 1965)	46
34 वां पाठ्यक्रम (जुलाई 1965)	58
35 वां पाठ्यक्रम (जनवरी 1966)	51
36 वां पाठ्यक्रम (जुलाई 1966)	47
37 वां पाठ्यक्रम (जनवरी 1967)	57
38 वां पाठ्यक्रम (जुलाई 1967 आंशिक प्रवेश)	47
	348

38 वें पाठ्यक्रम के लिए कुछ और के प्रवेश किए जाने की आशा है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को भारत का वित्तीय अंशवान

8116. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: या विवेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 12 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2176 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने कोई ऐसा फार्मूला बनाया है जिसके अनुसार सदस्य देशों को एक निश्चित धनराशि जमा करनी पड़ती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है?

विवेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु. क. चागला):

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.

8117. Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Samar Guha:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Andhra Pradesh, has gone into production; and

(b) the target of production set for this unit and whether all equipment and facilities have been provided in time to enable the factory to keep to the production schedule?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad has started production from the 1st week of July 1967.

(b) During the financial year 1967-68, the Corporation which is at present housed in temporary buildings is expected to produce equipment and components worth about Rs. 75 lakhs as against Rs. 56.59 lakhs during 1966-67. The Equipment and facilities required for this level of production have been provided.

Lessons from West Asian War

8118. Shri S. S. Kothari:
 Shri P. N. Solanki:
 Shri S. K. Tapuria:
 Shri Ranjit Singh:
 Shri K. K. Nayar:
 Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) what were the lessons of the West Asian War for India;
 (b) whether a Committee has been set up by Government to enquire and draw such lessons;
 (c) if so, the conclusions arrived at by the Committee; and
 (d) when its Report is likely to be published?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (d). Analysis and critical study of the major military events in the world and advice to Government in the light of conclusions drawn there from is one of the functions of the Chiefs of Staff. The conflict in West Asia has been dealt with accordingly. It is an accepted convention that reports or recommendations of official Committees of this nature are not made public.

Crawler Tractors

8119. Shri M. Sundarsanam: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased

to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal on the part of the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., to assemble new types of crawler tractors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Komatsu D-120 (235 H. P.) and D-80 (165 H.P.) tractors are included in the approved production programme of Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore. Recently, the Undertaking has also come up with a proposal for the manufacture of Komatsu D-50 (86 H.P.) type tractors and its application for industrial licence for this purpose is under consideration.

AVRO 748

8120. Shri C. C. Desai:
 Shri Virendrakumar Shah:
 Shri R. K. Amin:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major portion of Avro 748 is now assembled in India and that the cost of the Indian made aircraft is double the cost, if it is imported from U.K.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation have not installed and do not propose to instal in Avro 748 any ancillary equipment made in India;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation prefer the ancillary equipment made in U.K. and to import the same;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the name of person or persons concerned in the Indian Airlines Corporation who take the decision whether the imported equipment should be used for the purpose; and

(f) how many Avro 748 have been delivered so far and what is the time schedule for deliveries of the remaining Avros ordered by the Indian Airlines Corporation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) A major portion of this plane is now assembled in India, but the cost of the Indian-made aircraft is not double the cost of the HS-748 aircraft imported from U.K. The cost of production of the HS-748 in HAL, Kanpur is under examination and our present assessment is that it would not be in excess of the imported cost by more than 20 per cent.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The items of ancillary equipment are selected in the Indian Airlines Corporation in joint consultation by the Engineering Manager, Planning Manager and the Chief Operations and Training Manager.

(f) One aircraft has been delivered to the Indian Airlines Corporation so far. The schedule of delivery for the remaining 13 aircraft is as follows:—

1967-68	2
1968-69	6
1969-70	5

Press Institute of India

8121. **Shri Umanath:**

Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shri Mohammad Ismail:

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

(a) the total number of consultants sent to the Press Institute of India by the International Press Institute during the last five years;

(b) the expenditure incurred on them and the source of funds;

(c) whether the expenditure was paid in dollars or rupees; and

(d) the manner in which the payment was arranged?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): The Press Institute of India is an independent private organisation and the Government of India do not exercise any control over it. However in response to our request, the Press Institute of India has been good enough to furnish the following information:—

(a) Ten consultants (including two Indians) were sent by the International Press Institute (zurich) during the last five years for periods varying from one to six months. One consultant was sent twice. In two cases the Press Institute of India had to supplement the original grants. One consultant was paid Rs. 10,375 as fee for a six-month consultancy. The other was paid Rs. 4,456, partly as fee and partly as medical expenses when he fell ill, also during a six-month consultancy.

(b) As the expenses of these consultants were met directly by the International Press Institute, the Press Institute of India is not aware of the amount spent on them or the source of funds.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Press Institute of India

8122. **Shri Umanath:**

Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Shri K. M. Abraham:

Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Press Institute of India has

sent some consultants to South Vietnam;

(b) if so, the number of such consultants sent during the last three years and the nature of their activities; and

(c) who paid the travelling and other expenses of these Consultants and the expenditure incurred from year to year on them?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir, the Press Institute of India did not send any consultants to South Vietnam.

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

Import of Stores by a U.K. Government Establishment in Car Nicobar Island

**8123. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enormous amount of stores including building materials, wireless equipment, truck etc. was imported by a certain establishment of the U.K. Government into the Island of Car Nicobar between April, 1951 to June, 1956;

(b) whether the customs duty on these articles amounting to half a crore was imposed and recovered; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The U.K. Government was granted permission for the importation of building materials, wireless equipment,

trucks, petrol, oil, lubricants and other articles in connection with repair and extension of the airstrip in the Car Nicobar Island during the period 1-4-1951 to 30-6-1956.

A sum of Rs. 47,88,803.16 was assessed as duty on the stores imported by the customs authorities. This figure has not been accepted by the British authorities who have also made some claims against certain Departments of the Government of India. A sum of Rs. 2,52,859.16 has been recovered. The matter is still under correspondence with the British High Commission, relating to the recovery of balance from the British Government.

प्रधान मंत्री का सचिवालय

8124. श्री कंबर साल गुप्तः

श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्राले :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रधान मंत्री के सचिवालय के उन अधिकारियों के पदनाम क्या हैं, जिनकी नियुक्तिय, पदनिवारियों आँह अग्रिम वार्षिक बैजन वृद्धि के बारे में संघ लोकतेवा आयोग को पिछले तीन वर्षों में सूचना नहीं दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अपु शक्ति मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्विरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं हुआ जिसमें संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को सूचना देना जरूरी था।

भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में पकड़ा गया पाकिस्तानी सैनिक सामान

8125. वी कंवर लाल गुप्त: क्या एवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में भारत के द्वारा पकड़े गये पाकिस्तान के सैनिक सामान का व्यीरा क्या है ; और

(ख) उसमें से अब तक पाकिस्तान को बापस किये गये सामान का व्यीरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण तिहार): (क) विभिन्न प्रकार के हथियारों और गोली बारूद की एक बड़ी राशि और अन्य सामान हमारी सेनाओं द्वारा पकड़ा गया था जिनमें अधिक महत्व के थे 193 टैक और उनमें 39 चालू हालत में थे।

(ख) जैसा कि सदन में 21 मार्च 1966 को उत्तर दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2514 के उत्तर में बताया गया था, युद्ध के दौरान पकड़ा गया कोई हथियार और गोली बारूद तथा सैनिक सामान पाकिस्तान को नहीं लौटाया गया, यद्यपि कुछ चल सम्पत्ति सद्भावना के तौर पर लौटा दी गई थी।

Permanent Commissions to Short Service Commissioned Officers

8126. Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri K. Lakkappa:

Shri P. C. Adichan:

Shri P. Viswambharan:

Shri Mangalathumadom:

Will the Minister of Defence be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to grant permanent commissions to those Short Service Commissioned Officers who possess prescribed qualifications; and

(b) if so, how many Short Service Commissioned Officers have been absorbed in the permanent Commissions during the last year?

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

(a) Except for Air Force, where recruitment is made on permanent commission basis, Short Service Commissions are granted in the Army (excluding Military Nursing Service) and Navy.

(b) The number of Short Service Commissioned Officers absorbed in permanent commissions last year is as follows:—

(i) Army Medical Corps (excluding Military Nursing Service)	133
(ii) Remount Veterinary Corps (Army)	4
(iii) Navy	10

Applications for grant of permanent commissions have been invited from all Technical Short Service Commissioned Officers. Those found fit will be granted permanent commissions under the terms and conditions laid down in Army Instructions 7/S/68.

As regards Short Service Commissioned (non-technical) Officers, assessment for grant of permanent commissions will be made only in the 5th year of their short service commission service. As the grant of short service commissions commenced in 1965, the first batch of short service commissioned (non-technical) officers will come up for consideration in 1970.

Syllabus for National Defence Academy

8127. **Shri A. Sreedharan:**
Shri Vishwambharan:
Shri K. Lakkappa:
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government appointed an Expert Committee of eminent educationists to examine the syllabus and to suggest suitable modifications in the curriculum of National Defence Academy; and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
 (a) A Committee of Experts is being set up to revise the syllabus of instruction at the National Defence Academy.

(b) Does not arise.

Qualifications for Chairman of Board of Film Censor

8128. **Shri A. Sreedharan:**
Shri Srinivas Misra:
Shri P. C. Adichan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:

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

(a) whether the Government have laid down the basic qualifications for the Chairman of the Board of Film Censors; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). It has not been found necessary to lay down any specific qualification for the post. Care is however taken to ensure that the

office is manned by a mature and enlightened person of eminence with a rich and varied background of cultural appreciation and possessing a judicious mind and artistic temperament. In their latest report the Estimates Committee have observed:

"The Committee are generally in agreement with the views of the Government that the Chairman of the Board of Film Censors should be an enlightened public figure possessing a cultural background and a judicial and artistic temperament. They, however, feel that the Chairman should also have a wide understanding of the movie medium and appreciation of the film as a medium of art." On full consideration Government feel that by and large they have observed these suggestions in spirit.

Ban on Display of Netaji's Photograph in unit lines

8129. **Shri Samar Guha:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the photograph of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose is not displayed in Unit Lines, Quarter Guards or Recreation Rooms;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to issue directions for displaying Netaji's photograph in military uniform in Unit Lines and other military offices; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) With the exception of Mahatma Gandhi, no photograph of any other non-official person, is permitted to be displayed in Unit lines, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government do not consider any change in the existing instructions necessary.

मध्य प्रदेश में सैनिक स्कूल

8130. श्री गं० छ० बीमितः क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कितने सैनिक स्कूल हैं और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर हैं;

(ख) उनमें कितने-कितने छात्र शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) उन पर प्रति वर्ष कितना खर्च आता है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रा० रा० भगत) : (क) एक रेवा में।

(ख) 30 जून, 1967 तक 313.

(ग) चालू वर्ष के लिए स्कूल का अनुमोदित बजट 5,00,000 रुपये का है। 1966 वर्ष के लिए 285 लड़कों के लिए स्कूल खर्च या 4,43,000 रुपये।

Protest by the U.K. High Commissioner in India over the take-over of Calcutta Tramways Co.

8131. Shri Kameshwar Singh: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.K. High Commissioner in India has protested over the proposed take-over of the Calcutta Tramways Company;

(b) if so, the text of the protest; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): No formal protest note was received. The U.K. High Commissioner however expressed his Government's concern at the proposed take-over of the Calcutta Tramways Company Limited.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The High Commissioner was informed that in the circumstances of the case, the action taken by the West Bengal Government was justified.

ब्रिटेन के उप-उच्चायुक्त द्वारा परिचय बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री को दिया गया ज्ञापन

8132. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत द्वारा ब्रिटेन के उप-उच्चायुक्त ने परिचय बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री को राज्य सरकार द्वारा कलकत्ता ट्रामवेज का प्रबन्ध अपने हाथ में से लिये जाने के बारे में एक ज्ञापन दिया था;

(ख) क्या एक विदेशी आयुक्त द्वारा एक ज्ञापन रोध पत्र सिखे हीं राज्य सरकार को दिया जाना अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीयिक आचार संहिता के अनुरूप है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

बंदेशिक-कार्य-मंत्री (श्री म० रा० भगत) :

(क) जी है।

(ख) और (ग). मंत्रिमंडल सचिव द्वारा इटेंड फिल्डम हाई कमिशनर का व्यापार इ

तथ्य की ओर आकर्षित किया है कि यूनाइटेड किंगडम के कलकत्ता -स्थित उप हाई कमिशनर के लिए राज्य सरकार को स्मरण-पत्र देना ठीक नहीं था ; मुनासिब यह होता कि वे भारत सरकार से लिखा-पढ़ी करते ।

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा पुरस्कार

8133. श्री गं० च० बीकित : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने गत वर्ष से राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा पुरस्कार देने पुनः आरम्भ कर दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो मध्य प्रदेश के कितने व्यक्तियों को अब तक ऐसे पुरस्कार दिये गये हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) नैशनल डिफेंस अवार्ड नाम का कोई प्रवार्द्ध सरकार द्वारा पुरस्यापित नहीं किया गया है । तदपि 1965 के भारत पाकिस्तान युद्ध के संबंध में दो नए मेडल अर्थात् “समर सेवा स्टार 1965” और “रक्षा मेडल 1965” 26 जनवरी 1967 को सरकार द्वारा पुरस्यापित किए गए हैं ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कि जो इन आवार्डों के अधिकारी होंगे तभी निर्धारित की जा सकती है जब सभी दावों की जांच हो जाए ।

मध्य प्रदेश के दैनिक समाचारपत्रों के लिये विज्ञापन

8234. श्री गं० च० बीकित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारज मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के दैनिक समाचार

पत्रों को 1965-66 और 1966-67 में क्रमशः केन्द्रीय सरकार के विज्ञापन लिये कितना धन दिया गया ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारज मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : 1965-66 और 1966-67 में विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय ने मध्य प्रदेश के दैनिक समाचार पत्रों को नीचे लिखे मूल्य के (लग-भग) विज्ञापन दिये :-

	रुपये
1965-66	1,85,800
1966-67	1,63,850

मध्य प्रदेश के कालेजों में राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन दल के अधिकारी

8135. श्री गं० च० बीकित : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के कालेजों के उन प्रोफेसरों के लिये पदोन्नति के कोई अवसर नहीं हैं जो राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल में अधिकारियों के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री च० रा० भगत) (क) और (ख) . सीनियर डिवीजन के एन०सी० सी० अफसरों की पदोन्नति के नियमों की एक प्रति संलग्न है । उससे देखा जाएगा कि कालिजों के प्राप्त्यापकों के लिए जो एन० सी० सी० अफसरों के तौर पर काम कर रहे हैं पदोन्नति के लिए काफी गुजाइश है । अन्य कोई पद आवश्यक नहीं है ।

सीमा सड़क परिवहन बल

Assets of Goan Company

8136. श्री राज्यपाल शिंह जात्यारी : यह रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनरल रिजर्व इंजीनियर बल की 21-22 कम्पनियां 15वें सीमा सड़क परिवहन बल के भ्रष्टीन काम कर रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कभी नागा लोग इन कम्पनियों में काम करने वाले लोगों के साथ मार पिटाई और लूटमार करते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन कम्पनियों को अपनी रक्षा करने के लिए कोई हथियार नहीं दिये गये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन कमंचारियों की सुरक्षा के लिए मरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० मगत) : (क) 15 बांडर रोड़ ज़ास्क फोस्स की 27 तकनीकी और प्रशासनिक यूनिटें हैं ।

(ख) इस कारण प्रायः कोई कठिनाई नहीं है । तदपि, 8 जून, 1967 में 4 मामलों की रिपोर्ट मिली है, कि जिनमें संश्लेषनागार्भों ने सीमा सड़कों के शिगिरों को लूटा है, या लूटने का यत्न किया है ।

(ग) जी० आर० ई० एफ० एक असंनिक बल है, और साधारणतः सेविंग संशस्त्र नहीं होते । परन्तु जी० आर० ई० एफ० के कुछ सेविंग को (जो भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं) रक्षा के लिए हथियार दिये गये हैं ।

(घ) उनकी रक्षा के लिए अगर आवश्यकता पड़े, स्थानीय सेना अधिकरणों से सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जाता है ।

8137. श्री Sequeira:
श्री Kameshwar Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the assets of the Company 'Estaleiros Navais De Goa Sarl' are being utilized by the Mazagon Docks Ltd, and if so, for how many years;

(b) the liabilities of the said Company to its shareholders and its creditors;

(c) the extent to which these liabilities have been settled; and

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

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

(a) 'Estaleiros Navais De Goa' has been on lease to Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, since 14th April, 1962.

(b) and (c). The share-holding of the Estaleiros Navais De Goa consists of 62,500 shares of Rs. 100 each, 51,990 of these shares are held by Government of India or Autonomous and Semi-autonomous Bodies under the Government of India or the Government of Goa, while 10,510 shares are held by private share-holders. According to the books of the old Company it had a liability of Rs. 4,55,255.00 to its creditors. The question of settlement of liabilities can only arise after the Company is re-activated.

(d) Steps are reactivate the Company are under examination.

Nepali Political Refugees in India

8138. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

17483

Written
Answers

SRAVANA 16, 1889 (SAKA)

Written
Answers

17484

(a) the number of Nepali political refugees in India and the places where they are settled;

(b) the source of their income and the nature and amount of help and relief given to them by the Indian Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Nepalese political refugees in India are indulging in anti-Nepal, anti-Indian and pro-Chinese activities;

(d) whether Government are aware that these Nepali refugees are spying for China;

(e) if so, what steps Government have taken to stop their anti-Indian activities; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) As Nepali nationals enjoy free entry into India and do not require either passports or visas to enter India across the open border there is no question of their being any political or other kind of refugee from Nepal in India. Further, as Nepali nationals are exempted from requirements of registration under the rules applicable to other foreigners, they are able to take up residence in India at any point or location of their choice and they are treated in this respect no different from Indian nationals. These rights enjoyed by Nepali nationals are governed by provisions of the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship between India and Nepal.

(b) to (f). Do not arise.

Expenditure on Atomic Research Work

8139. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual expenditure incurred by India on the entire atomic

research work as compared to those of other countries; and

(b) how much of the expenditure on the atomic work is from indigenous resources and how much from external resources, country-wise?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The total of capital and revenue expenditure incurred in India on Research and Development of Atomic Energy (including Space Research) during 1965-66 was of the order of Rs. 18 crores.

The following figures available for certain countries in respect of the years indicated against them are given below:

Country	Year	Expenditure on Research and Development of Atomic Energy	
		(Rupee Equivalent in Crores)	
U.S.A	1966 (Calendar Year)	726.07	
France	1966 (Calendar Year)	200.03	
U.K.	1964-65	176.31	
Canada	1965-66	30.39	

(b) The Foreign Exchange allocation for the Research and Development programme for 1965-66 was Rs. 0.55 crores.

India's Role in U.N.O.

8140. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many times Indian resolutions and proposals have been accepted in the United Nations, in the Assembly and all its Councils and Committees for solving world problems of one form or another;

(b) what were these proposals or resolutions and what were the situations they dealt with;

(c) how many times the United States have acted or voted against the Indian proposals and resolutions in the United Nations;

(d) how many times and what resolutions of India have been vetoed by the Veto-holding powers;

(e) whether India has spoken for the abolition of veto-power in the United Nations; and

(f) if so, what have been response of the various Governments thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The required information, which relates to 22 years, is being obtained and will be furnished in due course.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Border Road Programme

8141. Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Shri P. N. Solanki:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire expenses of Border Road Programme are borne by the Central Government or the expenses are shared between the States and the Centre; and

(b) the checks which Government propose to impose on the State Governments regarding the expenditure incurred on border roads?

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

(a) The entire expenditure on the construction or improvement of roads included in the programme of the

Border Roads Development Board is borne by the Central Government.

(b) The broad checks exercised by the Centre on projects entrusted to the State P.W.Ds. are as follows:

(i) Sanctions for works are accorded by Central Government on the basis of estimates prepared by Chief Engineer, P.W.D. and scrutinised by Director General Border Roads.

(ii) The amount to be spent by P.W.D. on Border Roads projects is determined by the Centre.

(iii) State P.W.D. are required to render Expenditure Returns and Monthly Progress Reports to the Director General Border Roads.

There is no proposal to introduce any further checks in respect of expenditure on projects entrusted to State P.W.Ds.

Emergency Commissioned Officers

8142. Shri Shrichand Goel:

Shri Hardayal Devgun:

Shri Beni Shanker Sharma:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Shri T. P. Shah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the age limit which was prescribed for permanent absorption for the Emergency Officers who were recruited after the 1st November, 1962;

(b) whether it has subsequently been varied and whether representations against this variation have been made;

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

(d) whether reservations have been made in the civil departments and public undertakings for officers who have been released from the army for being over-age? .

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The age limits for grant of Permanent Commission to Emergency Commissioned Officers commissioned after 1st November, 1962 are as follows:

(i) 31 years for Armourd Corps, Artillery Engineers.	At the time of the grant of Emergency Commission.
(ii) 33 years for other Arms/Ser- vices.	

Medical side

- (i) Medical graduates—30 years
- (ii) Medical graduates with post-graduate diploma—31 years
- (iii) Medical graduates with post-graduate qualifications like MS/MD—32 years

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Yes. Released Officers are eligible to compete for reserved vacancies in various Central/State Services, provided they were within the prescribed age limits for those posts at the time they joined as ECOs. No age limits have been laid down for posts in Public Sector Undertakings.

स्वल सेना में अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति

8143. श्री भोगेन्द्र ज्ञा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वल सेना में वर्तमान कुल अधिकारियों में सीधी भारती द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये अधिकारी कितने हैं, तथा जवानों आदि में से पदोन्नत किये गये अधिकारी कितने हैं तथा उनका अनुपात क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या ऐसे अधिकारियों की संख्या के अनुपात में वृद्धि करने का सरकार का विचार है जिनकी पदोन्नति जवानों में से की जाती है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) सूचना प्रकट करना लोकहित में न होगा ।

(ख) जी नहीं। सेवा कर रहे सेनिकों के लिए कमीशंड पद तक उप्रति करने के अवसर सेना में पहले से विद्यमान हैं। सेवा कर रहे सेनिकों के कम आयु वालों के लिए हर वर्ष भारतीय सेनिक अकादमी से स्थायी कमीशन दिये जाने वालों में 3.3 1/3 प्रतिशत का कोटा नियत किया गया है। नियुक्ति योग्यताये पूरी होने पर अवर श्रेणियों को आर्मी कमिशनों के इम कोटा के लिए आर्मी के डेट कालिज से द्रापट किया जाता है। अधिक आयु वाले सेवा कर रहे सेनिकों की हालत में, वे स्पेशल लिम्ट काउर में स्थायी कमीशन दिये जाने के लिए अर्ह हैं जिनके लिए रिक्त स्थान हाल ही में 1500 से बढ़ा कर 2000 कर दिये गये हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त सेवा कर रहे सेविंग, भारतीय सेनिक अकादमी की मार्केट (गेर तकनीकी) अल्पकालीन सेवा कमीशन या स्थायी कमीशन प्रदान किए जाने के लिए बाहर के लालों के साथ खुले मुकाबले में बैठने के भी पर्ह हैं, प्रगर वह आयु सीमाओं के प्रन्दर हों, और आवश्यक योग्यताएं रखते हों।

Strength of Staff in Atomic Power Station, Madras

8144. Shri C. Chittybabu: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of works which are in progress at present and the existing strength of staff in the Madras Atomic Power Station; and

(b) the justification for the present strength compared to the work-load?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The work in progress includes site development, construction of access roads, bridges, residential colony, warehouse, workshop and various preliminary works connected with setting up this atomic power station. In addition, planning, design and engineering work, fabrication and procurement of equipment and materials required for the Project have been taken up.

The existing strength of persons in regular employment on the Project is 156, excluding work-charged and casual daily rated personnel and those employed by the Power Project Engineering Division of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. This number is fully justified.

Madras Atomic Power Station

8145. Shri C. Chittybabu: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that subordinate staff in the Madras Atomic Power Station has been attending office on all Sundays and on all holidays without any compensatory leave; and

(b) if so, whether it is in contravention of the orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Staff at Madras Atomic Power Station

8146. Shri C. Chittybabu: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons called for interview for appointment to a lower grade have been appointed to a higher grade at the Madras Atomic Power Station;

(b) if so, the number of such persons and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that persons who were called for the posts of supervisors were appointed as officers; and

(d) if so, how many and why?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (c). No, Sir.

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

Staff Cars in Madras Atomic Power Station

8147. Shri C. Chittybabu: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff cars in the Madras Atomic Power Station;

(b) how they are utilised and whether any supervision is exercised to ensure that they are not misused; and

(c) the expenditure incurred so far on the maintenance of staff cars?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Two.

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(b) They are utilised on official duty connected with the work of the Department of Atomic Energy. Supervision and control on the use of those cars is exercised in accordance with the rules.

(c) The total expenditure incurred so far on the maintenance of the staff cars is Rs. 7,000 approximately (including Rs. 4,000 approximately on the salaries of Drivers).

Expenditure on Photographs in Madras Atomic Power Project

8148. Shri C. Chittybabu: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure so far incurred on photographs in the Madras Atomic Power Project; and

(b) the amount so far paid to the photographers in addition to their salary, such as Daily Allowance and Travelling Allowance and air travel fares?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). Normally the photographic facilities already existing in other units of the Department of Atomic Energy are utilized. The expenditure on Travelling Allowance and Daily Allowance of Departmental photographers is approximately Rs. 470. The expenditure incurred by the Project on photographs taken by commercial photographers on the occasions their services were utilised during the last one year is about Rs. 600.

Contract with Chief Producer in A.I.R., Delhi

8149. Shri G. C. Dixit: Will the **Minister of Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chief Producer in A.I.R., Delhi has been

offered a contract of more than twelve years while other producers have been given five years' contract only;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Producer has been offered much higher remuneration in comparison to others in the same category; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (c). The normal tenure of contract for a staff artiste in A.I.R. is five years, but the Chief Producer Hindustani Music was appointed with a contract of slightly more than 12 years and on comparatively higher rate of fee than that admissible to Chief Producers, after taking into consideration his eminence in the field of study and research of both literature and music and the terms on which he was engaged by his previous employers and offers made to him at the time of joining A.I.R.

Uranium Plant at Hyderabad

8150. Shri Samar Guha: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the scientific, economic and other consideration for establishing (i) Uranium Oxide Plant, (ii) Ceramic Fuel Fabrication Plant, and (iii) Zir-conium Plant at Hyderabad, which is situated far from the Jaduguda Uranium mine at Bihar?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Hyderabad is more centrally located than Jaduguda, not only with reference to the sources of supply of zircon, but also to the stations in which the fuel elements produced in the Hyderabad Fuel Complex will be utilized.

The Electronics Corporation of India will also be located in Hyderabad. The Fuel Complex will share

the facilities required in common by the two factories, as also a Housing Colony.

Expenditure on Government Advertisements

8151. Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) the expenditure incurred on Government advertisements during the last 10 years and the amount out of that given to the newspapers having a circulation of more than 50,000 copies; and

(b) whether Government propose to reduce the expenditure on advertisements as a measure of economy?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):
(a) The total expenditure incurred on advertisements released by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity during the last 10 years ending 31st March, 1967 was Rs. 5,19,21,335. Statistic regarding the amount paid to newspapers with a circulation of over 50,000 copies have been collected only for the last 5 years. Against the total expenditure of Rs. 3,15,66,737 on advertisements during the last 5 years, the amount paid to newspapers with a circulation of more than 50,000 copies was Rs. 1,69,59,517.

(b) Constant efforts are being made to keep the expenditure on advertisements to the minimum consistent with the needs of Government the underlying objectives.

प्राकीकी देशों के साथ मित्रता के बारे में वृत्त-चित्र

8152. श्री ओंकार सिंह: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और अफ्रीकी देशों के बीच मेल-मिलाप और मित्रता की सावना बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से कोई वृत्त-चित्र प्रथवा रूपक लेख तयार किया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या अफ्रीका के किसी अभिनेता प्रथवा किसी अफ्रीकी फ़िल्म कम्पनी के सहयोग के साथ किसी भारतीय चलचित्र कम्पनी ने कोई चलचित्र बनाये हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) सरकार को यह पता नहीं है कि भारत और अफ्रीकी देशों के बीच मेल-मिलाप और मित्रता बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से कोई वृत्त-चित्र प्रथवा विशेष रूपक तयार किया गया है । तो भी, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के फ़िल्म विभाग ने कई रिकार्ड फ़िल्में; तैयार की हैं, जिनमें अफ्रीकी देशों से भारत में प्रवारने वाले बड़े बड़े लोग और भारत से अफ्रीकी देशों में जाने वाले महान व्यक्तियों की यात्रायें चित्रित की गई हैं । इन फ़िल्मों का आदान-प्रदान होता है और स्थानीय फ़िल्मों तथा टेलीविजन के इस सामग्री को प्रयोग करने के द्वारा इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ण हाँ जानी है जिसको ध्यान न रखा गया है ।

(ख) सरकार को यह सूचना नहीं है कि किसी भारतीय फ़िल्म कम्पनी ने अफ्रीका के किसी अभिनेता के सहयोग से कोई फ़िल्म बनाई हो ना ही इसकी सूचना है कि अफ्रीका की किसी फ़िल्म कम्पनी से एसी फ़िल्म बनाई है ।

भारतीय दूतावास द्वारा भारतीय भाषाओं को पढ़ाने के लिए निशुल्क कक्षाओं का चलाया जाना

8153. श्री ओंकार सिंह: क्या विदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावासों द्वारा हिन्दी

तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रचार एवं प्रसार हेतु विदेशियों को ये भाषा पढ़ाने के लिये विदेशों में उसी प्रकार से निःशुल्क कक्षायें लगाई जाती हैं, जिस प्रकार से रूस तथा पश्चिमी जर्मनी द्वारा भारत में कक्षाएं लगाई जाती हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० बागला) : (क) कोलम्बो के सिवाय विदेश स्थित कोई दूसरा भारतीय मिशन/केन्द्र स्थानीय लोगों को हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिए निःशुल्क कक्षाएं नहीं लगाता ।

(ख) कोलम्बो में, भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद् की एक योजना के अन्तर्गत चांसरी में हिन्दी की कक्षाएं लगाई जाती हैं । इस समय इसमें 22 व्यक्ति पढ़ रहे हैं ।

गृह मंत्रालय की हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत विदेश-स्थित हमारे मिशनों/केन्द्रों में हमारे कर्मचारियों के लिए आयोजित हिन्दी कक्षाओं में विदेशियों को भी हिन्दी पढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों में भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा प्रकाशित की जाने वाली पत्रिकाएं

8154. श्री गोकार सिंह : क्या विदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों में भारतीय दूतावास, उन देशों में भारतीय समाचार तथा भारतीय विचार धारा का प्रचार करने के लिए कुछ पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित करते हैं ;

(ख) ये पत्रिकाएं किन-किन देशों में तथा किन-किन भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की जाती हैं ; और

(ग) क्या पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों के समाचार पत्र भारतीय दूतावासों द्वारा उन्हें भज गये लेखों तथा सामग्री को प्रकाशित करते हैं ?

विदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० बागला) : (क) और (ख). पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों में हमारे राजदूतावास कोई पत्रिका प्रकाशित नहीं करते, लेकिन वारसा, प्राग और बुद्धारेस्ट स्थित हमारे दूतावास नियमित रूप से अंग्रेजी में समाचार बुलेटिन प्रकाशित करते हैं और दूसरे राजदूतावास खास-खास भौकों पर ही ऐसा करते हैं । लेकिन, सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र संघ-स्थित हमारा राजदूतावास एक वैमानिक पत्रिका रूसी भाषा में निकालता है, और रूसी तथा अंग्रेजी में दैनिक समाचार बुलेटिन भी जारी करा है ।

(ग) जां हां । कभी-कभी ।

Collection of Dr. Ambedkar's Speeches

8155. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no steps have been taken for the collection of the late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's speeches and for publication of his works; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor while the speeches and works of Mahatma Gandhi and Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru have been collected and published by the Publications Division?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). In view of the unique position occupied by Mahatama Gandhi, his works are being published by the Publications Division in order to make available to the public a complete and authentic record of his writings,

letters and speeches. A decision has also been taken to publish the collected works of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. It is not feasible to bring out similar volumes in respect of all leaders who have made a significant contribution to the progress of the country.

It may however be mentioned that a biography of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is proposed to be brought out by the Publications Division in the series, 'Builders of Modern India'.

Chinese Protest against Alleged Air Violations

8156. Shri Marandi:

Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has protested to India that the Indian Aircrafts had violated the Chinese air space in the regions of Sinkiang and Tibet 16 times on the 12th and 17th July, 1967;

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

(c) whether a reply has been sent to China in this regard; and

(d) the other allegations made in the protest note?

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

(b) and (c). The Note is still under study.

(d) Repetition of usual Chinese allegation of Government "serving as an anti-Chinese pawn of U.S. imperialism and Soviet modern revisionism".

Trainees in Atomic Research

8157. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students trained in the Bhabha Atomic Re-

search Centre Training School since 1957;

(b) how many out of them have been absorbed in the Constituent units and projects under the Department of Atomic Energy and how many are employed in outside institutions; and

(c) how many trainees are still without any employment?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati. Indira Gandhi): (a) 1347.

(b) 1231 trainees have been absorbed in the constituent units and projects under the Department of Atomic Energy. 116 trainees were appointed in scientific institutions principally supported by the Department.

(c) Does not arise.

Compensation for Indian Personnel killed and wounded in Gaza

8158. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of quantum of compensation to be paid to the Indian personnel, dead and wounded in Gaza during the last Arab-Israel conflict, by U.N.O. and Israel has been decided;

(b) if so, what is the quantum of compensation;

(c) whether Government have paid any compensation to the victims or their families;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d). The compensation in respect of Indian personnel killed or wounded in U.N. operations is to be assessed in accordance with the terms

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applicable to them as if this had occurred in India.

A statement giving details of compensation, pensionary and relief benefits is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1344/67].

(e) Does not arise.

Extension of Services to Non-technical Officers

8159. **Shri Manibhai J. Patel:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of repeated protests by officers in his Ministry, extensions of service are being granted beyond the age of 58 even to non-technical officers;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this practice is against the policy and considered views of Government; and

(c) the number of cases in which extensions of service beyond the age of 58 had been granted during the last two years and the reasons therefor in each case?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):
(a) and (b). Extension of service has been granted even to non-technical officers beyond the age of 58 in exceptional circumstances in the public interest, with due regard to Government's orders on the subject;

(c) Twelve non-technical officers out of which the Ministry desired that three posts be declared technical, were granted extension of service during the last two years. In all the cases extensions were granted solely on account of non-availability of suitable substitutes at the appointed time, despite appropriate efforts.

High Power Transmitter for Calcutta

8160. **Shri K. Haldar:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Station of All-India Radio is going to have two high power medium wave transmitters; and

(b) if so, when it will materialise and the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Calcutta has already got one high power transmitter; the other, which is under installation, would be ready for service by September-October, 1967. A third super power transmitter will be installed by mid 1968.

Uniforms for N.C.C. and Territorial Army

8161. **Shri Sequeira:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the amount spent by Government in providing uniforms to the N.C.C. and the Territorial Army separately during the last five years, year-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

नेपाल में नवालपाटी के साम्यवादियों का मुख्य कार्यालय

3162. **श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री :**

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुमाराह :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री अहम शास :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भर्वोरिया :

श्री महात्म बिन्दिलय मात्र :

श्री कंवर साह गुप्त :

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :

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

(क) क्या नक्सलबाड़ी के उप्रवादी
साम्यवादियों ने नक्सलबाड़ी में तोड़-फोड़
की अपनी कार्यवाहियां जारी रखने के
उद्देश्य से अपना मुख्य कार्यालय नेपाल में
स्थापित कर रखा है ;

(ख) क्या नेपाल सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध
में भारत सरकार को इस आशय का पत्र
लिखा है कि नेपाल से लगते हुए नक्सलबाड़ी
क्षेत्र में उन साम्यवादियों की गतिविधियों को
रोका जाये ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस
सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क०
चान्दा) :** (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई
दूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) आर (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Hindi Oriented Programmes of Vividh Bharati

8163. Shri Samar Guha: Will the
Minister of Information and Broad-
casting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
that a large number of letters have
been recently published in the West
Bengal newspapers against too much
of Hindi-orientation of Vividh Bharati
programmes of the A.I.R.;

(b) whether it is a fact that a
memorandum to this effect has also
been submitted to his Ministry on
behalf of the listeners of West Bengal;

(c) whether it is also a fact that
out of 6 hours' programme on Vividh

Bharati, 5 hours have been allotted
to Hindi film songs, 45 minutes to the
South Indian songs and only 8
minutes to other eight regional languages;

(d) whether it is further a fact that
even the AIR Calcutta Station devotes
210 minutes for Hindi film songs per
week and only 30 minutes for Ben-
gali songs; and

(e) if so, whether Government pro-
pose to take any steps to redraw AIR
programme, particularly Vividh
Bharati and regional station pro-
grammes with a view to provide fair
and equitable share in each pro-
gramme to the regional languages?

**The Minister of Information and
Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah):**

(a) Government are not aware of a
large number of letters having been
published in the West Bengal news-
papers against too much of Hindi-
orientation of Vividh Bharati pro-
grammes of the A.I.R.

(b) All India Radio has not receiv-
ed any such memorandum from the
'listeners of West Bengal'.

(c) The total duration of Vividh
Bharati programmes is 7 hours and
26 minutes daily of which 6 hours
and 26 minutes are allotted to Hindi
film songs and one hour to Karnatak
film songs daily. Rest of the lan-
guages do not figure in these pro-
grammes.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The matter is under considera-
tion.

Procession Organised by Communist Leaders in Kanpur

8164. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a pro-
cession organised on the 8th July, 1967
by the Communist Leaders, when

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passed in front of the residence of the Secretary of the Ordnance Factory Karamchari Union in Armapore Estate, Kanpur, used abusive language and provocative slogans;

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

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
(a) to (c). A procession was organised by the Ordnance Factory Employees Union, Kanpur on 8th July, 1967 in the Armapore Estate area. It is reported that the procession passed near the residence of the General Secretary of the Ordnance Factory Karamchari Union, Kanpur, but it did not stop in front of his house.

A one-man Board of Enquiry has been appointed by the Director General of Ordnance Factories to investigate and report on the incidents. The report is awaited.

M.E.S. Officers

8165. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a considerable number of such M.E.S. Officers, as do not hold any degree or diploma from a recognised Engineering institution are allowed to hold independent charge of Engineering Units including important Engineer Parks;

(b) whether retirement of such officers at the age of 50 under the new scheme is under contemplation;

(c) whether there is no dearth of unemployed highly qualified engineers in the country; and

(d) whether the need for a larger number of engineering talents was keenly felt during the period of Emergency in 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat):
(a) No non-degree or non-diploma holder in MES is holding an independent charge of Engineering Units including Engineer Parks.

(b) Does not arise, as no general orders have been so far issued for retirement of officers at the age of 50.

(c) Yes. There is generally no shortage of qualified engineers in the country.

(d) There is a shortage of Engineers in the Army and continued efforts have been made to recruit Engineers for Defence needs from civil life.

हिन्दुस्तान कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी

8166. **Shri Ram Baru:** क्या रक्ता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तरी सीमाओं पर सड़कें और पुल बनाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी को अब तक कितने मूल्य का ठेका दिया जा चुका है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त कम्पना द्वारा बनाये गये पुलों में कुछ ख़राबियां पाई गई हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में उपर्युक्त कम्पनी के खिलाफ कोई शिकायतें मिलीं तथा उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (बी. रा. भगत) : (क) और (ख). जनरल रिजर्व इंजीनियर दल के मुख्य इंजीनियर द्वारा सर्वश्री हिन्दुस्तान कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी के साथ कुल 1,39 करोड़ रुपये के ठेके तय पाए हैं। यह सभी स्थायी पुलों के निर्माण से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। इन पुलों के सम्बन्ध में, जिनमें से कई अभी सम्पूर्ण होना

हैं, किसी प्रकार की विर्माण सम्बन्धी त्रुटियों की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

राज्य/केंद्रीय पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० द्वारा उन्हें सौंपी गई प्रायोजनाओं के बाद में तथ किए गए ठेंकों के सम्बन्ध में, मूचना सहज प्राप्त नहीं है।

(ग) अभी तक उक्त कम्पनी के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Raising of Question of Nagaland in the U.N. General Assembly

8167. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:**

Shri D. N. Deb:

Shri R. R. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rebel Nagas are proposing to raise the question of Independent Nagaland in the United Nations General Assembly; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government of India are aware that attempts, which proved unsuccessful, have been made in the past primarily by Phizo, a British citizen of Naga origin, assisted by Michael Scott also a British citizen, to interest members of the United Nations in discussing in that body the internal affairs of another member State. However, Government have no specific information that any such move is actually in operation.

(b) The Government of India's stand remains what it has always been, viz., that Nagaland is an integral part of the Indian Union and no outside intervention will be tolerated.

Sale of Newsprint in Black Market in U.P.

8169. **Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpal:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain small newspapers of Uttar Pradesh are getting newsprint quota by showing inflated figures of circulation and they are selling newsprint in blackmarket;

(b) if so, the quota of newsprint sanctioned to different newspapers of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the circulation of each of the said newspapers?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Complaints of misuse of newsprint have been received in respect of 14 newspapers from Uttar Pradesh during the last five years. Investigations undertaken by the Registrar of Newspapers for India revealed that there was no discrepancy in the circulation of six newspapers, while the circulation of four newspapers was fixed at a lower figure without any evidence of misuse of newsprint. One case is still to be investigated, and one publisher had neither applied for newsprint nor submitted any circulation claim. Two newspapers have since ceased publication. Lists of newspapers whose circulation figures have been rectified as a result of investigations are given in Part I of the Annual Reports of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, copies of which are laid on the Table of the House. This information relates to discrepancies in circulation as distinct from misuse of newsprint.

(b) There are over 350 newspapers in Uttar Pradesh who have been allotted newsprint from year to year in accordance with the policy in vogue. The time and labour involved in compiling the information would not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(c) The circulation and other particulars of newspapers published in the country are given in Part II of the Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India. The Report for the year ending 31st December, 1968, will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

पाकिस्तान जाने वाले तीर्थयात्रियों को पासपोर्ट
देने संबंधी नियम

8170. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या बैंडेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने पाकिस्तान जाने के इच्छुक तीर्थयात्रियों को पासपोर्ट प्राप्ति देने के नियमों में परिवर्तन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यांग क्या है ;

(ग) क्या संशोधित नियमों के अनुसार तीर्थयात्रियों को अपने जाने की तारीख से कम से कम पांच महीने पहले अनुमति मांगनी होगी ;

(घ) इम विषय में अन्य राज्यों में क्या नियम हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का पांच महीने की इस अवधि को कम करने की वांछनीयता पर विचार करने का इरादा है ?

बैंडेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चालासा) : (क) से (ङ) भरत में हर वर्ष यात्री (ज्यादातर मिल्डों के जर्थे) कई मोकों पर पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के पूजा और धार्मिक स्थानों की यात्रा के लिए जाते हैं। पाकिस्तान सरकार से यात्रा के बारे में लिखा-पढ़ी करने के बाद भारत सरकार ये यात्राएं करने देती है। पहले यात्री दलों का और देर से मिलने के कारण जल्दी-जल्दी में इन्तजाम करना पड़ता या जिसकी बजह से

कभी-कभी यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधा होती थी। पाकिस्तान सरकार ने हम से कहा था कि उन्हें यात्री दलों की यात्रा के विषय में काफी पहले सूचना मिलनी चाहिए ताकि वे समय से आवश्यक प्रबन्ध कर सकें। भारत सरकार ने इस मामले पर विचार किया और यात्रा सम्बन्धी सभी श्रीपचारिकात्राओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया कि वे यात्रा की तारीख से कम से कम चार महीने पहले यात्री दलों का पूरा और तथा उनकी यात्रा का प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम विदेश मंत्रालय के पास भेज दिया करें।

दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 18 जुलाई, 1967 को एक प्रेस नोट जारी किया जिसमें उसने कहा कि विभिन्न मोकों पर दल/जहरे भेजने के प्रस्ताव पर काफी पहले पेश कर दिए जाने चाहिए और यात्रा की वास्तविक तारीख से 5 महीने पहले दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास भेज दिए जाने चाहिए। इसी प्रेस नोट में उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि यात्री दलों में शामिल होने वाले व्यक्तियों को इस बात का मुनिश्चय कर लेना चाहिए कि वे भारत-पाकिस्तान पासपोर्ट के लिए या उसके नवीकरण के लिए रवाना होने की तारीख से दो महीने पहले प्रायत्ना-पत्र दे रहे हैं ताकि दिल्ली प्रशासन सभी श्रीपचारिकानाएं पूरी कर सकें और पासपोर्ट जारी कर सकें या उनका नवीकरण कर सकें।

दूसरी राज्य सरकारें भी यात्रा पर जाने की इच्छा रखने वाले यात्री दलों से कह रही है कि वे अपना और यात्रा काफी समय पहले दिया करें। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इन यात्राओं की नैयरियों में काफी समय लगता है, सरकार इन अनिवायताओं को बदलना नहीं चाहती। ये कदम पिछले अनुमति के आधार पर उठाए गए हैं और इनका उद्देश्य यात्राओं को सुविधाजनक बनाना और भविष्य में उनकी अनुचित प्रसुविधाओं की सम्भावनाओं को कम करना है।

Sainik Schools

8171. Shri Ram Kishan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for opening new Sainik Schools in the country is increasing;

(b) if so, the names of States from whom such requests were received; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). In addition to the 15 Sainik Schools already existing, a fresh proposal has been made by the Government of Mysore for opening a second Sainik School in that State in Coorg District. The Governments of Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana have also expressed a desire to open a second Sainik School in their States. They have, however, to accept the financial implications before the proposals can be proceeded with.

The Board of Governors will consider these requests in the light of the aims with which the institution of Sainik Schools was conceived. In the connection, a reference is invited to the answer given to Part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 8115 answered on 7th August, 1967.

Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen

8172. Shri G. Kuchelar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount was provided towards the contribution to the special fund for reconstruction and rehabili-

tation of ex-servicemen during 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) how much of the fund was retained in the Central Fund;

(c) how much of the fund is set apart for expenditure on schemes of Madras State and how much of it is actually spent on schemes in Madras; and

(d) what are the schemes and how much of the fund is spent thereon, scheme-wise?

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

(a) The following amounts were provided for the purpose:

1965-66

Contribution Rs. 4,30,28,400/- (excluding from N.D.F. U.P. Govt.'s share of Rs. 69,71,600/- under-paid by towards National Defence Fund).

Central Govt. Rs. 1 crore grants.

Total: Rs. 5,30,28,400/-

1966-67

Central Govt. Rs. 1 crore grants.

(b) Rs. 1,40,00,000 retained by the Centre and is being managed by the Central Fund with effect from 1-10-66 through the Central Managing Committee of the Fund.

(c) and (d). The share of Madras State comes to Rs. 36,05,500. The constitution of the State Managing Committee has recently been intimated to the Central Government and action is in hand to release the amount. The question of actual expenditure on the schemes in Madras, therefore, does not arise at present.

विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों
के बच्चों की शिक्षा

8173. श्री मो० प्र० त्यागी :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का
पता है कि विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय
राष्ट्रजन अपने बच्चों को अब भारत में
शिक्षा देना चाहते हैं न कि अमरीका और ब्रिटेन
जैसे देशों में परन्तु उन्हें भारत के कालेजों में
अपने बच्चों को दाखिल कराने में बहुत
प्रसुविधाओं और कठिनाइयों का सामना
करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में
स्थिति सुधारने के लिये सरकार का कोई
कार्यालयी करने का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मु० क०
चागला) (क) और (ख). विदेशों में बसे
भारतीय राष्ट्रियों को अपने बच्चों को
भारतीय कालेजों में दाखिल कराने के सम्बन्ध
में कोई ऐसी विशेष सुविधाएं नहीं दी जा
सकती जो इस देश में रहने वाले भारतीय
राष्ट्रियों को प्राप्त नहीं हैं ।

Image of India in foreign countries

8174. Shri O. P. Tyagi: Will the
Minister of External Affairs be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government are aware
that the Christian missionaries who
have gone back to U.K., U.S.A. etc.
have described India to the rural
population there as a country of tribal,
uncivilised, backward, poor people
and snake-charmers; and

(b) if so, the scheme envisaged to
project the true image of India before
the masses of other countries?

The Minister of External Affairs
(Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government
are not aware of any such
specific instances, but as many missionaries
work in tribal areas in India,
they may well project on return to
their countries an image of India that
is incorrect.

(b) Our Missions in the UK and the
USA are adequately equipped to correct
erroneous impressions and views,
and to project a true image of India.

Pay Scales of Army, Navy and Air Force Personnel

8175. Shri J. Sundar Lal: Will the
Minister of Defence be pleased to
state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there
is a lot of difference in the pay,
allowances and other items like food
and clothings in the similar grades of
Army, Navy and Air Force personnel;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which Government propose
to take in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry
of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). Generally speaking, the
pay and allowances of similar categories
of officers and personnel below
officer rank in the three Services are
the same. However, slight differences
exist in the case of a few categories,
which are due mainly to the educational
standards, technical knowledge,
training and skill required
of the personnel for performance
of duties after training. Differences
also exist in the scales of ration
and clothing, in respect of personnel
below officer rank. These scales were
laid down some time ago taking into
account the customs and conditions under
which the personnel in each Service
are expected to carry out their
duties; and they have been rationalised

and revised from time to time. It is not possible to have a common scale of clothing for personnel of similar categories in the three Services, because of the diversity in their service conditions and the peculiarities of their functional and professional requirements.

Theft in office of Consul-General of Syria in Bombay

8176. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have obtained a report on the theft in the office of the Consul-General of Syria in Bombay:

(b) whether it is a fact that along with Rs. 25,300, some important files too have been found missing; and

(c) whether any progress has been made in the investigation into the theft?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Information in regard to the matter has been called for from the Government of Maharashtra and will be placed on the Table of the House.

and belonging to Defence Ministry given on lease

8178. **Shri Ram Charan:**
Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Ramji Ram:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5144 on the 10th July, 1967 and state:

(a) the names of the States in which the said land is located and area of land in each State with its location;

(b) whether it is under lease or given on rent;

(c) the purpose for which it is being used;

(d) whether it is given through bid or through the recommendation of district authority or to ex-servicemen or to the members of Scheduled Castes; and

(e) whether it is a fact that a special consideration is given to agriculturists in the allotment of land?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (c). The desired information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The lands in question are on lease. Rent is generally charged in respect of the lands given on lease.

(d) and (e). The existing lessees for cultivation purposes in respect of defence lands temporarily surplus to defence requirements are ordinarily entitled to preference so long as they abide by the terms of the lease and their holdings do not exceed the ceiling prescribed by the State Government. The order of preference for the remaining leases is as under:

(i) Co-operative Societies of ex-Servicemen;

(ii) Individual ex-Servicemen;

(iii) Co-operative Societies of bona-fide agriculturists i.e. persons who are tilling lands themselves;

(iv) Co-operative Societies of landless persons.

(v) Landless educated un-employed youngmen who are at least Matriculates.

(vi) Other landless persons; and

(vii) tenants or owners of lands who own or hold less than the minimum limit prescribed by the State Government.

Atomic Scientists and Nuclear Engineers

8179. **Shri G. S. Mishra:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the pay scales and promotion prospects of our atomic scientists and nuclear engineers in the Atomic Energy Department;

(b) whether scale of these scientists and engineers are at par with that of Government Officers in allied services;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to give these scientists a special pay scale and time promotions, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) A statement showing the grades and scales of pay of the scientists and engineers in the Department of Atomic Energy is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1345/67].

As regards the promotion prospects of scientists/engineers, the practice is to promote them to higher grades on completion of service varying from three to six years subject to their work being found satisfactory. Accelerated promotion is also given for outstanding work.

(b) The pay scales obtaining are generally as good as in allied services.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The existing pay scales and the prospects for promotion do not call for any revision at this stage.

Missing I.A.F. Plane

8180. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:**
Shri M. Meghachandra:

Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Kumari Rajani Gandhi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri O. P. Tyagi:
Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Y. S. Kushwah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an I.A.F. transport plane is missing since the 22nd July, 1967 in the Eastern Sector;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to locate the missing aircraft; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). As a result of the search carried, the wreckage of the IAF transport aircraft missing since 20th July 1967 was located on 25th July 1967.

Programme for celebration of the 20th Anniversary of Independence

8181. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a special programme to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Independence throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on these programmes?

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

(b) Detailed programmes are being formulated to mark the occasion of completion of 20 years of India's Independence. Some of the programmes to be undertaken by India Units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are as follows:

1. Broadcast Programmes:

Discussions, features, symposia, poems will be broadcast from 13-8-67 to 20-8-67 with emphasis on concrete gains to the Nation. Accent on Youth will mark some of the radio and Television programmes.

The Television Unit in Delhi will put out special programmes showing highlight of 20 years of independence. Special facilities are being provided to foreign radio and television representatives in Delhi to prepare reports and other composite programmes for their networks.

2. Information:

An up-to-date and attractive edition of fact-sheets, a series of photo features, special ebonoid blocks, special features, signed articles by senior Ministers and special articles by distinguished foreign and Indian writers will be published.

Newspapers in English and Indian languages in different regions have been requested to bring out supplements.

3. Visual Publicity:

A special advertisement entitled 'I am Twenty' in English, Hindi and 11 regional languages, posters and photo-sheets suitable for the occasion will be issued. Exhibitions will be organised at various places in the country to highlight graphically and visually

the achievements of the Nation in various fields.

4. Publications:

The Publications Division will bring out an illustrated publication giving a brief account of 20 years of freedom.

5. Research Service:

The Research and Reference Division will prepare a tabulated account of the Nation's development during the last 20 years along with a brief explanatory text.

6. Dramatic Programmes:

The Song and Drama Division will organise composite cultural programmes mainly at State Capitals through local talent and youth.

7. Films:

The Films Division will screen suitable films on the occasion.

World radio and television services are being given facilities to draw upon archival and other materials for preparing films.

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

Acquisition of Land for Defence Purposes in Behala (Calcutta)

8182. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri C. K. Chakraborty:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a vast tract of land is in the process of being acquired in Rasapunja village, near Budge Budge Road (Behala), Calcutta for defence purposes;

(b) whether the entire land is food producing one and it also covers places of worship;

(c) whether the people have made representations against this takeover; and

(d) if so, whether Government would look for an alternate site for the purpose?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An area of about 215 acres of land in Rass-punja village is required for defence purposes. The area is mostly arable and it is reported that there are two small temples measuring 10'x12' and 10'x8' respectively on the fringe of the land. These temples are, however, not shown in the Revenue Records. The question of excluding the land covered by these temples from acquisition will be considered.

(c) and (d). The persons concerned have represented against the land being acquired but for operational reasons it is not practicable to have an alternative site.

Research and Development Organisation

8183. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri P. P. Esthose:

Shri Satya Narain Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of Service Officers to civilian scientists dealing with Armament subject in the Research and Development Organisation in the

posts carrying more than Rs. 1,200 per month as pay;

(b) whether there are many service officers holding Directorial appointments in laboratories/establishments under the Armament Directorate who do not possess the minimum qualification of M. Sc. or its equivalent;

(c) if so, the number thereof; and

(d) the lowest academic qualification stipulated for the permanent cadre of Army Officers?

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

(a) 1: 2.2 approximately.

(b) and (c). Out of 7 Directors in the Armament Group 3 are Service Officers. One of them possesses post graduate degree and the other two are graduates. These laboratories/establishments are equipment oriented. While selecting Directors for such establishments greater emphasis is laid on background, training and experience in Armament rather than on basic educational qualifications.

(d) Qualifications laid down for the permanently retained Service Officers in the Armament Division of the R. & D. Organisation are shown in the attached statement. The two graduates mentioned against (b) and (c) above have passed the Technical Staff Officer's Course also where they have received advanced instruction on armaments.

STATEMENT

ARMAMENT	Army officer	Must have qualified at the TSO's Course or equivalent weapon Specialisation.
ARMAMENT	Naval officer	Degree in Engineering or Electrical Specialisation Course or TSO's Course.
ARMAMENT	Air Force officer	Officers possessing degree in Engineering with Armament experience or a minimum of 15 years experience as Tech./Armt. officer.
		<i>Desirable</i> : should have undergone Advance Air Armt. Staff Course at IAT or Technical Course abroad or Aeronautical Inspection Service Course.

Code for Political Broadcast on A.I.R.

8184. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri P. P. Esthose:

Shri Satya Narain Singh:

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

(a) whether views of all the Chief Ministers have been received on the Code for Political Broadcasts on A.I.R.;

(b) if so, whether Government have finalised the said code; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (c). Discussions have been held with all Chief Ministers except the Chief Ministers of Bihar, Madras, Jammu and Kashmir and Orissa in regard to code of Conduct for Broadcasts from A.I.R. Important conventions and directions together with the items to be included in the proposed code were discussed. It will be premature to disclose the contents of the talks at this stage. Instead of facilitating, it may create difficulties. As soon as they are finalised the entire information will be placed before the House. It is expected that it would not take long to finalise the code.

Newsreader in A.I.R.

8185. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Shri Satya Narain Singh:

Shri P. P. Esthose:

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

(a) whether a newsreader employed in the All India Radio News Service Division joined a Press party conducted by the Defence Wing of the Press information Bureau violating the orders of her superiors;

(b) whether her service was terminated for this;

(c) whether the same newsreader was also working for a news agency with foreign connections at the same time while serving the A.I.R.; and

(d) whether she was re-employed; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (d). The newsreader concerned was employed as a casual artists from 24th May, 1967 to read news bulletins in English, pending appointment of a regular incumbent. A casual artists

is free to pursue other vocations as long as they do not impinge upon the proper performance of the contract with All India Radio. In this case, the newsreader once missed a duty allotted to her, and for this act of negligence, her casual contract was terminated on 5th June, 1967. Later Government came to know that the newsreader was also working with a news agency and it was on their behalf that she joined a press party to cover a defence function at Hyderabad. Following an apology and explanation of the reasons for the lapse, who was given another chance in the form of a casual contract for a fortnight from July 12, 1967. The contract was not renewed thereafter, as she left Delhi.

Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis

8186. **Shri E. K. Nayanar:**
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the names of members enrolled by the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis since its registration as a Society;

(b) the names of Members of Parliament with their party affiliations who have been invited to join the membership and the Governing body of the Society; and

(c) the terms of appointment of the present Director of the Institute?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The names of the members enrolled by the Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses since its registration as a Society are as follows:

(i) **Shri Y. B. Chavan.**

- (ii) **Shri K. C. Pant.**
- (iii) **Shri Dharma Vira.**
- (iv) **Lt.-Col. H.H. Maharaja Manabendra Shah of Tehri Garhwal.**
- (v) **Dr. J. N. Khosla.**
- (vi) **Shri A. D. Pandit**
- (vii) **Shri L. K. Jha.**
- (viii) **Shri S. Bhoothalingam.**
- (ix) **Shri B. Shiva Rao.**
- (x) **Shri N. Dandekar.**
- (xi) **Shri P. V. R. Rao.**
- (xii) **Shri H. C. Sarin.**
- (xiii) **Gen. J. N. Chaudhuri.**
- (xiv) **Shri V. Shankar.**

(b) According to information furnished by the Institute which is a registered Society, no invitations have so far been issued to any Member of Parliament to join the Institute.

(c) The terms of appointment of the present Director of the Institute are:

- (i) Pay Rs. 2750 inclusive of pension of Rs. 1211 p.m. in the scale of pay of Rs. 2500-125~~2~~-2750.
- (ii) City Compensatory Allowance at Rs. 75 p.m.
- (iii) Rental for residential accommodation hired by the Institute upto a maximum of Rs. 900 p.m. with the proviso that the Director pays 10 per cent of his pay towards rent.

Re. employment of Retired Officials in Press Council

8187. **Shri C. K. Chakrapani:**
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:

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

(a) the number of retired officials who have been employed in the Press Council with their names;

(b) the amount spent so far on the salary and allowances of the Chairman and the Secretary of the Press Council; and

(c) whether the Secretary of the Press Council is recognised as a journalist and enjoys such privileges?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) Two.

Shri J. R. Mudholkar, a retired judge of the Supreme Court, as the Chairman of the Press Council and Shri B. Mukhopadhyay, a retired officer of the Central Information Service, as its Secretary.

(b) Rs. 28,887 in respect of the Chairman and about Rs. 11,387 in respect of the Secretary.

(c) No, Sir.

Press Council

8188. **Shri C. K. Chakrapani:**
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two persons connected with Ananda Bazar Hindusthan Standard group have been taken into the first Press Council; and

(b) if so, whether it is in contravention of the Press Council Act?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). It is true that two persons connected with Ananda Bazar Hindusthan Standard Group were taken into the Press Council, one of them Shri

A. C. Banerjee as nominee of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists, and the other Shri Sainen Chatterjee as nominee of the Press Association.

In accordance with the provisions of the Press Council Act, the members of the Council other than the Members of Parliament are nominated by a Committee consisting of the Chief Justice of India, the Chairman of the Council and a nominee of the President of India, who when the Press Council came into existence, was Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon. While making the selection the Committee must have taken into consideration the provisions of the Press Council Act and the interpretation of the words "due regard". According to the strict interpretation of the words of Section 4(4) specially in view of the use of the words "due regard", it cannot be said that any contravention of the Press Council Act has taken place.

All India Newspapers Editors Conference

8189. **Shri C. K. Chakrapani:**
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:

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

(a) the definition of the "Working Journalist" in different Acts and Statutes;

(b) whether the All-India Newspapers Editors Conference is a body exclusively of Working Journalists or Working Journalist Editors;

(c) the composition of the Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C. and how many of these persons have interest in the management/ownership of newspapers; and

(d) the reasons behind Government's decision to consider the AINEC as an organisation of working journalists and such recommendation to the Chairman of the Press Council?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1346/67].

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय मिशनों में बेतार के पारेषण-यंत्र (वायरलैस ट्रांसमिटर) तथा भारतीय नेताओं के चित्र लगाये

जाना

8190. श्री शशि भूषण: क्या बैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में स्थित कितने भारतीय दूतावासों/मिशनों में बेतार के पारेषण यन्त्र नहीं हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में स्थित कुछ भारतीय दूतावासों/मिशनों में भारत के राष्ट्रपति और प्रधान मंत्री के चित्र नहीं लगाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला): (क) विदेशों में किसी भी भारतीय मिशन को वायरलैस ट्रांसमिटर नहीं दिया गया है ।

विदेश-स्थित 48 मिशनों को मुख्यालय से समाचार प्रेषण प्राप्त करने के लिए एक-आगी दूर-मुद्रण सुविधा (वन-डे टेलिप्रिंटर फैसिलिटी) दी गई है । चार मिशनों को द्विमार्गी टेलेक्स प्रणाली से सञ्जित कर दिया गया है । कारण घनांभाव है ।

(ख) राष्ट्रपति के सरकारी चित्र हमारे विदेश-स्थित मिशनों/केन्द्रों को भेजे जा रहे हैं ; उन्होंने हाल ही में अपनी स्वीकृति दी है । जहाँ तक प्रधान मंत्री का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी इच्छानुसार केवल छाटे आकार के चित्र भेज गये हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Land under Occupation of Defence Ministry in West Bengal

8191. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of villages in Panagar, Burdwan, West Bengal are still under occupation of his Ministry and that peasants have approached Government to hand over their lands to them for cultivation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). It is correct that a considerable area of Defence owned and Defence requisitioned land is held at Panagar in Burdwan District of West Bengal and requests for release of land therefrom have been received. Most of the area is, however, occupied by and is required for the Defence Units and instructions have already issued to release the land surplus to Defence requirements.

Film Producing Units

8192. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Shri G. S. Mishra: Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar: Shri N. K. P. Salve:

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

(a) the number of film producing units in India;

(b) the maximum and minimum capital invested;

(c) whether it is a fact that the quality of films produced for public exhibition has fallen; and

(d) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to encourage formation of bigger and economical units so that better quality of films could be produced?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) and (b). The film industry is in the private sector and unlike other organised Industries, many a unit is set up for producing films on an *ad hoc* basis and in a large number of cases, are wound up soon after the production is complete or the Film is exhibited. On account of practical difficulties, it is not possible to collect any reliable or dependable data about capital investment.

(c) A film is a work of art and is susceptible of evaluation by different standards from differing view points. Film making is a creative phenomenon affected by several considerations. The aesthetic content of films is not uniform because of the difference in the qualifications and approach of the various participants in film-making and the very nature and circumstances of the film industry. It is, however, generally recognised that Indian films have achieved a fairly high technical standard and quite a few productions have enjoyed considerable popularity at home and abroad, and have won national and international awards.

(c) Question does not arise.

/ Desert Division

8193. **Shri R. R. Singh Deo:**

Shri D. N. Deb:

Shri D. Amat:

Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of creating a Desert Division for protecting the borders of Rajasthan on the same lines, as the Mountain Division has been created;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Rajasthan have also made a similar proposal to the Centre; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The training and equipment of our troops take into account the needs of different terrains and only when there is any need of specialised and specific assignment that a unit is earmarked as such. It has not been felt necessary to do so in the case of Rajasthan border.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

भारतीय नौसेना अध्यक्ष की इस यात्रा

8194. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय नौसेना अध्यक्ष ने हाल ही में रूम का दौरा किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो रूमी प्रधिकारियों के साथ हुई उनकी बातचीत का ब्लौप्र क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (धी स्वर्ण तिह) : (क) नीसेना अध्यक्ष यू. एस० एस० आर० सेना के मुख्य सेनापति के निमन्त्रण पर इस समय सोचियत संघ के मद्भावना भ्रमण पर हैं।

(ख) चूंकि यह एक मद्भावना भ्रमण है, प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Space Research

8195. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Indian National Committee for Space Research in regard to the space exploration programme initiated in 1963, when the first Indian-made rocket was fired from Thumba; and

(b) when the Indian-made sounding rockets are expected to be made available for space exploration?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Since November 1963, when the first rocket was fired from Thumba, various facilities have been established to conduct research in the field of aeronomy including the study of the ionosphere and the equatorial electrojet and meteorology. A space Science and Technology Centre is being set up close to Thumba to support this programme of scientific investigations.

(b) In less than a year.

एशियाई समाचार एजेंसी

8196. धी प्रकाशनीर शास्त्री :

धी आर्ट्स वास्तु:

धी रामावतार शर्मा:

धी अर्जुन तिह भद्रीरिया :

धी रघुवीर तिह शास्त्री :

धी यशविन्द्र तिह चूक्षचाह :

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

(क) क्या उन्हें ए एशियाई समाचार एजेंसी बनाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुनाय प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में एशिया के देशों की समाचार एजेंसी के प्रतिनिधियों की कोई बैठक हाल ही में हुई थी; और

(ग) उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री (धी के० के० शाह) : (क) जी, नहीं, परन्तु अनौपचारिक विचार-विमर्श हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार ने इस आशय की कुछ प्रेस रिपोर्टें देखी हैं कि एशिया के देशों की समाचार एजेंसी की संस्था के हाल ही के टांकियों में हैं। मम्मेलन में एक एशियाई समाचार एजेंसी बनाने के गम्भन्ध में सुझाव रखा गया था। सामान्यतः इस प्रयाप की एजेंसी की स्थापना के लिए पहल करना समाचार एजेंसियों पर निर्भर करता है और सरकार द्वारा किसी प्रकार की सुविधाओं आदि प्रदान करने के प्रश्न पर तभी विचार किया जायेगा जब इस आशय का कोई प्रारंभना पत्र मिले।

Article in the People's Daily of China

8197. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

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

People's Daily distributed by the New China News Agency calling on India's masses to seize political power to solve their problems of food and clothing and exhorting them to persist in taking Chinese Chairman, Mao Tse-tung's teachings to achieve success in their revolution; and

(b) the Government's reaction to prevent circulation of such anti-Indian propaganda in India and abroad and to counter the effect of such anti-Indian propaganda perpetrated by Chinese Press and radio?

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

(b) Circulation of New China News Agency propaganda against India is not permitted. Such anti-India propaganda by China in foreign countries is counteracted by Indian missions by explaining the correct position to newspapers representatives and other dignitaries of the country of their accreditation.

Anti-Indian Literature Published in Pakistan

8199. Shri Liladhar Kotki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that China is getting the anti-Indian literature in Urdu version published in Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether any protest has been made with the Pakistan as well as with the Chinese Government; and

(c) if so, their reply thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Government have seen news reports about the publication of Urdu version of Mao's works in Pakistan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

U.S. Military Supply Mission in India

8200. Shri Shri Chand Goel: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.A. has continued to maintain its Military Mission in our country despite the announced intention to close it down from the 1st July, 1967; and

(b) the final position in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The U.S. Military Supply Mission in India as such has ceased to exist with effect from July 1, 1967. However, some duties relating principally to the military equipment supplied on grant basis to India by the U.S.A. prior to September 1965 remain to be fulfilled by U.S. personnel. The arrangements that may be necessary in this context and also for processing any future requests we may make for the supply of military items from the U.S.A. are under discussion between the Government of India and the Government of U.S.A.

Chinese Literature seized at Palam Airport

8201. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:
Shri Sitaram Kesri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:

Shri Lladihar Kotoki:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri D. N. Deb:
Shri R. R. Singh Deo:

The necessity of strict compliance with our laws was also impressed upon him.

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 25th July, four Chinese employees of the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi coming from Karachi brought with them a large quantity of Chinese literature pertaining to Mao's thoughts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they prevented the Customs authorities at Palam Airport from checking their personal effects; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check the increasing tendency of the Chinese Embassy Employees to disregard the Indian law in this manner?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) On examination, customs officials found among their personal effects a few books and pamphlets containing Chinese political propaganda.

(b) No, Sir. However, they protested against the customs examination of their personal effects claiming immunity from examination. It was explained to them that as non-diplomatic members of Chinese Embassy their luggage was not free from customs examination.

(c) Soon after the incident, the exact position about the rights and immunities of the non-diplomatic staff of foreign missions according to our laws was explained to the Chinese Charge d' Affaires so that there would be no room for misunderstanding.

Indian Investments in Nepal

8202. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Nepal Government have nationalized Indian investments in Nepal;

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

(c) the total Indian investment in Nepal and in what commodities; and

(d) how much profit on such investment accrues to India per annum?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b).

As has been stated in answer to Unstarred Question No. 7369 on 31st July, 1967, in this House, one industrial establishment has been taken over by HMG of Nepal and another is likely to be taken over by the Nepal Industrial Development Corporation. These developments are the result of commercial and financial arrangements and commitments between the firms concerned and HMG of Nepal and/or the Nepal Industrial Development Corporation. The Government of India are not primarily concerned in this matter.

(c) Movement of funds from India into Nepal and vice versa, has been free and without restriction from ancient times. No records therefore have been kept of such investments.

(d) Does not arise.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ALLEGED MANHANDLING OF SOME MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BY THE POLICE AT THE PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE

Shri A. Sreedharan (Badagara): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon, namely:

"Manhandling of some Members of Parliament by the police at the Prime Minister's residence on the 29th and 30th July, 1967."

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, the Delhi Administration had information that some M.Ps. from Kerala, along with a number of other persons intended to organise a picketing at the residence of the Prime Minister on 29th July, 1967 to press their demand for increasing the supply of rice to Kerala. Newspaper reports also confirmed the programme of picketting. The Delhi Administration anticipated that there might be a hold-up of traffic in front of the Prime Minister's residence and that cognizable offences under sections 341 and 342 IPC may also be committed. The Delhi Administration, therefore, made necessary arrangements to prevent any obstruction of traffic on the road as well as commission of cognizable offences of wrongful restraint and confinement at the gates of the Prime Minister's residence. Accordingly on the 29th July about 200 policemen were deployed to form a human barricade in front of the Prime Minister's residence on Safdarjang Road. The policemen did not carry any arms, not even their usual batons. A procession of about 45-50 persons, including 15 M.Ps.

started from Tin Murti round-about at about 8.15 A.M. and came in front of the Prime Minister's residence at about 8.40 A.M. The procession found the police cordon barring its entry to the gates of the Prime Minister's House. Attempts were made by the demonstrators to break through the cordon but they were not allowed to do so. The M.Ps. then squatted on the road blocking the carriage way facing the Prime Minister's House. The traffic on that road had, therefore, to be diverted. At about 9.15 A.M. about 100 other persons, had also assembled on the scene and tried to join the squatting M.Ps. The police did not allow them to do so and kept them away on the other side of the road. Two other attempts were made at about 11.10 A.M. and 11.45 A.M. to break through the police cordon. In one of the attempts one group of M.Ps. succeeded in blocking vehicular traffic through one of the gates of the Prime Minister's House. Since access was still available through the other gate no attempts were made by the police to disturb the M.Ps. from the positions they had occupied, even though this was an unlawful act.

On 30th July, 1967 another small procession reached the Prime Minister's House at 10.10 A.M. This procession also made an attempt to break through the police cordon but was not allowed to do so. The processionists squatted on the road. The squatted M.Ps. dispersed at about 12 noon.

When the Delhi Administration received information of the likelihood of obstruction to traffic as well as commission of offences such as wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, which are cognizable offences, it was their duty under sections 31 Police Act and 149 Cr. P.C. to make necessary arrangements to interpose to prevent the commission of any such offence. The Delhi Administra-

tion has reported that only the minimum necessary arrangements were made, that the policemen deployed on duty were deliberately kept unarmed and had been instructed to conduct themselves with utmost courtesy.

The Prime Minister was willing and anxious to meet the M.Ps. and discuss matters with them. As a matter of fact she did so on 29th and as well as 30th. Had it been a case of any Member of the Parliament either by himself or in the company of others wanting to go and meet the Prime Minister such arrangements would have been wholly unnecessary. Even in this instance according to our reports all that was sought to be done was to prevent any blocking of the entrances to the Prime Minister's House or any obstruction to normal traffic.

Shri A. Sreedharan: Sir, the Home Minister's statement is a gross distortion of facts. He, as the Minister in charge of the Delhi Police administration, has committed four offences under the law of the land. Firstly, he has violated the law of parliamentary privilege. Secondly, he has committed 3 offences under the Indian Penal Code....

Mr. Speaker: At least you may add a question mark at the end.

Shri A. Sreedharan:under section 339 wrongful restraint, under section 340 wrongful confinement and under section 349 assault. I have here the evidence of the Prime Minister. It is reported in the *Statesman* of July 30, 1967:

"Finally, an hour after the M.Ps. had arrived, Mrs. Gandhi came out, walked up to the rope barrier to talk to them. To their complaints that they had been pushed about and held back by the police, she said she was sorry.

and "you should have been allowed to come in."

I am quoting the Prime Minister's words as they appeared in this newspaper a few days back. Neither the Prime Minister nor any spokesman of the Government has denied it.

When we went to the Prime Minister's house, we saw there 500 policemen obstructing 15 M.Ps. It is not correct for the Home Minister to say that there were 50 people. For a moment, I thought the policemen were gheraoing the Prime Minister for better service conditions. The Home Minister said that nobody was harmed. It is not correct. When we went near the police.....

Mr. Speaker: He need not say everything. What is his question?

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): The Minister made a wrong statement. So, another statement has to be made against that.

Shri A. Sreedharan: When we went near the police, the policemen knocked at our ribs and immediately their hands went up to say "Namaste". They gave a blow on my back and again they said "Namaste". When the cameras clicked, the Namastes became profusely numerous. These were the tactics adopted by the police. It is a new innovation. This may be called "Operation Chavan" or "Operation Smiling Cobra". Mr. A. K. Gopalan was gheraoed by the police. He was not sitting in front of the Prime Minister's House; he was sitting under a tree. He was kept in confinement for a few hours. Government should take cognizance of these things and I would like to ask whether Government will appoint a parliamentary committee to go into the whole matter?

बी रवि राय (पुरी) : प्रधान मंत्री जवाब दें, वैठी हुई है।

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister has made the arrangements. Why should the Prime Minister answer it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member has not asked me any question.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He asked whether an enquiry will be made.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no question of making any enquiry. I have given the facts as I know them and I believe in them. The counter-statement of facts that the hon. Member has made is completely a piece of imagination. He has not merely made counter-charges against me, but the statement is full of abuses on their side.

It is their culture to abuse me, but I do not want to give counter abuses.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Is it in order for a Minister, who was not on the spot, who got only reports, to say that the personal experience of an hon. Member of this House which he narrated on the floor of the House is all wrong and his version which he got from the police is right?

Mr. Speaker: There is absolutely no point of order. Difference of opinion is bound to be there and the Minister will have to depend only on reports that he gets. Suppose something happens in Assam or some other place....

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: He can say that it is his report. He cannot say that what the hon. Member has said is wrong.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Even you, Sir, took pains to come and meet us. Even the Speaker of Lok Sabha was good enough to come and meet us on the road. We are always grateful to

you for that. This Minister did not have the courtesy to come and see for himself what was happening.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I rise to a point of order. The Home Minister said that it is our culture to abuse him. The Minister should withdraw those words. It is not our culture to abuse, it may be his. What a silly thing to say, for a Home Minister! He is too big for his boots.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Sir, the hon. Member has read out something from a newspaper. I am not in the habit of contradicting everything that comes in the newspapers because otherwise my whole time would be spent in doing this. I did say to Shri Gopalan and other hon. Members that if they had been troubled by the police I was sorry and I did not wish the police to trouble them. I did not say that the police should allow them because I had said that to the police earlier. The police official had asked them and had told them that they were welcome to come into the house to meet me and, also that I was willing to go out and meet them, but the reply given was: "We see her every day in Parliament. We do not want to meet her. We have come only for rice". Even then I went out and had a word with them on both the days.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Sir, I rise to a point of order. My point of order arises from what the hon. Member has said. It arises out of the Calling Attention Notice and the answer given by the hon. Home Minister. From the facts as disclosed in the reply of the hon. Home Minister and as beautifully confirmed by the reply of the hon. Prime Minister and Leader of the House, it is clear that a batch or section of this

House went to the residence of the hon. Prime Minister with an intention to confine her to the precincts of her residence. That by itself *prima facie*, on the face of it, by every appearance, is not only a cognizable offence under Section 341 of the Indian Penal Code but also amounts to a gross breach of privilege. Therefore, I wish to know whether you would be pleased, by yourself, to treat this act as a breach of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: Privilege issues should be sent to me in writing and I must have time to consider.

Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh: It is not a question of giving notice in writing. The Leader of the House....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. He has had his say. If he wants to repeat the whole thing, where will it lead us.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): Sir, many of us were eye witnesses of this unfortunate incident that day. I do not think the Home Minister was an eye witness. In any case, we are not concerned with whether the Administration wanted to make a fool of themselves by putting 500 policemen against 15 Members of Parliament or not. That is their concern. He made much in his statement about cognisable offences, wrongful restraint, obstruction of traffic etc. that these 15 hon. colleagues of ours were supposed to have gone there to do. I want to know what prevented the police from proceeding according to the law. They could have arrested these people or done anything like that. They went there as picketers and they were quite prepared to face arrest or anything. What was the necessity for the action that the police took which we saw with our own eyes and which was depicted in so many photographs which have been published in the local dailies? Many of our hon. colleagues—Shri Adichan and Shri Esthose—were manhandled. They were thrown on the road and

dragged. Their photographs have appeared in the papers. Some of them were surrounded with a rope and gheraoed. They were gheraoed with a rope and kept like cattle are kept. It is a question of the indignities that have been perpetrated on the Members of this House and that is why we want to raise this question. We do not want to hear about cognisable offences and all that. They could have taken other action; they could have arrested them according to law or done anything else. What was the need for manhandling them in this undignified and brutal way?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Incidentally they are Members of Parliament but suppose any citizen or anybody wants to go and picket the residence of Prime Minister or any other Member, what is the police expected to do? It was not a question of deliberately imposing indignity on anybody. Suppose, some body wants to go and sit at the gate of the hon. Member. What is the police expected to do? It is their duty to take preventive action. They certainly prevented some ugly incidents that would have followed.

Shri P. Viswambharan (Trivandrum): I have no complaint against Shri Chavan: I think, what happened at the Prime Minister's residence on those days was under the direct command of Shri Chavan and it was only an exhibition of the depth of his cultural level. So, I have no complaint against him. But I want to ask one question of him. Since the Prime Minister has expressed her disapproval of the police action there, what action has the Home Minister taken to discipline the Prime Minister?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Action is needed to discipline the people who want to go and picket the Prime Minister's house . . . (Interruption).

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मंत्री गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री के घर के सामने जो लोग धरना देने जायेंगे उन के धरने से कोई विचित्र बात नहीं हो उम की रोकने के लिए पुलिस का इंतजाम किया गया था। अध्यक्ष महोदय श्री गोपालन ने जो पत्र हम लोगों को लिखा था उस में प्रधान मंत्री के निवास स्थान का धेराव करने की बात नहीं कही गई थी। उस में यह कहा गया है कि केरल संसद् सदस्यों का इरादा केवल शांतिपूर्ण धरना देने का नहीं है तथा वह प्रधान मंत्री के भवन को धेराव करना चाहते हैं जिस से बाहर वाले अन्दर न जा सकें और अन्दर से कोई बाहर न आ सकें और अगर यह बात गृह मंत्री को पहले से पता लग गई थी तो इस क्षेत्र में दफा 144 क्यों नहीं लगाया गया? जिस प्रिवेटिव ऐक्शन की बात वह कहते हैं अगर 144 लगा दी जाती तो उसको तोड़ कर प्रधान मंत्री के भवन की ओर जाने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति जुर्म करने वाला होता और पुलिस उस के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही कर सकती थी। मगर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर संसद् सदस्य प्रधान मंत्री के घर पर धरना देने जायेंगे तो क्या उन का पुलिस के साथ मुकाबिला होगा? क्या और कोई तरीका नहीं है संसद् के सदस्यों के साथ इन मामलों को निपटाने का? अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर और कोई प्रधान मंत्री होता तो पुलिस को बीच में न लाता। संसद् सदस्यों के साथ मामला और तरह से तय करता।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is rather a very peculiar argument and logic that the hon. Member has employed in

asking that question. He asked why section 144 was not exercised. If I had made use of section 144, I would have been asked why I resorted to section 144. Then he asked whether there was not any other way of dealing with Members of Parliament who wanted to go and picket there. Can I ask a counter-question? Was there not any other way open to them to get their grievance redressed than resorting to it? Is it the only way that Members of Parliament go and picket the house of the Prime Minister? It is not a question of a *dharna*. The information that we had was—that was issued in a press note—that they wanted to go and picket the House of the Prime Minister.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: What else could they do?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is a different matter. Picketing involves the prevention of movement and activities of people. Therefore we had to take necessary action about it. . . . (Interruption).

12.20 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE ANNUAL REPORT (PART I) OF REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Part I) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India for the year 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1342 67].

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE SECOND AND THIRD REPORTS

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Second Report on Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts.

1966, relating to Revenue Position, Customs and Union Excise Duties.

(2) Third Report on Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1966, relating to Income-tax and other Revenue Receipts.

12.21 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
AND QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

(Query)

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I am not quite clear about the direction you gave on the adjournment motion about the dock workers' strike and the privilege motion arising out of the statement regarding the supply of arms to Pakistan. Where do we stand? I do not want to speak when you do not want me to but sometimes misunderstandings are created unless you hear us. That was so in the case of Shri Shah. I did not ask any question and the result was that Shri Shah became almost an object of all sorts of queries in Bombay because the press did not know what was happening. So, when we raise a question you should tell us what is happening to it.

Mr. Speaker: About the motion which you gave me today the hon. Minister is making a statement.

Shri Nath Pai: You should be pleased to inform the House about that.

Mr. Speaker: I will inform the whole House and the concerned Member also the moment I fix up the time. I have requested the hon. Minister to make a statement. As to when it will be made I will let you know.

श्री अच्युत लिम्बे (मुंगेर): अच्युत
महोदय, इस विशेषाधिकार के मामले का
नोटिस मैंने दिया था—विरेन लाह के

बारे में उन को जो पुलिस के द्वारा सताया
गया है। यह मामला 8-10 दिन से आपके
पास पड़ा हुआ है, अब कितने दिन तक
इन्तजार करें?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): You have not rejected the adjournment motion; I take it, the adjournment motion is under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Which one?

Shri Nath Pai: He is referring to the same thing that I raised. He is speaking on my behalf.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I take it that the adjournment motion is under consideration till he makes the statement.

Mr. Speaker: Not only the adjournment motion but a number of call-attention notices, a bundle of them, are with me. Therefore I was trying to evolve something. The Minister is going to make a statement.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): There is an half-an-hour discussion entered for today in my name. When an half-an-hour discussion is entered in the agenda, normally the time at which it will be taken is indicated. But I find that there is no time fixed for my half-an-hour discussion as to when it will be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Normally it is taken up half an hour before the House adjourns.

Shri S. Kandappan: We shall be adjourning at 6 o'clock and at 5 o'clock we shall be starting the final discussion.

Mr. Speaker: How can I say now at what time it will be taken up? Hon. Members will decide it later on.

Shri S. Kandappan: If it is not possible to take it up today, may I suggest that it may be taken up later on some other day?

Mr. Speaker: Suppose, somebody else's half-an-hour discussion is there tomorrow. Then I cannot throw it out and put this one on the agenda. Let me see.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, you just now said that the Minister will make a statement. What is it about? Is it about the dock workers' strike?

Mr. Speaker: So many things are there. I will let you know what it is about.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is going to be All-India strike . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: There are two or three things pending. I thought Mr. Nath Pai was asking about the dock workers strike.

Shri Nath Pai: My adjournment motion is about that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It has been rejected.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister concerned has not made the statement. How do you say it is rejected?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was told that the Call Attention Notice has been rejected . . . (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: As I said, I have requested the Minister to make a statement. Therefore, the Call Attention Notice does not arise now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If you admit the adjournment motion, I am more happy.

श्री हुम्म बन्द काष्ठाय : (उज्जैन) : केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव या उस पर चर्चा कर होने वाली है, इस की जानकारी हमें नहीं मिली है क्या उसके लिये कोई डेट तय हुई है?

12.26 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: Now we will take up further discussion of the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I think, we should finish it at least by 5 P.M. today so that we shall be able to take up the food discussion then. We have got 3 hours and 15 minutes or so and we should be able to finish it within that. The hon. Minister will be called at 4 or 4.15. I think, somebody will inform the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ramamurti. Do you want to speak now?

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): Afterwards.

Mr. Speaker: Shri J. H. Patel.

12.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri J. H. Patel (Shimoga): *The basic principle involved in the revolutions that took place in Europe, especially the French and the Russian revolutions was equality of opportunity, which in turn was in imitation of the British pattern. The framers of the Constitution have blundered in trying to apply the Western concept of equality of opportunity to a situation which differs fundamentally in India due to the peculiar caste system that prevails here. Any discussion of the Report of the Commissioner must take this basic fact into consideration.

Three thousand five hundred years of Indian history has contributed to the paralyis of the Indian mind with more than eighty per cent of our people kept away from the process of exercising their mind. Yet Indian society has continued to live because of the periodic life giving thought transfusion administered to it by such saints

*Translation of the speech delivered in Kannada.

and sages as Mahatma Gandhi. Where the gun has been used in South Africa to pursue the policy of Apartheid, we have used the *Mantras* to keep society divided on caste lines.

Coming to the Report let it be said at the outset that it is a defective and disappointing document. The importance attached to it by the Government can be gauged from the fact that the Report for 1964-65 too has come up for discussion for the first time with this Report while the discussion on the 1963-64 Report could not even be concluded in the last year of the Third Lok Sabha. That twenty years after freedom, we have to be told that the Constitutional safeguards provided to the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been honoured both in letter and in spirit only adds to the poignancy of the contents. What can one say when the Report mentions that even in the Ministries of the Government of India the Scheduled castes and tribes are not given adequate job opportunities? Scores of public undertakings run by the Government of India have not cared to make any provision to employ these people while many more are still in the process of considering the proposition.

It is perhaps an irony that a country which thrives on its caste system should itself be a victim of the international caste system in which the developed rich countries of the world look at us as with near contempt for our undevelopedness. We should give up our imitating the western concept of equality of opportunity where the scheduled castes and the backward peoples are concerned. The Constitution must be amended where necessary to provide preferential opportunities to those suffering from caste and tribal handicaps and have been kept away from the mainstream of our society for centuries. Ruthless and radical steps must be taken to break the caste barriers. Inter-caste dining and especially inter-caste mar-

riages must be given encouragement. Especially in the matter of inter-caste marriages, the Government should give special incentives like accommodation promotion in jobs, scholarships for the couples and their children. A word must be said about these backward communities that do not fit into the description of backward scheduled castes. The barbers, the blacksmiths the carpenters and others like Bedars in Mysore State who have taken the prostitution as their main caste occupation need special attention. It is painful to note that though the Constitution did provide for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into their conditions, very little done in that direction so far.

Dr. Lohia once observed that cast is an immobile class, while class is a mobile caste. Unfortunately in our country both caste and class have become immobile. That is the real tragedy of our country. What is worse our political parties and their leaders are blind to this tragic reality. I am glad that the Samyukta Socialist Party has charted a new course and is giving a new leadership in this matter, and that is why I feel that it is the only party in the country which can sooner or later find solutions to the problems facing the nation. Of the Congress party and its government what more needs to be said when one notes that among the fifty one ministers of the Government only two belong to the Scheduled castes, while even equality of opportunity demands that there be at least ten.

Shri K. Halder (Mathurapur): The Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shows that that the Governments at the Centre, in the States and in the Union Territories have thoroughly neglected the interest of the people for whom reservations and safeguards are provided in the Constitution. Even after three plan periods, we see that not even half of the quote re-

[**Shri K. Haldar]**

served for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is filled.

What are the reasons adduced by Government for this state of affairs? So many reasons have been given which are all baseless. They say that there are no suitable candidates who can be fitted into the posts and no person with the requisite efficiency can be found who can be posted to a responsible post. But from the Report of the Commissioner, we find that there are so many suitable candidates among these communities who are quite fit and eligible to hold those posts but they are not taken into service.

I am not going into the details but only say that this attitude of the Government is doing harm to the country as a whole, to the workers and peasants in particular. Who are these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country? They are not the people who live in palatial buildings and enjoy all the comforts of life. They are the people who cultivate the land, who toil in the fields and factories, who produce the goods and services on which the country's progress and prosperity depends. Most of those people come from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But what is the treatment given to these people? They are unfed or unclothed, they are uncared for and their miseries are increasing day by day.

We have had discussions on the food situation many times in this House. The Government, particularly the Food Minister, has been saying that food is not available in sufficient quantities in the country. I ask why there should be food shortage in your country when there are vast tracts of uncultivated land which can be usefully put under the plough? Why should there be food shortage in our country when there are innumerable people avail-

able who can work in these fields and produce the food we need? Why should we have shortage of our goods in the country when we have thousands and thousands of people who can produce the consumer goods we need, the essential commodities we require? It is only because of the neglect of this Government. The Government do not want to serve the interest of the common people, the workers and peasants, in fields and factories in every walk of life in our society. It is for this reason that we are in the midst of a crisis which is gradually aggravating.

As regards reservations, 12 1/2 per cent is reserved for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes in services, educational and other fields. I ask: if the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who constitute nearly one forth of our population are not given their proper share in all activities, how can the country prosper?

Let me cite an example. If a stout man has one of his limbs paralysed, can be put in his best? Can he do his job well? Similarly if one-fourth of the country's population are not given proper facilities in life, how can the country put in its best, how can the country prosper? On the other hand, we will gradually degenerate and decay. This is happening in our country. I will not accuse the Government but only say that they should see what is happening in the countryside, see with their own eyes the trends that are arising, and be prepared for the devastation that will come in this country, be prepared for such an eventuality. The oppressed people who are not getting lands, who are not getting service, will come and demand their proper share in the society. Their demands are genuine, no doubt, but this Government cannot move an inch from their stand. I sometimes tell them

that the Government is also a beggar, that a beggar cannot give alms to another beggar, because if you give him the responsibility for giving alms, he will take a share from it for himself. This is practically what they are doing in the case of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. They are said to be eligible for a portion which is less than their claim, even that small portion is not given to them, and they are deprived of even the posts and services which are reserved for them. They are so badly treated, and they are sometimes transferred to interior places where they cannot stay for a long because of the ill-treatment or the bad behaviour of the higher officers towards them, because most of the higher officers are not of their community. This should be looked into.

I only request the Government to see that these oppressed people who are generally neglected and are the downtrodden people of this country, can do immense service to our country if they are given the opportunity. The country is now facing a food crisis a very severe food crisis, and what is the reason? These peasants who are struggling for nearly two decades are not given lands.

I am a victim of the atrocities that Government committed during 1948-49. I organised the kisans, landless kisans, of the Sunderbans, who were not given lands, the sharecroppers who were not given a proper share of the paddy and were evicted from the land. They were not given human treatment, they were tortured and the usurers generally take away the greater portion of the crops they produce. For that reason I organised those kisans, and only for that fault of mine, this Government convicted me for 20 years of imprisonment, and this imprisonment was given by a special court and a special Judge, and by a special Act promulgated by an ordi-

nance. I am only showing how the Government treats these kisans who are producing food in our country, and how those who organise these kisans for their greater protection and greater well being are treated by this Government. At that time also I was a member of this House in the Second Lok Sabha. I was arrested just in front of the gate of this Parliament, and after 2½ years I was released by the Calcutta High Court honourably. Why I am mentioning this thing is this. There is the question of Naxalbari. What is happening there? It is only a land movement. Only the other day, the sarvodaya leader of West Bengal said that it was only a land problem. If the land problem was solved, then the agitation of the kisans would be solved and the food problem of the country would be solved to some extent. But the government is not thinking on those lines. They are abusing some political parties and are not doing things which they should do. There are lakhs of people who are tribals who are eglected and whose interests are not taken into consideration by the government. I will give only one example—Bastar in Madhya Pradesh. It is nearly 15120 sq. miles. 75 per cent of the population in this area is adivasis. They are fighting for the forest land; these tribal people are evicted from their lands. Only recently, two or three days ago, I got information that more than a thousand tribals were arrested. The government is doing all these things and they do not care for the grievances of the peasants nor look after the workers and try to suppress the movement by any unlawful means. After this the disussion on the food problem will take place. I warn that discussions would not solve the food problem. If they look after the interests of kisans who cultivate the land, the problem will be solved. The scheduled castes and tribe people are mostly cultivators and workers in the factories and if their interests are not looked after, neither food nor indus-

trial production would improve. In 1941 famine in Bengal lakhs of there people died for want of food. The same thing is going to happen not only in Bengal but in Bihar and U.P. I came back from Calcutta only yesterday and rice is selling Rs. 120 a maund. Most of the people cannot afford to buy at this price and they starve. This is happening in the country after twenty years of Independence. If we do not improve the lot of the downtrodden people this country can not be improved or advanced. In conclusion, I shall quote one sentence from the *Gitanjali* of Rabindranath Tagore:

तुम यारे नीचे फेल से तोमारे बांधिवे
ये नीचे ।

पश्चाते रे खेड यारे मे तोमारे पश्चाते
दानिछे ॥

Whom you will push downward, he will bind you downward;

whom you keep backward, he will keep you backward.

Shri K. R. Ganesh (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): The present day Andaman and Nicobar Islands is probably the only territory which has no problem of casteism and caste discrimination. Because this territory is not much known in the country, the fact that out of a convict population, a new society has grown there, where the people speaking various languages have merged and integrated, and who during the course of this evolution have fought and have removed all the evils of the society like casteism is not properly known in our country. Even the East Bengal settlers who are by and large, majority of them, are Scheduled Castes, having arrived in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have shed this mentality and now they are part of the general society and are entitled to all the concessions which the Government is giving because the entire territory has been

declared to be an educationally backward territory.

But I must raise the vice of the aborigines of the Andamans. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been the homeland of the aboriginal Andamanese who have probably been living there from thousands and thousands of years and who according to the anthropologists and historians were the original inhabitants of the submontane regions of India of Asia and the Far East. It is a tragedy—and we are ashamed of it—that this tribe is fast dying in their own homeland which was taken over by the British. They are now living in dense jungles and one of these tribes known as the Andamanese is only 27 in number. It will be a bad day and it will be a very uncharitable comment from history if our Government is not in a position to apply its mind to rehabilitate and do something about the aboriginal tribes of the Andamane.

In our desire to get more and more land which of course is necessary to rehabilitate the vast masses of the Indian people who require rehabilitation, we have neglected this part of the Indian humanity because they are voiceless, because they cannot represent, because they are living in dense jungles and their problem has never been focussed before the Indian people. The Home Minister is sitting here, and I am told that he is thinking of going to Andamans. I appeal to him that he must apply his mind to the preservation and rehabilitation of these sons of the Andaman Islands whose lands we from the mainland have occupied and whose lands have now been almost snatched away from them.

The Nicobar Islands have also the Nicobari tribe. The Nicobar Islands are a strategic islands lying about 75 miles from Sumatra, from their southernmost extremity. The Nico-

Nicobari people are a Malasian stock of people and unlike the tribal Ardaianese, the Nicobaris are a flourishing tribe, a highly intelligent, self-respecting proud and freedom-loving tribal people. It is true that the Government of India have given a lot of attention to the development of Nicobari tribal people. But there is some doubt and suspicion about the Nicobaris in the lower administrative level which the Home Minister also knows, because they have become Christians. As you know, along with the other tribal people, of our country, Christianity has made inroads, and it has also made inroads as far as the Nicobari people are concerned. But I can assure the Home Minister and I can assure the House that they are a loyal people, they are a very proud people and they are a very patriotic people, and it will be a bad day for us if, at the lower level of administration, their loyalty and their freedom-loving spirit is doubted and a situation created there in which the Nicobaris feel that they are not being accepted as voluntary, loyal citizens and their *bona fides* are being questioned by those at the lower level of the administration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member may continue after Lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at three 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.

Shri K. R. Ganesh: Sir, the Nicobaris are a primitive people living in a state

of what is known as primitive democracy, with plantations collectively as well as individually owned. They have set up a number of cooperative societies at the village level. They use their products—cocoanuts and areca nuts—for bartering and taking consumer goods. They have now taken over the trade in the Car Nicobar islands from the government-appointed trader. They are also endeavouring to take over the trade in other parts of the Nicobar islands. Here are a people who can be straightway taken to higher form of society and it will be advisable not to initiate any administrative steps which bring pressure and strain on the Nicobari tribal society.

Sir, the Nicobari language is still a dialect and it is our responsibility to develop this language to be used as a vehicle of education among the Nicobari people.

There is one more problem. There is need to colonise some of the Nicobar group of islands by sending colonisers from outside to stimulate the economy of this area because some of these islands are ideally suited for the growth and production of rubber. But it is also necessary to see that the Nicobaris are fast expanding and they need also certain areas for expansion. Therefore, whatever colonisation has to take place in that Nicobar group of islands it must be done after taking the requirements of the Nicobari people into consideration, after consulting them and after associating them in all the decisions that might be taken to colonise these islands.

They are a very sensitive people and we have known that to affect the tribal sensitivity is not in the interest of our nation. Therefore, we must post such officers in such areas who know these people, who understand these people, who respect these people and who have got some idea of the evolution of society, evolution of communities and the development of

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

society from a primitive form to a higher form.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House knows that article 335 of the Constitution provides that the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration consistent with the maintenance of efficiency in administration in making appointments to the posts under the Central Government and the State Government. Similarly, article 16(4) permits reservation in the public services for the Backward Classes. In pursuance of these provisions of the Constitution we have made various arrangements to give reservation to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Government of India and this pattern is also being followed by various State Governments in our country.

As the hon. Members know, in the direct recruitments the Scheduled Castes have 12½ per cent vacancies reserved for them and the Scheduled Tribes have 5 per cent vacancies reserved for them. In case there is no direct recruitment and it is not an open recruitment, then the reservation for Scheduled Castes is increased from 12½ to 16-2/3 per cent, and any time when recruitment to public services is made in areas where there is a predominant population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the ratio of the population is taken into account and attempts are made to see that according to the ratio of population obtaining there, recruitment to the public services is made.

In the case of promotion also provisions have been made for reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There has been some dispute about the reservations in promotions.

to Class II and Class I posts under the Government of India. This matter has been considered for many years and, as a matter of fact, although there is no reservation today in promotion to class 2 and class 1 posts in the Government of India, taking an overall view, the situation that obtains today is a little better than what it was before.

Shri C. M. Kedaria (Mandvi): If what the hon. Minister says is true about the position of these people after de-reservation for class 2 and class 1 posts, may we know the number of posts with 12½ per cent and 5 per cent reservation and the number of posts actually held by people belonging to these categories?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: If I am given the time, I can give the figures. These are really voluminous figures, which have already been given in various reports. If necessary, I can read the figures again.

I was only saying something about the position that exists today. I was explaining the relative position then and now. Previously, when there was reservation in promotion for all services, it was only for promotion through departmental examination and competition. This reservation was not obtainable for promotion without any examination departmentally. Today we have provided reservation in promotion even departmentally, even when there is no departmental examination. But this is only with regard to vacancies in class 3 and class 4 posts. Previously, prior to 1963, the position was different. At that time, as far as promotions were concerned, there was no reservation whatsoever for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes without recourse to departmental examination. Today even for ordinary promotions without examination there is reservation for

class 3 and class 4 posts. This was the improvement I was hinting upon.

As a matter of fact, the Commissioner has suggested that we should consider the question of making some reservation for promotions to class 2 and class 1 posts also. As hon. Members might be aware, there are a few writ petitions pending before the Supreme Court on this matter. Since this matter is under consideration by the Supreme Court, I would not go into the merits of it. But I might say that when the position is clarified, we shall be able to take a decision which, I hope, will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Shri C. M. Kedaria: May I point out . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member is not satisfied with the reply, I will allow him later to ask a question. But he should not interrupt the Minister. Let him finish his reply.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Apart from that, there are several other concessions that have been given by the government for facilitating representation of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the public services of the country. Though these concessions are well-known, I shall rapidly go through them so that we can apply our minds to them and see how anxious and alert the Government is to see that our Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe brethren get their due share.

As far as reserved vacancies in public services are concerned, we have made a provision that in case in a particular year these reserved vacancies are not filled, because of some reason or the other, they will be carried forward for two years, so that in the next year if there are more candidates available they could be absorbed against these reserved vacancies.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli): What is meant by "for some reason or the other"?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I will come to that later. I am only enumerating the facilities that we give at present. The carrying forward of the vacancies is subject to 45 per cent vacancies to be kept under reserved quota, which is in accordance with the Supreme Court decision. The second concession that we have given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe brethren is that if, for any reason, any Ministry wants to de-reserve any post and recruit a general candidate for that, it has to obtain the prior approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs, before it can do a thing like that.

Another safeguard that we have provided is about promotion. If any ministry or department wants to supersede a Government servant belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, it cannot do so unless the matter has been brought to the notice of the Deputy Minister or the Minister concerned of the department or Ministry. They have to take it to the highest level and satisfy the public representative sitting there before they can pass orders to supersede a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes. This is for Class I and Class II services.

For Class III and Class IV posts they have to inform the Minister concerned about this within a month and if the Minister wants, he can reopen the case and have it set right if it is necessary.

Another concession that we have given is about age relaxation which is well known. Age relaxation by five years has been given to members of the Scheduled castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Regarding the standard of suitability, there too we have relaxed the standards for candidates belonging to the

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The recruiting authorities have been given full discretion to relax the standards of suitability in keeping with the requirements of efficiency so that the reserved vacancies are filled in as far as possible.

We have also given fee concessions for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Travelling allowance etc. is also given to members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that they can come and appear for interview without any difficulty.

We inform the recognised associations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that are there from time to time the number of vacancies that are there and that are likely to arise. These associations in turn circulate this information to various branches of theirs and through other sources. This is apart from the advertisements that we insert in newspapers to publicise these vacancies in a proper manner.

The various ministries are also required to send an annual statement to the Ministry of Home Affairs and to tell us what they have been doing with regard to these concessions and facilities that we have given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates and officers. We keep a close check to see that all our instructions are properly adhered to and followed.

We have also seen to it that liaison officers are appointed in each ministry and department to keep a check on these matters and see that our instructions which are issued from time to time are properly followed and there is no default in the various ministries.

As the House knows, there has been difficulty about recruitment to the reserved vacancies. It was found that unless we took recourse to scholarships, stipends and concessions in the matter of admission to educational

schools of boys and girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, this difficulty could not be overcome. Here also we have given a good amount of facility and, as my senior colleague, Shri Asoka Mehta, will relate when he replies to the debate, we have taken very effective action to provide within our resources all the facilities that could be provided to see that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes boys and girls do get into a position where they can effectively compete with others and get into these public services not only in their own quota but also over and above their quota if that is possible.

I may mention here briefly about the recruitment to the IAS and the IPS. There was a great deal of shortfall in recruitment to these services. As I was saying, if proper training and other facilities are provided, candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are as good as anybody else, if not better, in this respect. We saw this in the matter of recruitment to the IAS, the IPS and the IFS by the Union Public Service Commission. Until 1962 we could not get enough candidates to fill the reserved vacancies in the IAS. In IPS also, upto 1963, we could not get enough candidates to fill up all the reserved vacancies. The free examination training centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been opened in Allahabad and Madras and because of this free examination training given to these boys and girls, I am glad to inform the House that we were able to fill all the vacancies, hundred per cent, in these services in 1963, 1964, 1965. We have been able to fill up hundred per cent vacancies in I.A.S. as far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are concerned. So is the case in I.P.S. that after 1963 we have been able to fill up the vacancies for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I have given these figures only to indicate how important it is to have

free examination training centres and to give proper educational facilities and other concessions in education to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If these concessions and facilities are given and every member of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is able to avail of these facilities, I am quite sure, there will be no problem in recruiting them to the full extent of the reservation that we have made for them.

श्री राम सेक्षक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
साक्षात्कार और परीक्षा इन दोनों में जो पास होते हैं क्या उन में कोई अन्तर है और अगर है तो कितने प्रतिशत ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I was just saying that as far as reserved vacancies are concerned, we are able to get hundred per cent of them. Even if there is a variation in interview and in qualifying examination, that holds good for all cases, whether they belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or to candidates, in general. There is no particular difference between the two.

I must also give a little information about the employment in public sector. Public sector undertakings and other statutory corporations or companies which have been formed by the Government of India have also been requested by us to follow these reservations that we have made in public services. I am glad to tell the House that out of 169 public sector companies and corporations, 117 of them have accepted our recommendation and they have started reserving various posts for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We are accepting the recommendation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and taking up this matter again with the various public sector undertakings to see that a few of the public sector undertakings which have not yet accepted this recommendation do also accept it so

that all the public sector undertakings follow the same rules and the same procedure that we follow, at the Centre, to give the chances of recruitment and promotion to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

We have gone beyond this also and we have taken up this matter with private sector industries. We have moved through the Ministry of Industrial Development and various circulars have been sent not only to the individual industries but also to the various chambers of commerce and industry to see that they also fall in line. But since they are private sector concerns, we cannot force them beyond a certain point. But we will not lose hope and we shall continue our efforts to see that the private concerns also slowly fall in line and give the same facilities that are due to our brothers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

श्री राम बन (लालगंज) : सुनीम कोटे और हाई कोर्ट के बारे में भी बता दें।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Unfortunately, there are no reservations as far as the posts of judges are concerned. These factors are always taken into account and the hon. Member should rest assured that as far as our *bona fides* are concerned, if we can appoint them we will appoint them without any hesitation in those places. But there is no reservation for these high posts in the land.

Various hon. Members have made a point regarding the submission of Governor's Report which the Governor has to submit about the scheduled area. I agree with the hon. Members that there is a lot of scope for improvement as far as this matter is concerned. I am sorry to say that, when I see these Reports, I do not find them very useful. They are stereotyped Reports. These Reports, to be useful, must be drawn up more imaginatively

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and a lot of more work should go into them than goes into them. I am being a little frank because this is a very important provision of the Constitution and it should not be followed in a very routine manner. We are taking this matter up with the various State Governments and we shall see that the Governors' reports on scheduled areas are not only received by us in time but also made a little more useful than what they are at present.

Under the Constitution, various State Governments have appointed Tribal Advisory Councils. Here also some members have observed that these Tribal Advisory Councils are not functioning as well as they should. There is some justification in this criticism also and we shall take up this matter with the various State Governments where any such improvement seems to be feasible.

I would now come to the various recommendations that the Commissioner has made. A good many of these recommendations concern the Department of Social Welfare, but a few of them relate to my Ministry and I shall throw a little light on them.

In the Report of the Commissioner for 1963-64, the Commissioner recommended that we should accelerate the tempo of appointments in favour of these communities and we should also see that recruitments against the reserved vacancies is done in a manner so that practically all the vacancies are filled. I have already said that we are taking action to see that this is done.

The Commissioner also recommended that instead of each occasion of recruitment, the reservation should be related to each year of recruitment. This recommendation of the Commissioner has been accepted by us and now we have amended these instructions so that there is no confusion regarding recruitment to reserved vacancies.

The Commissioner also recommended that the exact interpretation of Articles 335 and 320(4) of the Constitution as

far as the representation in the posts filled by transfer, deputation, promotion, etc., is concerned, should be made. As far as the exact interpretation is concerned, we have accepted this recommendation also and we are examining this matter in consultation with the Law Ministry and I hope that this examination will be over soon.

The Commissioner also recommended that in public undertakings they do not recruit the members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in non-technical and also in technical and scientific posts. As far as this particular recommendation is concerned, we are taking up this matter with the various public undertakings.

The Commissioner also suggested that the normal administrative inspection should also give specific attention to the performance on the part of the office in filling up the reserved quotas and that the inspection report should make a specific mention of the position in this regard. This recommendation has also been accepted by us and we have issued necessary instructions so that this recommendation is followed properly.

Another recommendation which was made by the Commissioner was that there should be suitable reservations in the matter of departmental promotions and that these should extent to the promotion to Class I and Class II also. I have already mentioned as to what we are doing about it. There is a case in the Supreme Court and after that, we shall decide as to what should be done in this matter.

Another recommendation of the commissioner is that in the training programme of the IAS and other cadres of the Central and State Governments, courses should be introduced to impart information on the existing living and working conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the constitutional guarantees and safeguards given to these communities should be specifically emphasised. We have accepted this recommendation also and we are bringing this matter

to the attention of the various Academies which train our public servants.

Now, I come to the recommendations made by the commissioner in his report for 1964-65. In recommendation No. 34, the commissioner has recommended that the voluntary organisations working in the districts should be kept posted up to date as regards the benefits which are made available to the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes as through them these can be made known to the persons among these communities. I have already referred to this matter and said that we have recognised already four associations of the Scheduled Castes and one association belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and these associations are properly kept informed as far as these matters are concerned.

Another recommendation which concerns us is recommendation No. 151. Here, the commissioner has pointed out that there has been regrettable negligence by most of the States in submitting their reports on the administration of the Scheduled areas. I have already touched upon this matter.

Recommendation No. 15 relates to the tribal advisory council. I have referred to this already.

Recommendation No. 153 is that the position in regard to the recommendations made in the previous reports for securing adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which have not been accepted by the Ministry of Home Affairs for reasons which are hardly convincing may be reviewed by that Ministry in consultation with the Department of Social Security and this organisation. We have accepted this recommendation and we have set up a Study Group under an Additional Secretary in the Home Ministry who was in charge of services previously but who is now in charge of Union Territories. This study group is going into these matters

and will suggest to us the measures for increasing the representation of Scheduled Castes in the services. We have already forwarded to the study group a statement showing the recommendation made by the commissioner in his report for the last four years, which were not accepted by us, and our reasons for the same, and the study group would go into all that in consultation with the commissioner and other persons and then give us the guide-lines and recommend to us the measures by which we shall be able to improve upon these matters.

We have asked the study group also to go into the question of providing land to the members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a very important thing which does not, strictly speaking come under the Home Ministry but we thought that when they were going into the matter they could also go into this matter which is very important.

Another recommendation which has been made by the commissioner is recommendation No. 154 which is that in the context of the large number of applicants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have got themselves registered with the employment exchanges for clerical posts, the fact of the shortfall even in the clerical posts is undoubtedly surprising and calls for a probe. There was some occasion when there were shortfalls like this, which the commissioner has referred to. We have gone into this matter and we have taken up this matter with the various departments and with the Director-General of Employment. Now, we have corrected the position. The latest figure that I have shows that there is no such shortfall. I am quite sure that this matter will also be considered by us in due course.

Recommendation No. 155 is to the effect that another attempt should be made to recruit on *ad hoc* basis adequate number of Scheduled Castes and

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Scheduled Tribes persons against the vacancies reserved for them on the basis of the qualifications laid down in the recruitment rules. We have taken steps on this, and we have already recruited some candidates on *ad hoc* basis, and if there is any further need to do anything, we can again consider this matter.

Recommendation No. 158 relates to the limitation of the period of the posts which are allowed to be de-reserved. Under the existing instructions, the appointing authorities are free to de-reserve purely temporary posts which are expected to last for three months or more but which have no chance whatever of becoming permanent or continuing indefinitely. He has recommended that it is necessary to limit the period of the posts which are allowed to be de-reserved by the appointing authorities themselves. We are looking into this matter and will see how this recommendation can be properly implemented.

In recommendation No. 159, the Commissioner has said that the Home Ministry should reconsider the decision of not asking the appointing authorities to endorse to this organisation a copy of their reference made to the Home Ministry for de-reservation of posts and should accept the recommendations in this regard which had been made with a view to helping in achieving the object of securing adequate representation of scheduled tribes as contemplated in the Constitution. We have accepted this and shall take action accordingly.

Recommendation No. 160 is regarding reservation in ex-cadre posts. They want us to reconsider this matter and take proper action. We shall consider this matter again.

Recommendation No. 161 says that we in the Home Ministry should make the position regarding prescribing minimum qualifying standard for each

examination clear to all appointing authorities. We are taking action accordingly and we shall announce our decision after some time.

Recommendations Nos. 162 and 163 are to the effect that fresh instructions may issue to all public sector undertakings etc. to which I have already referred. We are taking up this matter again with the public sector undertakings.

Shri P. Ramamurti: He is just reading out what action has been taken on various recommendations. This does not serve any purpose. The much better thing would be for him to print the thing and circulate it to us so that we could know. As he is doing it, we are not able to do anything.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a welcome suggestion which the Minister will take note of and follow in future, because it will save the time of the House. I entirely agree with him.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्याण (उज्जैन) :
600 पुलिस के जवान निकाल दिए इन्हीं मंत्री महोदय ने ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: In accordance with your suggestion, we shall circulate a paper containing the action we have taken on the recommendations.

श्री मीठा लाल मीना (सराइ माधोपुर) :
यह तो अभी बता सकते हैं कि कौन सी मंजूर नहीं की है ? क्या सब मंजूर कर लिया है ?
यह तो बता दीजिए कौन सी मंजूर नहीं की है ?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Now I shall briefly touch upon some important points made in the debate. Shri Frank Anthony said that there was some sort of stultification of represen-

tation of the Anglo-Indian community in the legislatures. He quoted an instance from West Bengal. There is a peculiar position. There are some States in which there are some local associations of Anglo-Indians not affiliated to the All India Anglo Indian Association, of which Shri Anthony is the President. These local associations sometimes make their own recommendations which may not be to the liking of Shri Anthony. But this is a matter within the discretion of the State Government; they can appoint representatives of Anglo-Indians in accordance with the recommendation of local Anglo-Indian associations. So, there is no basis in this complaint that the State Government of West Bengal particularly did not appoint the Anglo-Indians properly, and they appointed somebody for their own political reasons.

Some hon. members alleged that the character rolls of the schedule caste employees are deliberately spoiled by superior officers toward their chances of promotion. This is a very unfair allegation. There may have been a few cases of this kind. (Interruptions).

Shri Suraj Bhan (Ambala): You go through the report.

Shri M. R. Krishna: When the reservation in promotions was actually done by the Railway Ministry, the State High Court decided against the decision of the Railway Ministry. After that, the Supreme Court has accepted that there can be reservation in promotion. After that these confidential records have been spoiled. I would only like the Minister to find out whether the confidential rolls earlier than the Supreme Court decision were good, but later on a number of records have been spoiled on account of the Supreme Court decision.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I shall definitely look into that.

श्री सूरज भान: मेरा क्याल है कि मंत्री महोदय रिपोर्ट पढ़े बगैर ही वहाँ आ

गये हैं । कमिश्नर साहब ने यहाँ रिपोर्ट में साफ़ कहा है कि इस किस्म के बहुत कैसेज हैं ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I know about it. This kind of general allegation is not proper. There may have been some cases.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Not some cases. (Interruptions).

श्री य० ए० शर्मा (प्रभृतसर) : इन्होंने रिपोर्ट नहीं पढ़ी है । बिना उसके पढ़े इस प्रकार की बातें कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I must tell the hon. member that he is very incorrect. I have read the report. I do not know whether the hon. member has read the report himself, but I have definitely read the report, and I know what there is in the report. It is very unfair to say that I have not read the report. (Interruptions).

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): Probably he read only those lines which are acceptable to him.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We have gone through the entire report, each page of the report has been properly scrutinised.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कक्षयाय : आपने नहीं आपके संकेटरी ने पढ़ी होगी । आपने इस को नहीं पढ़ा होगा ।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: My standard and your standard are different. You may do like that, I do not do like that.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कक्षयाय : इसी लिये कह रहा हूँ कि आपने नहीं पढ़ी है ।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : यह आपका स्तर है, मेरा स्तर नहीं है ।

Jana Sangh members have no understanding of these problems. So, he should better keep quiet.

धी त्रुपम चम्प कल्याणः हमारा स्तर लो बहुत बढ़ा है, लेकिन आप हमसरों पर निर्भर रहते हैं। हम को बहुत जानकारी है, हम से सोचो। हम आपको सिखाने को तैयार हैं।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: You should properly understand first, then you will be able to teach others. You do not understand anything yourself, that is the trouble with you.

Some hon. members made some reference to the appointment of a member to UPSC belonging to the scheduled castes. This matter is always kept in view. We have appointed already a person from the scheduled tribes as a member of the UPSC, and whenever we can appoint a scheduled caste member to UPSC, we shall be very glad to do so.

Shri Meetha Lal Meena, Shri Sheo Narayan and a few other members made the demand that the work relating to social welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be transferred from the Department of Social Welfare to the Home Ministry. I must say that at present the work is being done extremely well by the Department of Social Welfare, and there is a very close liaison between that department and our ministry, and I do not think there is any justification for making such a demand.

Shri M. R. Krishna made the suggestion that a central authority should be created with power to nominate candidates against reserved vacancies. There is a central authority already in the shape of the Director-General of Employment Exchanges that is doing this job.

Some other minor matters were also raised. We shall go through them and write to the hon. members and try to satisfy them on the action that the Government is taking in these matters, and if necessary, we will consult them, we can call a group for a discussion

and see what further action is needed to see that the constitutional guarantee that have been given to the members of the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are properly fulfilled.

Shri M. R. Krishna: The Minister said that it was true that the social security ministry was not handling the demands. The other day Mr. Asoka Mehta was not able to give information to the House because he was not in possession of all the facts. Now, Mr. Shukla has said that his department was doing everything. The other day the Deputy Minister answering a question about representation of scheduled castes and tribes in the government services said that there was no machinery in the Home Ministry to see that adequate representation was given to them. The Deputy Minister answered here that the Home Ministry would have to be informed by various authorities in case they were not able to fill up the vacancies. Is this the type of machinery in the Home Ministry to see whether there was adequate representation to the scheduled castes and tribes? Is there no other machinery to do active co-ordinating work?

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central): Our point was that the department should be managed by the Home Ministry. It is stated in the report that whenever a questionnaire is sent no information is given by any department to the social welfare department. Therefore, we wanted that the powerful Home Ministry should be in charge of this so that they can seek information and get replies and these also could be incorporated in the report.

Shri C. M. Kedaria: In view of the constitutional safeguards granted to the scheduled castes and tribes in services, is the Home Ministry considering promoting them outright, ignoring the C.Rs.?

Shri B. Shankaranand: Are you not going to allow me to speak?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot say just now.

Shri B. Shankaranand (Chikodi): The other day I asked a question when the Speaker was in the Chair, about untouchability. I put that question. Untouchability has been a challenge to the Hindu society, Indian society. I asked whether the government had taken care to see what were the reasons or causes, why the people are observing untouchability and what remedies they have found out. Unfortunately the Speaker did not allow him to give a reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am permitting questions on points that were raised and there was no satisfactory reply. That is all.

बी प० ला० बालपौल (गंगानगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम 15 साल से लगातार यह मांग करते रहे हैं कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिये अलग भंतालय होना चाहिये, क्योंकि आज तक इस समस्या का कोई समाधान नहीं निकला है। जब कि लाखों रिप्यूजी पाकिस्तान से आये, जिस हालत में वे आये थे, आज उनकी स्थिति बहुत बद्धी हो गई है, लेकिन हमारी स्थिति में कोई कर्क नहीं पड़ा है। आज भी आदिवासी और हरिजन बैसे के बैसे हैं, सिवाये हमारे जैसे 10-20 आदिवासियों के जो संसद् सदस्य विधान सभा में आ गये? इस लिये सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या करना चाहती है, स्पष्ट करे?

बी ला० राम (फिल्लौर) : क्या हम लोगों को यहां बोलने का टाइम नहीं मिलेगा?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस समय बोलने का समावल नहीं है, खाली कबैश्वन हो तो पूछें।

बी सूरज भानू : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें भी सवाल पूछने का टाइम दीजिये।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Is the discussion closed now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After Shri Shukla's intervention, I felt that some Members, particularly those who represent the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, were not quite satisfied, and so I allowed them to put a few questions. That is all.

बी सूरज भानू : ममी मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा था कि हरिजनों के कौनफिडेशल रेकार्ड्स इस तरह से खराब किये जाने के बारे में जो एलिगेशन है वह गलत है तो उसके लिए मेरा कहना है कि ऐसा केवल हमारा ही कहना नहीं है। खुद शंख-यूल कास्ट्स कमिशनर की जो सन् 1965-66 की सेकेंड रिपोर्ट है उस के सफे 14-15 की ओर मैं उनका व्यापार दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें एक, दो केस नहीं बल्कि बहुत केसोंका काजिक किया गया है और कमिशन ने इस के लिए स्वमं रैकमेंड किया है कि आगर किसी हरिजन को गुड रिमार्क मिला है तो उसे वैरी गुड समझ लिया जाय तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में सरकार का विचार बतलायेंगे?

हूँसरा सवाल यह है कि बदकिस्मती से यहां पर आंकड़े हकीकत को जाहिर करने के लिए नहीं बल्कि उसे छिपाने के लिये दिये जाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 1963 के बाद 1966 तक आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० में इन जातियों के पूरे आदमी लिये गये हैं लेकिन यह कि 1950 से 1963 तक कितने लिये गये हैं उन्हें नहीं बतलाया है। तो क्या उन के लिए हम समझ से कि यह रिजर्व पोस्ट्स सेट परसेट सेप्स है?

बी रामावतार शास्त्री (पट्टा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बी य० एन० बैबर के

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

नेतृत्व में गठित अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति आयुक्त ने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण रिपोर्ट तैयार करके सरकार को अपने सुझावों के साथ दी है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने उस रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार किया है और अगर नहीं किया है तो क्यों? उस रिपोर्ट में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए गये हैं और अगर उन को अमल में लाया जाय तो शैड्यूल कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल ट्राइब्स के लोगों की बहुत तरकी हो सकती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि बिहार की सरकार इस सवाल पर विचार कर रही है। लेकिन आपने उस को अभी तक स्वीकार नहीं किया है। तो उसे स्वीकार करने में सरकार के सामने क्या बाधाएं हैं? इस का जवाब मंत्री महोदय मेहरबानी करने वाला दें?

श्री रामसेवक यादवः उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय से करना चाहता हूँ कि जो हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित हैं, नौकरियों में और विशेषतः गजेंट नौकरियों में वह जगहें नहीं भरी जाती हैं और उस के लिए तरह-तरह के बहाने बतलाये जाते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि यह साक्षात्कार के कारण और साथ ही साथ उनकी जगह न पूरी करने की नीति के कारण जगहें नहीं मिल रही हैं तो क्या वह यह साक्षात्कार खत्म करने जा रहे हैं और हरिजन और आदिवासियों को जो परीका में बैठते हैं और बैठने की जो एक योग्यता निर्धारित की गई है उसी को आधार मान कर पूरी जगहें भरी जायेगी?

श्री भीठा लाल (नीना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय से अनुसूचित जाति एवम् अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कर्जा निवारण

के सम्बन्ध में जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस से छुटकारा दिलाने के लिए क्या किया गया है? साहूकारों ने अनुसूचित जाति एवम् अनुसूचित आदिम जाति से अब तक अपने मूलधन का 4-5 गुना व्याज में ले लिया है ऐसे गरीव अनुसूचित जाति एवम् अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के लोगों को इस से छुटकरा दिलाया जाय। इसरे उन्होंने अनुसूचित जाति एवम् अनुसूचित आदिम जाति को जमीन, मकान देने की या बनवाने की व्यवस्था के बारे में कुछ नहीं बतलाया तो उस पर भी वह प्रकाश डालें। तीसरे मंत्री महोदय से जनना चाहूँगा कि क्या शैड्यूल कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल ट्राइब्स के लोगों के लिए विशेष प्रकार के रिआयती रेल टिकट जारी करेंगे जिससे कि वह एक जगह से दूसरी जगह सारे भारत में घूम फिर सकें?

श्री विद्याधर बाजपेयी (प्रमेठी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे केवल एक मिनट दिया जाय ताकि मैं एक सवाल कर सकूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदयः मैंने श्री राम धन को बुलाया है। मैं शैड्यूल कास्ट्स के लोगों को जिनको कि बोलने का भीका नहीं मिल पाया है सवाल पूछने दे रहा हूँ।

श्री रामसेवक यादवः श्रीमन्, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप ने यह कहा है कि यह हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का सवाल है तो मेरा कहना है कि जब तक यह केवल हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का प्रश्न रहेगा और इस देश की दूसरी जातियों के साथ सम्बन्ध नहीं होगा यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी और हमेशा उपेक्षा होती रहेगी इसलिए यह केवल हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का सवाल नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Every member appreciates what you said. But you should remember that those who live in that condition know where the shoe pinches. Therefore, I permitted them.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): He is a Harijan member and he knows where the shoe pinches.

श्री राम बन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री ने यह घोषणा की है कि वह एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त करने जा रहे हैं जोकि अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए जांच करेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इस अध्ययन दल के कार्यक्षेत्र में यह भी बात शामिल करने जा रहे हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार और जिला स्तर पर अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को जो अनुदान दिया जाता है उस में कितना भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है इस की भी वह इनक्वायरी करेंगे? दूसरे यह है कि राज्य स्तर पर, जिला स्तर पर यह भूमिहीनों को भूमि दी जाये और अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों में अधिकतर भूमिहीन लोग हैं तो क्या अध्ययन दल इस बात पर विचार करेगा कि ऐसे भूमिहीन लोगों को यह जमीन देने की व्यवस्था के बारे में जो गड़बड़ है उस की भी जांच की जायगी?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव): क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह छुधाछूत और जातिभेद को खत्म करने के लिए जो असली उपाय अन्तर्राजातीय विवाह हैं उनको सरकार प्रोत्साहन देगी, काव्य ही सरकार को यह भी देखना होगा कि अभी जो अन्तर्राजातीय विवाह करते हैं उन को न तो समाज जगह देता है भीर न सरकार जगह देती है तो क्या सरकार इस

बारे में सोचेगी कि अन्तर्राजातीय विवाह करने वालों को सरकारी नौकरियों में प्राप्तिकर्ता मिले या उस के लिए वह यायता मानी जायगी? मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में जवाब दें कि वह क्या करने वाले हैं?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Mr. Krishna asked about the machinery that exists to check whether reservations made for scheduled castes and tribes were properly filled. I have already said that there is a provision for submission of annual reports to the Ministry of Home Affairs. There is a liaison officer also. All these are properly checked up by a section that we have in the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with these matters. As far as submission to Minister, State Minister and Deputy Minister is concerned, that is only in cases of supersession and without the orders of the Minister concerned no person belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be superseded.

15 hrs.

Shri Bhandare asked about annual report and the Governor's report. We do go through the entire report that comes to us and also the Governor's report. I have already said that it leaves a good deal to be desired and we are bringing this matter to the notice of the State Administration. Whenever these reports come we do take action.

One hon. Member mentioned about the confidential reports. There is a definite mention about it in the report. We are seized of the matter. We should like to find out what is the extent of this malpractice, how far it has been done and how it can be corrected. That is what we are considering at present.

Shri Barupal referred to the setting up of a separate Ministry. A separate department has been created in reply to the demands made and that is being

[Shri Vidyasagar Charan Shukla]

very effectively run by my hon. friend. As far as reservation in the services is concerned, we help them as much as we can.

One hon. Member asked about recruitment to IAS and IPS, how much of it was done previously and how much is being done now. What is being done now I have already reported to the House. I have already said that before the setting up of these pre-examination training centres in Allahabad and Madras the position was far from satisfactory. Because there was no other way of improving the position to get the full quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates to fill up the reserved vacancies, we opened these pre-examination training centres. After that the position has improved. I have figures with me here from 1957. In 1957, for IAS, for instance, we had five vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes but none was appointed. In 1958 we had, according to the ratio of vacancies, two vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes but not one was appointed. There was a shortfall up to 1961. After that, as far as IAS is concerned, we have been able to fill up the entire vacancies reserved for them. (Shri Suryanarayana:

इस का भरतवाल यह दृष्टि कि रिजर्वेशन के पहले दस साल व्यर्थ गये।)

In 1962 the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in IAS were 22 and 4, and 22 candidates from Scheduled Castes and 4 from Scheduled Tribes were recruited. The vacancies in 1963 were 11 and 4 respectively and the same number were recruited, in 1964 the vacancies reserved were 14 and 5 and the same number of candidates were recruited, in 1965 the vacancies reserved were 16 and 6 and the same number of officers were recruited. In 1966 the vacancies were 18 and 6

and the same number of candidates were recruited. This is with regard to IAS. The same is the position with regard to IPS where in 1963, the number of vacancies reserved were 15 for Scheduled Castes and 4 for Scheduled Tribes and the same number of people were recruited. Like this I can go on giving the entire figure.

Sir, I think I have almost dealt with all the points raised by hon. Members which concern my Ministry. Some of the other points which concern the Department of Social Welfare, I am sure, will be answered by my hon. colleague when he replies to the debate. (Interruptions).

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It is very difficult now. I permitted some questions because some hon. Members felt dissatisfied. I cannot permit any more now. Hon. Members must resume their seats.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई दिनों से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के बारे में यहां बहस हो रही है। आज की बहस को देख कर मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस सवाल के बारे में हम लोगों को जिस गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये हम नहीं सोच रहे हैं। यह बड़े ही दुख की बात है। जो भी बात यहां बताई गई है, संक्षय के हिसाब से बताई गई है और मैं समझता हूँ कि कानूनों और नियमों को ले कर बाल की खाल निकाली जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि भव वह वक्त आ गया है, अब वह वक्त नजदीक है जब कि हम को संब्यातमक दृष्टि से खोचना बन्द कर देना चाहिये

और गुणात्मक यानि कलाटिटेटिव चेंज हम को लानी चाहिये। हम इसको नहीं लायेंगे तो जो विपती आगे चल कर आएगी उनका मुकाबला हम लोग नहीं कर सकेंगे।

यह महाराष्ट्र राज्य की खुश नसीबी है कि उस राज्य में अनुसूचित जातियों के एक महान नेता ने, एक महान विभूति ने, और आगर यह कहा जाए कि उनके एक मसीहा ने, जन्म लिया तो कोई गलत गत नहीं होगी। वहां भी आप देखें कि इन लोगों की क्या स्थिति है। मैं इस चोज को मानता हूँ कि इन की वहां जो हिति थी उस में काफी सुधार हुआ है। लेकिन कुछ साल पहले वहां अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों ने एक बहुत बड़ा आनंदोलन जमीन के लिए किया था। आजादी के लिए जो आनंदोलन हुआ था उस में मैंने भी हिस्सा लिया था। और मैं यह कहूँगा कि जो आनंदोलन इन लोगों ने उस बहुत किया था वह आनंदोलन इतना बड़ा था कि आजादी के बाद जितने आनंदोलन हुए हैं, उन आनंदोलनों में इतना बड़ा आनंदोलन हमने नहीं देखा है। लेकिन होता क्या है। पूरे देश में जो बड़े बड़े समाचार पत्र रहते हैं उन में उस आनंदोलन का जिक्र तक नहीं आया। इसका भरतव यह होता है कि इस सवाल को जितना महबूब दिया जाना चाहिये, जितना महत्वपूर्ण समझा जाना चाहिये नहीं समझा जाता है। उस आनंदोलन में जो मांगे इन लोगों ने पेश की थी उन मांगों को कुछ हृद तक कबूल भी कर लिया गया था लेकिन उस पर पूरी दरद से अमल नहीं हो पाया।

महाराष्ट्र में, पूना जैसे शहर में जो डाक्टर अम्बेदकर साहब का पुतला है उसका अनावरण उन दिनों के सुधीम कोटे के चीफ अस्टिस के कर कमलों से हुआ था। इतना होने पर भी

हमारी डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री में ऐक ऐसा यूनिट है जिस में अम्बेदकर जयन्ती की छट्टी नहीं मिली थी जब कि वाकी जो डिफेंस इंस्टालेशन थीं उन में मिली थी। इसके लिए कई शडपूल काइट के लोगों ने बर्स कमेटी में यह प्रस्ताव रखा कि अम्बेदकर जयन्ती की छट्टी उन लोगों को मिलनी चाहिये। इस पर जगड़ा हुआ। मैंने उन दिनों के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण को इसके बारे में लिखा था। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस यूनिट में भी उनको छट्टी देनी पड़ी। लेकिन उसके बाद इसकी जजा उनके जो नेता थे उनको भुगतना पड़ी। जो उन का नेतृत्व कर रहा था उस आदमी को दिल्ली में ट्रांस्फर कर दिया गया और दूसरे जो लोग भाग ले रहे थे उन में से एक का नाम श्री रणजीतन्ने है, जिस के बारे में मैंने और हमारे दावा साहब गायकवाड ने भी डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखा है। मशीन पर काम करते हुए कुछ एक्सीडेंट हो गया। उस एक्सीडेंट की बजह से सरकार का नुकसान कुछ ज्यादा नहीं हुआ। लेकिन उस आदमी को चांजशीट किया गया और उसके बाद उसको नौकरी से हटा दिया गया। यह क्यों होता है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे अपराध दूसरे लोगों की तरफ से होते हैं तो क्या उनको भी इस तरह की भजाये दी जाती है? नहीं दी जाती है। आगर उनको नहीं दी जाती है तो इनको इस तरह की सजा क्यों दी जाती है? इन्हिए दी जाती है कि जो उच्च जाति के प्रफसर लोग हैं उनकी जहनियत अभी बदली नहीं है। आगर महाराष्ट्र में जहां डॉ बाबा साहब के नेतृत्व में बड़ा आनंदोलन हुआ था। इस तरह का अवहार इन लोगों के साथ होता है, इस तरह से इन लोगों को भोगना पड़ता है तो दूसरी जगह क्या होता होगा, इसको सोचा तक नहीं जा सकता है।

[भी एस० एम० जोशी)

आपने नौकरियों इनके लिए रिजर्व ले रखी हैं। उसी तरह से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शहरों में जो गृह निर्माण आयोग होते हैं वे जो मकान आदि बनाते हैं और जिन को वे उन मकानों को देते हैं रहने के लिए, क्या उन में कोई हरिजन भी होते हैं जिन को जगहें मिलती हैं। क्या अनुसूचित और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के जो लोग हैं उनके लिए भी वहां पर रिजर्वेशन होता है? बम्बई तथा पूना जैसे शहरों में मैं देखता हूँ कि इन लोगों को हमेशा झुग्गियों में रहना पड़ता है और रह रहे हैं। उनको वहां जमह नहीं मिलेगी। उनके लिए कोई ऐसा निश्चय नहीं हुआ है कि उन के लिए यहां जगह निश्चित है। क्योंकि बड़े बड़े शहरों में लोगों को आज कल तो मकान मिलते नहीं हैं। गृह निर्माण वाले बनाए तो हो सकता है। मैंने आपने मित्र नाना साहब कुठे से पूछा कि जब आप आध्यक्ष थे गृह निर्माण आयोग के तो आप ने उन के लिए मकान रिजर्व किये थे। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, कोई ऐसा नियम नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ यह नियम फौरन होने चाहिये। रहने के लिए उन को जगह मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन यह नहीं होता। . (व्यबवान) मूँझे दो तीन मिनट और चाहिये। यह बड़े बहुत का विषय है। सिर्फ हरिजन लोग ही इस में हिस्सा लेंगे ऐसा तो नहीं है। . . (व्यबवान) . . तो मूँझे आप से यह कहना है कि वह जो नौकरियों में जगहें रखी हैं यह इस लिए कोई भीख मांगने नहीं आये हैं, बल्कि यह जगहें इसलिए चाहते हैं कि यह जो नौकरशाह हैं और उच्च जाति के लोग हैं वह उनके खिलाफ एक बड़ीयता बनाए दूए हैं और हर जगह यह बड़ीयता उन के खिलाफ चलता है। कल मझे जय प्रकाश नारायण जी से बात

करने और उन का भाषण सुनने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ। उन्होंने मुझे बताया कि बिहार की कांग्रेस सरकार ने उन के लिए निवास स्थान रक्खा का कानून होमस्टेडस एक्ट बनाया था। लेकिन उस के ऊपर हुक्मत की तरफ से अमल नहीं हुआ। जो लोग वहां हैं उन को डंडे के बल से दूसरों के द्वारा निकला जाता है। पूर्णिया जिले की बात है। और उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि ग्राम दान, गावों में भी करना मुश्किल हो रहा है। उसी तरह से दूसरा कानून है शेयर कापर्स के लिए। लेकिन उस से भी क्या फायदा हुआ? कोई गैर-किसान जमीन बोता है तो जब फसल आयेगी तो उस की काट ली जाती है। उसका नाम शेयर कापर की तरह से रजिस्टर तक नहीं कराया जाता है। यह ऐसा काम है जो सिर्फ कानून बनाने से नहीं होने वाला है। उसे लोकमत और जनांदोलन की आवश्यकता है। मैं आपने मित्र अशोक भाई से कहा है कि आप इस डिपार्टमेंट के इंच जं हैं, आप को देखना चाहिए कि यह जो लोगों की जहनियत में, मनोजूति में कान्ति चाहिए उस को लाने के लिए आप क्या सोच रहे हैं? पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में इन का एक आदमी तो रहना ही चाहिए क्या आप बताएंगे कि पूरे भारत में एक भी आदमी उन में ऐसा लायक नहीं है जो कि पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन में बैठ सके? लेकिन आज तक यह क्यों नहीं हो पाया? कहा जाता है, हम गौर कर रहे हैं? कब तक गौर करेंगे? अभी एक दूसरी बात मैंने अशोक भाई से पूछी थी। हमारे मित्र हैं। हमने उस दिन पूछा था कि यह जो बैक लाग है उस के बारे में क्या करने जा रहे हैं? अभी यहां मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि 62, 63, 64 और 65 में उसे पूरा कर दिया जब कि यहां आप यह देखेंगे कि नौकरियों

मैं उनका अनुपात 55 है, यानी अभी तक हुआ नहीं। तो इस बैंक लाग को भरने के लिए क्या योजना आप करने वाले हैं? मेरा अपना सुझाव है कि इन के लिए आप लोगों को ऐसा करना चाहिए कि कोटा दुगुना कर दे, अगर न्यूनतम योग्यता है, और न्यूनतम योग्यता कोई भी आदमी रखता है तो इस को पूर्य करने के लिए रिंजेशन के कोटे को दुगुना कर देना चाहिए।

एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त कर देता हूँ। सदन से और आप से मैं अनुरोध करूँगा हमारे मित्र शिव नारायण ने जो भाषण दिया, उस की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपको यह कहता हूँ कि यह बात इतनी भासान नहीं है। यह भित्ति लेख जो है, राइटिंग आन दि वाला। जो है इस को नहीं देखेंगे तो इस का नतीजा बहुत दुरा होने वाला है जैसे अमेरिका में हो रहा है। जैसे ब्लैक रेसिस यानि नीप्रो लोगों के साथ हो रहा है वंसे ही यहाँ शिड्यूल कास्ट्स के साथ हुआ तो इस देश में भी उसी तरह का वर्ताव शिड्यूल कास्ट के लोग करेंगे जो कि नीप्रो लोग यहाँ कर रहे हैं। यही हालत यहाँ भी हो जायगी तो उस के लिए जिम्मेदारी हुक्मत की होगी और हम लोगों की होगी। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कांग्रेस वालों ने ही नहीं किया, बिहार में गैर-कांग्रेसी हुक्मत है, अगर वह भी इन के लिए कुछ नहीं करेंगे और जो कानून बना हुआ है उस को लाग नहीं करेंगे तो आज कांग्रेस शासन जिस तरह हटा दिया है उसी रस्ते से गैर-कांग्रेसियों को भी भिटा दिया जायगा। अगर इस के लिए कोई कानूनी और अधिसामक सामित्र तरीका नहीं अपनाएंगे तो नतीजा बहुत बतरनाल होगा। यशोक भाई जिस नेशनल इन्टीवेशन की बात

हम लोगों से करते हैं, वह वही नेशनल इन्टीवेशन की बात है इसलिए आप को इस दृष्टि से सोचना चाहिए, इतना ही कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I will have to first call Members from the Opposition because there is some time to their credit. Then, time permitting, I will call Members from this side. Shri Ramamurti. (Interruptions).

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is the usual practice. If there is some time allotted to the Opposition, that is to be given to them. The time taken by the Minister is also debited to this side. Please resume your seats.

Shri P. Ramamurti (Madurai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the Minister of State for Home Affairs was speaking, at the end of the speech, I found angry voices from the Congress Benches also, putting questions, belonging to the Harijan community. It is a very good thing that those angry voices were raised.

We have been given lots of figures about the number of vacancies which have been reserved for the Harijan community, this and that manner of things, recommendations accepted, recommendations implemented and all that. I am not going to speak on those things.

15.16 hrs.

[**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK in the Chair**]

The fact remains that after 20 years of Independence, the curse of untouchability continues to be rampant in this country. Even the Report points out that whatever might have happened, to some extent, as far as cities are concerned, as far as villages are concerned, the curse of untouchability continues. Why? Maybe, the untouchability is banned today under the law. But why it is that after 20 years of Independence, after passing the Constitution, this curse on our society

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continuously exists. This is the basic question with which we are concerned.

My hon. friend touched the crux of the point. The question is that this question of untouchability is very closely mixed up with the question of landlordism. In this country, Manu who wrote that wonderful book, *Manu Smriti*, coming from the upper class, who wanted to perpetuate the domination of the upper classes in this country, the land-owning class, also gave a halo to the domination of religious garb and wanted to have perpetual domination of upper classes in the country so that they could get a class of people who will not revolt against landlord domination, that it is something ordained by God, that they have been born in that community because God had ordained them to be born in that community, and it is on that basis a religious halo was sought to be created.

For the last 2000 years or 1500 years this curse has been there. How are we going to tackle that problem? The fundamental question before the House is as to what is the outlook with which we are going to tackle this problem. Many reformers have been there. Gandhiji has been there. But even before Gandhiji there have been many reformers. It is to look at the problem from the point of view of doing some good to the Harijan community. It is not a question of correcting an injustice to them. It is a question of doing some welfare and that patronising attitude towards the whole problem is at the root of the whole question today.

I know, for example, in Tamilnad, there was a great reformer, Shankara, a great reformer, Ramanuja, and he was a Catholic. He said that there could be no question of these communities as far as Vaishnavite religion is concerned. But we know their followers later on started the same kind of a thing. I was a Harijan worker.

in 1934, and I had also fought a number of cases, there was a particular case relating to the Parthasarthy temple in Madras, in Triplicane, where I took a case, asking some Harijan to file nomination for the election of the trusteeship. I went to the High Court. Gandhiji had later on commented upon that case in *Harijan*. That is a different matter. What I want to point out is that that time I read all the scriptures in order to assist the lawyer, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Shastri, whom I had engaged as a lawyer. When I read that, I found that as wonderfully Catholic. It said that if a Vaishnava asked another Vaishnava, "What is this caste?"—do you know the language in which it is cursed? It is a terrible curse—

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—A Vaishnava who asks another Vaishnava, "What is this caste?" is guilty of committing an incest with his own mother. That is the way the *Panchratram* had condemned it. We know the followers of Vaishnava today, the same followers of the great men, also practising this untouchability. Why? The fundamental problem which along with this caste problem is mixed up is the class domination of the upper landlord caste. Are we doing anything towards that? Is just giving a few jobs here and there going to solve the problem? In the countryside where 95 or 99 per cent of our Harijan population are living, they are landless labourers. As was pointed out, they have not been given even homestead during the last 20 years. We have not been able to give them even homestead, security against eviction from their homestead. When this is the way, how are we going to solve the problem of untouchability? Therefore, this is a fundamental problem of economic domination. I do not want to go into the question of land, but I am just pointing it out.

Similarly you take the other question. What is the outlook in which you are looking at the whole question? There is a law that untouchability is banned. But what is the number of prosecutions? I know, for example, when prohibition was sought to be enforced, an evil which has been there in the society as a result of certain habits—after all, this is only a habit—in order to enforce prohibition, you kept a separate department and separate officers. But here is a curse that is ingrained in the blood of the majority of the Hindu community, a thing that has been inherited from generation to generation and from century to century, and in order to fight this curse, if you take it seriously, do you keep a separate department? And who will take the case? The ordinary Sub-Inspector of Police. Will he ever take a case against a man who practises untouchability? Will he do that? If you were really serious about enforcing this, would you not have created a separate department and seen to it that that department was manned by Harijans who know what the pinch is, who know what that social evil is and who have the courage to bring to book any upper caste Hindu, bring him before the court and arraign. Did you do that? No. Even in the eight Deputy Commissioners that the Government have appointed for Harijan welfare, not even one Harijan is there . . .

Some Hon. Members: Shame, shame!

Shri P. Ramamurti: This is the way in which the whole problem is looked. Not even one Harijan is there. What are the qualifications of these people? Are they people who are wonderfully zealous and hopeful of finishing this untouchability? How are they concerned with it? Are they the social workers? Why should these people, who have passed some examination of the Public Service Commission, be put there? How are they qualified to deal with this parti-

cular problem? This is not an ordinary problem of administration. This is a peculiar problem concerning our society. It is a social problem. Unless one is filled with that zeal, one cannot tackle that problem. Therefore, the whole attitude towards this problem should change. That is the root of the whole question—the class domination and, combined with it the social domination that has been there. Unless this problem is tackled with a new outlook, with the zeal that this thing must be finished, this cannot be solved. For that, you seek the co-operation of those very people, make them the enforcing authority; do not arrogate to yourself the authority of enforcing this law. Unless some such thing is done, this is not going to be eradicated, however much you might talk. I do not want to talk more about it because the time at my disposal is very limited.

Along with this is also the tribal problem which is dealt with in this Report. What is the tribal problem? The tribal problem is also fundamentally the same. Here is the Report of the Commission—I have not got the time to go into the various pages—appointed by the Government of India, presided over by a person no less than Mr. Dhebar, a Congress member, a former President of the All India Congress Committee. He has pointed out at innumerable places that the fundamental problem of the tribals is the problem of land. He has given instance after instance, in State after State, of the depredations on their lands, how their lands are being taken away from them by contractors, by moneylenders and by a host of other people from the plains. Have we sought to prevent that? Are we today passing laws, fool-proof laws, which will prevent the alienation of land from these tribal people to the other people? No. But we say that we are doing welfare, and we have appointed commissioners, tribal commissioners, this commissioner and that

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commissioner to do welfare. We take away from them their very means of existence and then say that we are doing welfare work for them. What is this welfare work? The fundamental question of land has not been tackled yet.

I shall just give you only one instance from Tripura. With regard to Tripura, the Commissioner on the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes said:

"At present, there is no Scheduled Areas in this territory. The Chief Commissioner has suggested that the areas of Kanchanpur, Chammanu, Amarpur and Teliamura blocks and some of the areas under Sadr, Belonia and Sabroom Sub-divisions, which are contiguous to Amarpur and Teliamura blocks and have a preponderance of tribal population may be declared Scheduled Areas."

Then, the Commission has gone on to say:

"The influx of displaced persons from Pakistan to Tripura has been enormous and has upset the local economy. It has greatly affected the tribals and has made the land problem acute. The rights of the tribals in land should be safeguarded."

This was written in 1956. Ten years have gone. During these ten years, there has been more influx of refugees and more land of the tribals has been alienated from them. This is the way the wonderful welfare work we are doing, namely that we take away the land from them and then say that we have appointed a commissioner to look after their welfare, and this is the way in which we look after this question.

The fundamental problem is one of the growing domination of the advanced sections of the people from the

plains over these tribal people in these hilly areas, and because of that today a feeling has arisen in their minds that their interests are not safe in the hands of a government in which the plains people dominate. That is why demands have grown up from tribal people that they must have complete autonomy and they must have their ways of life and their economy should not be kept under the domination of the people from the plains. Government also had accepted that position at one time. But are they sticking to that to-day? I have read the declaration made by the Home Ministry on 12th January, 1967 and this is what it says:

"Bearing in mind the geography and the imperative need of security and co-ordinated development of this region as a whole, the Home Minister discussed with the AHPLC leaders the proposal that a federal structure composed of federating units having an equal status, not subordinate to one another should provide the basis for this reorganisation. Under the arrangement a limited number of essential subjects of common interest will be assigned to the regional federation leaving the rest of the State functions to the federating units which will have their own legislative assemblies and councils of Ministers etc. . .

The details of the scheme including subjects to be allotted to the regional federation will be worked out within six months by a committee in which all concerned interests will be represented".

The authorities had categorically declared that a committee would go into the details within a period of six months. But what has been done? Six months are about to pass or are over already. A conference was held

just about a fortnight ago, and then there was a committee and then a sub-committee presided over by Shri Asoka Mehta. What were the terms of reference of that committee? The terms of references should have been only to work out the details of such scheme. But on the other hand we find that the committee has been asked to consider all possible arrangements including the continuance of the existing arrangement. These are the wonderful terms of reference. Therefore, how can the hill people and the tribal people have confidence in this government, a government which is capable of going back upon its plighted word? Naturally, therefore, we have a revolt among the tribal people. This revolt will not stop there unless Government change their attitude, unless they realise this basic problem and unless they ensure that their plighted word is not allowed to be alighted; they have got to stand by their plighted word, whatever might be the pressure that would be brought to bear upon them by the people from the plains.

We hear talks disintegration today. It is the policy of Government that is leading to greater and greater disintegration of the country. Today, the tribal people are rising in revolt. If Government do not see the writing on the wall, the Harijans also will rise in revolt, as pointed out by my hon. friend, because they cannot tolerate this kind of patronising attitude. Therefore, I would ask Government to see the writing on the wall and change their basic policies in this matter.

Shri Ram Dhan: What about appointment of Scheduled Caste Ministers in West Bengal?

श्री सच्चिदानन्द कपूर (किशनगंज): सभापति महोदय, इस विषय पर पिछले कई दिनों से बहस हो रही है। आज डिबेट में इंटरवीन करते हुए गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल ने माननीय

सदस्यों द्वारा प्रकट किये गये विचारों व सुझावों का कुछ जवाब देने की कोशिश की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसे और कामों को और विषयों को सरकार हल्के फुलके ढंग से लेती है जैसे ही इस विषय पर भी उस का जवाब हल्का फुलका रहा है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस विषय पर बहुत गम्भीरता-पूर्वक सोचा गया है या गम्भीरतापूर्वक कोई कदम उठाने की योजना बनाई गई है। इतने बड़े विशाल देश में जो हमारी जनसंघर्षा है जिसके कि विषय में हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं कि वह निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है और जनजीवन में उन के साथ जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं जो उन के काप्त हैं उन के साथ व्यवहार है उन सारी बातों को आप व हम जानते हैं। पिछले 20 वर्षों से ग्रन्थों रूपया खर्च किया गया है। सैकड़ों करोड़ रूपया इन विकास खण्डों पर खर्च किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह रूपया बेकार खर्च हुआ है। अगर वह रूपया दरअसल आदिम जातियों व हरिजन जातियों के उत्त्वान पर खर्च किया जाता और मन से किया जाता तो आज उनकी ऐसी दयनीय व सोचनीय दशा न होती और उस में परिवर्तन भवश्य द्वारा होता लेकिन वह नहीं हो पाया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सामाजिक आर्थिक व राजनीतिक शोषण इस पदबलित जाति व समाज का हो रहा है और आगे भी चलता रहेगा जैसाकि इस बक्त चल रहा है अगर इस में कोई मौलिक परिवर्तन करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई कोई मौलिक व ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया तो यह हालत कायम रहेगी। जिस तरीके से कि आज देश में डिस्ट्रीग्रेशन की भावना पैदा हो रही है, अलगाव की प्रवृत्ति देश में पनप रही है, आज भारत के विभिन्न प्रान्तों में और विभिन्न जातियों के लोगों के बन्दर जो प्रतिक्रिया हो रही है उन जीवों को देखते हुए हमें इस बात का भय है कि जिस तरीके से आज हम ने 20 वर्षों से इन को दबा कर रखा है इन को

[धी लषण लाल कपूर]

सरकार के समान स्तर पर विकास का भोक्ता नहीं दिया है तो किर मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से आज नागा प्रदेश में, भीजो प्रदेश में लाख कोशिश करने के बाबजूद भी हम उन पर निर्भर नहीं हो पा रहे हैं और वह विद्रोह का झंडा खड़ा किये हुए हैं। इस चीज का हमें देश में और जगहों पर भी सामना करना पड़ सकता है। उन के इस तरह से विद्रोह का झंडा खड़ा करने के पीछे क्या भावना काम कर रही है? यह वही भावना है जिस तरीके से कि हिन्दुस्तान के जो सर्वण जाति के लोग हैं, सर्वण जातियों की तरफ से जो इन गरीब हरिजनों व दलित बांगों का शोषण किया गया है जो उन का दमन किया गया है उसी के प्रतिक्रियास्वरूप यह विद्रोह की भावना है। सीमांचल में रहने वाली जातियों के प्रति सरकार को जो एक अपनत्व व प्यार का भाव दिखलाना चाहिए था, उन के साथ जो एक समानता व प्यार का व्यवहार होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हो पाया है जिसके कि खिलाफ वह आज विद्रोह का झंडा खड़े किये हुए हैं। भारत सरकार को समय रहते इस खतरनाक चीज की गम्भीरता को समझ कर तत्काल निदान करना चाहिए। जाहिर है कि एसी बात हम कभी वर्दास्त नहीं करेंगे कि भारतवर्ष की कोई जाति भारत की अखण्डता के विरुद्ध कोई इस तरह से बगावत का झंडा बुलन्द करे। लेकिन सोचने की बात यह है कि भारतीय होते हुए, एक देश होते हुए भी हम ने उन को अपना वह प्रेम व आदर नहीं दिया है और फलस्वरूप अपने प्रति उन की निष्ठा प्राप्त नहीं की है। बाहर के देशों से आकर ईसाई पादरी लोग उन्हें अपनाकर उन का प्रेम प्राप्त कर लेते हैं और हमारे वह भाई उन पावरियों के साथ हो जाते हैं, उन के इशारे पर वह चलते हैं। उन की बातों को व मानते हैं और इस तरह से एक असाधार व डिस्ट्रिप्रेशन की भावना

उन में पैदा होती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज इस बगावत के झंडे को बुलन्द करने में उन का हाथ है लेकिन तथ्य में जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कहना कोई गलत नहीं होगा कि आज भारत के प्रति धूणा उन के हृदय में उत्पन्न की गई है और जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने पेश है उस रिपोर्ट में भी जगह जगह पर इन बातों की तरफ इशारा किया गया है। उनकी आधिक, राजनीतिक व सारी समस्याओं की तरफ उस रिपोर्ट में व्यान दिलाया गया है। इस तरीके से आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिपोर्ट में यह सारी बातें आई हैं किन शैद्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर की सन 64-65 की जो रिपोर्ट है उस पर कोई बहस नहीं हुई। उस पर कोई एकशन नहीं लिया गया है फिर सन 65-66 में उस के द्वारा एक और रिपोर्ट पेश की गई और आज उन दोनों रिपोर्टों पर हम सदन में बहस कर रहे हैं। मुझे पता नहीं मुझे जानकारी नहीं है लेकिन मुझे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इन दोनों रिपोर्टों पर यह पहली बार है। जबकि आदिम अनुसूचित व हरिजनों के जीवन पर यह बहस हो रही है। इस के लिए और कोई भोक्ता नहीं है। ऐसे तमाम रिपोर्ट्स पेश कर दी जाती हैं, सरकार की तरफ से कोई जवाब आता है उस पर हम सो जाते हैं। रिपोर्ट में की गई सिकारियों कायांन्वित हो पाती हैं या नहीं कौन देखता है उस को? कोई देखने वाला उस को नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस चीज की बजह से यह नैगलीजेंस है उदासीनता है। अगर सचमूच आप देश के अन्दर उस की एकता को बनाये रखना चाहते हैं, देश के अन्दर बस रही अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों व हरिजनों की उपन्ति करना चाहते हैं, उन की आजादी की रका आप करना चाहते हैं, सही मायनों में देश में आप जनतन्त्र को स्थापित करना चाहते हैं तो फिर आप को समाजबादी नुस्तेनिगाह के

भाचरण व व्यवहार करना पड़ेगा । समाजवाद का आप नारा देते हैं ? आखिर समाजवाद है क्या ? जहां पर आर्थिक विषमता इतने जोरों से हो, जहां पर आर्थिक व सामाजिक विषमता आज भी मौजूद हो वहां आप समाजवाद कैसे कायम कर सकते हैं ? उनकी आर्थिक, सामाजिक व राजनीतिक स्थिति सुधार कर ही देश में समाजवाद कायम कर सकते हैं ।

मुझ को तो ऐसा भय लगता है कि जिस तरीके से मूल्क के अन्दर आज वहां पर जाति संबंध चल रहा है और भारत के अन्दर अभाव्यवश आज कहीं जो यह अलगाव, जातिवाद के अंकुर मौजूद हैं वह अंकुर पनप कर बृक्ष न बन जायं और हमारे भारत देश की अखंडता को वह आधात पहुंचाये और वैसी अवस्था में जो हमारे दुश्मन हैं वह उस से लाभ उठा सकते हैं । इसलिए सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो संसद है उस के दोनों सदनों की तरफ से सदस्यों की एक समिति सरकार को बनानी चाहिए जो इस विभाग के कामों की देखरेख कर सके, कुछ लेखाजोखा कर सके, उन के कार्यों पर विचार कर सके । हरिजनों के विकास कार्यों पर बातचीत कर सके । विशेष कर जैसा यह सुझाव आया है कि इस के लिए एक अलग मन्त्रालय एक अलग विभाग होना चाहिए, मैं भी इस सुझाव का समर्थन करता हूँ । कुछ लम्पसम रूपया प्रावाइंड होना चाहिए । ऊपर से नीचे तक ग्राम पंचायत के स्तर पर एक कमेटी बनानी चाहिए । इस काम को हमें सर्वोपरि स्थान देना चाहिए । यह नक्सलबादी मेरे इलाके से सटा हुआ है, पूर्णिया जिले के अन्दर किशनगंज सब डिवीजन है जो कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान और नेपाल के बीच पड़ता है, मैं उस बीरडर के इलाके से आता हूँ जहां आदिवासी भी हैं, हरिजन भी हैं और राजवंशी भी हैं जोकि हरिजनों की तरह से रहते हैं । दूसरी जातियों के लोग भी हैं

जोकि करीब करीब उसी तरीके से अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं । उन के संबंध में क्या परिवर्तन हुआ है ? उन के आर्थिक जीवन में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हो पाया है । आज जमीन की समस्या वैसी ही है और भी सारी समस्याएं वैसी ही हैं । उन का शोषण भी वैसे ही चल रहा है । उन का उत्पीड़न भी उसी तरीके से हो रहा है तो आप ही बतलाइए कि किस तरीके से भारत की अखंडता कायम रहेगी, किस तरीके से भारत की एकता को हम बनाये रख सकते हैं ? हम नहीं चाहते कि भारत की अखंडता व एकता पर कोई आंच आये । इसलिए हमें गम्भीरता-पूर्वक इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए । छुआछूत व जातिपांत की इन समस्याओं पर हमें ध्यान देना पड़ेगा । जैसा कि बहुत सारे सदस्यों ने कहा है यह हरिजनों की समस्या, आदिवासियों की समस्या, यह पिछड़ी जातियों की समस्या बहुत विकट है और तत्काल हमें इनका उत्पीड़न व शोषण बन्द करना होगा व इनका हर प्रकार से उत्थान करना होगा । पददलित जातियां जो आज भी शोषित व पीड़ित हैं उन के लिए हमें कुछ करना चाहिए । लेकिन मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जहां प्रश्न उठता है कि अन्तरजातीय विवाह करो वहां पर सब मुंह मोड़ लेते हैं । कोई भी जाननीतिक दल के लोग आज इस तरह की हेम्मत करके नहीं बोल सकते, ऐसान नहीं कर सकते कि हां हम अपने दल की तरफ से जितने सदस्य हैं जो अपने को समाजवादी कहते हैं, जो अपने को प्रगतिशील कहते हैं तो अपने को जनतन्त्रबादी कहते हैं, जो अपने को भारतीय कहते हैं, वह आगे बढ़ कर यह नहीं कहते कि हम जातिपांत का समूल अन्त करेंगे और हम अन्तरजातीय विवाह करते हैं । जो भंती लोग हैं या सदस्य लोग हैं, राज्यों की असेम्बलियों में सदस्य हैं या जो राजनीतिक पार्टियों के कार्यकर्ता हैं वह आगे बढ़ कर यह कहें कि हम जातिपांत का अन्त करने के लिए, शासनविहीन समाज की स्थापना के लिए,

[श्री लक्षण लाल कपूर]

वर्गविहीन व जातिविहीन समाज की स्वापना के लिए सब से पहले आगे बढ़ कर आदिवासियों व हरिजनों से शादी व्याह रचायें? क्या ऐसी हिम्मत उन में है? सिफं बात करने से ही कुछ नहीं होता है, महत्व उसे अमल में लाने का होता है। जब तक दोनों में एकपना व सामंजस्य नहीं होगा मैं नहीं समझता कि इस दलित जाति का उदाहर होगा और भारत अखण्डता को उस हालत में खतरा कायम रहेगा। इसलिए मेरी अपील है कि हमें इस ओर सक्रिय कदम उठाना चांहिए।

श्री रामचंद्र राम: (धक्कबरपुर) : अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट पर जो बहस चल रही है उस में भाग लेने के लिए मुझे जो आप ने समय दिया है उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

इस बहस में जो बातें कही गई हैं उन को सुन कर मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ है। सरकारी पक्ष की ओर से और विरोधी पक्ष की ओर से भी जो बातें कही गई हैं, सब ऊपरी दिल से दोनों की बातें सुन कर मुझे दुख हुआ है। मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में यही कहना पड़ता है।

उन के आंकड़ों में उलझाया गया हूँ, और अपकियां दे कर सुलाया गया हूँ।

मटक रहे हैं जो खुद बादियों में, वे क्या करेंगे रहबरी हमारी।

हरिजनों का नाम आते ही मुझे महात्मा गांधी की याद आती है। जब मुझे महात्मा गांधी की याद आती है तो मुझे बाबा साहेब डा० भीमराव अम्बेडकर का नाम याद आता है। जब बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर का नाम याद आता है तो मुझे भशहूर और ऐतिहासिक पूना पैक्ट की याद आए बिना नहीं रहती

है। यह वह पूना पैक्ट था जिस के तहत महात्मा गांधी और डा० अम्बेडकर के बीच यह तय पाया था कि हरिजनों को आजादी के दस साल के भीतर समाज में समान कर दिया जाएगा, उन की जिन्दगी को बेहतर बनाने का वादा किया गया था। लेकिन तब से और हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बीस साल बाद भी अफसोस के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि उन की स्वित और समस्या वैसी की वैसी ही बनी हुई है। उस को सुलझाया नहीं जा सका है, उन की जिन्दगी को बहतर नहीं बनाया जा सका है।

एक समस्या तो इन को सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी नौकरियों में लिये जाने की है जिस से आरक्षण अविलम्ब पूरा हो जाय। हरिजन शब्द याद आते ही उस के साथ मुझे दुर्जन शब्द भी याद आ जाता है। इन दुर्जनों द्वारा ही हरिजन पीड़ित किए गए हैं। जब तक ये दुर्जन ठीक नहीं किये जायेंगे तब तक इन हरिजनों की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। विनोबा जी के एक साथी लैक्चर दे रहे थे। मैं उस लैक्चर को सुन रहा था। वह कह रहे थे हरिजन सुधार होना चाहिये, हरिजन सुधार होना चाहिये। मैं ने उन को टोका। मैं ने कहा कि हरिजन सुधार नहीं होना चाहिये, बल्कि दुर्जन सुधार होना चाहिये। शेर का सुधार होना चाहिये, बकरी का सुधार नहीं। बकरी तो सुधरी हुई है लेकिन शेर सुधरा हुआ नहीं है। जब तक शेर का सुधार नहीं होगा, जब तक इस के खूनी पंजे, इस के खूनी दांत नहीं निकाले जायेंगे तब तक समाज को खिलाने वाला जो प्राणी है, जो आदिवासी है, जो हरिजन है जो अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग हैं, उन का सही तौर पर उदाहर नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं नौकरियों की बात कहने वाला था। जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं उन को देकर आप सहज ही इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँच सकते हैं कि

सरकार की नियत दुरुस्त नहीं है, बोस साल के अन्दर 2.2 प्रतिशत ही सरकारी नौकरियां इन को मिल सकी हैं। ऐसा क्यों है? मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि ग्राम संचारों से ले कर वर्त सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कार्यालय तक और प्राइवेट स्थानों से कालेजों तक हर जगह छुप्रालूत है, और छुप्रालूत की बीमारी को फैलाने में, इस बीमारी को चालू रखने में संतुष्ट और मदनों में जो हमारे माननीय विरोधी पार्टी के सदस्य हैं और जो सरकारी पक्ष के सदस्य हैं, जिम्मेदार हैं। वे प्रछूत जिस जाति से और धर्म से सम्बन्धित हैं, उस जाति और धर्म में इन्होंने विश्वास किया है, उनके भगवान में इन्होंने विश्वास किया है, उस धर्म में इन्होंने विश्वास किया है, उन की सेवा करने में इन्होंने विश्वास किया है, उन विश्वास के बदले इन सर्वांग जातियों ने, इन धर्म वालों ने, इन धर्म के ठेन्डरों ने उन के साथ विश्वास भावत किया है। इन को इन्होंने जानवरों से भी बदतर समझा है, जानवरों से भी बुरा व्यवहार इन के साथ किया है। जानवरों की सी ग्रिन्दारी व्यतीत रखने के लिए याताएं दी और उनके मजबूर किया है, जानवरों के पेट में जो ग्रन्थ, गोबर होता है, उस ग्रन्थ को खाने के लिये मजबूर किया है, मरे हुए ढोर का मास खाने के लिये मजबूर किया है। और वही कौम आज इन की तरकी करने का झूठा दम्भ और दावा करती है। क्या वह कभी इन की तरकी कर सकती है? मैं कहूँगा कि हरिजनों की समस्या को राष्ट्रीय समस्या माना जाए और राष्ट्रीय समस्या मान कर इस को हल किया जाए। बहस मुझहिसे से यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। हम ने भुखमरी की समस्या को राष्ट्रीय समस्या माना है, अब की समस्या को राष्ट्रीय समस्या माना है, सीमा की सुरक्षा की समस्या को हम राष्ट्रीय समस्या मानते हैं, उसी तरह से हम को अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की समस्या को एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या मान कर बलना चाहिये और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस का समाधान

बोजना चाहिये, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस को हल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

यांव पंचायत से ले कर, ब्लाक स्टर, जिला परिषद् के स्तर तक और न्याय पंचायत से ले कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कार्यालय तक जो पढ़े लिखे लोग कहे जाते हैं, और न्यायविद हैं उन के अन्दर भी छुप्रालूत का कोड है, छुप्रालूत का कोड़ा समाया हमा है। यह कोड़ा उन के दिमाग में से निकलता हो नहीं है। यही कारण है कि इस छुप्रालूत की समस्या का आज तक कोई समाधान नहीं हो सका है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रभावशाली ढंग से इस अछूत को समस्या को हल करने के उपाय ढूँडे जायें। सभा स्कूलों, प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों और कालेजों में, साथ साथ ब्लाक स्टर पर, ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर, जिला परिषद् स्तर पर और इसी तरह से बढ़ते-बढ़ते सुप्रीम कोर्ट के स्तर तक जितनी नौकरियां हैं, प्रतिनिधित्व हैं वे उन के ग्रन्तुपात से इन को दिलाने का प्रबन्ध आपकी ओर से होना चाहिये। साथ हो साथ अनिवार्य रूप से पानी पिलाने का काम आप का इन के मुपुर्दं करना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन पर कमेटी में आप गौर करें।

अब आप देखें कि कौन सो स्वैच्छिक संस्थायें हैं जिन को सरकारी अनुदान मिलते हैं। एक उन में हरिजन सेवक संघ है। उस को 1964-65 में 4 लाख 51 हजार 780 रुपया मिला है। यह जो संस्था है यह सरकार को कांप्रेस पार्टी की बोट दिलाने का काम करती है। इसी तरह से दलित बर्ग संघ है। ये संस्थायें कांप्रेस पार्टी की ऐंजेंट मात्र हैं और कांप्रेस पार्टी की बोट दिलाने का काम करती हैं। ये संस्थायें सही तीर पर आदिम जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सुधार के लिए काम नहीं करता हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस तरह की संस्थाओं का खत्म किया जाए, इन को अनुदान देना बन्द किया जाए और जो संस्था सही मानों में हरिजनों के लिए कार्य करने वाली हों उनको ही अनुदान दिये जायें। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इन के लिए

[श्री रामजी राम]

एक अलग मंत्रालय स्थापित किया जाए और उस मंत्रालय को नियरानी में हरिजनों से सम्बन्धित सब कार्य हों। ये जो संस्थायें हैं, इन को भी मैं चाहता हूं कि बदल दिया जाए।

जो सरकारी, अर्ध सरकारी नीकरी के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये जाते हैं उस में एक कालम होना चाहिये जिस में प्रार्थी को यह भरते को कहा जाना चाहिये कि वह अन्तर्जातिय विवाह करेगा और वह अन्तर्जातिय विवाह का हामी है। इसी तरह से गांव पंचायत से पालियामेंट तक इनीशन लड़ने के लिये जो नामांकन पत्र भरे जाते हैं उस में माननीय सदस्यों के लिए भी एक कालम होना चाहिये कि वे अन्तर्जातिय विवाह करेंगे और वे इस के हामी हैं। जब तक अन्तर्जातिय विवाह नहीं होंगे तब तक यह छुआछूट की समस्या हल नहीं होगी और इन का प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये जो कुछ भी किया जा सकता है फिया जाना चाहिये। यह जो कालम बढ़ाया जाय वह हर कार्य में होना चाहिये।

इस के साथ साथ और भी इन लोगों की समस्यायें हैं जो कि आर्थिक हैं। गांवों में इन के पास रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है, शहरों में एक जगह से निकाल कर इन को दूसरी जगह भेज दिया जाता है। खानाब दोष की तरह से ये अपनी जिंदगी बिताते हैं। तांन करोड़ हैं केयर भूमि आप के पास पड़ी है जिस में खेती को जा सकती है। जमींदारी प्रधा को समाप्त कर देने के बावजूद भी आप इन को जमोन नहीं दे सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जो जमोन पड़ी हुई है इस को आप को इन को दे देना चाहिये। और साथ ही साथ खेती करने के साधन भी इन के लिये दिये जाने चाहिये। जो खाद्य समस्या है ऐसा करके उस को भी सही तौर पर आप समाधान कर लेंगे। जब तक इन को वह भूमि नहीं दे दी जाती है, खाद्य समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है।

यह कहा जाता है कि सरकारी नौकरियों में इन के लिये जगह रिजर्व कर रखी हैं। रिटन में तो ये लाग पास कर जाते हैं लेकिन बाइबा बोस में चूंकि ये तगड़े नहीं होते हैं, दुबले पतले होते हैं, इनकी परसनालिटी बढ़िया नहीं होती है, इन को फेल कर दिया जाता है। चूंकि इनकी आर्थिक समस्या खराब चर्नी आ रही है, इसलिये ये तगड़े नहीं हो पाए हैं और इसमें इन का कोई दोष नहीं है। इस वास्ते में कहना चाहता हूं कि बाइबा बोस में इन को जो दो सौ नम्बर होते हैं, वे ठांस रूप से मिल जाने चाहिये। इस को ये लोग पास नहीं कर पाते हैं। इंटरव्यू में ये फेल हो जाते हैं। यदि आप यहीं तीर पर चाहते हैं कि इन को तरकीं हों, इन को जगहें मिलें, तो मैं मांग करता हूं कि ये जो दो सौ नम्बर हैं ये इन को ठांस रूप से मिल जाने चाहिये। और इस की व्यवस्था आप को और से हानी चाहिये।

Shri S. Xavier (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has failed to take into consideration the pitiable plight of large sections of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who belong to the Christian and other religions, probably on the erroneous impression that this question involves a constitutional amendment. I would presently show and convince the concerned Minister and the House how this question does not at all involve any constitutional amendment. This affects a large section of the Christian population and of the Harijan community. It is a sort of divide-and-rule policy just to take-away the Christian community and to add strength to the Hindu community of the same caste. In fact, in my own constituency itself, I have got 75,000 voters of this community belonging to the Christian religion itself. So, this section of the population cannot be ignored at all. Out of about 6

lakhs of voters, the question of 75,000 voters is not an easy joke or a small matter. It is a serious matter, which should be taken into consideration by Government finally and for all times.

Article 15(1) of the Constitution says:

"The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them."

Article 25(1) gives right to freedom of faith and religion.

In the light of these solemn principles and guarantees enshrined in the Constitution of India which we respect and regard, we should approach the question or problem of the scheduled castes who profess the Christian religion and who form a good portion of the community.

The Scheduled Castes who are in Christian religion also are called or designated by their castes and in society their caste is maintained. They are socially, economically, politically as backward as their own kith and kin who are Hindus. They have nothing to do with other caste people who are Christians. They have everything to do only with their own caste people, who are Hindus. They live with their Hindu relations in the same secluded or isolated locality, do the same profession—usually agriculture—dine with them, mingle with them, marry with them and feel with them and identify themselves with them in all matters. Religion is no barrier between the Christian and Hindu Scheduled Castes.

The Scheduled Caste Christians have nothing to do with the other caste people who belong to the Christian religion. It is generally and erroneously thought that there is no caste in Christianity. It is true that the Christian religion does not recognise caste system, but it stops with reli-

gious matters. Regarding the social side, or matters concerning anything outside the religious faith, the Church has nothing to do and the society has its own traditional Indian ways. Even in Church affairs the social customs are observed and it is a fact that in the registers for baptism or marriage, there are columns to indicate the caste of the child or spouses. Even our constitution aims at the classless and casteless society, but yet our Government does things according to the existing facts and conditions of the society. The Scheduled Castes who belong to the Christian religion have no inter-marriage with any other caste people in the Christian religion. There is caste system practised in the Christian religion and the religion does not interfere with this practice of caste system among Christians. Religion relates purely to the spiritual side, while the social or material side of the Christians is in the same manner as in the case of the other people in the Indian society. "Christian" is not a caste just as "Hindu" is not a caste. It refers to the religious side of the individual. In fact, the Backward Classes Commission also have found these facts to be true: "we have discovered to our pain or sorrow that untouchability did obtain in the extreme South among the Indian Christians and the Indian Christians were prepared to assert in many places that they were still guided by caste".

Christian Scheduled Castes have not become advanced. The Scheduled Castes people who have embraced Christian religion are as backward as their Hindu brethren. So it can never be said that the discrimination against the Scheduled Castes people who are Christian can be justified on the ground that they have become advanced. Another fact is this: If a member of the Scheduled Caste belonging to the Christian religion declares himself that he has reconverted

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himself to Hinduism, he is entitled to get back all the privileges that he was getting before he became a Christian. Does it mean, that, when he became a Christian he became advanced and that on his declaration that he has re-converted himself as a Hindu, he lost his advancement overnight? Is this not sufficient proof to show that this discrimination against Christian Scheduled Castes is purely on the ground of religion? Concessions have been granted to the Christian Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the matter of educational scholarships, but this is not sufficient at all. The injustice still persists and there is a discrimination perpetrated in the field of politics, public services, professional college admissions and grant of financial subsidies for the purchase of bulls, digging wells, building houses, etc.

To cite an instance, a person has two sons: one is Ramaswamy, the other is Joseph. Both these sons live together in the same hut, eat together the same food, sleep together on the same mat and work together in the same field and there is no difference between the two. But see the injustice. Ramaswamy can contest a reserved seat for the legislature or the Parliament, whereas Joseph his own brother cannot, because he has embraced Christian religion. He is not entitled to equal privileges in any government service, professional colleges or getting subsidies etc.

The only disqualification is that he is a Christian. In this discriminatory treatment the government ceases to be a secular State. Joseph should not be deprived of his privilege merely on the ground of religion.

Scheduled Castes have been defined in Article 368, item (24) of our Constitution. "Scheduled Castes" means such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under Article

341 of the Constitution to be Scheduled Castes for the purpose of this Constitution.

No mention has been made that persons belonging to a particular religion alone should be deemed Scheduled Castes. Article 341(1) reads:

"The President may with respect to any State or Union Territory and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union Territory as the case may be."

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950 was issued in accordance with Article 341(1) of the Constitution, and there was no reference to any religion with regard to the Scheduled Castes. Para 2 of this Order 1950 reads thus:

"Subject to provisions of this order the caste, races, or tribes or parts or groups within caste or tribes specified in Part I, II, III shall in relation to the States to which those parts respectively relate be deemed to be Scheduled Castes so far as regards members thereof resident in the localities specified in relation to them in those parts of the Schedule."

But, unfortunately, by an Act, 63 of 1956, another para (3) was added to this Order of 1950 which restricts or abridges the rights of the Scheduled Castes mentioned in the Order of 1950 notified in accordance with Article 341 of the Constitution. Para(3) inserted by this Act reads as follows:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in para(2) no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh religion

shall be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Castes."

The Scheduled Castes were given special protection and privileges only on account of their social, economic and political backwardness in society. These privileges were not conferred on them because they belonged to Hindu or Sikh religion. Religion was not the consideration or criterion for the conferment of privileges on the Scheduled Castes.

For the modification of Scheduled Castes Order 1950 by Act 63 of 1956 by adding para (3), there has been no justification or necessity. In fact, no reason has been laid down for bringing about the modification to the 1950 Order. This addition of the para 3 to this Order of 1950 has been done arbitrarily and with a spirit of prejudice.

By this para (3) the discrimination against members of the Scheduled Castes who are in Christian religion is perpetrated. How this discrimination is unjust has already been elaborately stated by me.

If the Scheduled Caste people in the Christian religion are left out from the pale of the enjoyment of the privileges—political, economic and social—they will ever remain backward as they were twenty years ago. And, the whole spirit or the principle of the Constitution and the aim of uplifting the down-trodden and backward sections of the Indian society will be lost, as, on account of this discrimination, a portion of the Scheduled Castes belonging to the Christian religion will be left out of the circle of Scheduled Castes for whom the Government are giving much encouragement. This is against the national interest; and our late revered Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru once remarked:

"I would not consider that the people of India have become improved or advanced even if one single individual of the country

is, or complains that he is backward in society."

It is a stigma to the reputation of the Indian nation in the outside world also. It is not an impossible thing to cancel or remove this discrimination. In the interest of the nation and the national prestige for the whole world, this discrimination has to be removed. Only the Government should realise this discrimination as disgraceful, unfair and it can be removed quite easily.

During the Question Hour on 8th June 1967, the hon. Minister for Social Welfare answered that no discrimination is shown against the Tribes belonging to the Christian religion. The same policy may be followed in respect of the Scheduled Castes also.

16 hrs.

It is erroneously thought that the removal of this discrimination involves amendment of the Constitution. Under article 341(2), the Parliament may, by law, include or exclude in such castes specified in a notification under clause (1) any caste or race or tribe or part or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification. Para 3 of the 1950 Order can be cancelled by another Act of Parliament and the discrimination removed. This does not involve any constitutional amendment at all. Only para 3 of the Order of 1950, introduced by an Act of Parliament has to be removed, and that can be done by another Act of Parliament. So, there is no question of any amendment of the Constitution at all. It is an erroneous impression that the removal of this discrimination should involve a constitutional amendment.

It is, therefore, most humbly prayed that this unjust, baseless, unfair discrimination shown against that portion of the Scheduled Castes who have embraced Christian religion may be

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ordered to be removed and justice social, political and economic as laid down in the Constitution may be rendered and we look up to the Government to safeguard the interests of this minority group also in society and we are sure that justice with mercy will be meted out to these down-trodden and forsaken people.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Subravelu.

श्री साहू राम: मैंने 6-7 रोज़ पहले स्लिप दे रखी हैं ! जिन लोगों को आप टाइम दे रहे हैं, उन की कोई स्लिप आप के पास नहीं होगी । एक-एक साल में बोलने की बारी आती है, पहले से स्लिप दे रखी है, चार रोज़ से इन्तजार कर रहा हूँ, किर भी आप ने मोका नहीं दिया है ।

सम्प्रति भरोदय : विरोधी दल के लिये अलग टाइम एलोटेड है और कांग्रेस पार्टी के लिए अलग टाइम एवाटेड है । विरोधी दलों के सदस्य बोल रहे हैं । कांग्रेस पार्टी के कई सदस्य बोल चुके हैं, जो बाबी हैं वे भी बोलेंगे ।

Shri Subravelu (Mayuram): Mr. Chairman, I strongly share the feelings of condemnation expressed by hon. Members for the Government's ineptitude and apathy in dealing with the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even the constitutional obligations were thrown to the winds and the reports that should have been discussed annually were put in cold storage. I charge this government of deliberate *mala fide* intentions to keep the community down in order to placate the caste-minded Hindus. It is high time that the government stops masquerading as the bulwark of the interests of the backward community and see that real solid work is being done to uplift the downtrodden millions of this country.

Sir, it is not a caste problem in a limited sense. It is a national problem with wide and far-reaching implications. If it is not settled in the nearest possible time, the Government will have to face revolt and conflagration throughout India.

Let us look at the problem of landless labour of this country. Most of the villages do not have adequate facilities even for minimum decent living like drinking water, latrines, road, housing etc. on top of this, many habitations of Harijans are located in lands owned by private individuals.

The poor people who live there are at the mercy of the land-owners, and practically they do not have any freedom which is enjoyed by other sections in India. This is the humiliating condition which the Government, if it were true to its professions, should have solved long ago. But we find that this caste-ridden backward looking reactionary Government have not done anything in this regard. I would like to say that allocation of a few crores of rupees for the acquisition of lands for building houses for the Harijans is not an impossible task to do.

The allocation made so far is very meagre. In this regard, I would like to submit that the Government of Madras had appointed a committee headed by the late Shri Parameswaran. The report of that committee was submitted long ago. The request made by the State Government for financial assistance to the Centre has not been complied with so far. I wish that the Central Government in the interest of the welfare of the backward people there, will provide the necessary finance so that the State may go ahead with the implementation of that scheme.

Sir, unless the sub-human social and economic backwardness is removed to some extent, we cannot

advance their conditions in other directions. I would like to say that this Government, if it is sincere and honest, should implement at least those recommendations that are to be found in the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Also, the interim report submitted by the Elayaperumal Committee has made certain recommendations and suggestions for the removal of untouchability. They may also be given effect to without further delay.

The House may be interested to know that the Chairman of the Committee has got a house in Chidambaram town. The social taboo there is so much that he was not able to occupy that house for quite some time. But our leader, Shri Karunanithy, when we were in the Opposition, took up the matter, and the things were discussed in the Assembly and were set right. If such is the case and predicament of a Member of Parliament you could well imagine the disability suffered by other people due to this social evil.

Coming to the question of employment, I am sorry to say that there is no serious attempt made to keep even the limited solemn promises and assurances given to them by the Government from time to time. I am afraid, they are using it as a sop to placate the people from rebelling against these injustices.

I hope, earnest efforts would be made at least from now onwards to eradicate the evil of untouchability and to raise the standard of Harijans from the inhuman social backwardness.

In this connection, I would like the Centre to emulate the lead given by our State in encouraging intercaste marriages. If that could be given some weight for the selection of candidates for various posts, that will be an encouragement for inter-caste

marriages. Ways and means like this can be found if only the will power to really uplift the backward classes, the real backbone of this country, is there.

With these words I conclude my speech.

Shri P. C. Adichan (Adoor): Sir, 108, that is, 75 Scheduled Castes and 33 Scheduled Tribes, is the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Members of this Lok Sabha, that is, more than one-fifth of the total number of Members of the Lok Sabha. In the report the Government says that reservation was made according to population. In strength also we are one-fifth of the total population of India. In the Ministry there are 19 Cabinet Ministers, 17 Ministers of State and 15 Deputy Ministers, but what is the share of Harijans in the Ministry?

By your five plans you have created millions of jobs in the Government services. What is our share in the Government services, I ask. You are filling up post after post from the President to the peon but you decide to whom they should go, even when they are in the pregnant stage. We have got men of talent, character and capacity, but they are in the backyard dust; so, nobody recognises them.

The charms of Governorship, Presidentship and Vice-Presidentship are prerogatives of the caste Hindus. I will not go into them because I have got only five minutes.

The political safeguards provided in the Constitution for providing representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliament and State Legislatures will expire in 1970. Since the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continue to be backward in all respects and are not in a position to stand on their legs, it is necessary that these special safeguards provided in the Constitution should be

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extended for a further period of at least 20 years. These special safeguards were provided in the Constitution with a view to helping the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to progress to the level of the advanced communities. Therefore these special safeguards should continue till such time as they reach the level of the advanced communities.

Further, I would request the Government to appoint a commission consisting of Members of Parliament to evaluate the progress of the welfare schemes so far undertaken. The commission should study the impact of the various welfare programmes on the social and economic life of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and should make recommendations for further improvements in the working of the welfare schemes. In this we are getting step-motherly treatment. These people are constituting committees and in the committees also, they are not giving due representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people even though they are more than 1/5th of the population of this country. In the matter of giving irrigation facilities, land, etc., this Government is discriminating them. I would request the hon. Minister to see that special attention is given to Harijans, specially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Adiavasis, so that they will be able to reach to the level of other communities.

16.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Swell (Autonomous Districts): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Mr. Ramamurti has drawn the attention of the House to one of the most important aspects of the tribal problem in this country. I think, it has been a very fortunate coincidence that Mr. Asoka

Mehta who heads the Department of Social Welfare, dealing with the problem of tribals, the problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, also happens to be the Chairman of a Committee that is currently engaged with this problem. Mr. Ramamurti has charged the Government of Mr. Asoka Mehta as having gone back on its plighted word to the tribals of the north-east frontier area. I will say, with a certain amount of pain, that Mr. Ramamurti had not been completely wrong in that. On two issues of this problem, I can say clearly, that the Government has gone back on its word. It has not kept up to the time schedule of six months within which it has promised to find a solution and to come to the settlement of the problem. It has not appointed the Committee to go into the details of the federal structure which has been proposed and which has been accepted by the representative organisation of the tribal people of that area.

The Committee which Mr. Asoka Mehta is heading now is not charged with the task of implementing his proposal and the vague task of finding an agreed solution gives any discernible observer in the country the impression that this Government is finding a way of going back on its plighted word. Mr. Asoka Mehta, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, the Home Minister and the Prime Minister, all these three, are a party to this commitment, to this plighted word, to the tribal people of the north east frontier area. The Government of India as a whole is committed to this because when Mr. Y. B. Chavan made the announcement on the 13th January, he made the announcement, not in his personal capacity as the Home Minister, but on behalf of the Government of India. Yet, I would still give them the benefit of a doubt and I would still not withdraw my con-

dence in them completely because they tell us, and we would believe them, that they are asking for a little time till the 31st August.

I think Mr. Asoka Mehta, as the Chairman of the Committee, will come with some kind of a report or a recommendation on this problem. If his report or his recommendation measures upto what the Government is committed to the tribal people, he will have done a very great service not only to the tribal people but to his Government and also to the cause of the nation as a whole.

Now before this House, again and again, almost every time, we are seized with some kind of development or another that takes place either in the Naga Hills or in the Mizo Hills. The Naga Hills and the Mizo Hills....

Shri C. M. Kedaria: On a point of order. The hon. Member is referring to a matter which is not related to the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is a matter which is outside the scope of this Report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I see that. But the particular area from where he comes is equally important. He has his own time. Let him finish it. Only five minutes are left. He may develop his point.

Shri Swell: I say that almost every day this House is exercised over one development or another in the Naga Hills or the Mizo Hills which form a part of this tribal belt in this strategic and sensitive part of our country. Now we are all anxious that the unhappy trends, the dangerous trends, that are taking place in Nagaland and the Mizo Hills today should be reversed in the interest of this country. As far as I am concerned and the organisation that I represent, I have stated this once and let me take this opportunity to repeat it. I request

Mr. Asoka Mehta to duly convey this to his Government. If they take the right step, if they keep the confidence of the tribal people, if they stand by the plighted word, we shall go with them to the last mile in order to see that the tribal people are an important and integral part of this nation and that this nation grows from strength to strength. There are so many things which can be done in that part of the country, but what is important now is that the trend should be reversed, and the trend can be reversed only when the Government knows how to win and keep the confidence of these people. If you go to the root cause of the problem in Nagaland or in the Mizo Hills you would find that it originated from the crisis of confidence; first, the loss of confidence in the State Government of Assam and then the loss of confidence in the Government of India itself. I say this for the information of this House that if the Government of India had been quick, if the Government of India had read the writings on the wall in 1952-53 and if they had gone the way, the distance, they have gone now to meet the political aspirations of the Naga people, you would not have the Naga problem today. I say this that if the Government of India had heeded the voice of the Mizo people in 1962 when 78 per cent of them voted in favour of a separate State for the hill people in that part of the country, you would not have the Mizo situation that you have today. Therefore, both for the Naga situation and for the Mizo situation, I put the blame squarely at the doors of the Government of India. But I do not wish to belabour this mistake that you made in the past. It is now for you to try to rectify the mistake, and the only way by which this Government can do that is by keeping its word. We are not asking you to perform miracles. We know the problems of this country; we know your limitations, as individuals and as members of this

[Shri Swell]

Government. Every day we see the spectacle of this country, a disconcerting spectacle of deterioration in different spheres in this country. But there is one thing which this Government can do and that is, to create confidence in the minds of the people. Today you have given a word to the tribal people of North-East area. It has not measured upto the aspirations of the people. But your word is being watched keenly not only by the people who will be directly affected, the people in the hill districts of Assam, today, but the word is also being watched by the people in NEFA, the word is being watched by the Naga hostiles, the word is being watched by the members of the Mizo National Front. If they keep their word, the people will think that here is a Government which can be trusted, and those who are with them, loyal to them, and ready to co-operate with them will have their hands strengthened, and those who have gone the wrong way, the way of the rebellion will have second thoughts about it. But if they go back on their word today, they will never win back those who have gone the way of the rebellion, and even those who today believe in them will start disbelieving in them and nothing else that they will say hereafter will ever be believed by those people.

If there is anything which will tear this country to pieces, it is the loss of confidence, it is the crisis of confidence. I appeal to Shri Asoka Mehta not only in his capacity as Minister in charge of the welfare of the tribal people, but in his capacity as chairman of the special committee. There are many things which can be said about Tribal welfare, but I take this opportunity to highlight this problem and take the cue from my hon. friend Shri P. Ramamurti; I am grateful to him; he has done a great service to this House and to this

nation by raising this question. Shri Asoka Mehta as chairman of this committee, also has a special duty in this regard.

श्री राम स्व॑ विद्यार्थी (करोलबाग): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन दिनों से इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस चल रही है और मैं बड़ी गंभीरता से उसे सुन रहा हूँ। मुझे दुख है कि कांग्रेस बैचेंज के जितने सदस्य इस रिपोर्ट पर बोले उन्होंने गवर्नरमेंट की भरतीय निन्दा की लेकिन वह निन्दा तक ही महदूर रहे। अगर बास्तव में वह वैसा अनुभव करते हैं कि गवर्नरमेंट इस मसले में फेल हुआ है। जो बाद किए हैं उनको पूरा नहीं कर सकी तो उनका कर्तव्य है कि उस जगह को छोड़ कर इधर आ जाये ताकि वह गवर्नरमेंट जिसने 20 साल तक इस मसले की परवाह नहीं की वह खत्म हो जाये और फिर इस समस्या का अच्छी तरह जे हल निकाला जा सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने 5 मिनट दिया है, मैं एक दो प्लाइंट आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस हाउस के अन्दर जब भी इस किस्म की रिपोर्ट आती है तो बहस होती है, बजार साहब जबाब देते हैं, उसके बाद कुछ नहीं होता। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस मसले को बहुत छोटा मसला समझा जा रहा है। सरकार के जितने अधिकारी हैं वह समझते हैं कि वह कुछ दान पुण्य कर रहे हैं और उससे उनकी आत्मा को कुछ शांति मिलेगी। आज तक सरकार का दृष्टिकोण और जो सोग इस कार्य को करने के लिए सरकार की ओर से नियुक्त किए गए हैं उनका यही है, वह इसी दंग से सोचते रहते हैं। मुझे माफ करेंगे मंत्री महोदय यदि मैं यह कहूँ कि मंत्री महोदय भी इससे बरी नहीं है

26 तारीख को जब कि कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की भीटिंग हुई तो माननीय मंत्री महोदय के पास समय न था, 105 सदस्यों को निमन्त्रित करके वह कमेटी के सामने नहीं आये। कांग्रेस विकिंग कमेटी का काम उनके लिए ज्यादा जरुरी था और भाज मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि उस दिन जो वहाना लिया गया था कि स्टेट मिनिस्टर इसके रेस्पासियल है तो आज स्टेट मिनिस्टर साहब यहां भौजूद भी नहीं है। यह जो अवहेलना इस मसले की हो रही है उसको देखते हुए मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि गवर्नर्मेंट किस तरह से इसको हल कर पायेगी?

उपायक महोदय, मैं एक विशेष सिफारिश की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है, पृष्ठ 151, पैरा 27 (सी) में कि हमेशा से ऐसा होता आया है कि जो रेकमेंडेशन सरकार को भेजी जाती है उस पर अमल नहीं होता। तो ऐसी अवस्था में उसको देखने के लिए एक पार्लियामेंट की समिति बनायी जाये जो वाच बोर्ड का काम कर सके। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि क्योंकि 20 साल का अनुभव यह बताता है जब से यह बोर्ड बना उसकी रिपोर्ट आई हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के पश्चात् सन् 50 से, तब से हमेशा ऐसा होता रहा है कि रिपोर्ट आती है और उसकी अवहेलना होती है। यदि मंत्री महोदय चाहें तो मैं एक दो केसेज उदाहरण के लिए रख सकता हूँ। 1957 को रिपोर्ट के अन्दर कमीशन ने एक रेकमेंडेशन दी थी और स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स को लिखा गया था कि जितने भी शिड्यूल कास्ट के और शिड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के विद्यार्थी हैं जो तालीम पाते हैं उनकी लिस्ट बना कर कमीशन को भेजी जाये लेकिन भाज तक उसके

ऊपर अमल नहीं हुआ। यही नहीं सेंट्रल कोआडिनेशन कमेटी वर्षी 1963 में, भाज तक उसकी कोई भीटिंग नहीं हुई। क्या ज्वाब है मिनिस्टर साहब के पास इस चीज का? तो मैं कहूँगा कि इन सब चीजों की जांच करने के लिए एक पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी दोनों हाउसेज की बनायी जाये ताकि वह देख सके कि जो रेकमेंडेशन कमीशन की है उस पर अमल होता है या नहीं। अगर मंत्री महोदय कहें कि उसके लिए गवर्नर्मेंट की बाड़ी है, सेंट्रल एडवाइजरी कमेटी फार शिड्यूल कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल ट्राइब्ज गवर्नर्मेंट के लेवेल के ऊपर है तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम चाहते हैं कि सदन के लेवल पर हो ताकि वह निरीक्षण कर सके और आपने जो एडवाइजरी कमेटी शिड्यूल कास्ट्स एंड शिड्यूल ट्राइब्ज के लिए बना रखी है, वह इस कमीशन की रेकमेंडेशन के ऊपर डिस्कस नहीं करती, वह उसके ऊपर फैसला नहीं कर सकती। इसलिए मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि आप इस और विशेष ध्यान दें।

सर्विसेज का जहां तक मामला है, जैसी हालत है माननीय सदस्यों ने उसे सदन के सामने रखा है। मैं एक विशेष बात आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। कहा गया कि स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स अमल नहीं करती। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट की मिनिस्ट्रीज के अन्दर भी हालत बहुत खराब है। दिल्ली स्टेट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में भी क्या होता है? दिल्ली राजधानी है लेकिन आपके साथे के नीचे भी यह हालत है, 1966 के आंकड़े में देता हूँ, यह 1965-66 की रिपोर्ट है, इसमें वह कहते हैं कि क्लास बन सर्विसेज के अवर 3.49 परसेंट बैक्सीज पूरी नहीं हुई और क्लास टू के अन्दर 0.38 परसेंट

[श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी]

पूरी नहीं हुई। क्लास थी के अन्दर जिसके लिए कि दिल्ली के एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में हजारों की तादाद में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के कैडीडेट हर समय मौजूद रहते हैं, उसके अन्दर भी 5.93 परसेंट आप पूरा नहीं कर पाये हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूँगा कि यह देखने के लिए कि जो कमीशन की रेकमेंडेशन है उस पर सरकार कुछ अमल कर पायी या नहीं, आप पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी बना दें और सर्विसेज में जो कमी है उसको दूर करने के लिए भी मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ अभी स्टेट मिनिस्टर फार होम अफेयर्स ने कहा था कि कुछ स्कूल्स हैं कि जहां प्री एजामिनेशन की तैयारियां होती हैं तो इस प्रकार के स्कूल्स स्थापित किए जायं और जो एक यह क्लाज है कि नो डिड्यूल्ड कस्ट कैडेट वाज अश्वेत्रल इसको खत्म किया जाय। कोई मिनिमम बवालॉफिकेशन का भी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का कैडीडेट हो तो उसको लेना ही चाहिए और इसलिए नहीं कि उसके ऊपर आप कुछ रियायत कर रहे हैं बल्कि यह आपका धर्म है, यह एक समाज का प्रश्न है, राष्ट्र का प्रश्न है, इसको राष्ट्र का प्रश्न समझ कर यदि हल करने की कोशिश करेंगे तभी कुछ कर पायेंगे। वरना जैसे राम मूर्ति जी कह रहे थे वह दिन दूर नहीं है।

Shri Bhaljibhai Parmar (Dohad):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise before the House for the first time. This is my maiden speech. I am the Member for the Dohad Scheduled Tribes parliamentary constituency, Gujarat State.

I have to submit the following suggestions through you to the Minister of Social Welfare for consideration and immediate implementation. After going through the Report of

the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1961, 1962 and 1963, it is found that the number of cases registered under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 is more in the State of Gujarat than in other States. They are respectively 87, 69 and 72 during these years while the number of persons convicted is 16, 17 and 26 respectively during the same period. This shows that there is more criminal element in the minds of the caste-Hindus. It is good that the Untouchability (Offences) Act is made cognisable. It is thus obvious that a large number of persons prosecuted is acquitted due to some reason or the other. It may be mostly due to lack of moral courage on the part of the Harijans as they are socially timid and backward, as they have been suffering from social disabilities for the last thousands of years. They are also much frightened due to the high-handedness of the caste Hindus as they are economically dependent on them for their day to day livelihood in the country in general and in rural areas in particular. I suggest that they should be given sufficient lands for agriculture and more jobs also.

In order to enable them to lead a dignified life, inter-caste marriages amongst caste Hindus and Harijans should be encouraged by performing such ceremonies in public and arranging receptions for them and granting special privileges to the children of such couples. The officers of the backward classes and social welfare department must do some intensive work in the removal of untouchability at least in five selected villages of each taluka of each district to set an example for the rest of the villages of the district. The officers must pay frequent visits to these villages and keep a Vigilant eye on the progress of the work.

Constant contact of the caste-Hindu village leaders by officers and persuasive methods are necessary to eradicate this evil of untouchability. Co-operation of officers of all departments must be taken from top to bottom to help solve this problem.

The voluntary agencies working for the removal of untouchability must see and evaluate the progress made in this sphere quarterly, six-monthly and yearly, and should suggest to Government proper ways and means where necessary.

The officers of the backward classes and social welfare departments must possess missionary zeal and vigour, so that they can be really helpful in solving the problem of untouchability. They must put heart and soul together to eradicate evil of untouchability.

The officers and the propaganda workers should first take the initiative in solving the problems of fetching of water from village public wells and private wells, tanks and taps. The Harijans should be encouraged to do so in their presence wherever necessary.

The Harijan weeks celebrated yearly must be observed in their true spirit. It must not be a shadow but a substance. Common tea parties and dinners should be arranged particularly in *bhangi* localities as *bhangis* are the lowest strata of the Hindu *samaj*. In Gujarat the *bhangis* are called

देढना देढनी

i.e. untouchables among untouchables. This internal untouchability amongst the Harijans must also go, as I have found in many places of Gujarat that the *bhangis* cannot exercise their rights of even fetching water from the wells situated in *Vankar* and *Chamar* localities. This is quite pitiable and intolerable also.

In Gujarat, in the Mehsana and Kaira districts untouchability exists

in its wild and brutal form where Harijans are harassed and troubled like anything. This means that still much requires to be done in the removal of untouchability. I appeal to the Minister of Social Welfare to stimulate and activise the officers of the various departments and particularly the backward classes and social welfare departments to deal with the problems very seriously and he should ask them to eradicate this evil totally within a period of at least ten years to come. I thus propose that the time limit for reservation of seats for them in the State and Central legislatures be increased for a term of the next ten years.

The M.Ps. and MLAs and officers of various states may be appealed to rear up Harijan children particularly *bhangis* in their families as far as possible to set an example that untouchability is totally eradicated and thus this curse must go.

It should be made a condition precedent before granting a licence to any hotel-keeper or restaurant-owner that they are bound to employ one or two Harijans, particularly *bhangis* wherever possible to cook and serve food to the customers, so that we may be able to fulfil the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and Thakkar Bapa in eradication of untouchability.

Now I come to the Adivasi problem. The following are some of my suggestions regarding the amelioration of the condition of the scheduled tribes people.

At least one agricultural-bias Ashram school should be opened for imparting primary education to scheduled tribe children in every tribal block.

There should be at least one agricultural-bias school in each tribal block for secondary stage of educa-

[Shri Baljbhai Parmar.]

tion for scheduled tribe children as the hunger for education amongst the Adivasis pupils is now increasing day by day.

The recurring and non-recurring grants paid to voluntary agencies sponsoring these ashram schools must be cent per cent for the next 10 to 20 years.

In thickly populated districts of Adivasis there should be at least one or two technical and industrial-bias schools at the district level, so that the problem of the educated unemployed can be solved to some extent.

There should be at least one Government backward classes hostel for boys and one for girls at the district level for college education as the progress made so far in this sphere is below the mark.

Oil pumps should be provided at half the cost price to each Adivasi cultivator who possesses an irrigation well and who has at least 8 to 10 acres of land.

Lastly I want to say that the benefits conferred on the Harijans and Adivasis should be continued till they come up to the proper standard.

I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kartik Oraon—two minutes. You promised you would take only that much. I have to call the Minister afterwards.

Shri Kartik Oraon (Lohardaga): Because there is no time, I can hardly start speaking. I would like to appeal to the government....(Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You do not want to listen? I expect the Minister to give a comprehensive reply to the debates which went on for a long time....(Interruptions.)

श्री साधू रामः उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें टाइम नहीं मिला ।

श्री विद्यावर बाजपेयी : हम को भी भीका मिलना चाहिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस के लिये दो घन्टे और बढ़ाये जाये । यह बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण रिपोर्ट है इस पर काफी लोगों को बोलने का भीका दीजिये ।

श्री विद्यावर बाजपेयी : मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री साधू रामः अगर आप हम को टाइम नहीं देंगे तो हम इस सदन से वाक्यात्मक करते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः यह इतनी महत्वपूर्ण बहस है कि इस पर सभी अवश्य बढ़ाया जाये । मैंने दो घन्टे और बढ़ाने के लिए प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, मेरे प्रस्ताव का क्या हुआ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Already the Speaker has announced that we must close this discussion at 5 o'clock because tomorrow some important debate is to take place and at 5 o'clock we have to take up the food debate.

श्री विद्यावर बाजपेयी : मैं कछवाय जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ कि दो घन्टे बढ़ाये जाये । उस दो घन्टों में से मैं सिर्फ़ दो मिनट बोलने के लिये चाहता हूँ ।

श्री साधू राम : आप पार्लिमेन्ट्री मिनिस्टर साहब से फैसला कर लोजिये । आप चार घन्टे बढ़ावेंगे तो हम बढ़ेंगे नहीं तो हम जाते हैं ।

बी हुस्त अन्द कथितायः मैंने दो बन्टे बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है आप उस पर मत ले लीजिये। इतने महत्व का विषय है इस पर दो बन्टे अवश्य बढ़ाना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put it to the House. As there is general feeling that more time should be provided, we may extent the time and the Minister can reply tomorrow.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The time may be extended by one hour and the Minister can reply after that; he may take half an hour.... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is the last week of the session.

Shri Vidya Dhar Bajpai: If you extended the time by two hours, I want only two minutes; if it is extended by one hour, I will take only one minute.

Shri N. Reekantan Nair (Quilon): Do we take up the food debate at 5 o'clock today. That position was not made clear.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be taken up as scheduled at 5 o'clock. The Minister would reply tomorrow, as I have stated already. Shri Oraon is not here. Shri Shankaranand may speak . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri B. Shankaranand (Chikodi): Sir....

An Hon. Member: Mr. Oraon has come.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All people shouted when he began. Then, when I looked for him, he was not in his seat. I have called another hon. Member now. How can I change the order now. I will call him afterwards.

Shri B. Shankaranand: I am very sorry at the way the Scheduled Castes and tribes are treated even after twenty years of Independence. When I came to this House, and when I listened to the President's Address, I could not see a word from his mouth about the untouchables. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes form the bulk of the population of this country, amounting to 100 million. It is one-fifth of the total population of India. And yet, what do we find in this House here? (Interruption) The Members opposite are not even so charitable to listen to the debate on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is the way the things are going on here in this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sir, I am sorry to find here that none of the speakers who have lent thought to this problem has tried to approach this problem in a right way, because the very approach to this problem is not only the economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes. It is not so. The problem is that it is a problem of Castes. Unless Caste is eradicated, untouchability will not go. Under article 17 of the Constitution, untouchability is abolished. Its practice should be abandoned.

The fundamental right has been given. Still, I am pained to notice that the leaders of the Opposition parties are never found present during this debate, who are the champions of fundamental rights and everything. If they go through this report, they will notice that untouchability is still practised in the most serious way. Apart from other practice, I shall mention from Chapter III of this report some of the wonderful ways in which untouchability is being practised in several parts of the country.

In Andhra Pradesh, the Scheduled Caste students are made to sit separately in schools. The Scheduled Castes are not allowed to wear dhoties below their knees. Shame to those people.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam): Who is the Commissioner who has written this sentence about Andhra Pradesh?

Shri B. Shankaranand: I am reading from the Commissioners report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is reading from a published document. The hon. Member can find out.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I do not object to what he is reading. I just wanted to know the name of the Commissioner who has written that report. (Interruption).

Shri B. Shankaranand: In Andhra Pradesh, the Scheduled Castes are not allowed to go through the village wearing their shoes or chappals. In Gujarat, the untouchability is practised in schools in the use of drinking water. Then, in Jammu and Kashmir, in some hostels attached to schools and colleges, the Scheduled Caste students are discriminated against the use of common rooms and kitchens. The Scheduled Castes are asked to sit on separate benches in tea shops. In Madras.... (Interruption) In Madras, in certain cases, the Scheduled Castes are not allowed to carry dead bodies though caste Hindu streets; to wear shoes while walking through village streets. The Scheduled Castes are not allowed to use bands in marriage ceremonies. In Mysore, in certain parts, the Scheduled Castes wearing chappals are not allowed to walk in the streets. The Scheduled Castes are not allowed to take out marriage processions or go on horse-back through the streets which are inhabited by the caste Hindus. In Madhya Pradesh, the Scheduled Caste bridegroom is not allowed to use the turban or turra; Band music is not allowed to be played at the time of marriage among the Scheduled Castes. Their womenfolk are denied wearing bangles and other ornaments made of silver. The Scheduled Castes are not allowed to ride a horse or use the bullock-cart as a means of trans-

port. There the Scheduled Caste members of the village panchayats are not allowed to sit on chairs or cots used by others. The Scheduled Caste teacher is not allowed to teach students in a public school.

All this has been there while making the Constitution. Now, the Constitution also sets a time-limit there is the law up to 26-1-1970. That is the time limit fixed for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes. Can we expect this thing to be done, can we uplift these people, by this time? If not, what are the reasons? Is untouchability responsible, because the Scheduled Castes are practising it. It is because the non-Scheduled Castes are practising it. What are the reasons? What are the reasons for this untouchability taking place?

It is no use blaming the Government. I ask the members of the other political parties, what have they done? The champions of fundamental rights are absent today; they have been absent throughout the debate on scheduled castes. They are very happy to criticise the Government, but what are they doing? What is the policy of their parties? What measures and plans have they? I was happy to hear Mr. Ramamurti, but he wonderfully twisted the facts and spoke of the war between class and class. He did not talk a word about caste. If law is not going to help improve the scheduled castes, if religion is not going to help them, the question before the scheduled castes will be whether "to be or not to be." This is a very serious question to be considered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri B. Shankaranand: I am concluding. Today the Scheduled Castes people remember the words of Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi. Babasaheb said "Only you have to try for your progress and emancipation" and Gandhiji said "Others can do the uplift of

the Harijans." There was a time when Gandhiji and Babasaheb were making every Indian think about these unfortunate people. After that, everything is calm and quiet. They are left to their own.

Sir, this is not a question to be solved by the Government alone or by certain persons alone. This has to be solved by all. There are certain persons who think that Hindu society is going to be disintegrated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri B. Shankaranand: Yes, Sir. I warn those who are concerned about the disintegration of Hindu society. They do not want to go to the root cause. I appeal to the hon. members opposite: Please do not criticise the Government. Of course, Government have their failures. All these 20 years, how many Scheduled caste Governors have been appointed? How many scheduled caste ambassadors or diplomats do we have?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri Oraon.

Shri Kartik Oraon (Lohardaga): Sir.... (Interruptions)

श्री भगती लक्ष्मी बाई (मेड़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मुझे भी इस पर बोलने का चांस मिलेगा ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्या को कम समय मिलेगा ।

श्री साहू राम: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वस इतना पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या मेरा नाम लिस्ट में है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time has been extended. Everybody will be accommodated tomorrow, not now.

Shri Kartik Oraon: The problem of scheduled castes has been in my mind for the last 20 years. If we really want to know the problem of the tribes, which we have never done so far, we must first accept the tribes as a religion of their own—the tribal religion which is called animism. This has been clearly defined in the 1911 census report by the British authors, untempered by any political forces. At that time the Tribes were called Backward Tribes and those who were converted were called Christians. According to the Government of India Act of 1935 the Tribes were called Backward Tribes and converts were called Indian Christians. According to the definition given, an Indian Christian is a person who professes any form of Christian religion but is not a European or an Anglo-Indian. These Indian Christians had separate representation in the Council of States, in the Federal Assembly and all the Assemblies of the States. But the poor adivasis had no place at any time anywhere. The Tribal converts have always been dissociated from the Tribes. They have always been identified before independence as Indian Christians.

It would be not only against the provisions of the Constitution but it would also be repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, articles 341 and 342, for the following reasons. The Constitution came into being in 1950. But the Indian Christians still continue to hold the reserved seats meant for Indian Christians up to 1952 thereby accepting that they are separate from the Backward Tribes. Still they maintain that they are Indian Christians, and there is nothing in the Constitution to suggest that after the cessation of the privileges meant for Indian Christians and Muslims they will merge in the provisions of the Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Then again,

[Shri Kartik Oraon].

there is no subsequent notification issued by the Government to the effect that after the cessation of the privileges the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will have a better status. On the contrary, there is evidence to prove that the Constitution did not embrace the Indian Christians in its articles 341 and 342. The Government of Orissa have issued a notification in which they have said—this notification was issued in 1950—

"A person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe' but not professing tribal religion will not be treated as a member of the tribe but treated as a member of 'other backward classes'. He will not however be treated as a member of 'other backward classes, if he has socially, educationally or economically attained a degree of advancement which, in the opinion of the Government, does not entitle him to any protection to which backward classes are eligible under the Constitution"

The Government of Bihar has a certain policy. In response to a letter from one leader from Kanpur to the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, a reply was sent by the Education Department in which it was said that from the name cited in the letter it appeared that he was a Christian. The Government of Bihar does not recognise Christians as educationally backward and therefore it was said: "It is, therefore, regretted that they will not be given any scholarship." In the case of distribution of scholarship the Kerala Government says: "Scheduled Tribes and converts therefrom" thereby saying that Scheduled Tribes are different and converts are different.

According to a memorandum, from Catholic Association of South Canara addressed to the Chairman, Backward Classes Commission headed by Acharya Kaka Kajelkar:

"Catholic Association of South Canara in Mangalore opines that converts from Scheduled Tribes may be recognised as belonging to Backward Classes".

It means they were not recognised as Backward Class and they wanted at least to be recognised as Backward Classes. According to *Religion and Society* written by Dr. A. C. Bouquet:

"Close relation of religion to social heritage of the persons professing it, is well described by Dr. A. C. Bouquet in these words, 'to pass from one religion to another has come to mean to sever one's connections with the entire adjustment of life and the entire way of living into which one has been born and into which therefore, one fits by tradition.' Religion in such circumstances is much more than a belief or a theory superimposed upon a neutral system of social life. It is actually a social system and to abandon it, is to ostracise oneself from all other members of ones cultural group."

So, it is clear that it has made a clear distinction. The moment one is converted from the Scheduled Tribes to Christianity he suffers no disadvantages, but if he is a member of the Scheduled Caste, if he is converted to Christianity, he ceases to get any of the concessions meant for the Scheduled Castes. Similarly, there are certain other contradictions. Suppose a scheduled Tribe Hindu is converted to Islam. What will he be called? Not Muslim tribe nor Muslim Hindu. Or, suppose a Hindu is converted to Christianity; he will be called Christian and not Christian Hindu. Similarly, therefore, if a Scheduled Tribe is converted into Christianity, he should be called a Christian and not Tribal Christian.

These are some of the difficulties we are facing. It is well-known that the Scheduled Tribes who are converted to Christianity are educationally very much advance today. The ratio of educated people among them is 1 per 150 whereas in the case of other tribes it is 1 for every 30,000. Yet, those who have converted to Christianity is clubbed with other tribes for the purpose of reservation. Here I want to point out that there are double standards for solving similar problems. In the case of Scheduled Castes, the moment one is converted to Christianity or, for that purpose, any other religion, he is no longer entitled to the privileges meant for the Scheduled Castes. But, in the case of Scheduled Tribes, there is no such restriction or condition, with the result that today even though the Tribal Christians constitute only 10 per cent and the others 90 per cent, what is the fate of these 90 per cent people? What about their welfare? 90 per cent of the money given by the government is being taken by these converted Christians and only 10 per cent is given to the 90 per cent of the tribes for whom the government is supposed to extend these privileges.

Here I would like to point out that according to one authority out of the entire amount that is distributed in the form of scholarships to the Scheduled Tribes, the distribution is not in proportion to the population of tribes. A lion's share of the money is taken by the Christian Tribes. In Assam there are 20,000 other tribals and 7, lakhs Christian tribals. Rs. 17 lakhs worth of scholarship are taken by them. In Madhya Pradesh for 66 lakhs what is the scholarship? Rs. 5 lakhs. Again, in Bihar for 42 lakhs the scholarship is Rs. 13 lakhs. This is what I want to point out. Wherever there is more representation of Christians, the scholarship amount is being doubled or trebled. They are

the master of everything. They can get everything. Now, supposing all the Scheduled Tribes are converted to Christianity, would there be any provision for giving concessions to the Scheduled Tribes in the country?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri Kartik Oraon: Because the Christian Tribes are permitted to enjoy the privileges meant for the Scheduled Tribes, the tribes are being exploited and they are suffering. A major portion of the money allotted for scholarships and other purposes exclusively for the Scheduled Tribes are taken away by the Christian Tribes who constitute a small minority of the Scheduled Tribes.

16.59 hrs.

[**MR. SPEAKER** in the Chair].

This is not at all fair. The members of the Scheduled Tribes should be entitled to get all the concessions and privileges meant for them; they should not be allowed to be taken away by people who are converted to Christianity. That is what they are going to say.

17 hrs.

My point is that they have already violated the provisions of article 46 where it 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 Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

I want to know in what way the Government has done this.

Mr. Speaker: Now it is 5 o'clock. We have to take up the food debate now.

Shri Kartik Oraon: Only one suggestion.

Let there be a standing Parliamentary Commission or Committee set up on a statutory footing with the following functions:—

To examine every year thoroughly the action taken or proposed to be taken as well as the various replies or explanations given by the Government on the recommendations and suggestions contained for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to prepare a report thereon to be presented to Parliament for approval and action.

To examine thoroughly the action taken or still to be taken as well as the explanations given by the Government on the recommendations/suggestions of the following Committees/Commissions:—

The Report of the Backward Classes Commission.

Recommendations or proposals made in the Fourth Five Year Plan so far in regard to the welfare of Backward Classes.

Report of the Study Team on Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward classes (1959).

48th Report of the Estimates Committee (2nd Lok Sabha) on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (1958-59).

Report of the Study Group on the Welfare of the Weaker Sections of the village community (1961) J. P. Report.

The Dhebar Commission's Report on Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes (1960-61).

Bhargava Committee Report on Co-operative Development for Backward classes (1962).

Elwin Committee's Report on Tribal Development.

The Untouchability Committee's Report (To be published).

The Report of the Seminar on Employment and Training for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 1964 (V.K.R.V. Rao Report).

Any other similar relevant reports.

To investigate into matters of serious complaints of discrimination in various fields and organisations on a regular basis with regard to recruitment, promotion and reservations in all Government offices and undertakings.

To recommend to Parliament necessary legislative and other measures for implementing constitutional provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

To advise and assist the Attorney General in judicial matters concerning Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be made fully independent and must have his own organisation and his own representatives in all States and he should report direct to the President. There should be one Policy and Enforcement Officer posted in each of the Government departments and under the direct control and guidance of the Commissioner.

There should be a separate ministry for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes having three separate wings under it. This ministry will deal with all matters including education, service and other policy matters concerning Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

The present departmental organisation of the Director General of Backward Classes Welfare should be reorganised as necessary after effecting the above changes in the whole organisational pattern.

As the progress with regard to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been far from satisfactory, the Government should consider and take serious action to extend the period of reservations for another 20 years and should zealously watch the progress in respect of these two classes.

The said Parliamentary Committee Commission should be immediately urged to study the exact position of progress of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes and should submit the report by July, 1968 so that the Government know where they stand with regard to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Sadhu Ram rose—

Mr Speaker: We are starting the food debate now. It is past 5.0' clock.

17.04. hrs.

**MOTION RE: FOOD SITUATION
IN THE COUNTRY**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Food Situation in

the country be taken into consideration."

श्री सरदू पाष्ठेय (गार्जिपुर) : मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि फूड डिवेट के लिये कितना टाइम एलाट किया गया है?

Mr. Speaker: Maximum time is two hours. Let us see. Each party will get one chance.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The Review of the Food and Scarcity Situation placed on the Table of the House last month set out at some length the circumstances resulting in the difficult food situation which has confronted us during the current year. The absence of any carry-over in 1967, the limited extent to which import of foodgrains could be arranged either by way of commercial imports or food aid and the restricted scope for internal procurement in a second year of drought have reduced the size of the Central pool of food resources. To meet the minimal demands of the States, we need to distribute nearly a million tonnes whereas the actual availability with the Centre has varied between 700,000 to 800,000 tonnes a month. In these circumstances, some degree of hardship and distress to the consumer has been inevitable. It can at the same time be confidently asserted that as a result of the judicious management of scarce food resources and of the co-operation of the States and the restraint of the people, the more serious consequences of drought and a major breakdown in the distribution system have so far been averted. It is in this context that I would appeal to the House to assess the performance of Governments, both Central and State, in tackling an unprecedented situation.

Even ordinarily the period from June onwards is one of diminishing market availability and higher prices.

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

In this year, an already difficult situation was further aggravated by some unforeseen developments. The closure of the Suez Canal resulted in a disruption of the supplies expected in June and July. Apart from the delay in re-routing of ships around the Cape of Good Hope great difficulty developed in chartering ships. Tankers were not available and Government had to fall back on bulk carriers and other types of vessels and even these were not easy to obtain. The result has been that it has not been possible to ensure the even flow of supplies during the months of July and August. The almost continuous rain in ports like Bombay and Kandla during the last four or five weeks has also seriously hampered the grain clearance operations. In the absence of any Central reserves, the public distribution system has had to depend almost entirely on arrivals of grain at the ports and their movement to the various destination points. Despite all these adverse factors, Government has substantially moved the quotas of wheat and milo allotted to the different States for the month of July except in certain States like U.P., Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh where there have been shortfalls. This is sought to be remedied by giving them priority in movement during the first half of August. As regards the other drought-affected or deficit States including Bihar, West Bengal, Gujarat and Kerala, the bulk of the allotments of wheat and milo has been moved. In some of the States, temporary shortages may have occurred but in the absence of any buffer stocks, this has been unavoidable. It has not been possible also to build up stocks of more than one or two weeks requirements in any State so that any hold-up of movement due to stoppage of work at the ports on account of rain or for any other reason does result in making the stock position precarious. This happened recently in Delhi but corrective measures were

soon taken and a breakdown in distribution avoided. The House will, I hope, appreciate that in the circumstances described above, the smooth functioning of the public distribution system is not always easy.

The House is already aware of the serious position regarding supplies of rice. The availability of this grain from June onwards has been adversely affected because of the slowing down of exports from Burma and the difficulty of securing supplies from the world market for arrival during the lean months of June, July and August. Certain purchases which were made earlier and were scheduled to arrive in the months of July and August will not now reach here till September. There is a world shortage of rice. Even so, Government has been making purchases at excessively high rates. Our expectations regarding rice availability from the surplus States of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa during the month of July did not fully materialise as these States encountered difficulty in effecting procurement to the desired degree. There have, therefore, been shortages in the supplies of rice not only to Kerala and West Bengal but to other States as well. These difficulties are likely to continue during August also. We have assured Kerala a supply of 33,000 tonnes of rice during August and our efforts to locate additional supplies, either by way of diversion of ships from other countries or by commercial purchases or by internal procurement are continuing. The balance of supplies from Orissa to West Bengal is also being expedited. The Central Government normally distributes between 100,000 and 125,000 tonnes of rice a month to certain deficit areas like Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, the statutorily rationed areas of Calcutta and Bombay, NEFA, Nagaland, Tripura, Gujarat and for the needs of

Defence. For reasons already stated, it has not been possible to make available this quantity during the months of July and August, but the shortfall in rice has been mostly made good by allotting additional quantities of wheat....

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): There is no wheat also.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: That is not correct.

We are deeply conscious of the hardship which the short supply of rice has caused to the people, but we hope that the supply of alternative foodgrains will, to some extent, mitigate that hardship.

I share the concern of the members of this House over the damage to foodgrains in transit by rail in the course of despatch to various parts of the country from the different ports. As the House is aware enormous quantities of foodgrains have to be moved to various distribution centres in the country. Movements have been of the order of 750,000 to 800,000 tonnes per month from the different ports as well as the Central storage godowns. This order of movement has had to be sustained throughout the year even during the monsoon months which are also the lean months in various parts of the country. Of the total quantities transported each month, about 550,000 to 600,000 tonnes have necessarily to be moved by rail. In spite of the best efforts and the marshalling of all available resources, it has not been possible for the Railways to provide covered wagons to meet all the requirements for the movement of these quantities of foodgrains. It has been found that, if movement only by covered wagons is to be resorted to, the maximum quantities of foodgrains which can be transported during any particular month will be about 350,000 to 400,000 tonnes. Since even the present order of movements is not able to meet the full requirements of all the areas in the country, any

substantial reduction in these quantities, by restricting movements only through covered wagons, would lead to widespread distress all over the country. A calculated risk has, therefore, had to be taken and movement by open wagons, even during the monsoon, has been resorted to as inescapable. Every precaution is being taken to ensure that open wagons are properly covered with tarpaulins secured by lashings, and continuous checks arranged at different points in the course of transit to see that tarpaulins are in position. Even so, instances have come to notice of some wagons getting affected by rains. In this context, damage to foodgrains in such wagons becomes difficult to avoid. Salvage operations are undertaken immediately such damage to foodgrains is noticed and the bulk of the grains is saved for human consumption. The quantities of foodgrains rendered unfit for human consumption consequently are, however, small considering the volume of movements. Even a major portion of these foodgrains is sold out as cattle and country feed.

There is no possibility of any foodgrains getting wet in the Government godowns in Calcutta, Delhi or elsewhere. In fact, all the Government godowns are modern structures which are damp-proof and no such danger of damage to foodgrains within the godowns exists. Moreover, in the present context of practically ship-to-mouth existence, only small quantities of foodgrains remain in the Central storage godowns for any length of time. At times, stocks from open wagons are taken to the godown for drying and reconditioning. Supplies of wheat and milo are expected to meet our needs on the present basis till about the middle of October. Steps to meet our requirements for the last quarter of this year are being taken. We have received much aid from such friendly countries as the USA, USSR, Canada and Australia. A proposal for extending additional

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

food aid from the USA is now under the active consideration of the U.S. Government. We are confident that a decision will be taken soon, so that there is no interruption in the flow of supplies. There are two or three difficult months ahead and with restraint and understanding it should be possible to tide over this period. The monsoon so far has been satisfactory almost throughout the country and provided the September rains are adequate, we may confidently look forward to an easing of the food situation.

Mr. Speaker: The motion is before the House.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Coming from a State which is chronically deficit in foodgrains, coming from a State which produces cash crops that give the Government of India the much-needed foreign exchange, I feel that the food situation in Kerala in particular, and in the country as a whole, is very deplorable. All these aspects have been before Government for a very long time. Measures could have been taken to see that the available foodgrains are rushed to the various areas in time so that we need not have to face trouble in any area in any State, but no such step has been taken in the past.

There has never been a national food policy. Even now, according to my best knowledge, rice is available with the peasants in Andhra Pradesh, and with the millers in Andhra Pradesh. But the Government of Andhra Pradesh cannot provide the money required to purchase that rice from the peasants and millers. So, the grains are rotting with the peasants and millers. The millers do not pay for the grains, and naturally, the peasants do not supply. The peasants are put to difficulties, and the millers also are put to difficulties, and all this happens because it is a question of prestige. If the Andhra Pradesh Government had

been liberal enough to allow the Central Government to step in and buy the grains from the peasants directly through the Food Corporation, there would have been no difficulty at all. Unfortunately, the Central Government are not prepared to impress upon the Andhra Pradesh Government the necessity of doing so. Out of prestige, the Andhra Pradesh Government do not want the Central Government to step in and do the needful, and the result is that the country suffers.

For the last two or three weeks, the distribution of rations in Kerala has completely failed. During this week the city of Trivandrum has not got its rations, because the food has been diverted to other areas where rations had not been given for the last two weeks. Leave alone the question of giving six ounces, the ration has now come down to three ounces there, and even these three ounces could not be given during the last two weeks. In such a situation, what is that we can expect?

No amount of recourse to law and order, no amount of legislation, and no amount of pressure and no amount of recourse to arms could keep down a people who are starving. That is the position in reality that we have got to remember.

There are surplus States in our country today. This morning, the Prime Minister was telling me that 14,000 tonnes of rice had been given to Madras by Andhra Pradesh. I am reminded of a saying in our language to the effect that only a rich man gets invited to dinners. She herself told me 'There is so much stock in Madras. Why don't you ask the Madras Government to give you that rice?' The Central Government had the moral authority or moral right to request the Government of Andhra Pradesh to give rice to Madras and

to insist upon Madras. substituting it with lower quality rice? After all we in Kerala are prepared to take even bad quality rice or lower quality rice because any sort of rice is good for us. If the Madras people want a better variety of rice, let them take it from Andhra Pradesh. But let them give their lower quality rice to Kerala. Even that bargain was not agreed to, because the Andhra Pradesh Government say that they are completely free to deal with their surplus as they think best. When a particular State is starving, if a surplus State which has already got about 1.5 lakhs tonnes rice as buffer is given more, is that proper? Is it not really unkind and unfair? That shows how incompetent the Central Government are with regard to the question of food.

If only we could have utilised the foreign exchange which we earn freely, we would have got the rice that we need. I had sent a letter to the Minister of State for Food from one of the merchants from the USA Mr. William J. Drought I had sent it to the Food Department and I got a reply that because the prices quoted were high they could not accept it. As a matter of fact what I am told by way of explanation for this is that until and unless they get rice under PL-480 our Government are not prepared to invest any foreign exchange on this item. We demand that we be supplied rice or paddy either from internal procurement or from surplus States or by way of imports from outside or else the foreign exchange which we earn may be allowed to be utilised in part for purchasing food-grains for our State.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: What I had said was that we were purchasing even at a higher price. It is not correct to say, therefore, that because of higher prices we were not purchasing.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Mr. William J. Drought had written a letter and that was sent to the Food Department and the reply that came was that because the prices were higher, we could not purchase that. I would like to submit that at any price we want to take rice or paddy; whether it be from Andhra Pradesh or Madras or from America, we do not mind; our Government are prepared to subsidise it; even if it be at the cost of suspending all other developmental work, we do not mind. We want to get food for our people. Let us be given rice. We are prepared to purchase it through the Food Corporation from Andhra Pradesh even by giving a higher price, if only they are willing to give. Otherwise, let some rice or wheat be imported from America and kept as buffer stock so that our people would not starve during the next two months. That is our only humble request. It is a fundamental human right. We declare that hunger cannot be shut out by any legislation or by other action. Until and unless our demand is met, I am afraid there are going to be food riots in Kerala. I know it will not be against the Central Government. It will be against our own State, against our own Government, and our police will have to face it. We will meet it naturally, not with lathis. But the whole State will flare up and we will all go to dogs. Nobody gains. It will be a national waste. But ultimately the feeling that the Centre is not doing what is fair by us will grow in the minds of the people and it will lead to embitterment of future relations.

Therefore, I request the hon. Food Minister through you to see that something is done immediately.

श्री सीताराम केशरी (कट्टिहार):
मैं समझता हूँ कि सारे देशवासियों का यह विचार है कि अब्जन का प्रश्न एक गम्भीर प्रश्न है और इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि

[श्री सीताराम केपुरी]

सभो देशवासियों से इसका सम्बन्ध है। ऐसे प्रश्नों को राजनीतिक दृष्टि से एक्स-प्लायट नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। जो भी ऐसा कोई कार्य करता है वह अमानवीय कार्य है ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ।

इस राष्ट्रीय मसले को हल करना है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी दलों को सरकार के साथ सहयोग करना चाहिये और सहयोग करके ही इस मसले को हल किया जा सकता है। सद्गमावना के आधार पर ही जो कभी अप्ना की है उसका सामना किया जा सकता है। जिस किसी स्टेट में अनन्त की कमी हो उस स्टेट में अनन्त भेजा जाना चाहिये। और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस मसले को हल करने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये।

हमारी सरकार इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए जितनी कोशिश हो सकती है कर रही है। लेकिन जो मशीनरी है वह खराब है। आप ने अभी अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि बंगाल में पंद्रह हजार मन चावल या गल्ला बरबाद हो गया। उसी तरह से दिल्ली में गल्ला बरबाद हुआ है। यह असाधारणी के कारण हुआ है। जो नौकरशाही है जो सरकारी तंत्र है जो सरकारी मशीनरी है उन लोगों पर मैं चाहता हूँ कि निगरानी रखी जाए।

हमारे कुछ विरोधी दलों के लोग इस सब चीज को एक्स-प्लायट करने की कोशिश करते हैं लेकिन उनको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये। कम से कम अनन्त के मसले को वे अपने स्वार्थों की तिद्दि के लिए एक्स-प्लायट न करें। भूख का सवाल हर व्यक्ति से सम्बन्ध रखता है। यह प्रश्न हर व्यक्ति के जीवन मरण का प्रश्न है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन प्रदेशों में, जिन के अन्दर सूखा पड़ा है, दो दो भोजमों से जहाँ अनन्त नहीं हुआ है, जहाँ वर्षा नहीं

हुई है और जिस के कारण लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, वहाँ की जनता के प्रति मानवीय दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाना चाहिये। और उनकी भरसक सहायता की जानी चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि बंगाल में और केरल में चावल की कमी है और उनको चावल मिलना चाहिये। इसी आधार पर मैं आप्रह कहूँगा कि आपकी दृष्टि बिहार की ओर भी जानी चाहिये। मैं कहूँगा कि इस समय जो वहाँ पर कोएलिशन सरकार है उससे पहले जो सरकार थी उसने चार लाख टन की मांग की थी और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1 लाख 75 हजार टन देने की बात कही थी। लेकिन इतना भी नहीं दिया गया और केवल 1 लाख 66 हजार टन ही उनको दिया गया। इसी तरह से बर्तमान कोएलिशन सरकार से पहले जो सरकार थी उसको केन्द्रीय सरकार को सूखा प्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राहत कार्य करने के लिए जितनी मदद देनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं दे पाई, उस में यह सुस्त रही। जब से कोएलिशन सरकार आई है, अपनी प्रतिष्ठा के दृष्टिकोण से, अपने सम्मान को बनाये रखने के दृष्टिकोण से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो भी कोटा एलाट किया, उसे पूरा करने की कोशिश की है। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो वहाँ की सरकार है और जो यहाँ की सरकार है दोनों के सामने फिक्कल्टी रखी हैं। जो अनन्त सप्लाई किया जाता है उस में व्यवधान रहा है। लेकिन फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के व्यवहार में जब कोप्रेसी सरकार भी और अब जो कोएलिशन सरकार वहाँ है उसके प्रति अनंतर पड़ा है। यह अच्छी ही बात है।

चावल और अप्ने विदेशों से भारत आने में कठिनाई हो रही है। विशेष कर मिडिल ईस्ट में जो लड़ाई हुई है और उसके कारण समुद्री यातायात में जो अव्यवस्था फैली है और जिस के कारण अप्ने से लदे हुए

ब्रह्मज के प्राप गुड होप के रास्ते से आ रहे हैं, उसकी बजह से भी हमारी कठिनाई बढ़ी है। मैं कहूँगा कि जिन प्रदेशों में अन्न आधंक पैदा होता है उन प्रदेशों के लोगों से आप आग्रह करें कि चूंकि यह एक राष्ट्रीय मसला है, सारे देश का मसला है, हर व्यक्ति के साथ इसका सम्बन्ध है, इस मसले को वे मानवीय आधार पर हल करने की कोशिश करें और कभी वाले प्रदेशों में वे अन्न भेजें। ये जो प्रदेशों में प्रापने जोन लगाये हैं इनको आप दूर करें। मैं नौगंधिया, डिस्ट्रिक्ट भागलपुर का दौरा कर रहा था। वह मकई उत्पादन का एक प्रमुख केन्द्र है। वहां मकई बहुत जंयादा पैदा होती है। इस इलाके में प्रापने वाला वाइज जोन इट्रोड्यूस किये हैं। मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि इन जोंज को आप हटा दें। इस मामले में आप हिम्मत और बहादुरी से काम लें। आप एक बड़े नेता हैं और पंद्रह बीस साल से आप सेवा कार्य करते आ रहे हैं। आपके सबल हाथों में यह फूड का प्रावर्तीम अवश्य हल होगा। आप जरा मूर्त्तीदी के साथ, बहादुराना तरीके से, और माहृप के साथ जोनल सिस्टम को तोड़ कर सारे देश में फूड के प्रावर्तीम को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हल करें। मुझ पूरी आशा है कि आप ऐसा करके इसको अवश्य हल कर लेंगे।

Shri K. M. Koushik (Chanda): I have stood up to criticise a veteran administrator, and I crave your indulgence in the matter. I honestly feel that the policy pursued by the Government in the matter of procurement appears to be absolutely unwarranted and it is working to the hardship of both the consumer and the producer, as I will presently show.

In between the farmer who brings the dhan and the purchaser, there are two amencies which actually take about Rs. 15.40 per bag of dhan. These are the data I have collected from the collectorate, I am absolutely certain there cannot be a difference of

even a single paisa. So, you can take it for certain that I am giving you the correct data.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): which State?

Shri K. M. Koushik: Maharashtra.

Firstly, the co-operative societies are now greatly published. The Government honestly feel that the co-operative societies are a panacea for all ills in the country, and so anything done through them is presumed to be perfect. That is the idea with which things are going on. I will presently show how many favours are conferred on co-operative societies at the cost of the consumer and the producer as well. Both of them suffer with the co-operative societies being treated like the sons-in-law of the Government.

The farmer gets actually Rs. 89.05 per bag, I mean a quintal, of rice which he sells to the co-operative society. Actually, the Government purchases from the co-operative society at Rs. 98.90 and the Government adds Rs. 5.50 as overhead charges. So, in all, the Government is able to seal the bag which has been purchased, for which the farmer gets only Rs. 89.65, at Rs. 104.40. So, these two white elephants, the Government overhead charges and the co-operative societies actually take up the difference of Rs. 15.35. If really a grain dealer had done it, you would have called him the worst blackmarketeer on the face of it, and you would have given him a cane beating, the cane being got from Malaya. Now, the Government does it, therefore it passes off as a perfect welfare measure. This is the difference. You can very well see that Rs. 15 per bag of rice is something which is abominable and unthinkable. So, you will have to think, and I will give you the reasons why it is so.

The farmer brings the bag of paddy, the co-operative society purchases it

[**Shri K. M. Koushik]**

at a particular price. It fills the dhan in a particular bag and it is there in the bag for one day. The next day it is emptied to be milled into rice. So, for one day's use of the bag the Government is absolutely charitable and gives 42 paise as depreciation for each transaction. I enquired from the collectorate as to how many times a bag is used in this manner, and the collectorate was pleased to say that it is used at least 50 to 60 times. That means, for each filling of the bag depreciation of 42 paise is given, that is you are giving the co-operative society about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 for each bag which costs only Rs. 2. Actually, this amount is being borne by the consumer, a thing which you as a veteran administrator should look into, and the other things that I am going to give you in a catalogue. If these things are reduced, the consumer will be benefited, and that may also give an incentive, as I will presently show, to the producer to come before the procurement with better stocks also. There is then what is known as market cess at a uniform rate of 15 paise for each bag purchased at every centre. It is intended to defray case imposed by law. I have made enquiries. In 80 per cent of the places where procurement is going on, there is no such law to impose market cess but all the same for every bag of dhan which is actually procured by the government a flat rate of 15 paise is given to the co-operative society. Why only at particular places this tax is imposed by law and why in other places there is a general rate given? I cannot understand all this. These are some of the things which go to make the prices high to the consumer; with no benefit to the producer.

Government have a fad for everything to be done by co-operative societies. At certain procurement centres there are no co-operative rice mills and the Government do not want the dhan to be milled at a private rice mills; the government's or-

ders are to send is to a co-operative rice mill which may be 30,40 or 50 miles away. It is so in my district; the dhan procured at place A can be milled in a privately owned rice mill, but that is not allowed to be done; it is carried to a place 50 miles away and brought back again after milling. For this 90 paise per bag is allowed. I do not understand why the consumer should suffer for the fads of the government to encourage co-operative societies.

When dhan is converted into rice, there is a bye product called konda, a fine dust which is used as cattle feed. Government very charitably have allowed a flat rate of nine paise for storing this konda for each bag. I asked the collectorate whether they get anything and for whom is it stored? I asked them; is it your property? The reply was, it was not theirs. If konda was not Government property, what is the point in giving a flat rate of nine paise per bag for storing it? I asked them. They were unable to give an answer. That is the way Co-operatives are pampered by us while the consumer is made to suffer and the producer also gets less than what he should normally get.

For milling one khandy or bag of dhan, Rs. 2 are fixed for the co-operative rice mills. There are private rice mills which are prepared to do it for Rs. 1:50. I do not know why these mills are not used. In these days it is difficult for anybody to make both ends meet, we want things to be made cheap; I am sure government's aim is also that. The Maharashtra government does not consider the interests of the consumers is worth more than their fad for co-operative societies.

There are 18 or 19 items which I have got from the collectorate and all these are fixed in such a manner as to help only the co-operatives. I spoke to Mr. Shinde about this and he was kind enough to say; you come to me

and we will look into the matter. If all the 19 items are scrutinised carefully, it will be seen that rice could be sold to the consumer cheaper by 20 paise per kg. than what is sold now. It is my contention and I am going to prove it. Government buys it and sells it at Rs. 104.40 per bag. Now, they do not allow any private man to sell a bag of rice for less than this price. If a farmer after giving his levy is prepared to sell a bag of rice for a lesser amount, the government will not allow him to sell it, because with their faulty mode of procurement, they can't sell rice below Rs. 104.35 per bag. This is unfair and illegal to do so. That man cannot sell it, and you are preventing him from selling it at anything less. I put a question to the collector. Supposing the farmer comes and says straight to him, "For Rs. 95, I am going to give a bag of rice." He now gets only Rs. 89. If he can sell it at Rs. 95, he gets Rs. 6 more, and the Government are getting at Rs. 4 cheaper. Why don't you accept it", he may ask. But there is no answer. Excuse me, I am not a master of Hindi, but they say:

अंधेरी पीसे कुत्ता खाय !

Therefore, my submission is that you should look into the whole matter. There is scope for improvement. I will be glad if the farmer gets something more. I am quite sure he will help your procurement and he will bring more stuff. But because he gets very little and he has no incentive, therefore, you will have to scrutinise the whole matter and see that you improve the position of the consumer as well as the producer.

Now, the food zones are very greatly responsible for rise in prices. Many Members have stressed it. I will just quote one case and then finish my speech. It is this. In our place, hybrid maize was produced in a huge quantity last summer

and there are about 1,000 bags lying there. They are not finding any customer for it. There is no customer at all for that. We have made a reference to the Government about it. I want you to find out some customers for it. This situation is due to the zonal barriers. The thing is rotting there. Where maize is actually consumed, the maize is not there. Where maize is not consumed, the maize is rotting there. This is the position. I think that there might even be an honest difference of opinion between us with regard to the question of lifting up of controls. But so far as the zonal system is concerned, I am absolutely certain that it is worth-while removing the zonal barriers; you lift it and watch the reaction. I think the Ministry will give serious consideration to the few suggestions that I have made.

One more minute and I shall conclude. One of my friends who possibly has no chance has asked me put up one matter before the House. In the statement given by the Food Ministry, the stock of rice has been given. My friend says that the ration has been reduced in Goa from 120 grams to 80 grams, and that there has been no supply of rice at all for so many days in the month of June. Therefore, the position of rice is very clear from this statement that the Government has given. From the papers today it appears that the rice quota has been reduced from 120 grams to 80 grams, and there is no supply of rice at all since last June. Therefore, it is my friend's contention that this should also be put before the Minister for the necessary redressal in this particular case.

With these words, I resume my seat.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (प्रमोली): माननीय प्रध्यक्ष जी, फूड के बारे में बारबार इधर से बातें कही जाती हैं यह बात सही है कि

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

स्थिति बहुत नाजुक है, बहुत मुश्किल है। इस हालत में जो कुछ गवर्नरेंट कर रही है उस से सब को संतोष तो पूरा नहीं हो सकता किर भी जहां पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुश्किल है जैसे कि बिहार, यू०पी० और केरल में भी हैं उन के प्रति ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय, यह हम सब मानते हैं। हम गुजरात से आये हैं। गुजरात तो डेफिसिट पहले ही से है। लेकिन फिर भी हमारा सब का और हाउस का भी यही कहना है कि उन प्रदेशों की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाय। लेकिन साथ साथ जहां कमी और स्टेटों में भी है चाहे वह बोलें न बोलें उन की ओर भी देखना चाहिए। गुजरात की बात में कहं वहां का एक तिहाई हिस्सा ऐसा है कि जहां दो साल से ड्राउट सिवुएशन चल रही है। आज लोगों को कुछ काम मिल सकता है लेकिन खाने को नहीं मिल सकता है। बाजार में दाम इतने बढ़े हुए हैं, जहां ज्यादा पैदा होता है वहां क्या हाल होगा, यह तो मुझे पता नहीं, लेकिन हमारे गुजरात में कुछ भी बाजार से खरीदना गरीब लोगों के बास की बात नहीं है। उन के बास इतने बढ़े हुए हैं वह बाजार में खरीद नहीं सकते हैं और फेयर प्राइस शाप से मिलना तो बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है। राइस की बात तो हम करते ही नहीं हैं। हम तो कहते हैं कि जो राइस खाने वाले हैं उन को राइस दे दो। लेकिन हम चाहते थे कि ब्लीट, मिलेट या ग्राम तो मिले। लेकिन ग्राम भी बन्द कर दिया। कितने सालों से हम पीछे लगे हैं कि रिलैक्सेशन कर दो लेकिन वह भी नहीं किया। जहां ज्यादा पैदा होता है वह भी चिल्लाते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश वाले भी चिल्लाते हैं तो हमारे जैसों की चिल्लाने की नीबत आई है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि ऐसी हालत हम कब तक चलाना चाहते हैं? ईश्वर की कृपा हो गई, अच्छी बारिश हो गई।

दाम गिरते जा रहे हैं और गिरेंगे ही। जहां होर्डिंग होगा वह बाहर आ जायगा। फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि आज सारे देश में कितने गरीब लोग हैं, उन के लिये बहुत मुश्किल हो रही है। हमारे गुजरात में तिहाई पौपुलेशन ड्राफ्ट स्ट्रॉकन है। वहां उन को काम तो दिया गया लेकिन खाना नहीं मिलता है। अब इस मुश्किल के दो महीने और बाकी रह गये हैं। मैं गुजरात के लिये ही नहीं कह रही हूं सारे हिन्दुस्तान की आज यही हालत है, इसी हाउस में जो चिन्ता दिखाई जा रही है, वह सारे देश की है, यह पार्टी-बाजी की बात नहीं है।

एक सदस्य कोआपरेटिव्ज के खिलाफ बोले। उन्होंने अपना अनुभव बताया, लेकिन हमारा अनुभव उन के खिलाफ है। कोआपरेटिव्ज वालों ने इस मीके पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद का है, यदि वह मदद न करते तो पता नहीं क्या होता। मेरे विचार में तो इस सैक्टर को और ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिये, नहीं तो जो प्राइवेट लोग हैं, वे भार डालेंगे। मैं बग्नरेंट से कहना चाहती हूं कि वह ऐसी बातों पर ध्यान न दे और इस सैक्टर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाये।

पिछले 6 महाने में गुजरात को जो अनाज दिया गया, वह उसको जरूरत से 50 फीसदी कम है। जो हमारा नार्मल कोटा है, उस से हम को ज्यादा देना चाहिये था, लेकिन किर भी नहीं दिया गया। मैं आप से प्रायंना करती हूं कि फौर-गौड़म-सेक कुछ ऐसा करें, जिससे कि उन लोगों को, जिनको परवेजिंग पावर ज्यादा नहीं है, जो बाजार से नहीं खरीद सकते हैं, उन को ठीक दामों पर अनाज मिल सके। हम जानते हैं कि अरब-ईजराइल लड़ाई की

बजह से हमारा बहुत नुकसान हुआ है, वे लोग भी यह बात समझते हैं, हम उन को समझा भी सकते हैं, किर भी जितना आपके पास है, उस को तो ठीक तरह से बांटो। जिन के पास ज्यादा है, जैसे आनंद बाले हैं, उन भाइयों से प्रार्थना है कि आपने अनाज को निकालो। ईश्वर की हृषि से अब वर्षा अच्छी हो रही है, आशा है आगे ज्यादा अनाज आ सकेगा, लेकिन इस समय के दो महीने बड़े खतरनाक हैं। आज तक जैसा भी सम्भव या हम चले, लेकिन आगे के दो महीने हम सारे देश में मिल कर, एक हूसरे की भावना और सहानुभूति रख कर जल्दी से जल्दी पार करें और उस में कामयाब हों, ऐसी हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

कहा गया है कि बैंगन नहीं मिलती है, बैंगन को मूवमेन्ट कैपेसिटी नहीं है। मैं इस बात को भानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं। किनी बैंगन कैपेसिटी हमारी आइडल पड़ी हई है, हमारे पास इस के आंकड़े आते हैं, हम कैसे भान लें कि आपके पास बैंगन नहीं हैं। हमारी जनता आपकी इस बात को नहीं मानेगी। मैं चाहती हूं कि आप रेलवे अर्योरिटीज के साथ बैठ कर इस बात को तय करो कि बैंगन मूवमेन्ट कैसे हो? रोड से यह काम क्यों हो, हमारे पास इतने साधन होने के बाद आप ऐसी बातें करें कि बैंगन के कारण अनाज मूव नहीं होता है—मैं यह भानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं। हमारे पास जितना स्टाक है, उसका ठीक तरह से डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन करो और जहां कहीं भी ज्यादा अन्न है, मेरी उन से प्रार्थना है कि उसको बाहर निकालो, केरल भेजो, बिहार भेजो, यू० पी० को भेजो और इस तरह से भेज कर हमारी जो आज नैशनल कैलेमिटी है उस को जल्दी जल्दी पार करो, ऐसी मेरी प्रार्थना है।

Mr. Speaker: I will request the members from other States like Andhra and Punjab to take less time, so that I can give some more time to members from Kerala and Bengal.

श्री यशवदेश शर्मा (ग्रन्तिसर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे देश से एक आवाज उठ रही है चाहे वह बिहार है, बंगाल है, हिमाचल प्रदेश है, उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी जिला है, मध्य प्रदेश है, सब जगह से अभाव के कारण एक बड़ी भारी चिल्लाहट उठ रही है, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि केन्द्र इस मामले में अपनी जिम्मेदारी को नहीं निभा पा रहा है। देश के अन्दर जो कुछ उपलब्ध है उस का बटवारा करने की व्यवस्था ठीक तरह से केन्द्र ने नहीं की है और इस के कारण से पिछले दो महीने से इस माननीय सदन में अनेकों बार खाद्य के सवाल को लेकर आवाजें उठी हैं, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों चल रही है।

आज दिल्ली की स्थिति यह है कि जहां पर एक हजार टन प्रति दिन का खाच है, जो कि राशन में लगता है, जिस समय मंत्री महोदय ने दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में बक्तव्य दिया, उस समय दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास केवल तीन दिन का राशन बाकी था। इस के अतिरिक्त महीने महीने का राशन देने की व्यवस्था के अनुसार तथा कुछ देहाती क्षेत्रों में पूर्ति की जो जिम्मेदारी है जिसको कि फेयर प्राइस शाप्स को सप्लाई करना पड़ता है। दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास इस सब की पूर्ति के लिये 53 हजार टन का बफर स्टाक होना चाहिये था, लेकिन उन को कहीं से भी सप्लाई प्राप्त नहीं हुई। मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ कारण बताये हैं लेकिन उन कारणों से तो आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती जो स्थिति आज दिल्ली में है, वही स्थिति भारत के प्रत्यंक राज्य को है, उसी तरह का संकट बिहार के सामने है, केरल के सामने

[श्री यज्ञदत शर्मा]

है। केरल के सदस्य राज यहां पर बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिनको अवाज यहां पर नहीं सुनाई देती है। हिमाचल की यही स्थिति है। आज बिहार में केवल 30 प्रतिशत धान की बवाई हो पाई है। बंगाल का तीन हजार टन प्रति मास का चाय-बागान के मजदूरों का कोटा है लेकिन उनके पास स्टाक नहीं है। इन सारी परिस्थितियों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उनके पास क्या इलाज है। आज यह सदन यहां पर बैठा हुआ है और बहुत जल्दी अपने काम को समाप्त करके कुछ समय के लिये स्थगित हो जायगा। उसके बाद उन राज्यों की आवाज किस तरह से मन्त्री महोदय के कानों में पहुंचेगी मुझे कोई हल इसका दिखाई नहीं देता है। माननीय मन्त्री ने अभी वक्तव्य दिया कि रेल के डिब्बों, भण्डार और यातायात की व्यवस्था ठीक की जायगी—लेकिन यह संकट सरकार के सामने नया नहीं आया है। हर संकट के समय सरकार एक नये वक्तव्य के लिये तैयार हो जाय यह सरकार की प्रामाणिकता का परिचय नहीं है। सरकार को सोचना चाहिये कि उन को इस अव्यवस्था का ज्ञान पहले से क्यों नहीं हो पाया, क्या उन्हें पता नहीं था, क्या वर्षा पहली बार आई है, यह स्थिति अपने क्रम के अनुसार आई है, इस का उनको पहले से ध्यान होना चाहिये था। खुले डिब्बों के अन्दर अनाज भेज दिया गया, कूद कारपोरेशन की इस भूल के कारण पांच हजार टन अनाज इस दिल्ली में सड़ गया। इतना ही नहीं मानव की अपेक्षा का इससे बड़ा और क्या प्रमाण हो सकता है कि उसी अनाज की पिसाई कराकर लोगों को खाने के लिये दिया गया। मैं लोक सभा के सदस्य के नाते कह सकता हूं, मैंने उसकी रिपोर्ट भी दर्ज कराई थी, वह आठा मुंह में नहीं आ सकता था मिट्टी की गंध उसमें से आती थी। मेरे पास एक बच्ची थी, वह मेरी बच्ची की बच्ची

है, उसने कहा कि यहां तो मिट्टी की रोटी मिलती है तुम तो कहती थीं कि पिताजी बड़ी जगह पर चले गये हैं, लेकिन यहां तो मिट्टी की रोटी खाने को मिलती है। यह बात मैं कहने के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूं, प्रमणित आधार पर कह रहा हूं, यह स्थिति है।

मैं केरल के एक सैनिक के वक्तव्य की ओर भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिसे मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा था। 5 ता० के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में श्री रोजेलो का एक पत्र छपा है उसने उस पत्र में लिखा है कि इस पत्र को मैं रात की स्ट्रीट लाइट के नीचे बैठ कर लिख रहा हूं। जब मैं समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ता हूं कि राज्यों में अनाज की कमी रोज़-ब-रोज बढ़ रही है, लोगों को अप्न नहीं मिल रहा है, मेरी हानत यह है कि मैं रात को सो भी नहीं पा रहा हूं। केन्द्र अपनी जिम्मेदारी को क्यों नहीं निभा पा रहा है, कहां इनएफिशियेंसी है। वह आगे कहता है कि मैं तो अपने घर से दूर बैठा हूं, अपने परिवार से दूर बैठा हूं। मुझे दुख है कि अप्न के अभाव में मेरे परिवार का क्या बनेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार ठीक प्रकार से जो उपलब्ध स्टाक है, वह जहां-तहां से नहीं ले पाई है। अभी प्रधान मन्त्री ने शुक्रवार के अपने हैदराबाद के भाषण में स्पष्ट रूप से स्वीकार किया कि आनंद से हमें जितना मिलना चाहिये था वह दे नहीं रहा है। ग्रामीण के मुख्य मंत्री श्री ग्रहानन्द रेही ने भी कहा था कि हमारी जो कमिट्टेन्ट्स हैं, उस का एक हिस्सा ही हम दे पायेंगे। दूसरी ओर हमारे पास यह सूचना है कि अभाव के कारण उसी राज्य से लगी हुई 6 मील की सीमा से दो हजार टन का तस्कर अपार हो गया है। यह स्थिति क्यों है? आज वहां भी कांग्रेस शासन है और यहां भी कांग्रेस शासन है, फिर भी इस स्थिति को आप क्यों नहीं रोक पाये हैं?

आज मेरे एक माननीय मित्र ने अभी आरोप लगाया कि इस विषय को राजनीतिक दुरुपयोग का विषय, एक्सप्लायटेशन का विषय न बनाइये । मैं अपने दल की ओर से विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ सारे विरोधी दलों की ओर से विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से विरोधी दल इस मामले को इस संकट के समय में कभी भी किसी प्रकार का राजनीतिक दुरुपयोग का विषय बनाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । सरकार कहे कि उसे किस प्रकार के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है लेकिन दुख है कि आज आपकी ओर से राजनीतिक कारण लाये जा रहे हैं । आनंद से जितना अप्राप्त किया जा सकता है उस को प्राप्त क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है केन्द्र उन के ऊपर दबाव क्यों नहीं डाल रहा है । हिमाचल के मुख्य मंत्री परमार महोदय ने वक्तव्य दिया कि पंजाब अप्रदेश देता नहीं है पंजाब ने जो कहा है वह दे । आज ही पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री हमारी लोक सभा के सदस्यों के सामने अपनी बात रख रहे थे । उन्होंने कहा कि हम ने केन्द्र की आज्ञा से 10,000 टन का एक परमिट हिमाचल प्रदेश को उठाने के लिए दिया । हम ने 10,000 टन एक दम दे दिया । वह अभी तक 2,000 टन उठा पाये । वह 8,000 टन क्यों नहीं उठा पाये ? अब उन की आर्थिक कठिनाइयां होंगी जो केन्द्र को देखना है । यह केन्द्र के विचार का विषय है । मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जैसी परिस्थिति यहां पर पैदा हो गयी है मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के द्वारा खाद्य मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि केवल चिल्लाहट को आधार न बनाइये । केरल के कुछ संसद सदस्य प्रधान मंत्री के घर के सामने धरना लगा दें लेकिन आज कितने ही राज्य ऐसे हैं जिनके कि लोग धरना नहीं लगा पायेंगे तो उन के बारे में आप की क्या नीति है ? 15 लाख टन आप को अमरीका से आने की बात है ।

स्वेच नहर का अद्वंगा बीच में खड़ा है और भी अनेक प्रकार के संश्टट खड़े होंगे इसलिए उस पर हम बहुत कुछ भरोसा नहीं कर सकते । यह मंत्रियों के बहरे कानों पर आवाज उठाने की परिस्थिति भी इस सदन की अब नहीं रहेगी । यह आगे आने वाले तीन महीने और संकट के हैं । जल्द का भी हमें अब है । इस हालत के अन्दर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकार की परिस्थिति है, जो सरकार की अप्राप्त के वितरण की नीति है, बंटवारे की नीति है और जो उपलब्ध को सम्माल कर रखने और आवश्यकता के स्थानों पर पहुँचाने की तत्परता है उस के अन्दर मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें किसी प्रकार का भी भरोसा नहीं रहा । इस सदन के अन्दर मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि खाद्यान्न के सवाल के ऊपर पिछले तीन मासों की जो परिस्थिति है वह परिस्थिति यह मांग करती है कि कि खाद्य मंत्री महोदय अपना त्यागपत्र दे दें । मैं अपनी ओर से और अपने दल की ओर से उन का त्यागपत्र मांगना चाहूँगा । इस सवाल के ऊपर वह पूर्णतया विफल रहे हैं । कांग्रेस सदस्यों ने भी जिस तरीके से कहा है और अभी जिस तरीके से एक बहन ने अपनी बात कही है वह हृदय को जमने वाली बात है और वह यह परिस्थिति बतलाती है कि खाद्य मंत्री महोदय को अपना त्यागपत्र दे देना चाहिए क्योंकि वह अपने कर्तव्य पालन में विफल रहे हैं । वह एक सही खाद्य नीति नहीं बना व अपना सके और देश की खाद्यान्न की आवश्यकता को पूरा न कर सके । मैं चाहूँगा कि इस परिस्थिति को वह दूर करें । यह खाली कुछ व्यक्तियों के जीवन मरण व पेट भरने का प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि यह हमारी स्वतंत्रता और हमारे सब के जीवन के अस्तित्व का प्रश्न है और मैं चाहूँगा कि इस देशव्यापी विषय खाद्यान्न समस्या की ओर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जायगा व इस

[श्री यशदत शर्मा]

को हल करने के लिए सक्रिय व ठोस कदम उठाये जायेंगे। धन्यवाद।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Mr. Speaker, while thanking you for allowing me to participate in this debate, may I inform my hon. friend, Shri Sreekantan Nair that I also unfortunately happen to come from an adjoining deficit State.

An hon. Member: From which State does he come?

Mr. Speaker: He comes from Maharashtra.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Out of the total deficit of the country, Maharashtra's happens to be roughly about one-third. Maharashtra has a large urban population and it has resorted to formal and informal rationing in urban areas. Roughly about one-third of the population of Maharashtra is under rationing. So, our grievances are the same as those of Kerala. The only thing is that we are less vociferous and we cannot afford to have dharna in front of the Prime Minister's residence because the party in power in the State happens to be the same which is in power at the Centre. So, we are at the loser's end, while my friends in Kerala are in the fortunate position of getting whatever they could . . . (interruptions). If you please look at Maharashtra's demands, you will see that our total deficit is roughly about 3 million tons per annum. Because of the fear of popular resistance, we try to bring it down perhaps to 2 million tons. Again it is pruned to 1.4 lakhs tons per month and during the lean months to 1.65 lakhs or 1.75 lakhs tons. Then, unfortunately, the Government of India bring down their commitment from 1.45 lakhs tons to

90,000 tons. When it comes to a question of actual performance, Maharashtra gets only 40,000 tons and even when it is liberal the actual supply does not exceed 60,000 tons a month.

We, in this country, have abolished the beggary law but by the abolition of the beggary law we have transformed the entire country into a country of beggars. Deficit States are supposed to beg at the door of the Centre; the Centre in its turn is supposed to beg at the doors of the surplus States and America and the socialist countries, even at the doors of some other small countries like Thailand, Burma, Philippines and what-not. We would break the international records in the art of beggary, but in order to get over this beggary and get whatever mother earth can give us we are not prepared to support the farmers.

We are not in a position to give them enough incentives so that they would be enabled to produce more food and cash crops. When it comes to begging, we not only beg for food but we beg for cotton also; we not only beg for cotton but we beg for oilseeds and soyabean. I think, the national honour of the country demands that sooner or later we stop going on telling this House and the country that because the God of Rain has been pleased, because the monsoon is better, we hope a better harvest.

The harvest from agricultural land is more a question of the farmers' toil, blood, sweat and tears than the mercy of the God of Rain. When the farmer by his toil must produce more, we sit on him. We do not pay adequate and remunerative prices, with the result that the production is lower and we blame the God of Rain and say that there has been either drought or floods.

In a vast country of these dimensions in some part of the country or another there is bound to be drought or floods. This has to be a natural phenomenon year after year. Our Government should refrain from saying that because of drought conditions or flood conditions we are not in a position to meet adequately the demands. It is because of saying this that when production falls down our Minister has to come before this House and say that we are literally under ship to mouth existence.

It is not only ship to mouth existence. There may be many a slip between the cup and the lip but between the ship and the mouth there are miles and miles of slips. For instance, because the Suez Canal is closed the arrival of food ships is delayed. Well, the Government knows that modern tankers are supposed to bring foodgrains from America to this country. Because of their sheer draught requirements, they are not in a position to use the Suez Canal. They never use the Suez Canal; they have to be routed via the Cape of Good Hope and because of the speed at which they ply it does not make any difference whether a small ship comes through the Suez Canal or a large tanker comes via the Cape of Good Hope. This is a gross misstatement of fact when the Food Minister says that because the Suez Canal is closed arrival of food ships is delayed.

I am prepared to confess, whatever be the effect of the closure of the Suez Canal, the closure of the sewage canal at Capitol Hill thus becoming unhygienic because of the unsanitary condition may result in the gods of Capitol Hill denying us food and our people may have to die for want of food. This state of affairs will have to be improved and the sole responsibility for improving this situation squarely rests at the door of the Central Government.

We feel—and we feel very honestly—that by dividing this country into

food zones, we have further subdivided this country into State zones and the States in their turn have divided this country into districts and tehsils. I have had the most unfortunate experience of a tehsildar of a small place being physically beaten in an attempt to remove only 10 bags of rice from godown A to be transported to village or town B. We have come to this level.

We claim from the housetops that there are no restrictions on movement of foodgrains, yet all the surplus States with the help of the Railway Protection Force officials and their local police officials, deny bookings to the people. Cultivators from the surplus States are deliberately underpaid. The deficit States and consumers are supposed to pay more. Even when they pay more—the capacity to pay more not being there—it is not made available. Therefore I feel that once and for all the bold and courageous step of doing away with these food zones should be taken and that would be a golden day in the history of the country. That step with our assurance to the cultivators that they would be getting remunerative prices—not only remunerative prices in the air but based on the cost of production calculated on scientific basis—and meting out the same treatment to agriculture as is meted out to industry are the three requirements which will rid this country of famines and hunger.

With these words I conclude.

18 hrs.

Shri S. K. Sambandhan (Tiruttani):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me, in the first instance, remove some misunderstanding in the mind of some hon. Members and in the mind of the Government that Madras is a surplus State. Madras, even in a normal season, is a marginally surplus State provided everything is carried on according to schedule. Unfortunately, in the past, the

[Shri S. K. Sambandhan]

former Congress Government by adopting wrong policies had brought Madras to a stage of a little deficit State, if not much more. Otherwise, we would have been able to spare more food. Even in our present difficulties, we supplied 5000 tonnes to Kerala very recently. We are prepared to spare more provided the Centre also cooperates with us.

The present food situation in the country is grim. Everybody accepts that. It is no use discussing the situation as it is today only. We have to think of the future also. If you want to think of the future, act for the future, the Government should learn the lesson from the past mistakes which have driven this country to the grave food situation that we see today. But the Government, I think, has not learnt any lesson. They are not prepared to learn any lesson because they do not want to see the facts eye to eye. For instance, the hon. Minister of State, Shri Shinde, said that in the godowns of West Bengal nothing had been damaged or allowed to rot. Very recently, just three or four days back, we read in the papers that a huge quantity was allowed to rot in the central godown of West Bengal and that it had become unfit for human consumption. I do not know how that news appeared in the papers and the Minister came forward denying such things that nothing had been allowed to rot in West Bengal. It was reported that 70 per cent of the stock had become unfit for human consumption. If that is the position, I do not know how the situation is going to improve. I think, we will never improve the situation. It is the blind policy of the Government that has mainly resulted in this grave food situation in the country. Besides, there is the staggering official indifference and the lethargic attitude of the executive in this matter. The Government should give up this kind of an attitude and try to

be more practical in meeting the situation. If you try to be more practical, then the State like Madras which is a marginally surplus State in a normal year can even become, in an abnormal year, self-sufficient, if not surplus. The present D.M.K. Government in Madras has a plan and, of course, for implementing the plan, we require the help of the Central Government which has got all the resources and the powers to help. In the Tanjore District, our D.M.K. Government has a plan to launch a drive for minor irrigation which will help the State to produce 10 to 20 per cent more of the total production that is produced in the State. That means we will be surplus by 10 to 20 per cent which we can afford or rather give to Kerala. For this, we require only Rs. 15 crores. Our Chief Minister has asked for Rs. 15 crores, not immediately, by way of subsidy or even loan or grant and has requested the Central Government to postpone the repayment of interest on the past loans taken by the previous Governments and spent wastefully in the State of Madras. If that is done, we will become surplus and if such things are allowed, particularly, in the surplus States, there will be more and more of production of foodgrains and there will be less and less burden on the Central Government.

So, I want the Central Government to be more realistic in meeting this grave situation. Instead of this, it is very unfortunate, even a responsible person like our Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, when he spoke on the Congress platform on the Madras beach, decried the D.M.K. Government's attitude in subsidising the food at Re. 1 a measure for proper sections of the people in the State. Instead of appreciating this, it is really unfortunate that a responsible person like Shri Morarji Desai should have decried it. We have not even asked for a

subsidy of the entire thing but for only a certain part of it. We are fulfilling our promises; there is no doubt about it because we are not the Congress Party to flout the promises made at the time of elections as well as at ordinary times to the nation. What we promise to the people, we try to implement stage by stage: as a first stage, we have given this to the people in the statutorily rationed areas and places where there is also informal rationing, and we are trying to give them also at one rupee a measure. Is this to be condemned? Should this be decried by the Central Government? I want the Government to think it over. I want them to try to help the D.M.K. Government in subsidising food in all the other areas, particularly in the urban areas of bigger towns like Coimbatore, Madurai and other towns. I want this Government to co-operate with the D.M.K. Government in implementing particularly the minor irrigation schemes in the interest of increasing the agricultural production.

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र चर्मा (हरीपुर): इससे इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि खाद्य समस्या सारे भारत की समस्या है और यही कारण है कि बार-बार इस सदन में इसकी चर्चा होती है। अभी अभी हमारे एक दोस्त श्री शर्मा ने कहा है कि ये जो हालात बिगड़ रहे इसकी जिम्मेदारी हमारे मंत्री महोदय की है। इस कारण से हमारे मित्र ने कह दिया है कि मंत्री महोदय को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर वह ईमानदारी से सोचें, अगर वह आँखें खोल कर देखें तो उनको पता चलेगा कि जिन हालात में से हमारा देश इस दौरान में गुजरा है उनका मुकाबला हमारी सरकार ने बढ़े ही सांहस के साथ किया है और अगर उसने इन खराब हालात को न सम्भाला होता तो पता नहीं क्या हो जाता। जो तब होता उसका आप अंदाजा नहीं लगा सकते हैं। मैं कहूँगा कि मेरे दोस्त को ये जो

लफ़ज़ हैं वे वापिस ले लेने चाहियें। मुझे दुख है कि मेरे साथी ने इस बात को कहा है।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हिमाचल को हमने दस हजार टन घनाज दिया है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हिमाचल ने इस घनाज को नहीं उठाया है। यह उनका सफेद झूठ है। दो हजार टन घनाज हिमाचल को दिया गया है और हिमाचल ने पंजाब के पास दस हजार टन के पैसे जमा करवा रखे हैं। केवल दो हजार टन की ही उसको डिलिवरी दी गई है। पंजाब और हरियाणा के मिनिस्टर्ज़ के ये व्यापार हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में कांप्रेस की मिनिस्ट्री को तोड़ दो तब घनाज मिलेगा। अगर नहीं तोड़ते हो तो नहीं मिलेगा। ऐसी जब स्थिति है तो पता नहीं किस तरह से ये सटुन में सफेद झूठ बोलते हैं। जिस घनाज का पैसा इन्होंने हम से बसूल कर रखा है उस घनाज को ये हमें क्यों नहीं देते हैं यह भेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। उन्होंने केवल लोगों को धोखा देने के लिए यह बात कही है। अगर उनके मन में हिमाचल के लिए दर्द होता है तो उनको चाहिये या कि वे हिमाचल को अपन सप्लाई करते।

मैं एक और बात आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब के लोग अपने रिस्टेदारों के लिए अगर हिमाचल प्रदेश में पांच किलो या दो किलो भ्राटा या गोड़ ले जाते हैं तो उनकी तलाशियां ली जाती हैं उनको परेशान किया जाता है। पंजाब पुलिस हमारी औरतों को बिठा लेती है और उनके कपड़ों की तलाशी लेती है औरतों के सामान की तलाशी लेती है। जो जुल्म और बेइंसाफी पंजाब गवर्नरेंट ने हिमाचल के साथ की है उसको देख कर सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ और इस बात के सबूत भी पेश कर सकता हूँ कि पंजाब की सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के निवासियों के साथ कितना बुरा व्यवहार किया है और ऐसा व्यवहार

[श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा]

किया है जिस का अंदाज़ा नहर लगाया जा सकता है। इस चीज़ का मुझे दुख है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे शमीं जी माझी मांगें।

जहां तक हिमाचल प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है वह बहुत ही सून्दर प्रदेश है। इतना ईमानदार देश है और वह देश जिसने बहादुर डोगरे पैदा किए हैं। वर्की अम्करन स्यालकोट और जम्मू काश्मीर की ओमाओं पर उन बहादुर और बीर डोगरों ने अपने देश की रका के लिए अपनी जानें किस तरह से कुबीन की हैं? सारे हिन्दुस्तान ने जितनी कुबीनियां की हैं सारे हिन्दुस्तान की कुबीनी एक तरफ जो कि शहीद हुए हैं और हमारे जिले कांगड़ा के जितने शहीद हुए हैं वह एक तरफ.....(व्यवधन).....मैं ने आप को डिस्टर्ब नहीं किया आप मुझे बोलने दें। मैं आप से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि उन बीर डोगरों ने जो देश की सरहदों पर लड़ने के लिए जाते हैं किस बीरता का परिचय दिया है और उन की हालत यह है कि हमारे यहां से एक फलांग के ऊपर 80 पैसे किलो अनाज मिलता है और एक फलांग के इधर 1 रुपये 60 पैसे किलो मिलता है। वह बीर डोगरा जो 100 रुपये महीने की तनज्ज्वाह पर तिक्कत में जा कर लड़ता है उस के बच्चे तो खठीदें 1 रुपये 60 पैसे किलो और यहां पांच पांच सौ और एक एक हजार पाने वाले जो हैं उन को मिले 80 पैसे किलो यह हालत है। अध्यक्ष महोदय हिमाचल प्रदेश की हालत बहुत खराब है। मुझे आप समय दीजिए। मैं आप से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब की जो सरहदें हैं उन सरहदों के ऊपर यह पोजीशन है कि अनाज जो इतना महंगा है वह अपने जानवरों को डालते हैं 60 और 65 रुपये चिकिटल वहां बिकता है लेकिन हम को पैसे लेकर भी नहीं देते हैं। पंजाब सरकार हमारे साथ जो अन्याय कर रही है वह मैं आप

के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस सदन को बता देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर भारत सरकार ने और पंजाब सरकार ने हालत को नहीं पहचाना तो उन बीर बहादुरों का देश जो कि पहाड़ी देश है वहां कई नक्सलबादियां बन जायेंगी। वहां की हालत बहुत खराब है। वहां की सरहदें चीन के साथ मिलती हैं। चीन के जो हमदर्द यहां पर हैं हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में, यहां पर भी कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो उस का नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि उन को पूरी खुराक दीजिए नहीं तो वहां भी नक्सल-बाड़ी बनने वाली है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह तजवीज करना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब हरयाना और हिमाचल प्रदेश का एक जोन बना दिया जाय। अगर यह नहीं बनाया जाता तो 15 हजार टन अनाज हम को हर महीने दिया जाय। और यह भी नहीं करना है तो हमें स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के जरिए पंजाब से अनाज लेने की इजाजत दी जाय। यह भी नहीं करना है तो हमें स्टेटहूड का दर्जा दे दिया जाय। हम अनाज का इन्ताम कर लेंगे। हम उतना अनाज पैदा कर लेंगे अगर हमें स्टेटहूड का दर्जा दिया जाय। हमें पूरा विवास है कि जगजीवन राम जी जो कि किसान घराने से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, गरीब घराने से ताल्लुक रखते हैं वह हमारी गरीबों की मजबूरियों को समझेंगे। हम भूखे हैं, हमें अनाज मिलना चाहिए। 30 हजार टन आप दिल्ली वालों को देते हैं, 30 लाख की आबादी है हमारी 30 लाख की आबादी के लिए 6 हजार टन देते हैं। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली वालों का कोटा काट कर के कम से कम 12 हजार टन अनाज वहां दिया जाय ताकि इन को भी पता चले कि हमारी हालत क्या है?

Mr. Speaker: There are a large number of speakers in the list before

me, and there are some other Members also who want to catch my eye. How could I possibly accommodate all of them? All parties must get a chance.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): After having called Members from Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, kindly think of Haryana also.

Mr. Speaker: I have also to go party-wise. I am calling one Member from the Congress and one Member from the Opposition alternately.

There is no question of anybody trying to catch my eye now. Each party has given me a list. Unless the party has sponsored the name of the Member concerned, I cannot call him. He will not be able to catch my eye unless his party has given me his name.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): I do not think that this debate today is one in which we should look at the situation from the point of view of particular States only . . .

Mr. Speaker: Deficit States particularly.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: That is true, but the point is that we have had this subject raised in this House almost every day by members belonging to one State or the other. The total picture that is presented to us is that every single deficit State has today been reduced to a plight where it has to come with a begging bowl in hand to the hon. Food Minister, not to meet its minimum requirements; that is not the point; we have been reduced to a plight where we have to come and complain and shout everytime that that amount of food which has been promised by the hon. Minister himself as the possible allocation from the Centre to that State is not being given. That is something far short of the minimum requirement. That is the position; that is the real agony of the situation today.

18.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

My hon. friend, Shri Deshmukh, spoke about the shame of begging for food and though it is very derogatory to our self-respect, we have been reduced by the Central Government to that plight where we have to come and say that for the next two months at least when the worst period is upon us, you will have to do whatever is possible, whether you beg, borrow, buy or steal—we do not care; not the minimum requirements of our States but the minimum allocations which are accepted by you has got to be given. It is no use here repeating what is the condition of each of the States which is so badly affected. Most of them have non-Congress governments which came to power at the end of the harvest season. The harvest season was over. The grain had passed from the hands of the peasants into those of the traders. It was virtually impossible to go in for any effective procurement. The next harvest is yet to come. In this interim period, these States are faced with this crisis and they have to come here and say: at least stick to the promise you made, if you cannot do more than that—that is all.

You have heard the story of Kerala where ration shops have been closed. A storm is brewing there. Even in Bihar, the State from which the hon. Minister comes, the two lakh tonnes which were promised have not been supplied. In U.P., the quota promised has not been fulfilled in any single month. In Assam and in Manipur, the same situation exists. In Manipur I am told that in the modified ration area in the countryside, people do not get even that one kilo of rice and one kilo of wheat per month, not per week, which they are supposed to get. In Assam, their quota has been cut down, and something which was earmarked for Assam was suddenly diverted somewhere else.

(Shri Indrajit Gupta).

In Bengal, the same situation prevails. I believe the Ministers are in Delhi now asking these people somehow to help them to tide over at least the next two months after which they will try their own procurement from the *aus* crop which is coming to harvest in the State. So we find the same story everywhere.

This afternoon in the city of Calcutta, a big demonstration is taking place, composed entirely of women, housewives who have come out of their houses, many of them with babies in their arms, marching to the Regional Food Directorate of the Central Government to demonstrate there.

Just now reference was made to wastage and rotting of food lying in the King George Dock sheds in Calcutta, about which news has appeared in the papers. For five months that food was not cleared; it has rotted because it has been lying so long there uncleared. Who is responsible? Will any inquiry be held? Is it the officers of the Regional Food Directorate who should be brought to book for this criminal negligence? Or is it the clearing agents, R. Sen and company, who are responsible? Will anybody inquire into it?

By the way, I must also refute one other argument put forward by the hon. Minister in his opening statement. That was the reference made to damage done to food in transit in wagons. He gave us to understand that there is a shortage of closed wagons and that was why sometimes food had to be sent in open wagons. I submit this is not a correct statement of fact. There is no shortage of closed wagons in the country. There is in excess of wagons, and wagon orders have been cut down, the factories producing wagons are closing their doors, because the Railway Board say that they have so many wagons that they do not know what to do with them.

My information is that the Railway Board or the Railway Ministry is insisting that the open wagons in which iron ore has to be carried to the ports for export to Japan, which are sent to Bombay, Calcutta, Goa and so on, must be brought back not empty but loaded with foodgrains, otherwise there will be some financial loss to the railways. So, the real reason is that greater priority is being given to the iron ore which is to be sent to Japan to be turned into steel or iron by the Japanese industrialists, then to the food which is required to keep our people alive. Just for the sake of using those open wagons which are meant for transporting iron ore, the food must be brought back from the ports in the same wagons in an exposed condition, and the result is that we have seen what has happened in Delhi the other day and what is happening in different parts of the country. You can do it in the dry season, but in this monsoon season this practice must be given up. When we have not got enough food, you cannot gamble like this, you cannot lose even one ton of food in this manner. The House should not be given a wrong statement of facts.

The Orissa Government, I believe, has not yet agreed to send to Bengal the 7,000 tonnes of rice which is already due from them, because they say that in exchange for this the Centre had promised to give them 7,000 tonnes extra of wheat, and because they have not received that, they are not despatching the promised 7,000 tonnes of rice to Bengal. I want to know whether this is a fact or not. If this is a fact, I want to know why that wheat is not being sent to them to enable them to despatch the rice in exchange to Bengal.

I only wish to say that it is very sad that we have been almost lulled into a sense of complacency that because we are having fairly good rains we are sort of turning the corner.

We should not suffer from any such complacency. We do not know what may happen next year, whether the next year will not be a bad year again, which is beyond our control, we do not know whether these American supplies of wheat will continue as they are continuing now or not. Therefore, we must plan from a long-term point of view and I charge this Government with an absolute, total lack of long-term planning. I want to know their plan for the next harvest. If you want to turn the corner, you should begin from now with a long-term plan for doing the maximum possible procurement in the next harvest which all of us hope is going to be a fairly good one.

The food Corporation is only an instrument of procurement, it cannot make plans, policies and strategies. That has to be done by you, by the Government, but nothing of the kind is being done, and as far as I know, the Food Corporation is not being given the necessary powers and the necessary resources with which they can launch on a really big, massive scale of procurement on the next harvest, so that we can at least begin to build up some reserve. All this talk of a national food budget and all that is useless unless this is done, unless the Food Corporation goes and procures, and the States are also assured by the Centre that a part of the reserve will be earmarked for the use of that State. There must be a reserve built up, part of which is reserved for each State and part of it for the Central Government. Have such discussions been held, have they had any consultations with the states, has the Food Corporation been given an over-all strategy as to how to set about this operation? As far as I know, nothing of this kind has been done.

I am told that these surplus States which have got certain surpluses are given certain benefits, and because of this zonal system I am afraid they are

profiting by it too. We want this zonal system to go, it is the most illogical thing ever conceived, because it is penalising every deficit State and smuggling cannot be prevented out of the surplus States. Mr. Brahmananda Reddy himself has admitted this that from Andhra thousands of tonnes of rice are being smuggled. On the one side of the border, Andhra is surplus and on the other side of the border, Kerala is starving. This is a ridiculous state of affairs. These surplus states are given certain advantages. They get a bonus for procurement. The Punjab Government gets a surcharge. I want to know whether the Centre sees to it that the money which is being earned by the surplus States by way of bonus, surcharge and so on, is not used up in the general account of the Consolidated Fund of the State, but is at least earmarked for improving agricultural production. Is there that much planning?

It is impossible to do justice to this subject in such a short time. I have made only a few remarks. I will say that for the moment, for the next two months, do anything you like but do not allow the people to starve; beg, borrow, or steal or do anything. Even at the risk of our own self-respect we are prepared to give you a free hand for that. But for the next year, for long-term planning, if you do not begin from now on, you will be landed in a terrible mess. Therefore, I call upon the Minister to tell us whether they are serious about any national food budget planning and whether they are willing to be really firm and stop this private trading in foodgrains, whether they are prepared to take over wholesale trade or whether they will just simply say: let us go to the same way we have always been going; in which case the country will be drowned in blood and in all kinds of commotions and disturbances and I am afraid he will also ultimately have to leave his seat and go.

Shri Chengalrany Naidu (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I come from a surplus state and I have heard people here accusing Andhra Pradesh of not supplying enough rice to Kerala or Maharashtra or other states. I have to tell them that they are suffering under a wrong notion. West Bengal is the highest rice producing area; second comes Bihar; Andhra comes third. I do not know how they accuse only Andhra Pradesh. Still, if monsoon had not failed us, we could have supplied about six lakh tons of rice to other states but unfortunately in the last two years, monsoon failed and drought conditions prevail and we are not able to fulfil the promise of six lakh tons of rice to Kerala or other states. Unfortunately, the Prime Minister has said that there is enough rice in Andhra. It seems we are holding on to rice and are not sending it to Kerala. That is not true. Unfortunately, the impression has gained ground and I think it needs to be corrected. There may be rice in some surplus areas in Andhra. I come from Rayalaseema which is a deficit area and there is drought in that area for the last two years. While in Kerala people at least get 3 or 6 kilos for a fortnight, people in Rayalaseema get 1½ kilos for 15 days. Still we are sending rice to other states. We have to think of the long-term plan; we have an able Minister for Food and Agriculture and after Rafi Ahmad Kidwal, he is the practical man. He has two able assistants as state ministers and let us hope they will tide over the difficulties and will supply enough rice. If there is a third world war, we are not going to get any rice even through the Cape of Goodhope. This year our government has entered into agreements with 12 governments for buying 3.5 lakh tons of rice at Rs. 1200 per ton. It costs about Rs. 300 more per ton to transport—that means, about Rs. 1500 per ton in all. Andhra is supplying rice at Rs. 600 per ton. Now, let us consider the other side. There are some projects in an advanc-

ed stage of construction, like the Nagarjunasagar. For completing that project, we have asked the Centre to give us Rs. 17.5 crores this year but the Finance Minister gives us only Rs. 10 crores. If they really want self-sufficiency in food by 1971, they should give us enough money so that we may give them more rice. If the project is completed, about 20 lakh acres of land can be irrigated and it can be brought under food production. They are able to get only 3½ lakh tonnes of rice from all over the world. We are prepared to give that 3½ lakh tonnes of rice in three years' time if the amount is given to us by the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister is adamant. He is taking an unhelpful attitude towards Andhra Pradesh. They think that we are surplus and ask us, "Why do you want to complete the project?" It is for growing more food, and if we grow more food, we are not going to keep it in Andhra Pradesh alone. We have to sell it to Kerala or Maharashtra. So, we are not going to hold on to that stock. People are saying that we will hold on to our stock of rice. It is not correct. We are not going to hold on to the rice. If we are going to hold on to the stock of rice, it will be spoilt. We are prepared to give to Kerala or any other State.

The other thing is, our Prime Minister has appealed to us to send more rice to Kerala and other places. Actually there may be a little quantity; but even at our cost, at the cost of our suffering, we are prepared to send more rice to Kerala. We are prepared to tighten our belts. We are prepared to send more rice, but what is the reward? They do not even pat us; they do not even speak a good word to us; they do not want to give us any money. (Interruption). I am not complaining about Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: These are all wrong statements.

Shri Chengalaraya Naidu: I am not complaining about Kerala. I am complaining about the Finance Minister. I am complaining against the Government who are not sympathetic to us. I want the Central Government to allow us to complete the project and thus send more rice. (*Interruption*). Please allow me to complete. If the Government is not going to come forward with enough funds for completing the project, I am afraid the country will suffer not only this year; but for several years we are going to suffer. They are talking of drought conditions. Even if we suffer from drought conditions, if there is failure of monsoon, we must try and grow more food. If electricity is extended in Rayalaseema and other areas in Andhra Pradesh, then, even if there is failure of the monsoon, we have got enough of water underground and we can pump the water out and grow more food. The food production will not be affected by the monsoon or the drought conditions. So, I request the Government, I appeal to the Government and to our Minister of Food and Agriculture to request the Finance Minister to allow us enough fund. If the Finance Minister is not going to co-operate with the Minister of Agriculture and provide more fund, then, he is going to get a bad name to the Minister of Agriculture, and he will not be able to help in food production.

Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Salt (Kozhikode): Sir, we appeal to the Finance Minister through you to give Rs. 17 crores to Andhra Pradesh, for the completion of the Nagarjunasagar Dam.

Shri P. Viswambharan (Trivandrum): Sir, we are thankful to all the Members who have supported the cause of Kerala in this House. I am aware of the fact that there is a food crisis in the country as a whole. But, is the available food being shared by

all? That is the problem. The latest position of Kerala has been stated by my hon. friend Shri Sreekantan Nair. For the last 10 weeks or so, in Kerala, from the ration shops, the people are given only two to three ounces of rice per adult per day. That is the distribution. Last week, no ration was distributed in about 50 per cent of the area of the State. This week, as has been stated here, even the capital city Trivandrum, is without foodgrains. Is it because of the fault of the State Government that this calamity has come to Kerala? When the southern food zone was abolished, the Central Government promised to supply 75,000 tons of rice every month to maintain the 6 oz ration in the State. If the supply had been made at that rate, during the last 8 months, we should have got 6 lakh tons. But actually we got only 4.15 lakh tons. June, July and August are traditionally lean months of Kerala and we used to get double the ration during that period. But this year only one-third of the ration is being given. During these three lean months, the Government of India supplied 2.42 lakh tons in 1965, 2.29 lakh tons in 1966 and this year only 1.32 lakh tons. Today the Minister of State said that for August there is an allotment of 33,000 tons. But it has been our experience that these promises are never fulfilled. Even if 33,000 tons are given, we will get only a rice ration of 2 to 3 oz. per day.

It is not true to say that the people of Kerala are adamant to get rice and do not want to change their food habits. During the last month, the people of Kerala have eaten more wheat than rice. We cannot do away with rice totally. 2 oz per day is not enough. Due to the sudden change in food habits and taking wheat, diseases have started in epidemic form. In one district alone there was a death toll of 60. Now it must have come to hundreds.

(Shri P. Viswambharan.)

It is also not true that we are not producing rice. The density of population in Kerala is three times the all-India average. With that density, we are producing rice to the extent of 50 per cent of our requirements. If the density of population was the same as the all-India average, we would have been a surplus State. Of course, I admit that none of you is responsible for our high density of population. But that fact is there. Actually we are producing on par with other States and more. A Congress member said the other day that we were speaking as though we were an independent State. It is not so. we are second to none in the matter of patriotism or desire for national integration. But it is the deliberate neglect of the Central Government that is undermining the unity and integration of the country. For 20 years, we have been consistently neglected.

A word about the food policy. Every year the minister has been saying that due to drought or flood in one part of the country or other, there is a difficult food situation. When we got independence in 1947, we were told that there was a deficit of only 10 per cent in food in the country. After 20 years of Congress rule and planning, the deficit continues to be 10 per cent or even more. This situation continues because of lack of a food policy and lack of planning and imagination.

Sir, India is a vast country. There may be floods in one part of the country while there may be drought in another part of the country. Any prudent Government, any prudent administration should take note of this phenomenon and plan giving allowance for such national calamities. There may be international developments. Some allowance should also be given to that. Every year, if

anything happens anywhere in the world, the Minister comes forward and says that since such and such things have developed, say, in Cuba or somewhere, this country should starve. That sort of argument we cannot swallow any more.

We have been advised not to bring in politics in this food problem. We do not want to bring in politics. But I would submit that the Congressmen in Kerala are offering satyagraha before the State Secretariat saying that the State Government is solely responsible for the food crisis in that State. Here is a picture of white-capped Congressmen offering satyagraha before the Secretariat of the Kerala Government. I would, therefore, appeal to Shri Chavan and Shri Jagjiwan Ram to advise their followers in Kerala not to bring in politics and they should also not play politics.

Lastly, I would say, Kerala is prepared to share the misery of the country. From the Minister's statement, if I have understood it correctly, it appears the availability of foodgrains is 75 to 80 per cent of the requirements. If that is so, we are prepared to share that shortage. But when people in certain regions of the country eat sumptuously and people in other regions like Bengal, Bihar and Kerala, are asked to take only two ounces or one-and-a-half ounces of foodgrains, then we cannot tolerate that. I would say, it is this policy which would cut at the very root of the unity of India. If this policy is pursued there is no meaning in saying that India is one. I would, therefore, appeal to the Government to rush foodgrains to all the scarcity areas particularly to Kerala to tide over the present crisis.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Baruwal—I have to call one representative

from each State. Then I will call others.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): Sir, two or three of us tabled Calling Attention Notices as a result of which this debate is being held. So, in all fairness, I would like you to bear that in mind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will try to accommodate, as far as possible, everyone. I know Shri Samar Guha's name was there.

श्री प० सा० बाबुपाल (गगानगर): यह मानना पड़ेगा कि इस वर्ष कुछ ईश्वर की कृपा हम पर हुई है और मूल्क में वर्षा हुई है। इसलिए हमको भगवान पर भरोसा रखना चाहिए। हमें हमारे जो विदेशी सहयोगी हैं जो कि हमारी अन्न की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर रहे हैं, उन पर भी भरोसा करना चाहिये। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ।

पर अन्न की बातें करिये
घर की भूख न जाय
घर की भूख जब जावसी
जो अन्न हाथों आय
जो अन्न हाथों आय
दरिद्र जभी जाए
जो होवे सन्तोष
जानिये बैठो जाय।

मैं राजस्थान से आया हूँ। राजस्थान प्राकृतिक दृष्टि से तीन हिस्सों में बंटा हुआ है। एक तो डेजर्ट एरिया है, एक सिंचाई का एरिया है, और तीसरा पहाड़ी एरिया है। जो डेजर्ट एरिया है वहाँ वर्षा नहीं हुई है। जो अन्न उपजाऊ एरिया है, गंगानगर आदि का, वहाँ बाढ़ आ गई है। और जेती नहीं हो सकी है। गंगानगर का किसान बड़ा येहनती है, बड़ा परिश्रमी है। वहाँ पर बहुत सी जमीन फालतू पड़ी हुई है। उसको काश्त के

नीचे आप लाएं। जहाँ पर ट्यूबवेल लगाने की आवश्यकता हो वहाँ पर आप ट्यूबवेल लगायें, जहाँ बिजली देने की आवश्यकता हो वहाँ पर आप बिजली दें। अगर आपने किसानों की आवश्यकता को पूरा कर दिया तो आप देखेंगे कि पैदावार किस कद्र तेजी से बढ़ती है। हमारे किसान आपको ज्यादा से ज्यादा अन्न पैदा कर के दे सकते हैं।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान नहर को आप राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पूरा करें और जल्दी से जल्दी राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण कार्य पूरा करें।

आपने लाखों रुपया लमा कर सूरतगढ़ फार्म खोला है। उसकी जो व्यवस्था है वह अच्छी नहीं है। उसके पास ही हजारों एकड़ जमीन फालतू पड़ी हुई है और उसमें कोई काश्त नहीं होती है। उसके साथ ही हमारी जमीन लगती है। हम अपनी एक बीषा जमीन में पन्द्रह और बीस मन झनाज पैदा करते हैं, लेकिन यह जमीन इसी तरह से पड़ी हुई है, इसमें कोई काश्त नहीं होती है। कृषि फार्म के पास सब साधार हैं लेकिन फिर भी इस भूमि में कुछ पैदा नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के किसानों को एक एप्रिमेंट करके, कुछ शते लगा कर फार्म में काश्त करने के लिए इस भूमि को दे दिया जाए। इस भूमि में अन्न पैदा होगा और देश का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा।

पन्द्रह वर्ष से मैं पालियामेंट का भेद्यर हूँ। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जमीन के लिए लोग चिल्लाते हैं और उनकी भूख अभी तक भी नहीं खटी है। उनको आज तक जमीन नहीं दी गई है। इसकी यहाँ पर भी कई बार मांग की गई है। इस बात को सुन कर कान पक गए हैं। कभी कभी गुस्सा भी आ जाता है। भूमिहीनों को जमीन नहीं द जा सकता है। राज्य सरकारका यह काम है, इसको मैं मानता हूँ। आपने भी इसके बारे में हिलायतें दी हैं। लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि आपकी

[श्री पन्ना लाल बाहपाल]

हिदायतों को माना नहीं गया है। पता नहीं क्या कारण है कि भूमि सुधार अभी तक लागू नहीं हो सके हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस और व्यापार दें और भूमिहीनों को भूमि दिलाने की व्यवस्था शीघ्रता से करें।

अब वितरण की व्यवस्था भी सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। क्षेत्रीय पद्धति से हमने देख लिया है कि हमें नुकसान हो रहा है। गंगानगर में चना 60-70 रुपये किवटल बिक रहा है। वही चना जहाँ पर इसकी जरूरत है जैसे मद्रास के अन्दर डेढ़ सौ रुपये किवटल बिक रहा है। यह कौन सा तरीका है। वितरण व्यवस्था भी ठीक होनी चाहिये। यह जो प्राइसिस का डिफेंस है इसको आप ठीक करें।

अब मैं चीनी के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ राजस्थान में गत महीनों में हजारों शादियाँ हुई हैं और होती रहती हैं। वहाँ पर तीन रुपये से लेकर पाँच रुपये तक चीनी जितनी चाहो मिलती रही है। पता नहीं यह चीनी कहाँ से आती है। हजारों टन चीनी हलवा, पूरी, मिठाइयाँ बनाने में इस्तेमाल हुई हैं। कहाँ से यह चीनी आती है पता नहीं। इसका साफ मतलब यह है कि लोग चीनी और अनाज दोनों दबा कर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में भी आप सोचिए और कुछ कीजिये। वितरण व्यवस्था को आप दुरुस्त करें।

गंगानगर के अन्दर नहरों में पूरा पानी नहीं मिलता है। पता नहीं पाकिस्तान के साथ जो फ़ॉस्ट आपने कर रखा है वह कब खत्म होगा। जो एसीमेंट आपने उनके साथ कर रखा है उसको आप क्यों नहीं तोड़ते हैं। क्यों नहीं हम अपने किसानों को पानी देते हैं। उनके पास हल है, बैल हैं, सब कुछ हैं। आप उनको पानी दें, आप उनको अच्छे बीज

दें आप उनको खाद दें, तथा दूसरी सहायियतें दें वे आपको अप्र पैदा करके देंगे और मुल्क को खिलायेंगे। वे आपके साथ सहयोग करने के लिए तैयार हैं।

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the food situation in West Bengal is as worse as ever and rice is being sold at Rs 4.50 per kilo, and that too at a time when about 40,000 people have been laid off from different engineering industries. I wonder whether the Central Government is trying to get another famine like that we had in 1943. If something positive is not done soon, there will be another famine in Bengal, similar to the one that occurred in 1943.

What was supplied to West Bengal in 1966 when the Congress Government was in power, when there was some sort of effective levy and there was no famine in two districts as we are having today? They supplied 9,64,900 tons between January to May. This year, when the United Front Government is in power in the State, for the same period, they gave 6,12,00 tons and there was practically no collection of levy. So far as wheat is concerned, we require 43,000 tons per month to meet the demands of the ration cards, for bakeries about 22,000 tons and for the collieries and the hill district of Darjeeling we require 5,000 tons. So, if we get 75,000 tons per month, it will give us a balance of 5,000 tons per month. If we want to give 1 kilo of wheat per head per month, we require 58,000 tons of wheat per month. The Central Government know very well what exactly they are giving us now.

Day before yesterday I had a tele-printer message sent by our Deputy Chief Minister from Writers' Building saying that out of the promised 30,000 tonnes of rice for the months of June

and July they have given us only 15,000 tonnes during the last week of June. We had forced a conference on this Government presided over by the Prime Minister where Shri Shinde was present. I had asked him categorically, "Could I write to the Government of West Bengal saying that you are going to give us the balance that we are entitled to get for the month of June?" Shri Shinde very briskly nodded his head and said, "Yes, yes; it may be 5 or 10 per cent less or more, but you will get it." That quantity has not been given.

In West Bengal, you know, we produce jute and tea. A jute field can be converted into a paddy field and parts of tea gardens can be converted into cereal growing estates. You collect the highest quantum of internal revenue and also foreign exchange out of the produce of West Bengal. Shall we ask the people to convert their jute fields into paddy fields or shall we ask for an anti-tax campaign to tack'e this Central Government's obstinacy? We cannot face starvation. We cannot allow another famine to come and overtake us.

The Centre had not been willing to draw up a national food budget or a national food policy because that would have required them to snatch the surplus food from the Congress States which they would not do. What is happening? Kerala or West Bengal are selling their produce abroad and are earning foreign exchange and the resources coming out of that are put on the national budget, national planning which is for the enjoyment of everybody but when food is grown in another State it cannot be used by others. We can be termed as beggars or anything like that, but this is our entitlement and the Centre is liable and responsible to feed West Bengal. They have to do it.

I have got to say a very unpleasant thing. We are convinced that the

Centre is making politics out of food. I shall go to establish it. There is a deep rooted conspiracy. The whole idea was to topple down the non-Congress Government. The Home Minister under the pretext of preservation of law and order tried all the weapons that he could possible have in his at that time. He did not succeed at that time. We do not know what is there in future for us. But now the pressure is from the food front; starve them, the people will go and surround the ministry; they will go and fight and make things difficult for them. . . (Interruption). From the top there is pressure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will starvation be only for non-Congress people?

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Please allow me to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please conclude in two minutes.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: I am the original mover of this call-attention motion.

I am afraid, that is the position. Now the pressure is from the bottom. The Congress High Command is instructing the organisation in West Bengal to create agitations. Day before yesterday they had held up all the trains on the main line running between Howrah and Calcutta. By a group of squatters led by Congressmen all train movement was stopped. It is pressure from both sides to disband the United Front Government. Do not give them food; if you do not give them food, these are the only two or three months when you can really cash on the situation.

Why I am saying that politics is made out of food is this. Let us see what they have given to Jammu and Kashmir, a State with a population of 35 lakhs. In 1961 they have given 27,000 tonnes of foodgrains, in 1962—44,000 tonnes, in 1963—62,000 tonnes.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu.]

in 1964--67,000 tonnes, in 1965--1,51,000. Here is a jump to preserve the Congress. In 1964, it was 200,000 tonnes. So, from 1964 to 1966, are we to presume that the population has increased by 250 per cent? Will the hon. Minister tell us what is the justification for that? On top of that, the Jammu and Kashmir State has their own produce. We have definite information that this surplus rice is going across the border and I might say that the Jammu and Kashmir Government is involved in black-marketing of foodgrains for which there is so much demand, so much need, in the country. You know it. Why are you giving so much to them? Mr. Tariq, the hon. Member of Rajya Sabha, had clearly stated that you are giving them more rice than what they require. Are you in a smuggling trade to send food across the border?

Then, you have the Food Corporation. I may tell you what they are doing. Rice is going from Andhra to Kerala. At some convenient places, they are declaring that rice as partly soiled or rain-soaked, whatever it is, and selling at Rs. 45 per quintal to local traders and that rice is reaching the consumer at three times the price. The hon. Minister is aware of it. What have they done about it? I suppose they support that sort of a thing indirectly. If what Shri Sreekantan Noi has said is true, that Andhra will sell rice to Kerala—the hon. Minister can either confirm or deny—and that the Finance Minister, the Congress stalwart, at the Centre is not willing to finance and the Andhra Government has no money to buy rice from mill-owners and pass it on to the deserving States, if that is so, I can tell you that the future of our food situation is very gloomy.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पिल्ली बार भी फूड पर डिवेट

है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के उस पूर्वी इलाके को रेप्रेजेन्ट करता हूँ इस हाउस में जो कि सब से गरीब पोशांन है। मैं पालिटिक्स डील करने नहीं आया हूँ। मैं फूड मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सफेद हाथी आपने पाल रखे हैं वह आपके सरकारी अधिकारी और यह फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया यह किसी को कुछ सप्लाई नहीं कर पाते हैं किसी को कुछ नहीं यह दे सकते। लाखों मन गल्ला आपके गोदामों में सड़ जाता है। इससे ज्यादा सबूत और क्या हो सकता है आपकी लापरवाही का और गवर्नरेंट मशीनरी की लापरवाही का? हम को विदेशों में जाकर अपनी नाक रगड़नी पड़ती है वहाँ से अब मंगाना पड़ता है। यह देश वह है जो भूखा रह सकता है। मैं गुप्ता जी का अनुग्रहीत हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश को जो आपने बायदे किये वह आज तक पूरे नहीं किए। आज नान-कांग्रेसी गवर्नरेंट है उत्तर प्रदेश में। चरण सिंह की गवर्नरेंट है। गोहूं का उसने इन्तजाम किया। लेकिन पूर्वी इलाके के लोग चावल खाते हैं। तो आप जब केरल को चावल दे सकते हैं बंगाल को दे सकते हैं बंगाल चावल के लिए चिल्लाता है जो चावल पैदा करने वाला देश है। मेरे मित्र बसू ने कहा कि उस पार हो जाता है मैं उनसे एमीड हूँ चाहे काश्मीर के रास्ते से जाये चाहे नेका के रास्ते से जाय, यह स्मर्गिंग हो रही है और फूड मिनिस्टर के जो यह सफेद हाथी बंधे हुए हैं इनकी लापरवाही से यह सब होता है। यह चंक नहीं कर पाते हैं। यह हमारे देश के हित में नहीं है। मान्यवर इस मैसेज को मैंने कनवे किया प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कहा कि नेपाल के रास्ते से निकल जाता है। क्या करते हैं हमारे अधिकारी वर्ग?

श्री जगतीबन राम: हंसते हैं और क्या करेंगे?

श्री शिव नारायण : हंस लें, हंस लें, बाबू जी । यह हंसने की बात नहीं है । मैं उस जिले से आता हूँ जहाँ जिले जिले में बैन सगा रखा है । गोडे का चावल बस्ती में नहीं आ सकता । बहुराइच का जो बस्ती में नहीं आ सकता.....

श्री जगजीवन राम : हमारे अधिकारी बहाँ हैं ही नहीं क्या फालत् बात कर रहे हो ? उत्तर प्रदेश में फूड कारपोरेशन नहीं है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : तो सड़ा कैसे गेहूँ ? पंजाब में सड़ा, दिल्ली में सड़ा । और लोगों को खाने को नहीं मिलता है । तो यह कमी है आपकी या नहीं ? बिलकुल कमी है । उत्तर प्रदेश की गवर्नरेंट मदद कर रही है लेकिन जो हमारा कोटा है वह जल्लर दें । जितना आपने बायदा किया है ; मैं उससे ज्यादा नहीं मांग रहा हूँ जितना बायदा किया है उतना ही दीजिये । आज आपके सामने यह आदर्श का अवतर है कि बिना भेदभाव के देश के कोने कोने में 15 सूबों में जो आपने एप्रीमेंट किया है उतना अब अवश्य दें । इससे जनता को संतोष होगा और ये जितने छोटे खोग हैं जो हो-हल्ला मचाते हैं इनकी आवाज बन्द हो जायगी । सेन्टर की गवर्नरेंट राज्यों की गवर्नरेंटों की गाड़ियाँ हैं इसलिये जितना दे सकते हैं ईमानदारी से दें । मैं इन लोगों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे साथ सहयोग करो हो-हल्ला मचाने से काम नहीं चलेगा ।

19 hrs.

एप्रीकल्चर और कम्पनीटी डेवलपमेंट भी आपकी जिम्मेदारी है । आपने बी० डी० ग्रो० को जीर्णे दे रखी हैं लेकिन इन्होंने कोई काम नहीं किया । गांवों में कोई सड़कें नहीं बनाईं कोई पानी नहीं दिया । मैंने कई दफ़ा आपके सामने कहा है कि किसान को खाद नहीं चाहिये कर्टिलाइजर नहीं चाहिये उसे सिर्फ़ पानी दे दो वह मोटे से बोटा ग़ज़ा पैदा कर के दे सकता है । वे लोग तो

कलकाते के कारखाने की चिमनियों पर ग़ज़ा उगाना चाहते हैं लेकिन हम तो किसान के खेत में उगाना चाहते हैं । मैं फूड कारपोरेशन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कहो उस को करो । कागज के ऊपर जो रिपोर्ट आती हैं वे रिपोर्ट ग़लत हैं । मैं गांव से आता हूँ इसलिये सही मैसेज़ आपको देता हूँ । हवा की बात नहीं कहता हूँ । मैं कम्पनिस्टों, सोशलिस्टों या जनसंघियों की तरह से बात नहीं करता हूँ । शर्मी जी ने बड़े जोर शोर से आवण दिया लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब में उनकी सरकारें हैं वहाँ कुछ करके दिखलाते लेकिन गालियाँ हमको देते हो । जितना मिले उतना मुनासिब ढंग से सो । मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मजबूती से काम करे यहाँ पर अंग्रेजों की सरकार नहीं है यहाँ पर गरीब जनता की सरकार है और मुझे खुशी है कि खाद्य का महकमा एक गरीब किसान के बेटे के हाथ में है । मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि बाबू जगजीवन राम स्वर्गीय रकी अहमद किंदवई का नमूना पेश करें, बाबू जी घोड़ी हिम्मत करो 6 महीने तक जोनल सिस्टम को हटा दो, जोनल सिस्टम को हटाने के लिये आज सारे देश की मांग है । इसी के कारण पिछले चुनाव में कांग्रेस को सेट-बैक हुआ है । इस के करने से आपका नाम अमर हो जायगा । मैं जोनल सिस्टम का विरोध करता हूँ, पुरजीव विरोध करता हूँ और आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन स़फ़ेद हाथियों से कह दो कि या तो सही काम करो नहीं तो चर जाओ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Samar Guha. He will have to be very brief because I have to accommodate so many others. I do not know how long we are sitting....

Shri Samar Guha (Contd): I have been categorically told by the Speaker....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a question of what the Speaker has said. I am controlling the proceedings now.

Shri Samar Guha: I am one of the sponsors of the call-attention, on the basis of which

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No no. I have given him a chance out of turn now.

Shri Samar Guha: Why out of turn?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because he has written to me. Some other name is here, but because he has written to me that he has to go early, I am giving him the chance out of turn. The Speaker has nothing to do with this. The hon. Member has to be very brief.

Shri Samar Guha: This is not the way of doing things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to start with a note of warning. The situation of starvation and hunger in West Bengal has almost reached the flash point. If this situation is allowed to deteriorate, if the fire of hunger—I am using very strong words—is allowed to explode in the strategic State of West Bengal, it will have disastrous consequences not only in West Bengal but in the whole of India. I am speaking with an element of impatience and anger because I have received hundreds of letters from West Bengal saying that rice is selling there between Rs. 4 and 5 per kilo....

An hon. Member: It is available?

Shri Samar Guha: Not that it is easily available. You see every year what is happening in West Bengal. Trains are stopped, trains are held up. (Interruptions) I know this is not a very sensible thing. But you know that hunger takes away the wisdom of even the wisest people. Among these squatters, there is no demarcation between Congressmen and non-Congressmen. Hunger has

combined all the people of West Bengal and forced them to demonstrate. They do not know how they are to demonstrate, the pangs of hunger.

West Bengal is normally not a deficit State but it has been created a deficit State. That responsibility also does not lie with West Bengal. As a result of Partition, nearly 40 lakhs of refugees, totalling to 10 per cent of the local population came into West Bengal and West Bengal has had to provide food to these refugees. About 70 lakhs of people or nearly 18 per cent of the local population come from outside West Bengal in search of trade, business or employment in West Bengal and West Bengal has to provide food to this 18 per cent also.

Again, all the jute mills before Partition wherein the East Bengal area; most of the jute fields were in East Bengal area. After Partition, nearly 14 lakhs acres of cultivable field has been diverted for jute production for earning nearly Rs. 200 crores of foreign exchange. Again, 2 lakhs acres have been diverted for tea production which brings in foreign exchange to the tune of about Rs. 130 crores a year. Normally, the deficit in West Bengal is only about 15 to 17 per cent, but if we take into account the fact that West Bengal has also got to feed 10 per cent refugees, 18 per cent people from outside, and 12 per cent of cultivable land has been diverted for jute production and 2 per cent for tea production then we shall see why the deficit is there. If only these extraneous factors had not been there, West Bengal would not have been a deficit State but would have been a surplus State to the extent of 21 per cent and West Bengal could feed itself and also give food to the neighbouring States.

Now, what is the demand of the West Bengal Government? Last year, in 1966, when the Congress was ruling in West Bengal, when according to Shri P. C. Sen, there was normal production, the Centre gave 16 lakhs of

tonnes of foodgrains to West Bengal. But this year, what has Dr. P. C. Ghosh of West Bengal demanded? It is not one hundred thousand tonnes more but one lakh tonnes less; they have demanded for 1967 only 15 lakhs tonnes. The Central Government promised 75,000 tonnes of wheat and 50,000 tonnes of rice per mensem. But they have failed to meet that commitment. There is a backlog of 43,000 tonnes already. The West Bengal Government want that immediately this backlog of wheat and rice should be sent to West Bengal; in addition, they want 15,000 tonnes of either rice or wheat for the next three months which are loan months. The total comes to about 105,000 tonnes either of rice or of wheat for the next months. Even if they give only 15,000 tonnes the total would not exceed 15 lakhs tonnes. In a normal year, when the production was good, 16 lakhs of tonnes were given to West Bengal. But in a drought year, when the State is seriously affected by drought, this Government is not prepared to give even 15 lakhs tonnes. Is the demand of West Bengal an unreasonable demand?

I may tell you that you cannot have a better Food Minister than you have got in Dr. P. C. Ghosh who is one of the old guards of the freedom movement. He does not work with the mind of an agitator. Even though he has to face hostile criticism, he is facing it fearlessly, and he is looking at the food problem of West Bengal from a national perspective. If Dr. P. C. Ghosh is going to be discredited, the Government here will have to face the consequences. They have said that they cannot procure food. We do not want to know from where they will get food, from heaven or from earth. It is the Congress Government which has been ruling the whole of this country for twenty years and they have had three Five Year Plans, but if even after these

three Plans they cannot meet the situation in the country which has been hit by just one drought, then who is responsible for that? You are responsible. I will tell you, hunger will not spare you. There are already anti-national elements working in West Bengal who want to take advantage of this food situation to develop a Yenan type of partisan politics. You must have understanding of what is happening in that strategic State of West Bengal. eW will agitate in this House, we will agitate outside, democratically, come what may. That is the only way that we can save West Bengal, that is the only way we can save West Bengal from that type of anti-national activity.

Therefore, I will conclude with repeating that if the Central Government allow hunger to overtake West Bengal, it will spell disaster. That disaster will not spare the Centre even.

बी नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी (बांग्लादेश):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस देश पर 85 प्रतिशत खाद्यान्न के उत्पादक हों और 15 प्रतिशत उपभोक्ता हों वहांका शासन केवल 15 प्रतिशत को खाद्यान्न की पूर्ति के लिए परेशान हो। इससे बढ़ कर दुर्भाग्य की घात और कोई नहीं हो सकता है। यदि शासन उत्पादकों की ओर ध्यान रखें, उनको प्रोत्साहन दे, यह जो नेतृत्व सिस्टम व कंट्रोल मिटा देतो देश की खाद्य पर्याप्ति मान नहीं तो निकट भविष्य में हल हो जायगी। लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है? शासक वर्ग ने अपनी नीति का फल गत चूनाव में देख लिया है। सारे देश के खाद्य मंदिरों, उनमें से केवल एक को छोड़ कर, कोई भी चुन कर नहीं आया है। किर भी न जाने वह नीति आज क्यों अपनाई जा रही है? यदि शासन अपनी नीति नहीं बदलेगा तो आगे यह

[श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी]

भिखमंगों की क्षोली लेकर इस शासन को धाँच कहां कहां चूमना पड़ेगा यह हम नहीं कह सकते हैं। अभी जो खाद्य योजना बनी है उस के अनुमानों के अनुसार सन् 1970-71 तक उसकी खाद्यान्न की पूर्ति हो जायगी। देश स्वावलम्बी हो जायगा, किस हद तक, इसकी अभी कोई जानकारी इस सदन के सामने नहीं आई है। चूंकि मेरे कुछ साथियों ने अपने प्रान्तों के बारे में कुछ सुझाव रखे हैं इसलिए मैं भी मध्यप्रदेश के बारे में कुछ सुझाव खाद्य मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

मध्यप्रदेश इस देश का एक ऐसा हिस्सा है जहां देश के पानी का पांचवा हिस्सा है वहां प्रति वर्ष किलोमीटर केवल 73 की जनसंख्या है वहां की भूमि बहुत उपजाऊ है और वहां पर 25.7 मिलियन हैक्टर काष्ठ में भूमि है। वहां पर इतनी नदियां हैं, नबंदा घाटी में अमोख जलराशि है। यदि वहां ट्यूबवेल्स बनाये जायें, सिचाई की व्यवस्था की जाय और खाद उपलब्ध किया जाय तो वहां पर इतना अधिक अन्न पैदा होगा कि वह केवल प्रान्त की ही नहीं अपितु मेरे ख्याल से सारे देश की कमी पूर्ति कर सकेगा। अभी गत वर्ष में जिन लोगों के पास में खाद और सिचाई के साधन थे उन लोगों ने असत पैदावार 3-4 किलोटन के बदले 30-35 प्रति एकड़ किलोटन के हिसाब से की है। अब अगर वहां पर 10 लाख एकड़ में सिचाई और खाद के साधन उपलब्ध हो जायं तो इस अनुपात से कितने अधिक खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन होगा, इसका हिसाब लगाया जा सकता है।

चूंकि समय मेरे पास और नहीं है इसलिए केवल एक मिनट में मैं अपनी बात

समाप्त कर के बैठ जाऊँगा। मुझे खेद के साथ मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना पड़ता है कि न जाने क्यों अभी तक केन्द्रीय शासन का व्यान मध्यप्रदेश की ओर, नहीं गया है। मैं इसके लिए श्री शिंदे और बाबू जगजीवन राम से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह यहां की दशा का ख्याल करें और वहां सिचाई और खाद उपलब्ध करायें।

Shri M. Muhammad Ismail (Majheri): The food position in the country is anything but satisfactory I do not want to go on explaining in all details my views about the causes of the food debacle that has been brought upon the country. Everybody knows, the world knows, that the last 20 years of Congress rule has been responsible for this, and the consequences of their rule have to be borne prominently, particularly, by the non-Congress Governments that have come into being as a result of the last elections.

As the time you have given me is short, I want to say even at the beginning what I wanted to say at the end. Kerala is one of the States that are suffering from this food crisis particularly in an acute manner, and steps to relieve the situation must be taken immediately; very effective, concrete and immediate steps must be taken to avert the calamity the State will be launched into otherwise.

I for my part would give one or two suggestions as to what the Congress Government, if they have the will and if they have the desire to avert this great calamity, might do, and one of them, as has already been pointed out, is that the Government should take every step to acquire, buy, even at a higher price the extra rice which is undoubtedly available in Andhra Pradesh, apart from the stocks of the pro-

curement of the Government of Andhra. The Andhra Government, I am sure, is amenable to the persuasion of the Central Government in this respect, and the Food Minister has more than once said that money was not the consideration at all in this matter of food for the people, and they are prepared to spend any money. The only thing, he said, was finding of the rice. The extra rice is there, and if the Government is prepared to pay a higher price it can be unearthed and it can be made use of by the people who are in very bad need of it. The Government must set about buying that rice even now, even today, because the position is very acute. Things are becoming worse and worse every hour in Kerala. Only this morning you heard that 30 taluks of that State did not have any rice for the last two weeks, and now today Trivandrum and certain other places are deprived of their rice because the other taluks which went without rice for the last two weeks have to be given some rice. That is the desperate position in which that State has been placed. Therefore, food must be found at any cost.

Secondly, the Government of India have allotted 50,000 tonnes of wheat for the month of August to Kerala. I hope they will fulfil at least this promise of theirs. I also hope that they will allot 50,000 tonnes of wheat to Kerala for the month of September. In connection with the allotment of wheat, I want to say that reserving about 20,000 tonnes of wheat for those people who want whole wheat, the other 30,000 tonnes might be converted into bread. It is the Central Government that must do it. They must somehow tide over the lean months. Instead of giving whole wheat to people, they must convert it into bread and issue that bread along with the other ration of rice and whole wheat. In that case people will be able to consume that bread readily and that will be something of an am-

eliorative measure during the lean months. I make this suggestion only for the next two months. I also want to take sometime and say one or two words on long range policy. The state government of Kerala has done everything it can do, to tide over that crisis. People say that it was not taking procurement in Kerala in a serious manner. That is a calumny. The present government has done much more than the previous governments in the matter of procurement. Of the total rice producing area in Kerala more than one-third is held by people who own less than two acres per family. 88 per cent of the total rice producing area is owned by people who have ten acres or less. So, it is not easy to procure in such a state as that. Still, this government has procured in 1966-67 from the 2nd and 3rd crops about 56,000 tons whereas in the last two years procurement was only 43,000 and 44,000 tons respectively from out of the corresponding crops. So the responsibility lies on the Centre and they have deliberately taken upon themselves that responsibility when they abolished the southern zone. If they do not send food, it is their responsibility. In the name of humanity they must not allow that calamity to come; they must not be indifferent to that calamity which is sure to come in that state if there is no help. I do not want to say as Mr. Samar Guha said that the calamity would not stop with that state; it would travel elsewhere. I do not want to say that. That calamity will come—which God forbid—if the government does not take immediate and concrete steps to find more rice for Kerala.

श्री राम किशन (होमियारपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिनों दिन सारे देश की खाद्य समस्या गम्भीर होती जा रही है। ग्रामी मेरे मित्र श्री बसु और श्री यशदरा जी ने तकरीरे की हैं। उन्होंने केन्द्र को काफी कोसा है। उन्होंने जम्मू काश्मीर की बात भी की है और दूसरी बातें भी कही हैं।

[श्री राम किशन]

मैं घर्जे करना चाहता हूं कि आज सारे देश की जो स्थिति है उसको आप देखें। आज 28 करोड़ की आवादी के ऊपर नान-कांप्रेस गवर्नरेंटेस का राज्य चल रहा है। जहां तक सोइंग एरिया का सम्बन्ध है देश का बहुत ज्यादा सोइंग एरिया उनके अन्दर आता है। अगर फार्मर्ज की तादाद भी देखी जाए तो वे भी ज्यादा तर नान कांप्रेस गवर्नरेंटेस जहां हैं, वही हैं। अब देखना यह है कि ये जो नान कांप्रेस गवर्नरेंटेस हैं ये क्या करती हैं। सेंटर तो अपनी तरफ से जितनी फैसिलिटेज दे सकता था, वे रहा है, जो कुछ कर सकता है करता रहा है और कर रहा है, जितना पैसा दे सकता है देगा। लेकिन हम सब को खूराक के मामले में नैशनल एसपैक्ट मामले रखना चाहिए। जो भी ट्रेडर हैं, पालिटिशन हैं, क्रेडिटर हैं, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी हैं उन सब को मिल कर इस समस्या पर काबू पाना होगा, इस समस्या का हल इंडिया होगा। इसके बिना यह मसला हल नहीं होगा।

हमारे बहु साहब ने जम्मू काश्मीर का जिक्र किया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप पिछले तीन सालों के हालात को देखें। अगर उन्होंने इन हालात को देखा होता तो मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है या नहीं हैं कि वहां जितनी हमारी सिक्योरिटी या बोर्डर कोर्सिस है, जितने हमारे वहां जवान हैं, उनको खूराक और सब कुछ मुहैया किया जाए। फल्डर वहां आए, आक्रमण वहां हुआ, सब कुछ हुआ। तो क्या यह केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि वह जम्मू काश्मीर को अनाज मुहैया करे। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि इस बैं कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेशन की बात है।

मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि यह जो अन्न का मसला है यह तकरीरों से या कोसने से हल

हो सकता है। इससे कोई बात नहीं बनती है। किसी गवर्नरेंट को रिजाइन करने के लिए कहने से या उसको टापल करने से बात नहीं बनती है। देश में जितना प्रोडक्शन होता है, जितना इम्पोर्ट करने की जरूरत है, उसका जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन है वह प्राप्त है या नहीं है इन सब बातों को देखना पड़ता है। कंट्रोल अगर लगा है तो वह ठीक तरह से लागू है या नहीं इसको भी देखना पड़ता है। किसान को ठीक कीमत अन्न जो वह पैदा करता है उसकी मिल रही है या नहीं इसको भी देखना पड़ता है।

अप्रैल के अन्दर चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज की कांफेस हुई थी। उसके बाद जुलाई में चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज की और फूड एंड एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्टर्ज की कांफेस हुई थी। मैं भवी महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि कितना कितना प्रोक्योरेंट का किस किस स्टेट ने टारगेट रखा या और वह टारगेट किस हद तक पूरा हुआ है, इसको वह हमें बतायें। कितना प्रोक्योरेंट उन्होंने इस बक्त तक कर लिया है, और कितना और करने की उम्मीद रखती हैं, इसको हाउस को बतायें। इससे पता चलेगा कि जो नान कांप्रेस गवर्नरेंटेस हैं वे कहां तक इस मामले में पूरा उत्तर रहोंगे हैं।

जहां तक पंजाब गवर्नरेंट का सम्बन्ध है जो उसने प्रोक्योर करने का बादा किया था उसको वह पूरा करने की कोशिश कर रही है। उसने छ: लाख टन प्रोक्योर करने के लिए कहा था और मैं आशा करता हूं कि वह इतना अन्न प्रोक्योर कर देंगी। इसके लिए ज़रूरी है कि उस गवर्नरेंट की ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद की जाए, उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधायें दी जायें। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो वह ज्यादा

से ज्यादा आपको पैदावार करके दिखायेगी और ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोब्योरमेंट कर के देगी । नान-कंप्रेस गवर्नमेंट वहां होते ११८ी यह मेरा फर्ज है कि मैं इस बात को कहूँ । एक गम्भीर अन संकट हमारे देश के सामने है । इसको टैकल करने के लिए हमें सभी सोसिस को टैप करना है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिसोसिस लगा कर पैदावार को बढ़ाना होगा ।

मैं दो तीन बातें और अंज करना चाहता हूँ . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have got only one minute left.

श्री राम किशन : औरों को आपने दस दस और पंद्रः पंद्रह मिनट दिये हैं और मुझे आप सात आठ मिनट भी नहीं दे रहे हैं . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must conclude within two minutes.

श्री राम किशन : मगर मैं इरेलेंवेंट कुछ कह रहा हूँ तब तो आप मुझे बोलने न दें । मैं बिल्कुल रेलवेंट बात कह रहा हूँ मैं ऐसे प्राविस से आता हूँ जो कि देश की खूराक की कमी को पूरा कर रहा है । मैं कुछ सूचीज देना चाहता हूँ ताकि देश में जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है उस पर काबू पाया जा सके ।

सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि किसानों को उनकी उपज की वजिब प्राइस मिले । जहाँ तक प्राइसिस का सम्बन्ध है एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्ट्री ने मार्च के अन्दर और अप्रैल के पहले सप्ताह में कीमतें मुकर्रर की थीं । जब ये प्राइसिस मुकर्रर की गई उसके एक

सप्ताह के बाद ही खाद की कीमतें बढ़ा दी गईं । जहाँ तक कैलशियम अमोनियम का ताल्लुक है यह नंगल फैक्ट्री में पैदा होता है ? नंगल की जो फैक्ट्री है वह ऐसी बाहिद फैक्ट्री है जिस को कम रेट पर बिजली पंजाब गवर्नमेंट सप्लाई करती है । लेकिन जहाँ तक खाद की कीमत का सम्बन्ध है एक ही रात में कैलशियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट का दाम 52 रुपये भीट्रक टन बढ़ा दिया गया कैलशियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट (26 परसेंट) की पचास रुपये बढ़ा दी गई । अमोनियम सलफेट की 87 रुपये बढ़ा दी गई । सुपर फासफेट की 52 रुपये बढ़ा दी गई । बाया मोनियम फासफेट की 265 रुपये बढ़ा दी गई । एक तरफ आप खाद की कीमत इस तरह से बढ़ाते हैं और दूसरी तरफ किसान से कहते हैं कि वह ज्यादा पैदा करके आपको दे तो यह कैसे हो सकता है । जहाँ तक कास्ट-कार का ताल्लुक है कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन मालूम करते समय आपको इन सब चीजों का ध्यान रखना चाहिये और इसके मुताबिक उसको आपको कीमत घदा करनी चाहिये ।

हाई ब्रिड वैराइटीज के लिए पंजाब के निये आपने इस लाख एकड़ का एरिया मुकर्रर किया था लेकिन पंद्रह लाख एकड़ में हाई ब्रिड वैराइटीज की संडिंग हर रहा है । इसके लिए जितनी फौसिलिटीज चाहियें वे आपको किसानों को देनी चाहियें । पहली तो उसकी जो ट्रैक्टर की जरूरत है उसको पूरा करना चाहिये । पंजाब ने एक ट्रैक्टर की फैक्ट्री की मांग की है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी इस मांग को आप पूरा करें । आज किसान को चार हजार रुपया फी ट्रैक्टर ब्लैक मार्किट में देना पड़ता है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहीं आप ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करें और उनकी इस जरूरत को पूरा करें । मगर यहीं इनका निर्माण किया गया तो फारेन एक्सचेंज भी आपका बच सकता है ।

[श्री राम किशन]

किसानों के जो रिश्तेदार हैं और जो विदेशों में रहते हैं वे भी उन किसानों को यहाँ ट्रैक्टर भेज सकते हैं। अगर वे भेजें तो उन ट्रैक्टर्ज वर्गीरह को आप कस्टम्ज इयूटी से फी करें।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में गगरेट के अन्दर एक बड़ी भारी कांक्फेस हुई थी। दन हजार आदमी उस में इकट्ठे हुए थे। 3500 के करीब उस में औरतें थीं। मैं वार्न करना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल के अन्दर एक तूफान उठने वाला है अगर आप ने फूड जोन को वहाँ कायम रखा। तो ऐसा एक तूफान उठेगा जिस के ऊपर आप काबू नहीं पा सकेंगे क्योंकि हिमाचल प्रदेश के उस इलाके के अन्दर यह चौज हो रही है जिसका एक एक जवान हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा करता है जो दिन रात एक एक कर के आप की सुरक्षा कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि फूड जोन को तोड़ने के बारे में गौर करें। मेरी होणियारपुर कॉस्टीट्यूएंसी है वहाँ की सारी ट्रैड तबाह हो गई, सारी एकोनामी तबाह हो गई और वहाँ जो इलाका हिमाचल वाला पंजाब को पानी देता है उस की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाय....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please conclude now.

श्री राम किशन : मैं तो हिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, बैठ जाऊंगा। लेकिन बाकी लोगों को आप ने दस दस पन्द्रह पन्द्रह मिनट दिए हैं। अगर मैं कोई इर्रेलिंगेंट बात करूँ तो आप मुझे रोक सकते हैं....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will have to conclude now.

श्री राम किशन : मैं बैठ जाऊंगा, ऐज ए प्रोटेस्ट लेकिन यह बात अच्छी नहीं है।

श्री लक्ष्म लाल कपूर (किशनगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महाबाय बिहार की खाद्य स्थिति की

गंभीरता के मुतालिक मैं सारे देश के सामने इत्तिला रखना चाहता हूँ। बिहार एक तरफ जहाँ नेपाल की नदियों से तबाह है वहाँ दूसरी तरफ अनावृष्टि के कारण तबाह है। पिछले दो वर्षों से अनावृष्टि और अतिवृष्टि के कारण जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है वह सब के सामने है। आज उस राज्य में जो अकाल की स्थिति है उस में इतनी परेशनी की जिन्दगी लोग गुजार रहे हैं कि जो बयान से परे है। भारत सरकार से बिहार सरकार ने बार-बार यह माँग की है कि हमें इतना प्रनाज दो जितने में हम पांच करोड़ जनता को दोनों समय खिला कर जिन्दा रख सकें। जनवरी से ले कर और आज तक जो खाद्यान्न भारत सरकार की ओर से भेजा गया है वह बहुत ही कम है। जहाँ हमें चार लाख टन माहवार की जरूरत थी वहाँ पर हमें सिर्फ 11 लाख और कुछ हजार टन छः महीने के अन्दर दिया गया है। मैं एक गंभीर बात की तरफ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से पिछले जनवरी से जून 1967 तक 11 लाख 67 हजार मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्नों का आवंटन हुआ। इस से जून 1967 तक 10,91,671 टन का प्रेषण हो सका लेकिन प्राप्ति सिर्फ 9 लाख 51 हजार 816 मीट्रिक टन की ही हुई। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो बाद किया कुछ ज्यादा देने के लिए वह नहीं दिया। उसके बाद आप ने एलाटमेंट किया। तो एलाटमेंट जितना किया उतना भी नहीं डिस्पैच किया। लेकिन जितना डिस्पैच किया गया यहाँ से वह भी उतना वहाँ नहीं प्राप्त होता है तो उस में यह कमी क्यों आई? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, करीब करीब 10 लाख 91 हजार 671 मीट्रिक टन प्रनाज यहाँ से डिस्पैच हुआ लेकिन बिहार सरकार ने कुल 9 लाख 51 हजार 816 मीट्रिक टन ही प्राप्त किया।

यह एक गंभीर बात है। और यह मेरे आँकड़े नहीं हैं। यह बिहार सरकार के खाद्य और सप्लाई मंत्री श्री कपिल देव सिंह का खत है जिन्होंने मेरे पास यह जोड़ा है। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ भारत सरकार के खाद्य मंत्री से कि वह अनाज कहाँ गया? आपने लगभग साढ़े दस लाख टन अनाज यहाँ से भेजा है और इस तरह से कर्बन करीब 1 लाख 29 हजार 855 टन अनाज गायब है। इस के लिए दोषी कौन है? क्या भारत सरकार इस बात की एनक्वायरी करेगी? इसनी भारी मात्रा में अनाज और उम स्टेट का जिस में अकाल है, जिस स्टेट के लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं जहाँ की जनता दाने दाने को मोहताज है, जहाँ के लोग गाने खा कर दिन बिता रहे हैं, जंगली जड़ी खाकर जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं और कितने ही लोग अनाज के बगैर मर गए जिस को कि बिहार की सरकार ने स्वीकार किया है कि यह लोग भूख से मरे हैं उस स्टेट के साथ इस तरह का बर्ताव कहाँ तक जायज है? हम जानना चाहते हैं खाद्य मंत्री से कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि इसनी कभी वहाँ होते हुए भी जून महीने में जो 2 लाख 25 हजार टन अनाज देने का बायदा किया था उस में तीन सप्लाह तक अनाज बिहार सरकार को नहीं दिया गया और जूलाई महीने में 2 लाख टन देने का बायदा किया था जिस में 21 तारीख तक 1 लाख 16 हजार 111 मैट्रिक टन अनाज बिहार सरकार को मिला है। इससे वहाँ सरकारी दूकानों में जो माल जाया करता था वह पूरा नहीं हुआ और वहाँ पर खाद्यालानों को मूल्य तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। 110 रुपये से लेकर 120 रुपये मन चावल के दाम हैं। और आप जानते हैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय नार्थ बिहार एक तरफ जहाँ पर बाढ़ से प्रस्त है वहाँ दूसरी तरफ सूखे से प्रस्त है। नार्थ बिहार में बाढ़ भाई हुई है। वहाँ प्रति वर्ष 50 से लेकर

60 हजार मैट्रिक टन तक अनाज स्टाक में रखा जाता था ताकि बाढ़ के भौंके पर बाढ़ पीड़ित जनता को दिया जा सके; लेकिन इस वर्ष जून के अन्दर अनाज वहाँ न जाने के कारण और जुलाई महीने में भी कम दिए जाने के कारण वह अनाज समाप्त हो गया और आज वहाँ न अनाज है न कुछ है। आज ऐसी स्थिति है कि नदियाँ उमड़ी हुई हैं, चारों तरफ गाँव जलमग्न हैं। लोगों को अनाज भिजना मुश्किल हो गया है। फेयर प्राइस शाप्स पर अनाज नहीं जा रहा है। इस के लिए दोषी भारत सरकार है।

दूसरी बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। यह अगस्त और सितम्बर के महीने जो होते हैं वह सब से कठिन महीने होते हैं हमारे यहाँ के। यह बहुत कठिनतम महीने होते हैं, बड़ी मुश्किल से कठने हैं। यह आप को मालूम होगा कि हमारे यहाँ मकई की खेती लगी हुई है और धान की खेती अभी लगायी जा रही है। लेकिन यह तो नवम्बर और दिसम्बर के महीने में जाकर कठेगी। तब तक इस वक्त में हम क्या करेंगे अगस्त और तिसम्बर में, इस के लिए हमारे पास कोई उपाय नहीं है। हम केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग करते हैं और बिहार की सरकार ने बारबार मांग की है, आगर चार लाख टन नहीं देते हैं तो कम से कम इन दो महीनों के लिए 2 लाख 50 हजार टन प्रति माह के हिसाब से हमें अनाज दें अगस्त और सितम्बर के लिए। आगर प्रति माह 2 लाख 50 हजार टन अनाज भी दें तो हमारा काम कुछ चल सकता है।

दूसरी बात चावल की कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। चावल का जहाँ तक प्रश्न है आप जानते हैं कि बिहार के अन्दर ज्यादातर चावल उत्पादन होता है। वहाँ के लोग चावल खाते हैं। हमारे यहाँ गत वर्ष 72 प्रतिशत चावल की खेती मारी गई है जिस के कारण चावल का भ्रमाव है और आज

[श्री राम किशन]

वहाँ चावल मुश्किल से मिल पाता है। दाई रुपये, पौने तीन रुपये, तांन रुपये किलो चावल बिक रहा है। इसलिए मैं माँग करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ अगस्त और सितम्बर में कम से कम महीने में तीस और भी प्रति व्यक्ति को दें तो उसके लिये हमें दस हजार टन चावल चाहिए। तो दो महीने के लिए 20 हजार टन चावल की व्यवस्था आप कर दें। यह आप दे सकें तो दें नहीं तो दूसरे प्रान्तों से लेने की इजाजत दें। इस तरह से हमारी जो कमी है वह पूरी होगी और जो हमारे यहाँ संकट है उस का हल कर के हम पार उत्तर सकेंगे।

इन मन्दों के साथ मैं माँग करता हूँ कि बिहार में जो अकाल की स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए इन बातों के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दें और जल्दी से जल्दी हमारी जो माँगें हैं उस को पूरी करें।

Some hon. Members rose —

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shikre from Goa.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I have one submission to make. Many hon. Members from different States have spoken. You want to end the discussion today. My suggestion is, if the hon. Minister applies his mind more seriously and replies tomorrow or the day after it would be better. Immediately we do not want a reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have postponed the other discussion for tomorrow. I do not think it will be feasible. This debate will not be fruitful unless we hear the reply of the hon. Minister. You will have to show patience and sit here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am prepared to sit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker I shall try to accommodate as many as possible.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham (Visakhapatnam): Sir, how long are we to sit?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If some speakers withdraw I will call the Minister just now. But the question is, everybody wants to speak. I must cover all the areas.

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: Sir, I wanted to speak on this long ago.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My object is to see that, as far as possible, all areas are covered.

श्री भग्नु लिम्बे : मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर में ज पर रखा जाय, इस से समय बचेगा।

Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham: Even before the debate began, I sent a note.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know; wait for your turn.

श्री शिकरे (रंजिम) : माननीय उपर्युक्त महोदय, इस सदन में आज मैं मेरे गोमा की डिमकी बजाने के लिये तैयार नहीं था, लेकिन चुंकि इस हाउस में बार बार बंगाल और केरल का नगाड़ा बजाया जाता है, इस लिये बड़ी मजबूरी से आज मुझे बोलना पड़ रहा है। हमारे गोमा के लोग वडे संयमी हैं, उन में बड़ी सहनशीलता है, लेकिन आज खाद्य के मामले में गोमा की स्थिति ऐसी हो रही है कि हमें बोलना पड़ रहा है। गोमा में जून से हमारे लोगों को चावल नहीं मिला है। गोमा का जून का कोटा नहीं मिला, जुलाई का कोटा नहीं मिला, लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद भी मैं यह नहीं कहूँगा कि हमारी गर्वन्मेट जो कुछ करती है, वह हमारे गोमा के लोगों को सताने के लिये करती है या वहाँ पर जो हमारी भाराष्ट्रवादी गोमान्तक पर्टी की

सरकार, है, उस को सताने के लिये करती है। मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार की कुछ मजबूरियाँ हैं, स्वेज कैनल बन्द हुआ, बम्बई में बार बार डाक-वकंस की स्ट्राइक हुई इन सब का असर पड़ता है। इसी सप्ताह में यदि बम्बई में स्ट्राइक न होती तो हमारे गोप्ता के लोगों को जो पांच सौ टन चावल सप्ताह में वहां जाता था, वह पहुँच पाता, लेकिन स्ट्राइक होने से हम को चावल नहीं मिला। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे संकट के समय में यह किस की जवाबदारी है। जो लोग इस तरह से बार बार स्ट्राइक करते हैं, इस में उनकी भी जवाबदारी रहती है। अगर वह स्ट्राइक न होती तो हम लोगों को चावल मिलता। चावल न पहुँचने से आज गोवा में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि गोवा में भी 9 ता 10 को हड्डताल होने जा रही है। आज वहां ऐसी परिस्थिति हो गई है कि हम लोगों को हर सप्ताह में जो 120 ग्राम मिलता था, अब 80 ग्राम भी मिलना मुश्किल हो गया है।

मैं एक बात प्रश्न के रूप में आपसे पूछता चाहता हूँ। कल ही गोप्ता के माइन-ओनस की एक मीटिंग होगी, उस मीटिंग में एक प्रोजेक्ट दी गई है, वह प्रोजेक्ट ऐसी है कि यदि यदि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एलाउ करे तो हमारे माइन ओनस जो हमारे यहां प्रायरन-ओर, मैगनीज-ओर या ब्लैक-इस्ट निकलता है, जिसकी मांग बहुत ज्यादा है, उस को जापान को दे देंगे और उस कंगाटर में जापान हम को चावल सप्लाई करेगा। यद्यपि जापान में ज्यादा चावल नहीं होता है, लेकिन वहां के व्यापारियों ने ऐसा आप-वासन दिया है कि वे जो माल बहुत देश को सप्लाई करते हैं, उस के बदले में हम को चावल सप्लाई करा देंगे। लेकिन आप की परवानगी मिलेगी, तब ही ऐसा हो सकता

है। यदि आप चाहें तो वे आपके पास आकर बातचीत कर सकते हैं और हमारे गोप्ता के लिये जितने चावल की जरूरत है, उतना चावल हम जापान के द्वारा जरूर ले सकते हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेरे सुझाव पर माननीय मंत्री विचार करेंगे।

अभी कहा गया है कि विजयपट्टम से 500 टन चावल हमारे गोप्ता के लिये भेजा जा रहा है। मैं उसके लिये आपका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ और प्राशा करता हूँ कि जब भी ऐसी कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं और उन्हें हम आपके सामने रखेंगे, तो आप इसी तरह से उन को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

श्री रणबीर सिंह : (रोहतक) : हिन्दी स्पीकर साहब, खास तौर पर मेरे भाई जो केरल से आते हैं, उन को जो बेचेनी है उन से मुझे बड़ी हमर्दी है और मेरे से ज्यादा हमर्दी हमारे खुराक मत्ती भी को है। लेकिन वह महसूस करें कि कांग्रेस हुक्मत, हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब, कितनी मुश्किल से, कितनी दयानितदारी से, कितनी मेहनत से, कितनी लगन से इस मसले से देश को निकाल रहे हैं। हम इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि जिस भाई का हर रोज़ तीन और सारांश राशन काटा जाय, उसका क्या हाल होगा। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूँगा कि यह भी देश पर एक कानून है कि जो इतनी शाइंग स्टेट है, इतनी पढ़ी लिखी स्टेट है, इतनी इन्कलाबी स्टेट है, जिसका देश की डबेलपमेन्ट में इतना बड़ा हिस्सा है बंगल जैसी स्टेट, वहां के जो वासी हैं, जो नागरिक हैं, उन का राशन काटा जाय। लेकिन भाई दो महीने और इन्तजार करो, अगवान राजी हो गया है, 10 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा करेगा—हरियाणा और पंजाब, घररामो नहीं, आपकी

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

काया पलट कर दी जायगी, दो महीने और इन्तजार करो, लेकिन यह नहीं होना चाहिये। कांग्रेस को कोसना शुरू कर दो। अप्रेज़ों के जमाने में पिछले 150 सालों में 61 ग्राकाल पड़े थे, जिसमें चार करोड़ आदमी खत्म हो गया था, लेकिन कांग्रेस हुकूमत ने 1947 से ले कर अब तक, मेरे दोस्त तौ में बह कर चाहे कुछ भी कह दें, एक आदमी भी खुराक की बजह से नहीं मरने दिया। भरवों रुपया खर्च कर के कहीं से मगाकर, कहीं जाकर, पांच पकड़ कर, चाहे जैसे हो किसी को खाने के बगैर मरने नहीं दिया। . . . (अवधान) . . .

प्रेर, एक-प्राव बात सुनना भी सीखो।

इसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो खुराक का मसला है, यह एक नैशनल सब्जेक्ट है। मैं अपने भाईयों से कहूँगा, केरल, गुजरात, पजाब, हरियाणा भद्रास, बंगाल के भाईयों से कहूँगा कि वह अपने मुख्य मंत्रियों को समझायें कि वे हमारे सैट्रल के मिनिस्टर साहब के हुकम में चलें।

यद्यपि वे इन के हुकम में चलेंगे तो एक आदमी भी भूख से नहीं मरने पायेगा और कहीं पर भी गले की किलत नहीं आने पायेगी, लेकिन वे ऐसा करना नहीं चाहते हैं. . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

श्री रणधीर सिंह: मैं तो खत्म कर रहा हूँ। इस में प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर की क्या बात है।

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.

I have counted twice and still there is no quorum.

We adjourn till tomorrow at 11 A.M.

19.52 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday August, 8th 1967/Sravana 17, 1889 (Saka).