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Thursday, December 12, 1968
Agrahayana 21, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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(Vol. XXIII contains Nos. 21 to 31)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 12, 1968, /Agra-haryana 21, 1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के बच्चों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा

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*691. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री नारायण स्वर्ण शर्मा :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :

क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा पिछड़ी हुई जातियों के बच्चों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा, मुफ्त पुस्तकें तथा छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जाती हैं; और

(ख) किन राज्यों में उक्त प्रबन्ध नहीं किये गये हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Such arrangements have been made in all the States.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि उत्तर-प्रदेश में कितने विद्यार्थी यह सुविधा पा रहे हैं ? क्या सरकार के पास इस के आँकड़े हैं ?

श्री मृत्पाल राव : यह आँकड़े मंगाकर दे दिये जायेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय को इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि यह सुविधाएं यद्यपि कागज पर दी गई हैं किन्तु व्यवहार में उन के ऊपर आचरण नहीं हो रहा है तो क्या सरकार इस तरह की शिकायतों के बारे में जाँच कराने के वास्ते तैयार है ?

श्री मृत्पाल राव : जब भी कभी इस तरह की शिकायतें हमारे पास आती हैं हम उन की छानबीन करवाते हैं और जैसे ही कोई पकड़ा जाता है उस को हम सबक देते हैं । साबित होने पर हम सजा भी देते हैं । कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब पैसा देते हैं और पैसे का सही तरीके से इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है तब जो उन के ऊपर हमें डिसिप्लिनरी एक्शन लेना होता है वह एक्शन हम लेते हैं और कहते हैं कि सही तरीके से उन को पैसा दिया जाय ।

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : May I know whether it is a fact that some of the facilities provided to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students in UP by the Congress Government were stopped by the SVD Government when it was in power and if so, whether these facilities will be restored to them ?

SHRI MUTHYAL RAO : I require notice.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : May I know whether it is a fact that concessions which are granted to these students are not available to them till the end of the academic year, on account of which they suffer a great deal ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : There have been persistent complaints that there have been delays in disbursement of these amounts to students belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, from certain States. The distribution is made by the State Government. The Central Government provides the money. This point has been raised in the Consultative Committee also.

We are proposing to look into this matter and see how these delays could be avoided.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के बच्चों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह शिकायतें आप के पास कब से लगातार आ रही हैं, कितने वर्षों में लगातार शिकायतें आ रही हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जानबूझ कर काफ़ी हरिजन बच्चों को जो उनको स्कालरशिप्स और जो सहायता उन्हें मिलनी चाहिए वह योजनाबद्ध नहीं दी जाती है और वह सारा का सारा पैसा उत्तरप्रदेश में ही नहीं बल्कि वह सारे प्रान्तों के अन्दर पड़ा रहता है और उस का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I was speaking of the complaints which were made by my colleagues in Parliament the other day in the Consultative Committee. As I submitted, the disbursement is made by the State Governments. It has to be looked into why, if at all, there are delays

in the matter of disbursements. It is the earnest desire of the Department of Social Welfare to see that whatever is made available to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are disbursed to them in due time.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : In view of the fact that no community has been declared as Scheduled Tribe in Uttar Pradesh may I know what steps they have taken to give scholarships to students belonging to those people who are not declared as tribes in the States and what is the number of people belonging to these classes and nomadic tribes who are not included in the Schedule ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : We deal with people who have been included in the Schedule as Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. As the hon. House knows, there is a Bill pending before a Select Committee to revise the castes, communities etc., to be included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If there are any Scheduled Castes or Tribes in Uttar Pradesh who have not been included in the Schedule, I would request him to try to persuade the Select Committee to include their names.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तरप्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है तो उस के लिए क्या कोई कमेटी बनाई गई है, यदि हां, तो उस कमेटी में किन किन लोगों को रखा गया है ?

बिहार में भी इस तरह की कमेटीज के द्वारा बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं और इसके लिए वहां एक हिन्दू पिछड़ी जाति छात्रवृत्ति समिति बनी हुई है। और दूसरी मुस्लिम पिछड़ी जाति छात्रवृत्ति समिति बनी हुई है, इस संकुल डेमोक्रेसी में भी वहां ऐसा चलता है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में भी इस तरह के नाम छात्रवृत्ति समितियों को दिये गये हैं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The question of determining the persons belonging to the backward communities is left to the State Government under the Constitution. If the question is whether in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar committees have been appointed in this respect, I would like to have notice. I have no information.

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई योजनाएं

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*692. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**

श्री राम स्वर्ण विद्यार्थी :

क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई वे कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ हैं जो इस समय उन के मन्त्रालय में विचाराधीन हैं;

(ख) ये योजनाएँ किन-किन तारीखों को भेजी गई थीं और वे इस समय किस अवस्था में हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन योजनाओं के निपटारे में काफी समय लग रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इनके बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA):

(a) Only one scheme viz. Establishment of a Government School for the Blind Children is under consideration.

(b) The scheme was received in the Department in October, 1968, and is being examined.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise. The final decision is, however, likely to be communicated to the Delhi Administration shortly.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : दिल्ली प्रशासन ने जो योजना भेजी है उसमें और केन्द्र की योजना में क्या कुछ अन्तर है और क्या

यह कारण है कि उस में विलम्ब हो रहा है ?

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : When a scheme is forwarded by any organisation or State, it has to be looked into from all sides; so, naturally, it takes a little time. We have received it only in October.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सवाल यह था कि क्या कुछ अन्तर है ?

श्री राम स्वर्ण विद्यार्थी : हैरानी की बात है कि मन्त्री महोदया ने जो उत्तर दिया है वह तथ्यों के विपरीत है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार की योजनाएँ आपके मन्त्रालय में भ्राती हैं या होम मिनिस्ट्री में भ्राती हैं ? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन की ओर से हरिजनों के लिए प्री-कम्प्युटेशन ट्रेनिंग की एक योजना भेजी गई है, क्या यह भी तथ्य नहीं कि उनको दस्तकारी के काम में प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए एक केन्द्र खोलने की योजना भी उन्होंने भेजी है, क्या एक योजना हरिजनों के लिए मकान बनाने की भी आपके पास नहीं आई है ? क्या आपने इसके बारे में होम मिनिस्ट्री से पूछा है ?

DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : I need notice. The schemes that they mentioned referred only to our Department; so, naturally, we looked into them only.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बीस दिन पहले यह प्रश्न दिया गया था। इसके बारे में पहले से मन्त्री महोदय होम मिनिस्ट्री से पूछ सकते थे।

श्री राम स्वर्ण विद्यार्थी : मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। मैंने सवाल पूछा है कि कोई योजना आई है, इन्होंने कहा है कि नहीं आई है।

I have definite information that these schemes were submitted to the Home Ministry.

ऐसा मालूम होता है कि होम मिनिस्ट्री के साथ इनका कोई कोओर्डिनेशन नहीं है। मन्त्री महोदय गलत इतिहास देकर सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। यह उचित नहीं है।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
ज्वायन्ट रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है या नहीं है ?
It is a serious matter.

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : The question is :
"Will the Minister of Social Welfare be pleased to state :

the schemes forwarded by the Delhi Administration which are at present under consideration in his Ministry;"

and the answer is to that matter. If the question were with respect to the Home Ministry, we would have collected the information and given it to the House. But the question is regarding schemes which are under consideration by us.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : स्थिति यह है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन की कोई भी स्कीम हो और किसी चीज के बारे में भी हो वह पहले होम मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाती है और वहां से फिर वह कंसडं मिनिस्ट्री के पास जाती है। यह देखना दिल्ली प्रशासन का काम नहीं है कि वह कंसडं मिनिस्ट्री के पास भेज दी जाती है या नहीं भेजी जाती है। इस काम को करना केन्द्र का काम है। मजेदार बात यह है कि एक मंत्रालय का दूसरे मंत्रालय के साथ यहां कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, कोई कोओपरेशन नहीं है कोई कोओर्डिनेशन नहीं है। दिल्ली प्रशासन की करीब एक दर्जन स्कीमें हरिजनोद्धार के बारे में पिछले डेढ़ साल से होम मिनिस्ट्री में पड़ी हुई हैं और अगर उनको विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में फाँटें नहीं किया जाता है या विभिन्न मंत्रालय उनको नहीं मंगाते हैं तो इस में दिल्ली प्रशासन का कोई कसूर नहीं है। यह किस का बेबी है, कौन इसके लिए जिम्मेवार है, यहाँ कोओर्डिनेशन होगा या नहीं होगा या

यह सरकार दस तरफ चलेगा, इस सब को देखा जाना चाहिये। इस तरह से काम कैसे चलेगा ? दिल्ली में हरिजनोद्धार का काम कैसे होगा ? या तो एक मंत्रालय इसके लिए होना चाहिये.....

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am thankful for the information that many schemes have been forwarded by the Delhi Administration to the Home Ministry. I did not make any accusation against the Delhi Administration. I answered the question which was put to us which was, "Is there any scheme under the consideration of the Department of Social Welfare ?"

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You should have contacted the Home Ministry to find out if there are any schemes.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The only scheme which is under the consideration of the Department of Social Welfare is regarding the institution for the blind. That was received in October and we are at it. I do not think there is any delay. But in the light of what Shri Gupta said, we will certainly request the Home Ministry to forward to us other communications, if any, pertaining to our department which have been sent by the Delhi Administration to them.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : The reply that the hon. Minister has given highlights the fact that there is multiplicity of authorities in the Central Government, there is multiplicity of authorities in the Central Cabinet dealing with Delhi and the result is that the people of Delhi are suffering. I would like to suggest, through you, Sir, that the Government should seriously consider that there should be one Ministry in the Central Government which should handle all the affairs concerning Delhi. It is none of the concern of the Parliament here or of the Delhi Administration as to how many Ministries are there at the Centre—there may be 54 Ministries—and we are only concerned with things being done. They are not being done. Something must be done in this connection.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This suggestion for reorganisation of the ad-

ministration will be taken note of by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Now, my question is this. Is it a fact that there are a number of schemes which are being run by the Central Ministries and some are being run by the Social Welfare Department ? For example, there are the schools for handicaps and there are the homes for destitutes. May I know whether any steps are being taken to put them together so that all the social welfare schemes that are being run are put in-charge of the Social Welfare Department ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I will be happy to consider the proposition.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : May I know from the hon. Minister whether granting of facilities to Buddhists is one of the items formulated by the Delhi Administration as a part of the scheme ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I want notice.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Sir, part (b) of the Question is :

"the dates on which these schemes were forwarded and the stages at which they are now;"

So, I wanted to know whether the facilities to Buddhists is an item of the schemes.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The answer is specific. The scheme is for the establishment of a Government school for blind children, whether they are Buddhists or Hindus or Muslims or Christians. All blind people will be covered by it.

Import of Super-Phosphate Fertiliser

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693. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :**
SHRI KEDAR PASWAN :
SHRI GHAYOOR ALI KHAN :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total quantity of super-phosphate/other phosphatic fertilisers imported between the period from the 31st July, 1968 to 15th November, 1968; and

(b) the price of imported fertilisers, year-wise, during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2669/68.]

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : एक घोर तो फौसफेटिक फर्टिलाइजर इम्पोर्ट हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ राजस्थान में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में फौसफेटिक फर्टिलाइजर तैयार पड़ा हुआ है, उसकी कोई बिक्री का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी बिक्री की समुचित व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It has already been explained to the House that we have curtailed the import programme. Though we originally planned to have the import of 3.6 lakh tonnes, the import programme has been curtailed to 1.31 lakh tonnes. As far as the specific project to which the hon. Member has referred, only a few days earlier we made an offer to the plant that we are prepared to take the responsibility of disposing of their fertiliser if they are prepared to offer in full. They have arrived at some arrangement with the Fertiliser Corporation of India. At the moment, they are not having any difficulties.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : विदेशों से विभिन्न प्रकार के रासायनिक खादों के आयात पर भारत का प्रति वर्ष 450 लाख का फी कारेन एक्सचेंज व्यय होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो विदेशों से खाद भारत आता है, वह भारतीय जहाजों में ही आए, इसके बारे में आप कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं ? 450 लाख का जो फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च होता है, यह बच सके, इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member will have to put the question

to the Transport Ministry. Generally the Government of India's policy approach is that, whenever Indian ships are available, they should be used.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I think, his answer is misleading. It is a tied agreement. All the imports under P. L. 480 have got a condition that they have to be brought in their ships. That is what Mr. Kameshwar Singh meant when he said that we should use our ships.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : ट्रांसपोर्ट का काम तो ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री का है और वह इस काम को करेगी। लेकिन कहने का काम तो इनका है। वह तो उस मिनिस्ट्री का नहीं है। क्या इन्होंने यह कहा है कि भारतीय जहाजों में वह आना चाहिये ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : All the ships, whether for carrying foodgrains or fertilisers or anything, are chartered by the Ministry of Transport.

श्री गयूर झली खाँ : क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कभी यह ध्यान दिया है कि मवेशियों के जिस गोबर में खाद तैयार हो सकती है वह गोबर यहां जलाकर ईंधन में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और बाहर से लाखों करोड़ों रुपये का खाद मंगाकर फारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च किया जाता है ? क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी कोई ऐसा कानून बनाएंगे या कोई ऐसी पाबन्दी करेंगे कि लोग मवेशियों के गोबर को बतौर ईंधन इस्तेमाल न कर सकें और उसकी खाद तैयार की जा सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as indigenously available manurial resources are concerned, whether they are in the form of dung or compost, Government have extensive plans to utilise all those wastes. The State Governments are taking necessary steps. But, by and large, they do not meet our total requirements. In all the countries, including our country, for developing agricultural strategy, inorganic fertilisers are considered a necessity.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : गोबर जलाने के बारे में आपने क्या जवाब दिया ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We require your co-operation. We have to educate our people. We have been pressing the State Governments that they should not allow the very valuable manurial resources to be wasted.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Our farmers are very conscious of the benefit that accrues because of the use of fertilisers, but they are not getting the supply of fertilisers at the proper time. I think, the hon. Minister is aware of this. May I know from him what steps are being taken to see that the farmers get the supply of fertilisers at the proper time ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I will be thankful to the hon. Member, if he can bring it to my notice that in any part of the country fertilisers are not available in time this year.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : So much of money is spent on the import of fertilisers. There is a vast amount of animal bones and so on and so forth lying unused in Jalpaiguri and it was proposed to use them for the manufacture of fertilisers. I would like to know whether the Government has taken, or is taking, any specific steps to do this in the near future.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I wish to seek your protection. This is far beyond the purview of this question. The hon. lady Member can put the question to the concerned Ministry.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It is a fact that, compared to the cost of imported fertilisers, the cost of production in India is considerably higher and if so, may I know in respect of these items which are seven in number, what is the cost of production in India as compared to the cost of imported ones shown in the statement by the hon. Minister ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I will require notice for this.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I want your protection, Sir. You can ask him to lay it on the Table of the House. This is a simple information.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Can that information be supplied ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I will now try to be specific. May I draw your attention and also the attention of the House to the main question. This is a question regarding super-phosphate. The hon. Member is asking a general question. Therefore, I have said that I will require notice.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Please give me information on Ammonium phosphate only. I want information on the 7 items mentioned in your statement.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : All the information is given. It is laid on the Table of the House along with my reply.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It is not imported cost only. I want the comparison between imported cost and the cost of production.

SHRI NAMBIAR : What is the rate or share which each State gets out of this imported supply ? Is it done on *per capita* basis or *ad hoc* basis or arbitrary basis, or on what basis ? What is the exact proportion in which it is distributed ? I want to make a specific reference to Madras State where there is very much shortage in regard to this.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member is not right. These arrangements of distribution are not made in *ad hoc* or arbitrary manner. We consult the State Government, and on the basis of their agricultural production programmes, high yielding varieties programmes, etc., the various allotments are made. By and large the State Governments are satisfied with the arrangement.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नलकूपों का लगाया जाना

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*694. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :
श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

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

(क) गत चार वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने नये नलकूप लगाये गये और उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(ख) उन का वर्षवार प्रलग-प्रलग व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार नलकूपों के लिये बिद्युत् की दरों का कम करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2670/68.]

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1966-67 में स्टेट ट्यूबवेल 331 थे जो 67-68 में 110 रह गए। इस तरह स्टेट ट्यूबवेल कम हो रहे हैं और प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल की संख्या काफी बढ़ी है। यह सही बात है कि ट्यूबवेल से देश को बहुत लाभ हुआ है और जब तक किसानों का लाभ नहीं होता तब तक देश प्रागे प्रगति नहीं कर सकता। इन सब बातों का ध्यान में रखते हुए इसका मतलब यह है कि सरकार के पास पैसे के अभाव के कारण से यह सरकारी ट्यूबवेल कम लग रहे हैं, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह ट्यूबवेल ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा लगे और देश में खाद्यान्न ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा पैदा हो जिस से किसान मालामाल हो, उसके लिए क्या सरकार प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल के लिए इन्फ्रॉरेंस कम्पनी से और रिजर्व बैंक प्रादि से ज्यादा पैसा किसानों को मदद के रूप में दिलाने की कोई स्कीम बनाएगी और उसके लिए कोई काम करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member has asked a pertinent ques-

tion. I should say, Government policy is on the same lines. We have been encouraging all the financial institutions and financial organisations to advance loans for the sinking of tubewells; and, apart from the plans which are there, now, a number of commercial banks have started making advances. The Agro-industries Corporation, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and a number of other institutions are there and they are also making loans available for the sinking of tube wells. May I say, Sir, for the information of the hon. Member, as far as UP is concerned, UP is one of the States in the country which is having the largest programme of sinking of tube-wells both in the private sector and the State sector ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरे प्रश्न का इन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया कि क्या कदम इन्होंने उठाए और क्या उस का नतीजा हुआ ? रिजर्व बैंक ने या इन्श्योरेंस कम्पनीज ने कितना पैसा दिया ? जनरल स्टेटमेंट से फायदा नहीं होगा। ठीक जवाब दिलवाइए ताकि मैं भ्राते प्रश्न पूछूं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the State Government is concerned, for the year 1966-67 they have spent about Rs. 28 crores. For 1967-68 they have spent Rs. 25 crores including minor irrigation. But, about the point how much money was spent or made available to the private party or through other financial institutions the figure will have to be compiled.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले साल में ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा ट्यूबवेल्स लगे हैं। 1967-68 से पहले तीन सालों में वहाँ पर प्राइवेट और सरकारी सैक्टर में कुल 40,458 ट्यूब-वेल्स लगे, जब कि 1967-68 में 30,894 लगे, एक तरह से तीन सालों के बराबर काम एक साल में हुआ, इस के लिये मैं आपको जरिये वहाँ की जनसंघ की सरकार को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ—उन्होंने तीन साल के बराबर ट्यूबवेल्स एक साल में लगाए।

अब, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह है कि वहाँ और अधिक ट्यूबवेल्स लगाये जायें, किसानों को ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा लाभ हो इस दृष्टि से क्या सरकार कोई इस तरह की योजना बना रही है कि उन को ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा फाइनेन्शियल एस्सिस्टेंस मिले, बिजली की दर में रियायत मिले ? क्या सरकार का भ्रगले साल में उनको बिजली की दर में रियायत देने का प्रोग्राम है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : At the moment, the Fourth Plan formulations are under consideration, and according to the tentative plan worked out for UP it has been decided to have 3000 tube-wells under the State sector and about 2 lakhs tube-wells under the private sector. That is a very ambitious programme, and the total would exceed the total of the work that has been carried out so far during the last 20 years, if the Plan is formulated on that basis.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about reduction in rates ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I would draw the hon. Member's attention to the statement which I have laid on the Table of the House where I have given all the details.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Nothing is there about reduction in electricity rates.

SHRI BISHWA NATH ROY : Is it not a fact that the energisation of tubewells in UP which was started on a large scale by the Congress Government was stopped considerably by the SVD Government in their reign of ten months only ? May I know also whether that work is again going to be started under President's rule there, and if so, whether the demands will be met by the Central Government so far as the funds required for the energisation of tube-wells are concerned ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : By and large, from 1965 onwards, the minor irrigation activity in some of the north Indian States including UP got impetus

and irrespective of the change of governments, it has been going on very satisfactorily because of the enthusiasm of the people, and the Centre is rendering substantial assistance for executing this programme.

श्री प्रकाश शीर सास्त्री : उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ स्थान इस प्रकार के हैं जहाँ किसान स्वयं अपनी धोर से ट्यूबवेलज आसानी से लगा सकता है। क्या सरकार ने कुछ इस प्रकार की योजना बनाई है कि जहाँ के किसान आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं उन क्षेत्रों में सरकार अपनी धोर से ट्यूबवेल लगाये तथा जिन क्षेत्रों में किसानों की स्थिति अच्छी है, उन में अगर किसान अपनी धोर से ट्यूबवेल लगाना चाहते हैं तो उनको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय ? पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में बजाय ट्यूबवेल के आयल-इंजिन लगा कर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो, क्या इसके लिये भी सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ? दूसरा प्रश्न—जो बिजली आप ट्यूबवेल के लिये दे रहे हैं, वे दूसरे राज्यों में बहुत सस्ते दामों पर दे रहे हैं जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश में महंगी बिजली मिल रही है। सब राज्यों में बिजली की दर समान हो सके, इसके लिये आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : UP is one of the States in the country where they have a separate directorate for tube-wells, and they have a superintending engineer looking after minor irrigation who looks after the private tube-wells sunk by the farmers. They have a large number of rigs with them and the organisation which has been set up by the UP Government for sinking tube-wells is quite big. As regards where the tube-wells should be sunk, the Exploratory Tube-wells organisation of the Central Government has been helping the UP Government to explore the various areas, and about 4000 square miles of area have been located as having a rich potential for underground water, and the State Government is having a programme of sinking of tube-wells in different parts of the State.

As far as the uniformity of electricity rates is concerned, this problem was given some consideration a few years earlier. At that time, the Centre indicated to the State Governments that by and large, the rate for electricity for agriculture should be 12 p. per unit, and above the rate of 12 p. the Centre would be prepared to subsidise to the extent of 50 per cent, but at that time, no Government submitted any scheme to the Centre, and that scheme is lapsing by the year end. The UP Government has given considerable thought to this, and they have agreed to have a rate round about 12 to 15 paise per unit. But there are many States where the rates are still higher.

श्री इस्हाक सम्मली : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा सूबा है, वहाँ जितनी बड़ी ताबाद में ट्यूबवेल होने का जिक्र किया गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई बहुत खुशी की बात नहीं है। इतने ट्यूबवेल होने पर भी इस वक्त वहाँ की आबापाश सिर्फ 15 परसेन्ट है यानी आबापाशी का एरिया सिर्फ 15 परसेन्ट है। क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि वहाँ जितने ट्यूबवेल बने हैं उनमें 50 फ सदी से भी ज्यादा बेकार पड़े हैं। ट्यूबवेल डिपार्टमेंट और बिजली डिपार्टमेंट में कोऑर्डिनेशन न होने की वजह से न उनको मरम्मत होती है और न उनको बिजली मिलती है। मैं मालूम करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इस सिलसिले में क्या इन्तजाम किया है कि जो ट्यूबवेल बन गये हैं उन को जल्द-से जल्द बिजली मिले और जो बेकार पड़े हुए हैं उनकी जल्द-से-जल्द मरम्मत हो सके ताकि वहाँ पर इरिगेशन एरिया बढ़ सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have drawn the attention of the State Government a number of times to this aspect. I appreciate what the hon. Member says that even if we sink tube-wells if they are not energised, it would be so much in infructuous expenditure. But even then, the State Government is now giving more

attention to this problem. But the hon. Member should appreciate that politics should not be involved in this. Even when the SVD Government was in power, the problem could not be solved. But we shall draw the attention of the State Government to this aspect of the matter.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाह : देश में प्राइवेट रूप से किसानों की तरफ से ट्यूबवेल लगाने की लोकप्रियता बढ़ती जा रही है, और प्रदेश सरकार भी अधिकधिक ट्यूबवेल लगाना चाहती है, इनकी इस अपेक्षा को पूरा करने के लिये जितने ट्यूबवेल देश में बनने चाहिये उनको बनाने के लिये रिज की कमी है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रिज की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये शासन क्या कदम उठा रहा है, जिसमें कि उन की इस आवश्यकता को अधिक से अधिक पूरा किया जा सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member would be glad to know that almost 90 per cent of the rigs are now indigenously available and they are manufactured in our own country, and for the rest which are of a sophisticated or complicated type, we are making the necessary foreign exchange available to the State Governments.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : उत्तर प्रदेश में गवर्नर का शासन है, यानी परोक्ष रूप से आप ही का शासन है। जो स्टेटमेंट आपने सभा पटल पर रखा है, संविद की सरकार टूटने के बाद गवर्नर साहब ने जो आदेश दिया है, उसके हिसाब से 100 रुपये प्रति हास पावर इस वक्त लिया जायगा, अगले साल 110 रुपये हो जायेंगे और उससे अगले साल 120 रुपये निमिनम गारन्टी हो जायगी। आपने अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर सरकार की तरफ से जो नीति बनाई थी, उसमें कहा गया था कि 35 रुपये प्रति हास पावर से कहीं भी ज्यादा नहीं लिया जायगा, जबकि आप उत्तर प्रदेश में 35 रुपये के बजाय 120 रुपये लेने

जा रहे हैं। जबकि तामिलनाडु में एक पैसा भी निमिनम गारन्टी का नहीं लिया जाता। पम्पिंग सैटों के लिए जो बिजली की दर आपने तय की थी वह 12 पैसे थे, जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश में 15 पैसे हैं और तामिलनाडु में डी० एम० के० की सरकार केवल 9 पैसे में दे रही है, जबकि वें पांच पैसे में वह बिजली खरीद कर किसानों को दे रहे हैं। आज तामिलनाडु में किसानों को जितनी सहूलियत मिली हुई है, उसको देखते हुए 8 लाख में से 4 लाख पम्पिंग सैट वहां पर हैं। क्या आप यह सहूलियत उत्तर प्रदेश में भी देने जा रहे हैं या आपने तय कर लिया है, जैसे वहां डी० एम० के० ने कांग्रेस का सफाया कर दिया है उसी तरह से आप उत्तर प्रदेश में भी कांग्रेस का सफाया कराना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The rates vary from State to State, depending upon the cost of production of power etc. But these rates have been there even before; it was during the SVD Government's regime that the rates were raised and there was so much discontent against that. I do not think that we should bring in politics....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is the hon. Minister who is bringing in politics into it.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member that the electric power should be available at a reasonable price to the farmers.....

SHRI RABI RAY : It should be made cheaper.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : But ultimately the Electricity Boards have to examine the position of resources and they have to balance it; it is completely within the jurisdiction of the State Governments to take this decision; I think that if the decision is to be taken, it has to be taken by the popular Government which will take into consideration the difficulties of the farmers.

छात्रवृत्तियाँ दिये जाने सम्बन्धी अनुसूची

*695. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कन्द्रीय सरकार से प्राप्त अनुदान के रूप में दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियाँ 20 वर्ष पूर्व तैयार की गई एक अनुसूची के अनुसार निश्चित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वर्तमान खर्च अधिक होने के कारण छात्रवृत्तियों की धन-राशि बढ़ाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का विचार इंजीनियरिंग, मेडीकल तथा अन्य कालेजों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को दी जाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियों की कितनी धन-राशि बढ़ाने का है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मुख्याल राब) : (क) नहीं श्रीमान् ।

(ख) तथा (ग). यह विषय विचाराधीन है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि यद्यपि बीस साल पहले जो चीज एक रुपये में मिलती थी, वह पचास रुपये में मिलने लग गई है और जो चीज चार पैसे में मिलती थी, वह एक रुपये में मिलने लग गई है, लेकिन अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को मेडिकल कालेज, इंजीनियरिंग कालेज और अन्य कालेजों में अभी तक बीस साल पहले मिलने वाली तीस, रीतीस रुपये की छात्रवृत्ति मिल रही है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक उस छात्रवृत्ति में वृद्धि करने के बारे में विचार क्यों नहीं

किया गया है और उस पर कब तक विचार किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

श्री मुख्याल राब : इस विषय में मैंने राज्य सभा में पहले ही क्लेरिफाई किया था । (व्यवधान) मैं माननीय सदस्य की इन-फार्मेशन के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम टेक्निकल स्कालरशिप तकरीबन 25 परसेंट और नान-टेक्निकल स्कालरशिप दस परसेंट एनहांस करने वाले हैं । इस बारे में कुछ फिनांशल डिफीकल्टीज हैं । लेकिन फिर भी हम इन स्कालरशिप्स को पच्चीस और दस परसेंट ही नहीं, बल्कि उससे भी ज्यादा करना चाहते हैं । शायद जल्दी-से-जल्दी प्राइन्दा माल बच्चों को इसी के अनुसार स्कालरशिप मिलेंगे ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी अगले साल दस और पच्चीस परसेंट वृद्धि कर देंगे । क्या वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि होस्टल में रहने वाले और घर में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों को मिलने वाली छात्रवृत्तियों में कितना अन्तर है और क्या सरकार उन दोनों छात्रवृत्तियों को समान करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ? यह भी देखा जाता है कि किताबों, कपड़ों और दूसरे साधनों के लिए जो छात्रवृत्तियाँ मिलती हैं, वे साल-साल तक नहीं मिलती हैं; जब साल खत्म हो जाता है, तब मनी-प्राइंग पड़चता है । इस स्थिति में विद्यार्थी कैसे पढ़ें ? क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बिलम्ब की जाँच की है; यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या कबम उठाए गए हैं ?

श्री मुख्याल राब : हमारी कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी के मेम्बरों ने इस बारे में भी अपने सुझाव दिये हैं और हम उन पर विचार कर रहे हैं ।

श्री रवि राव : हम लोगों ने तो उस कमेटी का बायकाट कर रखा है । हम वहाँ नहीं जाते हैं । (व्यवधान)

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Who are the members of this consultative committee ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We have boycotted the consultative committee.

SHRI MUTHYAL RAO : Some MPs belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes drew our attention to it. We are at it, we are going to consider this point and we will try to satisfy hon. Members.

SHRI B. N. KUREEL : What is the maximum income limit beyond which students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are ineligible for scholarships in medical and engineering colleges ?

SHRI MUTHYAL RAO : It is Rs. 500.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the House that many tribes like the Lambadis, Vadas and other backward communities are deprived of the rights which are enshrined in our Constitution and are kept in the dark. I would like to mention one incident during the recent bye-election in Madhugiri. When I went on a tour of that area, I found there are tribes there belonging to the Lambadis. There one Secretary and VP Chairman had made a boat of tom-tom and said that if these people were not going to vote for the Congress, they would get conviction for six months. This is the situation, prevailing there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The tribes are kept in the dark and they are made use of only for the elections and they are asked to go and vote for the Congress, and they are kept in the dark so that they can be taken advantage of in the elections. I would like to know whether in such places where such tribes are living in this country they would arrange a special programme to educate them and to see that those who are studying in the medical, engineering or other colleges get their scholarship keeping in

view the conditions prevailing there in relation to prices and the cost of living in this country.

SHRI MUTHYAL RAO : It is a very lengthy question which the hon. member put. I do not think it is right on the part of the hon. member to say so.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is right. I was a witness. I asked the Chairman.

SHRI MUTHYAL RAO : He should have brought that information to our notice. Certainly we would have looked into it and considered the case.

श्री सूरज भान : मौजूदा नियमों के मुताबिक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के स्टुडेंट्स को सिर्फ वही बर्जीफा मिलता है, जो कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए रखा गया है। उनको मेरिट स्कालरशिप्स से डीबार कर दिया जाता है। जो स्टुडेंट्स अच्छे नम्बर लेकर मेरिट स्कालरशिप के लिए एनटाइटल्ड हो जाता है, उसे भी सिर्फ शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स स्टुडेंट होने के नाते ही स्कालरशिप मिलती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का आश्वासन देंगे कि जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का स्टुडेंट अपनी काबिलियत की वजह से मेरिट स्कालरशिप का एनटाइटल्ड हो जाता है, उसे वह स्कालरशिप भी मिले और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स वाला स्कालरशिप भी मिले ?

श्री मथ्याल राव : यह गलत होगा। दो स्कालरशिप्स एक ही स्टुडेंट को कैसे मिल सकते हैं ? माननीय सदस्य एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० दोनों कैसे बन सकते हैं ?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : In the last session the hon. Minister Shri Muthyal Rao accused the Kerala Government that it did not spend the money allotted to the Scheduled Castes. The Speaker assured us that the Minister would enquire from the Kerala Government and get the information and place it before Parliament, but up till now he has not enquired and placed

it before Parliament. I enquired from the Kerala Government if what the Central Government has allotted is more than what was spent on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Actually the Kerala Government needs more money to help the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. May I know whether the hon. Minister will give a reply to Parliament regarding his accusation against the Kerala Government in the last session of Parliament misleading Parliament? Secondly, may I know whether the Central Government will consider allotting more money to the Kerala Government to help the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

SHRI MUTHYAL RAO : We have received a lot of complaints from the public of Kerala. I have got certain letters, and it is being examined. We will come with specific proposals and I will show that the Kerala Government is misusing the funds.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a serious matter. He has made an accusation, and the Speaker has directed him to make enquiries and either substantiate the accusation or withdraw it.

SHRI MUTHYAL RAO : It will be done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has accepted, he will enquire.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

श्री रवि राय : इस सत्र के खत्म होने के पहले ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : In about a month's time it will be done. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They want more time. (Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDI : May I submit that when this question was raised in the Parliament, the whole House was agitated over it and the Speaker said

and he promised. Now it was upto him to give us a reply on his own. That has not been done. If he says that he has already got the report, I do not think why should he take more time. Before the adjourn we would like to have a statement from the Government whether the accusation was correct and if it is not correct, he should tender an apology. (Interruptions)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : An assurance was given and if it has been delayed we are sorry. But it will be done. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI UMANATH : When he says that he wants a month's time to make a statement, is it proper on the part of the Minister now when the report and completion of investigation is pending to come and say that 'I' will prove. Yes, it is there? Is it proper on his part.... (Interruptions).

श्री रवि राय : बड़े गैर-जिम्मेदार मंत्री हैं ।

SHRI UMANATH : If he says that he can confirm that statement is based on certain facts which he has got, in which case he does not require any time. If he wants time, then it means it is still pending and in which case he should not confirm. (Interruptions) That is not proper. He must withdraw.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unless you prove to substantiate your charge, you need not reiterate. This is not proper.

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Regarding the second part of Mr. Nayanar's question.....

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : What about the first part? You were keeping quiet all the while.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I was keeping quiet all the while because this has happened when I was not Minister for

Social Welfare. There is no question of escaping. My colleague did make a statement and if it is unfounded, he will certainly say so. He has asked for time and if it is based on facts.....(Interruptions)

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : It was challenged by the Kerala Government.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I thought we have closed that matter because the position to-day is that he made a certain allegation which is not admitted to be true. It has been challenged and, therefore, it is upto the Government to come before the House and either withdraw the statement or to substantiate it. That will be done.

Regarding the second part of the question, these disbursements of scholarships, etc., for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes are given on a certain scale for all parts of India and the point which has been made out by other members also during the question to-day is that that amount is insufficient and we concede that some increment should be made subject to availability of funds. The difficulty is this. It is but proper that the House knows what the position was in the year 1947 for example. The number of Scheduled Caste students who got scholarships was 527 in 1947.

We have to do much more, I concede, but let us understand things. In the year 1947, when we became independent, the number of Scheduled Caste students in India who got scholarships was 527. In the year 1966-67, it has gone up to 90,264. Similarly, in the case of Scheduled Tribes, it was 84 in 1942, and now it is 17,760. In terms of money, the amount spent today is Rs. 6,49,46,153 excluding J & K State. In 1948-49, it was only about Rs. 5 lakhs. Therefore, in terms of absolute figures, the scholarships paid to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have gone up very much. I do understand the criticism that so far as each individual scholarship is concerned the amount is not sufficient, considering the situation today, such as the prices, etc., etc. That is why earlier my colleague said that we are taking up that question with the

Ministry of Finance to see whether some enhancement is possible.

श्री शिव नारायण : यह प्रश्न बड़ा गम्भीर है, सरल प्रश्न नहीं है। यह देन इस सरकार की है। इस सरकार ने डिस्टाइड किया कि हम हरिजनों को पढ़ायेँगे लिखा-येँगे, अच्छी जगह देगे, उनका उत्थान करेंगे, संविधान में दिया हुआ है। तो हमको आपसे कोई शिकायत नहीं है, शिकायत सरकार से है कि आप देते हो लेकिन वहाँ मिलता नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो आप अलॉट करें वह हमारे बच्चों को ठीक वक्त पर पहुँचे। होता यह है कि साल जब खत्म होने को होता है तब उनको पैसा मिलता है। तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपके निजाम में क्या कमी है और कौन से लोग हैं जो रोड़ा घटकाते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कोई इस्टिबल स्टेप सरकार लेने के लिये तैयार है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This matter was referred to by other hon. Members also. That indicates that there is widespread complaint in this matter. The Central Government provides the funds and there are certain States wherefrom absolutely no complaint has come. For example, in the State of Gujarat there is absolutely no complaint regarding the delay in the disbursement of scholarships. From certain other States complaints have come and we are looking into the question.

श्री रवि राय : और सूबों से आयी हैं कमप्लेंट्स, गुजरात को छोड़ कर ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is the information which I have before me. For example, from Maharashtra also there are not many complaints. Therefore, we are looking into the question as to whether any streamlining is possible regarding the disbursement of scholarships by the State Government, and this has to be taken up with the State Government. If the Central Government proceeds to disburse the scholarships, the delay is likely to be more because the State Government is

more in contact with the people who are in need of assistance.

ट्रेक्टरों, उर्वरकों तथा कृषि सम्बंधी औजारों की मांग

*697. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना रहित पिछले दो वर्षों अर्थात् 1966-67 और 1967-68 में भी जब आर्थिक मंदी थी, ट्रेक्टरों, उर्वरकों और कृषि संबंधी औजारों की मांग में भारी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसा पूर्व नियोजन के परिणामस्वरूप ही हुआ है अथवा इनकी मांग का अनुमान गलत लगाया गया था जिससे किसानों को ये सामग्री असाधारण रूप से अधिक मूल्य पर लेनी पड़ी; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय अवधि में उपरोक्त गलती दुबारा न होने पाये, इसके लिये क्या विशेष कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2671/68.]

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब पिछली आर्थिक मंदी आई तो उसका सभी कारखानों पर बड़ा भारी असर पड़ा लेकिन आपने तस्लीम किया है कि खेती के लिए खाद और मशीनों के ऊपर बराबर तेजी बनी रही, इससे ज्यादा मिठे शब्द मिल नहीं सकते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मैंने पूछा था कि जब मंदी के अन्दर इतनी

बड़ी तेजी आई और काला बाजार चला तो फिर तेजी के अन्दर क्या हाल होगा इसलिए वैसी स्थिति न आये, उसको बचाने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आप क्या विशेष कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

आपने मुझ को उत्तर दिया है - उत्पादन को तेज करने के सभी सम्भव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं - तो श्रीमानजी, यही बात मैंने पूछी थी कि क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं, जरा वह जवाब भी दे दीजिये ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : That is not the only sentence. It is a long statement explaining Government's policy and approach. As far as fertilisers are concerned, the programmes are wellknown. The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals deals with the production aspect. Regarding agricultural machinery, ultimately it is the Industry Ministry which is responsible. But we have worked out our requirements and indicated to the Industry Ministry that the requirements of agricultural machinery in the next few years is likely to be on the high side. Taking into consideration these factors, some very important steps have been taken. For tractors and power tillers, the industry has been completely delicensed. There is no restriction on their manufacturing programme and any party can come forward. The existing manufacturing concerns are also given liberal foreign exchange so that they can manufacture more tractors. This year the Industry Ministry has indicated that about 20,000 tractors will be manufactured in our country. To fill up the gap in between the demand and the supply, we are trying to import about 16,000 to 17,000 tractors this year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question hour is over.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मैं इसके ऊपर आगे बंटें के डिस्कशन की मांग करूंगा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Vanaspati Ghee Producers

*696. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the industries have been allowed to produce 25% more than their licensed capacity;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this facility has not been given to Vanaspati Ghee producers; and

(c) if so, reasons for not doing so ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In terms of a Press Note issued by the Government of India on 27.10.1966, all industrial undertakings registered/licensed under the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951 were permitted to increase their production up to 25% of their registered/licensed capacity without obtaining any further licence, subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) no additional plant and machinery is installed, except minor balancing equipment procured indigenously;
- (ii) no additional expenditure of foreign exchange is involved; and
- (iii) such extra production does not occasion any additional demand for scarce raw materials.

(b) This facility was and still is available to the vanaspati industry. But, since 16.9.1968 it is subject to the following conditions imposed when industry was partially delicensed :

- (i) the total capacity of a factory shall not exceed 100 tonnes per day except under a licence.
- (ii) the total capacity of a group of factories under the same ownership, management or control shall not exceed 200 tonnes per day except under licence.
- (c) Does not arise.

Unlicensed Radio Receivers

*698. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of unlicensed radio receivers in the country at present; and

(b) the steps taken to license them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :

(a) It is not possible to estimate the number of unlicensed [radio receivers in the country.

(b) Intensive checks are carried out by the Wireless Anti-Evasion staff of the Department individually and in squads to detect unlicensed radio sets.

A special step taken this year was the declaration of an amnesty for a period of 3 months from 1st February, 1968 during which period a licence could be obtained for unlicensed radio sets without payment of surcharge and production of proof of the source and date of acquisition. As a result, 3,46,043 licences were issued in the months of February, March and April, 1968 under the terms of the amnesty.

Indebtedness of Agricultural Labourers

*699. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6438 on the 29th August, 1968 and state :

(a) which of the State Governments have made the charging of more than double of the principal loan as interest a punishable offence and to what extent these enactments have been implemented and with what results; and

(b) whether it is proposed to make this doubling of principal and uniform and obligatory national offence by legal and penal provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). information from

the State is being collected and the reply will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Telephone Directories

*700. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that letters were addressed to the Hindi-knowing subscribers of Telephone Directories or telephones to the effect that if a reply to the effect that the subscriber needs Hindi Directory is not received he will be supplied with an English one;

(b) the reason why a similar circular was not issued to the effect that if specific demand is not placed for an English Directory only Hindi version will be supplied;

(c) what percentage of subscribers was addressed such letters and out of them what percentage replied; and

(d) whether Government offices will be supplied with English versions only or they will have Hindi versions of the Directory as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All along, Delhi subscribers were being supplied directories printed in English. This is the first time that Hindi directories are being printed by the Department. As definite information of the requirement of Hindi directories had not been available, it was decided to print 15 p. c. of the total requirements of the directories in Hindi to begin with. The question of issue of circular to the effect that if specific demand is not placed for English directory, only Hindi version will be supplied does not, therefore, arise.

(c) All the subscribers numbering over 60,000 were addressed. Of these 16,799 replied.

(d) Government offices are being treated as any other subscribers by the P&T Department.

Super Bazar in Delhi

*701. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:
SHRI T. P. SHAH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the criterion for the selection of Managing Committee of the Super Bazar in Delhi; and

(b) who are the persons nominated on these Managing Committees who have past experience in running such Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) The Members of the nominated Managing Committee represent a cross-section of consumers, and include persons who have experience in administrative, commercial and cooperative fields.

(b) As the Super Bazar in Delhi was the first cooperative consumers' department store set up in this country, members of the Managing Committee were nominated on the basis indicated in reply to Part (a) of the Question.

हड़ताल के कारण डाक तथा तार सेवा को बनाये रखने के लिए होमगार्ड

*702. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की हड़ताल के बाद डाक तथा तार सेवा को बनाये रखने के लिए 20 सितम्बर, 1968 से होमगार्ड के कर्मचारियों की सेवाएँ ली थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने व्यक्तियों की सेवाएँ ली गई थी और उनको प्रति दिन कितनी धनराशि दी गई; और

(ग) उक्त व्यक्तियों पर कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई और कितने दिनों तक उन की सेवाओं का लाभ उठ या गया ?

संस्व-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ.कुं. गुजराल) : (क) जो हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल, मद्रास, आंध्र प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और दिल्ली सर्कलों में ऐसा किया गया था। यहाँ तक कि कुछ सर्कलों में उनकी नियुक्ति 20 सितम्बर, 1968 से पहले ही कर दी गई थी।

(ख) तथा (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जा रहा है, जिसमें उक्त सूचना दी हुई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये सं. L T -2672/68]

Second Cotton Textile Wage Board

*703. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) when the Second Cotton Textile Wage Board was constituted and who are the members thereof;

(b) the time given to the Wage Board to submit its report;

(c) whether the report has been received;

(d) whether the Board has stated the reasons for the inordinate delay in preparing its report; and

(e) steps Government propose to take to expedite the working of all wage boards?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) The Second Cotton Textile Wage Board was constituted by the Government of India by their Resolution No. WB-8(14)/63 dated the 12th August, 1964 and has the following composition:—

Chairman :

Shri K. Bhimasankaram.

Independent Members :

(i) Shri Tulsidas S. Jadhav

(ii) Professor M. B. Desai.

Members Representing Employers :

(i) Shri D. C. Kothari

(ii) Shri Surottam P. Hutheesing.

Members Representing Workers :

(i) Shri G. Ramanujam.

(ii) Shri A. N. Buch.

(b) No time limit was fixed.

(c) The report has not yet been received but is expected by the end of this month.

(d) The Board has to deal with complex matters concerning a major industry and to consider the view-points of various interests.

(e) This matter is being considered by a sub-committee constituted by the Standing Labour Committee.

Kharif Crop in the Country

*704. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the condition of kharif crop (including Bhadai) in different parts of the country this year;

(b) the number of villages affected by drought in different States, State-wise; and

(c) the relief measures undertaken at the official and non-official levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Broadly, the condition of the kharif crop (including Bhadai) in different parts of the country is as brought out in the Statement regarding drought conditions laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 18th November, 1968.

According to the latest information available with Government, the number of

villages affected by drought in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh is as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh	18,209
Gujarat	2,079
Mysore	16,321
Rajasthan	21,542
Uttar Pradesh	26,929

Since the Statement was laid on the Table of the Sabha on the 18th November, 1968, the West Bengal Govt. have intimated that there is no drought worth mentioning in West Bengal. The Madhya Pradesh Government have reported prevalence of drought conditions in some parts of the State. Information regarding the number of villages affected in M.P. and in Bihar, Haryana and Orissa (which were included amongst the drought affected States in the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, after it is collected.

The relief measures undertaken by the State Governments include organisation of relief works with a view to providing employment to the affected population, distribution of gratuitous relief, arrangements for the supply of drinking water, supply of fodder at subsidised rates, facilities for migration of cattle, feeding programmes for vulnerable sections of the population, etc. The non-official agencies are assisting in some areas in the organisation of feeding programmes and adoption of measures for the protection of cattle.

Grants to Farmers' Forum in Mysore State

*705. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have been sanctioning any grants to farmers' Forum in Mysore State;

(b) if so, whether any Audit of the Forum's accounts have been made; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI !ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No.

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

Production of Foodgrains and Cash-crops in Orissa

*706. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains and other cash crops produced in Orissa in 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(b) the proposals for increasing production during 1968-69 in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No LT.-2673/68.]

(b) It was planned to cover a total area of 5.05 lakh acres under the high yielding varieties of Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra and Wheat in Orissa during 1968-69. Besides, it was proposed to cover an additional area of 5 lakh acres in the State under the Multiple Cropping Programme during 1968-69 by introducing more than one crop in areas where usually only one crop is grown during the kharif season. In so far as commercial crops are concerned Centrally Sponsored Schemes for raising the production of Groundnut, Jute, Cashewnut and Lac have been sanctioned for implementation in the maximum potential raising the yield of the crop a package of practices is recommended for adoption.

Colourisation of Vanaspathi

*707. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : SHRI M. N. REDDY : SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 604 on the 22nd August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the Report of the Committee on Colourisation of Vanaspathi; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Report is still under consideration and decision thereon is expected to be taken shortly.

National Seeds Corporation Ltd.

*708. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when the National Seeds Corporation Ltd., was set up and its aims and objects;

(b) whether the targets of setting up units according to project reports and their production and development targets were achieved and if so, when and how and if not, why;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration was involved in the setting up of the corporation and if so, what are the names of the countries which collaborated, what were the terms of collaboration and how much foreign exchange as aid was received;

(d) what items the Corporation at present is producing and the extent of production and whether these products are upto the international standard;

(e) figures of production and sales during the last three years and how much of this production was exported; and

(f) whether the Corporation is facing any difficulty and if so, how Government propose to remove it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2674/68.]

Drought in Haryana

*709. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central team has visited the Haryana State to assess the extent of the drought there; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A Central Team will visit Haryana shortly to assess the requirements of funds for relief operations.

Drought in Mysore State

*710. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the areas in Mysore State affected by drought this year;

(b) whether any Central team has been sent to Mysore to study the drought situation in that State;

(c) if so, what were the findings of this team; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto, by way of granting aid to Mysore for drought relief ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Parts of the following districts of Mysore are affected by drought :—

1. Bangalore
2. Kolar
3. Tumkur
4. Chitradurga
5. Shimoga
6. Mysore
7. Mandya
8. Chickmagalur
9. Hassan
10. Coorg

11. Belgaum
12. Bidar
13. Dharwar
14. Bijapur
15. Bellary
16. Gulbarga
17. Raichur

A Central Team had visited Mysore in September, 1968, and had submitted an interim report. According to this report the expenditure on various types of relief measures upto the end of March, 1969, would be about Rs. 6.73 crores. Funds to the extent of Rs. 5.13 crores have been released to the State Government so far.

The Central Team visited again recently some of the drought affected areas in Mysore. Its final report is expected to be ready shortly.

Amenities to MPs and Ministers

*711. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a big gap between the amenities provided to Members of Parliament and such of them as become Ministers;

(b) whether Government feel that the above gap is justifiable and if so, its reasons;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to withdraw all amenities provided free to the Ministers and Members of Parliament and instead pay them increased salaries subject to payment of taxes; and

(d) if no action is proposed, how the big and ever increasing gap between the above two classes in so far as amenities are concerned would be bridged ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). Salaries, Allowances and other facilities to Members of Parliament are provided by the Salaries And Allowances of Members of Parliament Act and Rules made thereunder. Similarly,

the Salaries, Allowances and other privileges to Ministers are provided by the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act and Rules made thereunder. The gap between the amenities provided to Members of Parliament *vis-a-vis* Ministers is not considered to be big in view of the heavy responsibilities that the Ministers have to shoulder.

(c) and (d). Government have no proposal under consideration to withdraw all amenities provided free to Ministers and Members of Parliament and instead pay them increased salaries subject to payment of taxes. It may, however, be added that a report of the Joint Committee on Salary, Allowances and other Amenities to Members of Parliament, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th August, 1968 is before the Parliament for their consideration.

बीनी की मिलें

*712. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रांशिक नियन्त्रण की नीति की क्रियान्विति के पश्चात् बीनी की मिलों ने भारी मुनाफा कमाया है;

(ख) क्या सभी बीनी मिलें गन्ना उगाने वालों को समय पर भुगतान कर रही हैं;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो किसानों को समय पर भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार बीनी मिलों के मुनाफे पर नियन्त्रण लगाकर बीनी के मूल्यों को कम करने के बारे में कार्यवाही करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सङ्गठितता मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह) : (क) बीनी कारखानों द्वारा कमाया गया मुनाफा बीनी की उत्पादन

लागत पर निर्भर करता है जो कि कई तत्वों पर निर्भर करती है जैसे कि गन्ने की कीमत, वास्तविक उपलब्धि, पिराई अवधि, स्टोरेज की लागत, बेतन तथा मजदूरी, मूल्य-ह्रास, रख-रखाव तथा मरम्मत अन्य ऊपरी खर्चें और लगी हुई पूंजी पर लाभ। क्योंकि विभिन्न कारखानों ने गन्ने का भिन्न-भिन्न मूल्य दिया था इसलिए प्रत्येक कारखाने की उत्पादन लागत और मुनाफा भिन्न-भिन्न होगा। कारखानों का मुनाफा उनके द्वारा खुले बाजार में बेची गई चीनी से प्राप्त राशि पर भी निर्भर करेगा जो कि प्रत्येक कारखाने की भिन्न-भिन्न है। इन परिस्थितियों में यह सम्भव है कि कुछ कारखानों ने भारी मुनाफा कमाया और कुछ ने कम।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से अपने-अपने राज्य में चीनी कारखानों से गन्ने के मूल्य के बकाए की भुदायगी कराने के लिए कई उपाय जिनमें चालान करना शामिल है, अपमाने के लिए समय-समय पर कहा गया है।

(घ) सरकार चीनी उत्पादन के केवल नियन्त्रित वितरण के लिए अधिग्रहण किए जाने वाले भाग का निकासी मूल्य निर्धारित करती है। यह मूल्य चीनी जांच आयोग द्वारा अभिस्तुतित लागत अनुसूचियों के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है। जैसा कि चीनी जांच आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी, इस मूल्य में लगाई गई पूंजी पर लाभ भी शामिल होता है।

Sugarcane Technicians for Uruguay

*713. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has agreed to send technicians to Uruguay to solve its sugarcane growing and processing problems; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being worked out.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में श्रमिक

*714. श्री प्रमोद प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देहाती क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की संख्या जानने और उनकी रहने की हालतों का पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया है;

(ख) यदि हां तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और वे किन-किन हालतों में रहने हैं; और

(ग) देहाती क्षेत्रों में श्रमिकों के हितों की रक्षा हेतु क्या उपाय किए गए हैं अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). प्रथम खेतीहर श्रमिक जांच 1950-51 में की गई और इसकी रिपोर्ट 1954 में प्रकाशित की गई। दूसरी खेतीहर श्रमिक जांच 1956-57 में की गई और इसकी रिपोर्ट 1960 में प्रकाशित की गई। एक तीसरी जांच जो ग्रामीण श्रमिक जांच के नाम से पुकारी जाती है, कुछ तां (प्रायः और व्यय) 1963-64 में की गई और कुछ (रोजगार बेरोजगारी और ग्राम-दनी) 1965 में की गई। यह मालूम हुआ है कि भारतीय आंकड़ा संस्थान ने, जिसे पहले भाग की तालिकाएं बनाने और रिपोर्ट लिखने का कार्य सौंपा गया था, काम पूरा कर लिया है, और रिपोर्ट के शीघ्र ही रिलीज होने की आशा है। दूसरे भाग के परिणामों की तालिकाएं बनाने का काम श्रम ब्यूरो, शिबला में चल रहा है। प्रत्येक समयावधि

से संबंधित आंकड़ों, रहन-सहन की दशाओं इत्यादि के विस्तृत विवरण उस समयावधि से संबंधित प्रकाशित रिपोर्टों में उपलब्ध होंगे।

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के श्रमिकों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए अपनाए गए अथवा अपनाए जाने वाले उपायों का उल्लेख योजना आयोग ने योजना के विभिन्न दस्तावेजों में किया है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आर्थिक दशाओं को सुधारने के लिए बनाए गए सामान्य विकास कार्यों से ग्रामीण श्रमिकों को लाभ पहुंचता है। अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए बनाई गई विवेक योजनाओं से भी वे कुछ लाभान्वित होते हैं। छेतिहर श्रमिकों के लिए न्यूनतम मजूरियां न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राज्य-सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती हैं।

Mid-Term Poll in West Bengal

*715. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) the steps, if any, taken by Government to ensure a free and fair mid-term poll in West Bengal;

(b) whether he has received complaints against a number of officers of the West Bengal Government, including S. D. O. Asansol, that on matters relating to the ensuing mid-term poll, these officers are more or less openly siding with particular political party;

(c) whether Government have conducted any investigation into these complaints and, if so, the result thereof;

(d) whether strict instructions have been issued to the West Bengal Government Officers not to get themselves involved in politics in connection with mid-term poll; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) The Election

Commission has issued an appeal to political parties for the observance of a minimum code of conduct during election propaganda and campaign. A copy of the same (Annexure 'A') is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2675/68.]

(b) and (c). In all, five complaints have been received.

A statement (Annexure 'B') showing the details of complaints and action taken is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 2675/68.]

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Rice Mills in Andhra Pradesh

*716. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given loans to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for installation of rice mills in the State;

(b) what is the total amount involved and the number of rice mills for which it has been given;

(c) how many of them have been commissioned to work; and

(d) in case large number of them have not started working, the reasons therefor and steps Government have taken to see that they are commissioned to work at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) National Cooperative Development Corporation have provided financial assistance in the shape of loans to Andhra Pradesh Government for the installation of cooperative rice mills in the State.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 242,933 lakhs has been provided for the installation of 143 cooperative rice mills under Centrally Aided Plan Schemes as well as Corporation's Sponsored Scheme.

(c) Of the total 143 assisted co-operative rice mills, 122 have been completely installed, of which 95 have been commissioned.

(d) Of the 122 installed rice mills, only 27 have not yet started working due to want of power connections. The matter was taken up demi-officially with the State Government to ensure that power connections are given to these units at an early date.

Dry Farming

*717. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Scientists are of the view that through proper soil and moisture conversion, it would be now possible to devise scheme of dry farming;

(b) the total cultivable area which is now not being covered by rain; and

(c) whether concrete assessment have been made in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) All the cultivated areas do receive some rain, the question is mainly of quantity and frequency.

(c) According to available statistics, about 46.86 million hectare of net sown area falls in the category of low rainfall receiving less than 750mm. rainfall per annum.

मैंगनीज तथा लोह धातु खानों के मजदूरों को बोनस

*718. श्री राम/बतार शास्त्री : क्या अन्न तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री ने मैंगनीज तथा लोह धातु

खानों के मजदूरों को बोनस देने संबंधी प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार का क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

अन्न तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) शायद आशय हाजिरी बोनस में है, जिसकी खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय ने स्वीकृति नहीं दी है।

(ख) निम्नलिखित कारण बताए गए हैं :—

(i) कच्चा लोहा और मैंगनीज दोनों ही मुख्य निर्यात उद्योग हैं। उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि होने से मांग पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा और उन पर अतिरिक्त लागत का बोझ डालना वांछनीय नहीं है, विशेषकर जब कि बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 ने पहले ही नियोजकों पर 4 प्रतिशत की दर से न्यूनतम बोनस अदा करने का दायित्व डाल दिया है, चाहे उन्हें लाभ हो या न हो।

(ii) कच्चा लोहा और मैंगनीज खानों में हाल ही में किए गए मशीनीकरण और बड़ी-बड़ी संस्थाओं पर और सेवा के उज्ज्वल भविष्य की आशा देकर बड़े ऊंचे दर्जे के तकनीशियनों को नियुक्त करने से इन उद्योगों में श्रमिकों की संख्या अधिकान्तः स्थिर हो गई है। अतः इन उद्योगों में हाजिरी को नियमित करने के लिए

हाजिरी बोनस को योजना शुरू करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता।

(ग) मैंगनीज, कच्चा लोहा और अभ्रक खानों के लिए हाजिरी बोनस योजना बनाने के प्रश्न पर 7 नवम्बर, 1968 को हुए गैर-कोयला खान औद्योगिक समिति के 5वें अधिवेशन में विचार किया गया और उस समय यह स्वीकार किया गया कि इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेने से पहले श्रमिकों व नियोजकों के संगठनों के विचार प्राप्त कर लेने चाहिए। प्रागे कार्यवाही तदनुसार की जा रही है।

प्रार्थिक तथा अन्य बातों के कारण किसी क्षेत्र का विशेष क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाना

*719. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रार्थिक तथा अन्य बातों के कारण किसी क्षेत्र को विशेष क्षेत्र घोषित करने का आधार क्या है; और

(ख) अब तक देश में किन-किन क्षेत्रों को किस-किस तारीख को "विशेष क्षेत्रों" के रूप में घोषित किया गया है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में जब मन्त्री (श्री इ० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) "विशेष क्षेत्रों" का चुनाव करते समय जिन तथ्यों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है उनमें प्रार्थिक दृष्टि से अप्रगुण विकास, भावी विकास संभाव्य, जनसंख्या की कमी तथा प्रार्थिक क्षमता मुख्य है।

(ख) अब तक, निम्न क्षेत्रों को "विशेष क्षेत्र" घोषित किया गया है।

(1) 25 अगस्त, 1964 को ग्रन्ड-मान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह

का संव क्षेत्र "विशेष क्षेत्र" बताया गया था।

(2) 16 नवम्बर, 1967 को महाराष्ट्र राज्य का जिला चांदा "विशेष क्षेत्र" बताया गया था।

Advisory Board on Minimum Wages in Manipur

*720. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government of Manipur have formed an Advisory Board for the purpose of advising them in the matter of fixing and revising the minimum rates of Wages;

(b) if so, the nature and basis of the representation in it;

(c) whether Government have consulted the various local trade Unions about the said representation in the said Board; and

(d) if not, the reason for the same and the reason for leaving out a number of representative trade Unions and inclusion of even a defunct union of the Hydro-Electricity Department ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Yes.

(b) The Board consists of representatives of employers, employees and the Government, besides Independent Members.

(c) and (d). The Manipur Administration have reported that at the time of initial constitution of the Board in April, 1966 there were only five local trade unions in Government Departments and representatives of all the Unions were included in the Board and as such the question of consultation with them did not arise. As for inclusion of a representative of the Union in the Hydro-Electricity Department, a show-cause notice has been served on the Union under Section 10 of the Indian Trade Unions Act 1926 read

with Regulation 11 of the Manipur Trade Unions Regulations on the 28th November, 1968 the period of notice has not yet expired.

Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories

4201. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up mobile soil testing laboratories for rural areas; and

(b) if so, in which States or Union Territories they will be set up and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have undertaken fabrication of 34 Mobil Soil Testing Laboratories, each capable of analysing 16,000 to 20,000 soil samples a year. These will be allotted to the various States and Union Territories for being attached to the existing Standard Stationary Laboratories, as indicated below :

States to which the Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory is allotted.	No. of units of Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory allotted.	Particulars of the existing standard stationary laboratories to which these are to be attached.
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh.	3	Tadepalligudem. Hyderabad Baptla.
2. Assam	2	Silchar Jorhat
3. Bihar	3	Arrah Sabour Hazaribagh
4. Gujarat	2	Junagadh Bardoli
5. Kerala	3	Trivandrum Alleppy Pattambi

1	2	3
6. Madhya Pradesh	3	Gwalior Jabalpur Raipur
7. Madras	3	Coimbatore Aduhturai Nilgiris
8. Maharashtra.	2	Nagpur Poona
9. Mysore	1	Bangalore
10. Orissa	1	Sambalpur
11. Punjab	1	Ludhiana
12. Haryana	1	Karnal
13. Rajasthan	1	Jodhpur
14. Uttar Pradesh.	2	Kanpur Aligarh
15. West Bengal	2	Calcutta Burdwan
16. Tripura	1	Agartala
17. Himachal Pradesh.	1	Mandi Palampur
18. Fertiliser Corporation of India (Trombay Unit).	1	Trombay

These laboratories will move to rural areas and render on the spot service to farmers by testing soil samples and by making fertiliser recommendations on the basis of soil test results. The mobile soil testing laboratories will work under the guidance and supervision of the standard stationary laboratories to which they will be attached.

These laboratories are expected to be ready by the end of the current financial year and will be allotted to the States thereafter.

Flour Mill in Kangra District

4202. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the flour mills recommended by the Himachal Pradesh Government to be set up in Kangra District have been sanctioned by Government; and

(b) if not, the stage at which the proposal stands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Himachal Pradesh Government's recommendation for permitting the establishment of a roller flour mill in small scale sector in Kangra District has been accepted.

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को मकानों के निर्माण के लिए धन का नियतन

4203. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए मकानों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय योजना के अधीन मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को 1968-69 के लिए कितनी धनराशि का नियतन किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या यह धनराशि पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा कम है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) भंगियों और मेहतरों के रहने-सहने और कार्य-दशाओं के विकास की समिश्र परियोजना के लिए 1.44 लाख रुपये की राशि नियत की गई थी।

(ख) नहीं, श्रोतान।

राजस्थान में किराये के भवनों में डाक तथा तार के कार्यालय

4204. श्री मोठालाल मीना : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में किराये के भवनों में इस समय कितने डाक-घर, उप-डाकघर, तार घर तथा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) उक्त भवनों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष कितना किराया दिया जाता है; और

(ग) उनको सरकारी भवन देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है प्रवृत्त करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री इ०कु० गुजराल) : (क)

प्रधान डाकघर	3
उप-डाकघर	590
शाखा डाकघर	9
तार घर	4
टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज	118

(ख) लगभग 3,77,000 रुपये।

(ग) डाकघरों के लिए 6 इमारतों का निर्माण-कार्य चल रहा है। डाकघरों की 22 इमारतों और दो टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के लिए इमारतों के निर्माण का काम राज्य के लोकनिर्माण विभाग, प्रथम डाक-तार सिविल शाखा को सौंप दिया गया है। पांच डाकघरों की इमारतों, तीन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की इमारतों और दो विभागीय तारघरों की इमारतों के निर्माण के प्रस्तावों को जांच की जा रही है।

डाकघरों के लिए राज्य के लोक निर्माण विभाग की 10 इमारतें खरीदने के प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन हैं।

Population of useless Cattle

4205. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate population of useless cattle in the country causing a drain on our economy;

(b) the precise steps taken by Government either to destroy or to castrate or to isolate useless cattle and the number of cattle destroyed or castrated or isolated in 1967-68; and

(c) the number of Gosadan centres set up in the country, the places where they are set up with the number of cattle segregated in each centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No regular systematic survey has been made to find out the number of useless cattle in the country. However, the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee set up by the Govt. of India in 1947 had estimated that about 8% of the country's cattle population was unproductive and 2% unserviceable. More recent estimates are not available.

(b) Castration of scrub bulls/other undesirable young calves is undertaken by the Field staff of the State Animal Husbandry Departments. A masscastration scheme was also launched by the States in the III Five Year Plan with a view to accelerating the tempo of castration work in the country. The number of animals castrated in 1967-68 is being collected from States.

Gosadan centres have been set up in remote forest areas with a view to segregating old, infirm and unproductive cattle from areas where active cattle development work has been taken up.

A total number of 22379 cattle were isolated (segregated) during the year 1967-68 at such of the Gosadans for which information has become available. No steps have been taken by Government to destroy useless cattle.

(c) A total number of 79 Gosadans has been set up in the country. A statement showing the locations of these Gosadans and the number of cattle segregated in each centre is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-2651/68.]

Arrears of Provident Fund due from Pondicherry Mills

4206. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three Pondicherry Mills, viz Anglo-French Textile

Limited, Swadeshi Cotton Mills and Shri Bharathi Mills Limited have not paid Provident Fund amounting to Rs. 7.39 lakhs, Rs. 15.14 lakhs and Rs. 12.56 lakhs, respectively;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these arrears were allowed to be accumulated because of collusion between the directors of the mills and the officials of the Provident Fund Scheme;

(c) precise steps taken by Government to recover the arrears and the amount recovered; and

(d) the reasons why legal steps are not taken against the directors and Provident Fund officials?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes, as on 31.5.1968 except that the amounts due from the Swadeshi Cotton Mills and Bharathi Mills were Rs. 15.41 lakhs and Rs. 12.36 lakhs respectively.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). The following sums have since been recovered against the arrears referred to at (a) above:—

(i) Anglo-French Textile Ltd.	Rs. 1.42 lakhs
(ii) Swadeshi Cotton mills.	Rs. 0.63 lakhs
(iii) Shri Bharathi Mills Ltd.	Nil

The Pondicherry Administration has been moved for sanctioning proceedings under the Revenue Recovery Act in the case of Shri Bharathi Mills Ltd.

Certain proposals for clearance of the arrears by instalments are under consideration in the case of the other two Mills.

Delhi Milk Scheme.

4207. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the date of inception of the Delhi Milk Scheme with the amount of total investment so far;

(b) the types of milk the Scheme sells with its components and prices per litre;

(c) the number of men and women employed;

(d) whether a grant of Rs. 3.13 crores has been given by the Government for setting up a cattle-breeding centre at Moradabad;

(e) if so, the reasons for delay in setting up the Centre; and

(f) the number and type of cattle purchased during the last 2 years and their cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Delhi Milk Scheme started functioning from 1st November, 1959. The total investment on the Delhi Milk Scheme upto 31.3. 1968 is as given below:—

(i) Plant & Equipment	Rs. 271.55 lakhs
(ii) Building & Airconditioning	Rs. 100.97 lakhs
	<hr/>
	Rs. 372.52 lakhs

(b) Delhi Milk Schemes sells the following types of milk:—

Type of milk	Composition	Price per litre
Standardised Milk	5% fat content and 8.5% fat SNF (Solids not fat.)	Rs. 1.04
Cow Milk	Minimum 3.5% fat content and 8.5+S.N.F.	Rs. 1.04
Toned Milk	3% fat content and 8.5% S.N.F.	Rs. 0.74
Double toned Milk	1.5% fat content and 9% S.N.F.	Rs. 0.50

(c) Number of men and women employed in Delhi Milk Scheme is indicated below:—

Regular staff	Part-time staff at Milk Depots
No. of men 1789	766
No. of Women 48	1258

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये सामाजिक संगठनों की वित्तीय सहायता

4208. श्री जे० ब० सिंह बिष्ट : क्या सत्ताज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उन सामाजिक संगठनों को जो पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये काम करते हैं, वित्तीय सहायता देती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो जिन संगठनों की सहायता दी जाती है उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा वह किस प्रकार की हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों के उन सभी सामाजिक संगठनों को वित्तीय सहायता देगा जो दिल्ली में स्थापित तथा रजिस्टर्ड हैं;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह सहायता कब से दी जायगी; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ऐसे सामाजिक संगठनों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उपयुक्त प्रबन्ध करेगी जिससे वे उचित ढंग से कार्य कर सकें ?

सत्ताज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० भीमलाल कूलरेणु गुह) : (क) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिए कार्य करने वाले प्रमुख भारतीय प्रकार के गैर सरकारी संगठनों तथा सत्ताज कल्याण

संगठनों को भारत सरकार प्रायः सहायक अनुदान देती है।

(ख) ऐसे संगठनों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या LT 2652/68].

(ग) से (ङ) पात्र अथवा योग्य नए संगठनों के निवेदनों पर यदि राशियाँ प्राप्य हुई, विचार किया जा सकता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में जनजाति टाउनशिप

4209. श्री गं० ख० दीक्षित : क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य राज्यों की तरह मध्य प्रदेश में भी जनजाति टाउनशिप बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस का ढ़ीरा क्या है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rural Indebtedness in Tripura

4210. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2172 on the 1st August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any latest estimates about rural indebtedness in Tripura;

(b) if so, the percentage of rural population under debt in Tripura; and

(c) If not, whether any survey for ascertaining the actual volume of the problem of rural indebtedness in that Territory is being undertaken and if so, when and by whom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No such estimates have been made by the Reserve Bank of India or the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Union Territory of Tripura is taking up a survey for ascertaining the extent of Rural Indebtedness in that Territory soon.

केरल राज्य में 'जैक' वृक्ष को राष्ट्रीय स्मारक के रूप में सुरक्षित रखना

4211. श्री सिद्धय्या : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार द्वारा केरल राज्य में नैय्यार नामक नदी के किनारे पर 'जैक' वृक्ष को राष्ट्रीय स्मारक के रूप में सुरक्षित रखा गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो एक वृक्ष को इतना सम्मान दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) उसे सुरक्षित रखने में वार्षिक खर्च कितना होता है; और

(घ) क्या इस वृक्ष से कोई आय होती है ?

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

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

भारत के खाद्य निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में अनाज की बसूली

4212. श्री गां० ख० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत का खाद्य निगम मध्य प्रदेश में किस मूल्य पर अनाज बसूल कर रहा है;

(ख) निगम को सीधे किसानों से अनाज वसूल करने में क्या अनुभव हुए हैं;

(ग) किसानों से अनाज वसूल करने के लिए कितने केन्द्र खोले गये हैं; और

(घ) क्या वसूली कार्य संतोषजनक ढंग से हो रहा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम मध्य प्रदेश में जिन मूल्यों पर खाद्यन्न अधिप्राप्त कर रहा है, उन्हें बताने वाला एक विवरण अनुबन्ध 1 के रूप में सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT 2653/68.]

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में पिछले खरीफ सीजन के दौरान मिल-मालिकों और व्यापारियों पर लेवी योजना के अन्तर्गत निगम ने चावल और ज्वार की खरीदारी की थी। गेहूं की खरीदारी अंशतः लेवी योजना के अधीन और अंशतः सीधे किसानों से हुई थी। राज्य में अधिप्राप्त लगभग 76,000 मीटरी टन कुल गेहूं की मात्रा में से लगभग 27,000 मीटरी टन सीधे किसानों से खरीदा गया था।

(ग) चालू खरीफ सीजन में चावल की अधिप्राप्ति लाइसेंस शुदा व्यापारियों और

मिल मालिकों पर लगी लेवी योजना के अधीन किया जा रहा है। 94 केन्द्रों पर मूल्य साहाय्य के अधीन धान, 257 केन्द्रों पर लेवी और मूल्य साहाय्य के अन्तर्गत ज्वार और 726 केन्द्रों पर लेवी और मूल्य साहाय्य के अधीन गेहूं की अधिप्राप्ति करने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(घ) जी हाँ। हालाँकि सुधार के लिए सदैव प्रयत्न हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में सहकारी आन्दोलन

4213. श्री गं० च० डीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1967-68 में राज्य में सहकारी आन्दोलन को मजबूत करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कोई ऋण प्रणवा सहायता दी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऐसे ऋण तथा सहायता का किंग प्रकार उपयोग किया गया है ?

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

(ख) व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:—

केन्द्रीय सहायता

(1967-68)

(लाख रुपये में)

योजनाओं के नाम	ऋण	अनुदान	योग
1. कृषि ऋण	—	15.82	15.82
2. कृषि विपणन	19.87	1.62	21.49
3. सहकारी गोदाम	7.33	2.02	9.35
4. सहकारी विधायन	—	0.52	0.52
5. सहकारी चीनी कारखाने	2.30	—	2.30

योजनाओं के नाम	ऋण	अनुदान	योग
6. प्रशिक्षण तथा शिक्षा	—	6.18	6.18
7. अतिरिक्त विभागीय कर्मचारी	—	10.40	10.40
8. विविध सहकारी समितियाँ	—	0.03	0.03
9. शहरी उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियाँ	13.96	3.78	17.74
10. सहकारी खेती	14.20	3.30	17.50
11. कृषि ऋण स्थरीकरण निधि	—	5.70	5.70
12. भूमि बन्धक बैंकों के लिए ऋण-पत्र	43.40	—	43.40
13. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपभोज्य वस्तुओं का वितरण	—	0.23	0.23
14. निर्यात अग्रिम मुख्य विधायन यूनिटों की स्थापना	19.85	—	19.85
योग	120.91	49.60	170.51

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मंजूर की गई ऋण तथा अनुदानों की राशियों का उपयोग सहकारी संस्थाओं को स्वीकृत योजनाओं के आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता दे कर किया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएं

4214. श्री गं० च० शीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश को ऐसी कितनी छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएं हैं जिन पर तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा काम प्रारंभ करने का प्रस्ताव था;

(ख) कितनी योजनाओं पर कार्य प्रारंभ किया गया था;

(ग) वे योजनाएँ कौन-कौन सी हैं जिन पर कार्य तो प्रारंभ किया गया था परन्तु प्रभाव तथा अन्य कारणों से, बाद में कार्य बन्द कर दिया गया था; और

(घ) उन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं, जिन पर काम तो शुरू किया गया था परन्तु बाद में कार्य स्थगित कर दिया गया था।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) में (घ) : तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा उस राज्य के लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चलाई गई प्रमुख लघु सिंचाई योजनाएं तथा उस अवधि में प्राप्त सफलता निम्न प्रकार है :-

- (1) खुदाई वाले कुओं का निर्माण 75,130
- (2) कुओं की बोरिंग 176
- (3) कुओं को गहरा करना — 13,271
- (4) पम्प-सेटों की स्थापना —
 - (क) डीजल 6,830
 - (ख) बिजली वाले 6,536
- (5) राजकीय नलक़रों का निर्माण 19
- (6) सतह जल सिंचाई योजनाओं का पूरा किया जाना
 - (क) जो जारी हैं 43
 - (ख) नये 88

लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं को तैयार करना और उनको क्रियान्वित करना राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है। फिर भी, खाद्य

सरकार राजकीय योजनाओं में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये राज्य सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश में भ्रष्ट चलने वाली 'लघु सिंचाई तथा जल उपयोग में प्रशिक्षण' की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिये भारत सरकार से 100 प्रतिशत अनुदान प्राप्य है। तीसरी योजनावधि के लिये योजना क्षेत्र में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं पर खर्च करने के हेतु राज्य सरकार द्वारा 2,114 लाख रुपये की राशि रखी गई फिर भी, राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता "कृषि उत्पादन" 'लघु सिंचाई' जैसे विकास के बृहद् शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत दी जाती है और योजना-वार नहीं।

1-4-67 से लागू किये गए वित्तीय सहायता के प्रतिमान के अनुसार लघु सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत राज्य द्वारा सम्मिलित की गई सभी राजकीय योजनाओं लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं को 60 प्रतिशत ऋण तथा 15 प्रतिशत तक अनुदान के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त हो सकती है, बशर्ते समस्त खर्च अनुमोदित कर दिया गया हो।

लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये राज्य सरकार उत्तरदायी है और सहायता योजना-वार नहीं दी जाती, अतः खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि उपरोक्त योजनाओं में से किसी योजना का काम किसी कारण रोक दिया गया या बन्द कर दिया गया।

Distribution of Pumping Sets in Midnapur District

4215. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of complaints have been lodged with local authorities in Contai sub-Division and other parts of the

flood-affected areas of Midnapur District of West Bengal in regard to distribution of pumping sets;

(b) whether such mal-distribution of pumping sets has been caused due to the partisan attitude of the Zila Parishad, Midnapur.

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by the authorities to check up the list of the recipients of the pumping sets and to ensure that such sets are given to real cultivators; and

(d) whether Government agencies would be authorised to prepare list of the recipients of the pumping sets instead of permitting the Midnapur Zila Parishad to do so and directly distribute these irrigation facilities to the actual cultivators.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will on receipt be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demarcation of Land in North Bengal

4216. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact as a result of deposit of thick layers of silt demarcation of lands has been obliterated in the flood-affected areas of North Bengal;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to re-demarcate and re-allot lands to their legal owners; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government for cultivation of these silt-covered lands pending such demarcation and re-demarcation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) As a result of deposits of

sand and silt, the field boundaries in some of the flood affected areas of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar districts have been obliterated.

(b) The Government of West Bengal is conducting a quick survey to determine the extent of areas affected by sand and silt deposits as also depth of such deposits. To what extent demarcation of obliterated field boundaries would be necessary, will be known after completion of the survey.

(c) On account of excessive moisture in most of the silt covered lands it is not possible to undertake rabi cultivation. With the help of tractors and power tillers, details of which are being given below, the Government of West Bengal is undertaking the ploughing up of the silt covered lands, with a view to making them fit for cultivation. It is however not the intention of the State Government to undertake the cultivation of these lands by any Government agency. For reclamation and tilling operations to be undertaken in flood affected areas, eighty Zetor tractors with accessories have already been purchased at a cost of Rs. 13.50 lakhs. Forty such tractors have reached Jalpaiguri. The remaining forty will reach within a week. Twenty nine Kubota power tillers have already been sent to Jalpaiguri and another forty four Kubota Power tillers are on the way. These power tillers are tilling farmers' lands free of cost. Necessary expenditure to the tune of Rs. 0.35 lakhs has been sanctioned for the present for tilling work to be done by Kubota Power Tillers. Besides steps are also being taken to purchase one hundred Mitsubshi Power Tillers for tilling work in North Bengal flood affected districts.

Bharat Sewak Samaj, Nahan

4217. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 625 and Unstarred Question No. 4857 on the 22nd August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding Bharat Sewak Samaj, Nahan, has since been collected;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much time is likely to be taken by Government to collect the information asked for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) to (c) The Himachal Pradesh Administration, from whom information is awaited, have been reminded to furnish it at an early date.

Issue of New Milk Tokens by Delhi Milk Scheme

4218. **SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1658 on the 21st November, 1968 and state :

(a) the total number of applications for the issue of new milk tokens registered with Delhi Milk Scheme under each of the seven categories referred to in part (b) thereof;

(b) the criterion followed in issuing new milk tokens to applicants of different categories; and

(c) the time by which all these pending applications are likely to be cleared by issue of new milk tokens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) Total number of applications for issue of new milk tokens under its various categories received by D.M.S. from October, 1965 to September, 1968 are indicated below:—

Category.	Total No. of applications received.
V.I.P.	1400
Ad hoc	880
Defence	6149
Govt. Officers	3683
Govt. Employees	6359
Medical	3959
General	45745

(b) Milk is released in a reasonable proportion to the various categories of applicants.

(c) Issue of new milk tokens will depend on procurement of much larger quantities of milk by the Scheme. Measures including regulation of milk trade in milk shed of Delhi city are under consideration for enhancing procurement of milk by the scheme. However, it is difficult to predict how soon all the pending application will be cleared.

Rates of Milk Sold by Chandigarh Milk Supply Scheme.

4219. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the rates at which 'whole milk' and other varieties of milk are sold by the Chandigarh Milk Supply Scheme and the rates at which similar milk is supplied by the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme; and

(b) the reasons for the disparity in rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) The rates are as under:—

- (i) Whole Milk 6.2% fat and 9% SNF.
- (ii) Standard Milk 5% fat and 8.5% S.N.F.
- (iii) Toned Milk 3% fat and 8.5% SNF.

Chandigarh Milk Supply Scheme	Delhi Milk Scheme
(Price in Rs. per litre)	
(i) 1.20	..
(ii) ..	1.04
(iii) 0.90	0.74

(b) The prices of milk sold by the Chandigarh Milk Supply Scheme were fixed by the erstwhile Government of Punjab consistent with various local conditions, and has no bearing on the price of milk sold by the Delhi Milk Scheme.

Advances to States for Agricultural Inputs

4220. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide short-term advances to the States for the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs viz. seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and for taccavi;

(b) whether Government propose to advance more funds for rural credit for the current financial year; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Government is already providing short-term advances to the States for the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs viz. seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and for taccavi.

(b) and (c) During the current financial years, Government propose to advance an amount of Rs. 105 crores as short-term advances for the purposes mentioned in (a) above. Besides, the Cooperatives and other agencies also provide funds for rural credit.

पंजाब और बिहार में मध्याह्नि निर्वाचन

4221. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब तथा बिहार में शान्तिपूर्ण मध्याह्नि चुनाव सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि बहुसंख्यक तथा समुद्र जातियों के लोग अल्पसंख्यक तथा गरीब जातियों के लोगों को मतदान नहीं करने देते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि वे अपना मतदान करें, सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मृ० युनुस सलीम) : (क) सरकार उन सब राज्यों में, जहाँ मध्यावधि निर्वाचन होंगे, शान्तिपूर्ण मतदान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त कदम उठा रही है। इनमें पंजाब और बिहार भी हैं।

(ख) और (ग). पिछले साधारण निर्वाचन के दौरान मतदान संपाद होने के पश्चात् निर्वाचन आयोग की तीन शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं जिनमें यह अभिकथित किया गया था कि कुछ उपद्रवी तत्वों द्वारा हरिजन मतदाताओं को अपने मतों का प्रयोग करने से निवारित किया गया था। उनमें से एक उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से थी और दो बिहार में इस्लामपुर और हाजीपुर सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से थीं।

चूँकि शिकायतें अस्पष्ट थीं और मतदान की तारीख के बाद प्राप्त हुई थीं अतः कोई कार्यवाही आवश्यक या सम्भव नहीं समझी गई। तथापि जहाँ तक अल्प संख्यक समुदाय के मतदाताओं के विरुद्ध अभिवासा की शिकायतों का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार द्वारा सब मतदाताओं को संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए की गई कार्यवाही के अतिरिक्त, निर्वाचन आयोग ने सब राजनीतिक दलों के लिए एक आचारसंहिता बनाई है जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निर्वाचनों में हर प्रकार की हिंसा के अपवर्जन का उपबन्ध करती है।

Conference on All-India Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Backward Classes

4222. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
Will the Minister for SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a convention of All-India Scheduled Castes, Tribes and

Backward Classes was held in Delhi in the month of August in 1968; and

(b) if so, nature of decisions taken in that Conference and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA):

(a) A Convention of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes was held in Delhi on 31st August and 1st September, 1968.

(b) The convention made suggestions for the social, economic and educational advancement of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes and the improvement of their representation in Government services. The various problems of these Classes are being taken into account in the formulation of the Fourth Plan. A High Powered Committee has also been appointed under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister to review the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services.

धान और मूंगफली के नई किस्म के बीज

4223. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भाभा ग्रन्थ अनुसंधान केन्द्र में धान के नई किस्म के बीजों और मूंग-फली के बारे में किये जा रहे प्रयोग सफल हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इन बीजों को बोनो के लिए किसानों को प्रोत्साहन दिया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनके बारे में अभी भी प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं। अभी नहीं। भाभा अणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र द्वारा उत्पादित धान तथा मूंगफली की किस्में अभी परीक्षाधीन है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) भाभा अणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र द्वारा उत्पादित धान तथा मूंगफली की किस्में पर क्रमशः धान और तिलहन सम्बन्धी अखिल भारतीय समन्वित परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अब विभिन्न स्थानों पर परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं। इन किस्मों की पैदावार सम्बन्धी प्राथमिक जानकारी अगले वर्ष उपलब्ध होगी।

मुरा नस्ल की भैंसों के विकास के लिए फार्म

4224. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा मुरा नस्ल की भैंसों के लिए एक अलग फार्म स्थापित करने के बारे में विचाराधीन योजना पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) दुधारु पशुओं के लिए सस्ती दरों पर चारे की व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान सस्ते चारे के उत्पादन और सप्लाई के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) अब सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई स्थान-चयन समिति आंध्र प्रदेश तथा मद्रास स्थित दोनों स्थानों के तकनीकी व्यौरे की तुलना कर रही है। मद्रास सरकार से कुछ और व्यौरे आना बाकी है। यह व्यौरे

भाने पर समिति मुर्दा नस्ल की भैंसों के विकास हेतु एक अलग फार्म की स्थापना करने के लिए सरकार को सिफारिश करेगी।

(ख) दूध देने वाले पशुओं के आहार के लिए सन्तुलित राशन को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए 3 वर्ष की अवधि में चारे के काम भाने वाले 82,000 मीटरी टन अन्न की सप्लाई करने के बारे में डब्ल्यू० एफ० पी० के साथ एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं। यह अन्न, जिसमें मक्का और चरी शामिल हैं, सघन पशु विकास की 32 परियोजनाओं की निःशुल्क सप्लाई किया जा रहा है ताकि स्थानीय रूप से उपलब्ध होने वाले पदार्थों के मेल से पशु-चारा तैयार किया जा सके। इसकी सहायता से कुछ चुनिन्दा परियोजनाओं में सस्ते दामों पर चारा दाना सप्लाई करना सम्भव हो सका है। करार को कार्य रूप देने की अवधि में प्रत्येक योजना का प्रतिवर्ष 2,500 मीटरी टन अन्न सप्लाई करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है जिससे 7,500 मीटरी टन पशु आहार तैयार होगा।

अन्धमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह की न्यूनतम मजदूरी सम्बन्धी परामर्श समिति

4225. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री नारायण स्वर्णराम शर्मा :

क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्धमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह की न्यूनतम मजदूरी सम्बन्धी परामर्श समिति की सिफारिशें क्या हैं; और

(ख) अन्धमान प्रशासन ने उन पर क्या निर्णय किया है ?

अस तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) :
 (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है।
 [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिए
 संख्या LT-2654/68.]

(ख) यह मामला उस प्रशासन के
 विचाराधीन है।

Super Bazars in Delhi

4226. SHRI T. P. SHAH :

SHRI RAM SWAROOP
 VIDYARTHI :

SHRI BHARAT SINGH
 CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND
 AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) number of employees of Super
 Bazars of Delhi who are drawing Rs. 800
 or more as their monthly pay; and

(b) their past experience and qualifica-
 tions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
 COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURU-
 PADSWAMY) : (a) Twelve.

(b) Their experience and qualifications
 are given below :—

General Manager

An Officer of the Indian Administrative Service; previously worked as Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Himachal Pradesh and Director (Consumer Cooperatives) in the Department of Cooperation, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.

Deputy General Manager

Graduate, a Diploma holder in Cooperation (Sweden); 7 years experience in the State Cooperative Department and 10 years experience in Rural Development and Consumer Cooperative Division of the Indian Cooperative Union.

Controller of Accounts

B. Com. and Chartered Accountant; 15 years experience in a firm of Chartered Accountants and experience of 8 years as Internal Auditor and Authorised Officer in Cotton Textile Mills.

Assistant General Manager ..

Graduate in Arts and Law. Post Graduate Diploma holder in Social Sciences Administration; 15 years experience of work in cooperative movement, including participation in a Seminar on Cooperation in U. S. A.

**Branch Managers/Assistant
 Branch Managers.**

Graduates/Diploma holders in Business Management, experience in Marketing in private firms or cooperative organisations.

Accounts Officer ..

Accounts and administrative experience, including that of Excise and Taxation Department of a State Government.

Purchase Officers

Expert knowledge and experience in trading and business methods; practical experience of procurement and sale of groceries/textiles, etc.

इन्दौर में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

4227. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले 2 वर्षों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए इन्दौर जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) के निवासियों से सरकार का कितने प्रार्थना पत्र मिले;

(ख) इस अवधि में जिले में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों को क्रमशः कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन मंजूर किए गए; और

(ग) टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने प्रार्थना पत्र सरकार के पास विचाराधीन हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) 1527.

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र 65,
गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र 75 ।

(ग) 5472 ।

इन्दौर में डाक घर के लिए स्थान

4228. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर जिले में कुछ उप-डाकघर किराये की इमारतों में स्थित हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन डाकघरों के लिये सरकारी जगह की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) उनके लिए सरकार को प्रति वर्ष कितना रुपया किराये के रूप में देना पड़ता है?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) धनराशि सीमित होने के कारण इन डाकघरों के लिए सरकारी इमारतों की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) 48,543 रुपये ।

Manufacture of Compost from City Wastes

4229. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various types of mechanical compost plants to manufacture compost from city wastes have been set up in several foreign countries;

(b) If so, whether the Government Plan to try those plants in India; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Committee set up by the Planning Commission to examine the feasibility of setting up compost plants in urban centre in the country has suggested that the Pilot Plants of more than one type should be set up in three or four selected cities to select the type and capacity of the plant best suited to Indian conditions. On the basis of the performance of these plants, installation of more plants may be undertaken. The Minister of Food and Agriculture have gone into the details of the Project from the technical and economic angles and from the point of view of indigenous manufacture. The manufacturers interested in such Projects have assured that except for some essential components for the machinery, compost plants can be fabricated in this country itself. Commercial Banks have been approached to provide funds for the Project. A number of Municipal Corporations,

including Delhi and Bombay are considering establishment of a Pilot Compost Plant.

Development of Horticulture, Animal Husbandary, Dairy Farming etc. in Orissa

4230. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether any assistance was given to Orissa during 1967-68 and has been given in 1968-69 for the development of horticulture, animal husbandry, dairy farming, grow more food campaign and fisheries; and

(b) If so, the extent thereof, separately, for each category, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Central assistance for Centrally aided schemes is released to the State Government under Major Heads of Development and not according to any individual scheme or group of schemes. The programme for the development of horticulture is covered under the Development Head "Agricultural Production". The erstwhile programme of "Grow More food Campaign" is covered under the development Heads "Agricultural Production" and "Minor Irrigation". Information about the Central assistance released during 1967-68 and allocated for 1968-69 under the various heads of Development both under the State Plan programme and Centrally Sponsored Programme is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Head of Development	(Rs. in lakhs)							
	State Plan Schemes		Centrally Sponsored Schemes		State Plan Schemes		Centrally Sponsored Schemes	
	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
Agril. Production..	80.40	92.60	17.09	18.86	42.60	106.15	1.50	27.50
Minor Irrigation ..	133.70	33.38		4.54	30.00	7.50	..	2.60
Fisheries ..	10.90	7.26	..	..	7.50	5.00		1.88
Animal Husbandry	20.90	26.60	..	..	7.30	6.35		
Dairy Development	1.80	1.20	..	..	1.50	1.00	..	..
TOTAL ..	247.70	161.04	17.09	23.40	88.90	126.00	1.50	31.98

Post Offices in Ballia and Deoria Districts of U. P.

4231. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post Offices opened in the Ballia and Deoria Districts of U. P. during the last three years;

(b) the number of telephone connections provided in the Ballia and Deoria Districts of U. P. during the last three years;

(c) how many applications are pending for providing of telephone connections at Post Offices in the districts of Ballia and Deoria;

(d) the number of villages in these districts which are without postal facilities; and

(e) the number of new post offices sanctioned for the year 1968-69 for the districts of Ballia and Deoria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Ballia district .. 6

- Deoria district .. 17
 (b) Ballia district .. 30
 Deoria district .. 31
 (c) Ballia district .. 3
 Deoria district .. 4

(d) The existing post offices cover all the villages and provide for frequency of delivery of mails according to departmental standards.

(e) One Post Office each in the districts of Ballia and Deoria has been sanctioned during the year 1968-69. Subject to availability of funds and departmental standards being fulfilled, 4 post offices in Ballia district and 3 post offices in Deoria district are likely to be sanctioned during the remainder of 1968-69.

Deep Sea Fishing operations in Andhra Pradesh

4232. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey of Andhra's Coast line from Konaseema in East Godavari district to Krishnapatnam in Nellore district is being undertaken by the Central Government with UNICEF assistance to locate areas for deep sea fishing operations; and

(b) if so, what is the result of the survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of India have not undertaken any survey of the areas off the Andhra coast for deep sea fishing operations with the assistance of UNICEF. Sample survey in the same area upto a depth of 40 fathoms is, however, being

carried out by a unit of the Deep Sea Fishing Station of the Government of India located at Visakhapatnam.

(b) The result of the survey so far carried out indicates an exploitable stock of 5.24 tonnes of bottom fish per square mile located between 10 and 40 fathom lines off the Andhra coast.

Salimpur Post Office

4233. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Post Office at Salimpur, District Deoria, Uttar Pradesh is housed in a rented building which is dirty, un-healthy and damp;

(b) if so, whether the Government are considering to shift the said post office at a healthy and more ventilated place;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, why ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes. The reported condition is due to the building not being properly maintained by the landlord.

(b) Yes.

(c) The post office will be shifted as soon as a suitable building is available.

(d) Does not arise.

Indian Telephone Industries Limited

4234. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. was set up and its aims and objects;

(b) whether the targets of setting up units according to project report and the production and development targets were achieved and if so, when and how, if not, why;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration was involved in the setting up of the company, and if so, what are the names of the countries which collaborated, what were the terms of collaboration and how much foreign exchange as aid was received;

(d) what items the Company at present is producing and the extent of production and whether these products were upto international standards.

(e) figures of production and sales during the last three years and how much of this production was exported; and

(f) whether the company is facing any difficulties and if so, how do Government propose to remove them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Indian Telephone Industries was set up in 1948 as a departmental undertaking, and was incorporated as a company in January, 1950. The factory was set up to manufacture various types of telecommunication equipment.

(b) to (f). The information required is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2655/68*).

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.

4235. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the object of setting up the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.;

(b) whether the targets of setting up units by the Corporation according to the project reports and the production and development targets were achieved;

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

(d) whether any foreign collaboration was involved in its setting up and if so, the names of the countries which collaborated, the terms of collaboration and the

amount of foreign exchange received as aid;

(e) the items the Corporation is producing at present, the extent of production and whether these products are according to the International standard;

(f) the quantum of production and sales during the last three years and how much of it was exported; and

(g) whether there are any difficulties with which the Corporation is faced at present and if so, how Government propose to remove them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation was established with a view to creating employment opportunities for the displaced persons from East Pakistan, by giving financial and other assistance to industrial units in the private and cooperative sectors and also by setting up industrial units of its own. According to a recent amendment of the Articles of Association, the Corporation has also been authorised to engage in similar activities, with a view to creating employment opportunities for repatriates from Burma, Ceylon and other countries, and migrants from West Pakistan who have come to India as a result of the recent conflict with Pakistan in 1965 and also to local people in areas taken up for development as "Special Areas".

(b), (c) and (g). The Board of Rehabilitation, which was constituted by the Government of India in January, 1968, has, *inter alia*, been asked to evaluate the functioning, schemes and progress of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation with reference to the Corporation's main aims and objectives and to assist Government in the planning, formulation and execution of measures essential for placing the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation on a sound economic footing. The Report of the Board is awaited.

(d) No foreign collaboration was involved in setting up of any of the units of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

(e) Handloom cotton and silk textiles, garments, buckets, agricultural implements, fruit products, shoes, steel structurals, C.I. castings, tent and tarpaulins, wooden sleepers, flanges, electrical fans, motors, radio parts, wooden and steel furniture etc. Except a small quantity of fruit products which has been exported through the State Trading Corporation on a trial order, the products of the industrial units of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation have not been produced with a view to the export market. Consequently, there has been no occasion to consider whether they conform to the international standard.

(f)

	Production	Sales	Export
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1965-66	55.70 lakhs	36.18 lakhs	Nil.
1966-67	68.17 ,,	54.79 ,,	Nil.
1967-68	78.48 ,,	62.97 ,,	Nil.

Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd.

4236. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which the Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd., was floated, who were the Members on its Board of Directors at that time and how long the same Board continued; and

(b) who are the members of the Board of Directors at present and name of its Chairman or Managing Director, when they were appointed and what is their tenure and terms of employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Central Fisheries Corporation was incorporated under the Companies Act 1956 on the 29th September, 1965. The names of the Members appointed to its Board of Directors are indicated below :—

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Shri A. L. Dias,
Secretary, Department of Food. | Chairman. |
| 2. Shri G. N. Mitra,
Fishery Development Adviser, Department of Food. | Managing Director. |
| 3. Shri K. L. Pasricha,
Joint Secretary, Department of Food. | Director. |
| 4. Shri Mangal Bihari,
Dy. Financial Adviser (Food) Ministry of Finance. | Do. |
| 5. Shri M. K. Kukreja,
Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce. | Do. |
| 6. Shri G. N. Nair,
Chief Commercial Supdt., S. E. Railway, Calcutta. | Do. |
| 7. Shri M. P. Bhargava,
Commissioner (Cooperation), Ministry of Community Dev.
and Cooperation. | Do. |
| 8. Shri G. S. Bannerjee,
Director of Fisheries West Bengal. | Do. |

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------|
| 9. | Shri A. R. Siddiqui,
Special Secretary, Government of U. P. | Director |
| 10. | Shr G. V. S. Mani,
Director of Fisheries, Andhra Pradesh. | Do. |
| 11. | Shri P. Mohapatra,
Director of Fisheries, Orissa. | Do. |
| 12. | Shri S. M. Dudani,
Secretary, Government of Gujarat. | Do. |
| 13. | Shri A. Padmanabhan,
Director of Fisheries, Madras. | Do. |
| 14. | Shri K. N. Mukherjee,
(Non-official). | Do. |
-

During the course of the year there were several changes in the Board including in the office of the Chairman and the Managing Director as mentioned below :—

1. Shri A. L. Dias was replaced by Shri B. Sivaraman, Secretary Department of Agriculture as Chairman with effect from 18-6-66.
2. Shri G. N. Mitra was replaced by Shri S. Ray, Land Acquisition Collector, West Bengal as Managing Director with effect from 12-8-66.
3. Shri K. L. Pasricha was replaced by Shri Godwin Rose, Joint Secretary, Department of Agriculture with effect from 24-2-66.
4. Shri Mangal Behari was replaced by Shri Gurdev Saran, Deputy Financial Adviser (Agri.) Ministry of Finance, with effect from 11-7-66.
5. Shri M. K. Kukreja was replaced by Shri M. M. Maqbool, Joint Director (Export Promotion), Ministry of Commerce with effect from 11-7-66.
6. Shri G. N. Nair was replaced by Shri A. S. Latif, Chief Commercial Supdt. S. E. Railway, Calcutta with effect from 20-5-66.
7. Shri M. P. Bhargava ceased to be a Director with effect from 31-10-66.
8. Shri G. V. S. Mani was replaced by Shri I. Ram Mohan Rao, Director of Fisheries, Andhra Pradesh with effect from 1-8-66.
9. Shri K. N. Mukherjee was replaced by Shri Sukumar Roy (Non-official) with effect from 14-6-66.

As provided in the Article of Association of the Company, all the Directors excepting the Chairman and the Managing Director retired at the first Annual General Meeting held on 30-12-1966.

(b) The names of the present Members of the Board of Directors including the names of Chairman and the Managing Director together with their date of appointment and their tenure and terms of employment are given below :—

Names of Members		Date of appointment	Tenure and terms of employment
1	2	3	4
1.	Chairman	Vacant	Part time.
2. Shri S. Roy	Managing Director.	12-8-66	Whole time. He is given salary in IAS scale of pay plus spl. pay of Rs. 300/- and allowances admissible under Rules. His tenure expires on 11-8-69.
3. Shri Godwin Rose	Joint Secy. Dirptt. of Agriculture.	Director	10-1-68 Part time. Shall retire at the Third Annual General Meeting to be held in Dec. 1968.
4. Shri G. N. Mitra	Jt. Commnr. (Fishery) Department of Agriculture.	Do.	Do.
5. Shri Gurdev Saran	Dy. Financial Adviser (Agri.).	Do.	Do.
6. Smt. S. L. Singla	Dy. Secy., Ministry of Commerce.	Do.	Do.
7. Shri F. J. Heredia,	Secy. Govt. of Gujarat.	Do.	Do.
8. Shri N. P. Bhatnagar,	Spl. Secretary, Govt. of U. P.	Do.	Do.
9. Shri A. S. Latif,	Chief Commercial Supdt., S. E. Rly. Calcutta.	Do.	Do.
10. Dr. G. P. Dube,	Director of Fisheries, Madhya Pradesh.	Do.	Do.
11. Shri S. P. Singh	Bhandari, Dev. Commr.-cum-Secy. Agri. Production, Rajasthan.	Do.	Do.
12. Shri M. K. Kar	Gupta, Director of Fisheries, West Bangal.	23-9-68	Do.
13. Shri B. Vijayraghavan,	Director of Fisheries, Madras.	Do.	Do.
14. Shri Sukumar Roy	(Non-Official).	10-1-68	Do.

The official Members of the Board of Directors are entitled only to Travelling allowance and Daily allowance at rates applicable to them in Govt., or Semi-Govt. Bodies as the case may be. The non-

official Director is entitled to Travelling allowance as admissible to a I-Grade Officer of the Central Govt., and Daily allowance @ Rs. 25/- per day.

Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd.

4237. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much loss did the Corporation suffered on account of irregularities, thefts, stocks shortages, fires or any other such causes since its inception; and

(b) whether these matters were looked into and if so, what was the result and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Corporation suffered a loss of Rs. 4,828.59 P. on account of theft. There has been no case of loss due to irregularities, fire, or any other such cause. Small shortages occurring in transit of the fish from the procurement points to the consuming centres have been within permissible limits of normal loss in weight in transit.

(b) In all cases of losses due to theft, necessary enquiries have been made, and where responsibility could be fixed, recoveries were made or are being made. Out of the loss mentioned above, an amount of Rs. 3,411.52 P is under recovery and action being taken for recovery of the balance amount.

Black Marketing in the Fertilizers

4238. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports about black-marketing in fertilizers; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken and are being taken to prevent fertilizers from going into blackmarket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Such reports are referred to State Government for enquiry and legal action.

(b) Charging of prices higher than the notified prices is a violation of the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957 and is an offence punishable under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The State Governments are competent to take penal action against those who violate the Order.

Rates of Fertilisers

4239. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) at what rates fertilisers are made available to the farmers at present and how these rates compare with corresponding rates in Pakistan, U.S.A., U.K. and Japan; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices of fertilisers prevalent in India are much higher than in these countries and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2656/68.]

Recommendation of the National Labour Commission

4240. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Group on Iron and Steel Industry of the National Labour Commission has made some recommendations in its report on the problems of the industry in the country;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The Study Group had submitted its report to the National Commission on Labour and not to the Government.

(b) and (c). The Government are not at present seized of this matter and will consider it only after the Commission's report is received.

Prices of Vegetable Oils

4241. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

SHRI SHRICHAND GOYAL :

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

SHRI SHIVKUMAR SHASTRI :

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of vegetable oils have increased considerably during the last two months;

(b) if so, what are the causes; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to restrain such price increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Prices of vegetable oils have actually declined during the last two months as will be seen from the statement laid on the Table of the House, showing week-end prices of five major vegetable oils in various centres during the period.

अधिकारियों का वेतन

स्थापनाओं का वेतन (अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी)

मंहगाई भत्ता

अन्य भत्ते

(कर्मचारियों के अन्य भत्ते, डिपो कर्मचारियों का वेतन तथा आकस्मिक खर्च आदि सम्मिलित हैं)

रु० 4,47,389.96 पैसे

रु० 22,72,394.20 पैसे

रु० 15,77,211.17 पैसे

रु० 33,36,486.91 पैसे

रु० 76,33,482.24 पैसे

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 2657/68.]

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

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के कर्मचारियों पर होने वाला खर्च

4242. श्री हुकमचन्द कच्छबाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने अधिकारी और कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं; और अन्य राज्यों से कितने लोग प्रतिनियुक्त पर भ्राये हुए हैं; और

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों पर तथा अन्य वस्तुओं पर सरकार कितना वार्षिक खर्च कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में कार्य करने वाले वर्तमान अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या 1826 है। इसमें से 60 दूसरे राज्यों से प्रतिनियुक्त पर हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, डिपो कर्मचारियों की संख्या लगभग 2,500 है, जो कि अर्ध-कालिक कर्मचारी हैं।

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष, 1967-68 के लिए दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के कर्मचारियों के वेतन भत्तों तथा अन्य भत्तों पर खर्च निम्न प्रकार है :—

पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय लुधियाना द्वारा बनाया गया नया उपकरण

4243. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य, तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय लुधियाना के फसलों को काटने के लिए एक नया उपकरण तैयार किया है जो बहुत उपयोगी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) समस्त देश में किसान को वह उपकरण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) दो मशीनें विकसित की गई हैं :

(1) एक काटने की मशीन, जिसमें मशीन को आगे ले जाने तथा काटने वाली छड़ के कार्यान्वयन दोनों के लिए बल-शक्ति प्रयोग में लाई जाती है; और

(2) एक काटने की मशीन जिसमें मशीन को आगे ले जाने के लिये बल शक्ति प्रयोग में लाई जाती है और जिस पर काटने वाली छड़ के कार्यान्वयन के लिए दो अश्व-शक्ति वाला एक इंजन लगा होता है।

(ग) भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित दोनों मशीनें हाल ही में विकसित की गई हैं। उन्हें अन्य राज्यों में प्रचलित करने से पूर्व, यह आवश्यक होगा कि उन्हें प्रादर्शन रूप बनाया जाये और उनकी विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में भली-भांति जांच करी जाये।

सूरतगढ़ स्थित फार्म के कर्मचारियों के प्रेजीडेंट का गिरफ्तार किया जाना

4244. श्री प० ला० बाइपाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुछ समय पूर्व सेंटर एपीकल्चर मेकेनाइज्ड फार्म, सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान) के कर्मचारी संघ के प्रेजीडेंट को गिरफ्तार करने और उसके साथ हायापाई किये जाने के क्या कारण थे;

(ख) क्या श्रमिकों तथा कर्मचारियों ने इस घटना के विरुद्ध रोष प्रकट किया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) केन्द्रीय राजकीय फार्म, सूरतगढ़ के निदेशक से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सी० आर० पी० सी० की धारा 151/107 के अन्तर्गत स्थानीय पुलिस अधिकारियों ने अगस्त, 1968 में फार्म के कर्मचारी संघ के अध्यक्ष को गिरफ्तार कर लिया था क्योंकि कर्मचारी एक आन्दोलन के रूप में शांति भंग कर रहे थे और जिसमें संघ के अध्यक्ष भाग ले रहे थे। यह आन्दोलन फर्म के मामलों से संबंधित नहीं था।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) गिरफ्तारी में फर्म अधिकारियों का कोई हाथ नहीं था और यह बात कर्मचारी संघ के प्रतिनिधियों को बता दी गई थी।

एपीकल्चर मेकेनाइज्ड फार्म सूरतगढ़ के कर्मचारियों की मांगे

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(क) क्या सेंट्रल एपीकल्चर मेकेनाइज्ड फार्म सूरतगढ़ के कर्मचारियों ने कोई मांगे प्रस्तुत की हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योम क्या है; और

(ग) उस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्म सूरतगढ़ को कर्मचारी संघ समय-समय पर अपनी विभिन्न मांगों को लेकर आता रहा है। जब संघ के प्रतिनिधियों से इस विषय पर आखिरी बार विचार-विनिमय किया गया था, तो उनकी 24 खेत कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण सरकार द्वारा स्वोक्त एक लाख रुपये की अनुदान से उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली विभिन्न सुविधाओं की उनके परामर्श

से सूची बनाने में फार्म प्रशासन की असफलता, एक विशेष खेत कर्मचारी का जिसकी पत्नि क्षय रोग में पीड़ित थी, जेतमार को स्थानान्तरण, खेत कर्मचारियों को अतिरिक्त समय भत्ता न देने तथा कर्मचारियों को स्थायी बनाने में देरी सम्बन्धी शिकायतों के निवारण सम्बन्धी मांगें प्रमुख थीं। कर्मचारी संघ की इन शिकायतों की जांच की जा रही है।

कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली कल्याण सुविधाओं के लिये स्वीकृत (उपरोक्त) एक लाख रुपये के अतिरिक्त, कर्मचारियों को सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये सरकार ने हाल ही में एक लाख रुपये और स्वीकृत किये हैं। इस एक लाख रुपये की राशि के खर्च की योजनाएं बनाते समय कर्मचारी संघ के प्रतिनिधियों को भी सम्मिलित किया जाये, ऐंसे आदेश भी प्रेषित कर दिये गये हैं।

अनाज के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने हेतु किसानों को विशेष प्रशिक्षण देना

4246. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अनाज के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए किसानों को खेती के तरीकों में विशेष प्रशिक्षण देने की आवश्यकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार किसानों को व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए उन्हें सरकारी फार्मों में आमंत्रित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(ख) प्रदर्शन एवं अन्य श्रव्य-दृश्य उपायों के माध्यम से कृषकों की शिक्षा के लिये भारत सरकार, खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय ने कृषक प्रशिक्षण एवं शिक्षा योजना प्रारम्भ कर दी है। उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कृषि की नवीनतम तकनीक में कृषकों को इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये राज्य फार्मों एवं अन्य कृषि अनुसंधान फार्मों पर उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का उपयोग किया जावेगा।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

दूध के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने की योजना

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(क) देश में दूध के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है;

(ख) भारत में सरकारी गौशालाएं कितनी हैं और उनमें कितनी गायें हैं;

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी नयी गौशालाएं स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(घ) क्या डेनमार्क तथा अन्य देशों की तरह गौशालाओं को लाभप्रद बनाने के लिये सरकार ने विदेशी डेयरी विशेषज्ञों की सलाह ली है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यय क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिंदे) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कई योजनाएं स्वीकार की हैं जिनका मुख्य प्रयत्न पशुओं की नस्ल का सुधार करना

है और इस प्रकार देश में दूध उत्पादन की वृद्धि करना है। पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के अधीन राज्य सरकारों ने भी कई पशु-विकास योजनाएं शुरू की हैं। कार्यान्विन करने के लिए पशु विकास को अधिक महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं निम्न लिखित हैं :-

1. ग्रहिल भारतीय मुख्य पशु ग्राम योजना।
2. सघन पशु विकास कार्यक्रम।
3. गौशाला विकास योजना।
4. राजकीय पशु-धन फार्मों का सशक्त बनाना और विस्तार करना।
5. पहाड़ी और अधिक वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों में पशुओं के संकर-प्रजनन के लिये योजना।
6. सन्तति परीक्षण योजना।
7. बछड़ा पालन योजना।
8. मांड पालन फार्मों की स्थापना।
9. निकम्मे सांडों का बड़ी संख्या में बधियाकरण।
10. चारा-दाना विकास योजना।
11. विदेशी पशु प्रजनन फार्मों की स्थापना।
12. केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फार्मों की स्थापना।
13. पशु-वृन्द पंजीयन योजना।
14. भारतीय-स्विस, भारतीय-डेनमार्क और भारतीय-जर्मन प्रयोजनाएं।
15. ग्रहिल भारतीय और क्षेत्रीय पशु प्रदर्शन और दूध उत्पादन प्रतियोगितायें।

(ख) सरकार कोई गौशाला नहीं चला रही है। भारत में लगभग 1100 मुख्य गौशालाएं हैं जो सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं द्वारा चलाई जा रही हैं और जिनमें लगभग 1.32 लाख पशु पाले जाते हैं।

(ग) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार द्वारा कोई गौशाला स्थापित करने की योजना नहीं है।

(घ) गौशालाओं को लाभ-प्रद बनाने के लिए विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की सलाह लेना सरकार ने आवश्यक नहीं समझा है। भारतीय गौशालाओं की तरह की गौशालाएं डेनमार्क में नहीं हैं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

मद्य निषेध

4248. श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने महात्मा गांधी की जन्म शताब्दी के अवसर पर समस्त देश में मद्य निषेध लागू करने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों से विचार विमर्श किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या दृष्टिकोण है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुहा) : (क) नहीं, श्रीमान्।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rural Credit

4249. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the current demand of rural credit in India in rupees;

(b) total supply of rural credit in rupees in 1965-66 through (i) Cooperative Societies, (ii) institutional agencies, (iii) moneylenders, and (iv) other agencies;

(c) number of rural families benefited by the supply of credit through cooperative societies; and

(d) accumulated debt burden in rupees in the rural areas in 1965-66?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) According to Dantwala Committee estimates of Agricultural Credit requirements for the period of 1965-66 to 1970-71 have been worked out as under:—

	(Rs. in crores)	
	1966-67	1970-71
(i) Short term Credit	900-1000	1200-1300
(ii) Medium term Credit	90	112
(iii) Long term Credit	128	201

(b) The position of supply of Rural Credit in 1965-66 through Cooperative Societies and Commercial Banks is as under:—

Through Cooperative Societies:

	(Rs. in crores)
Short-Term Credit	356.53
Medium-term Credit	70.37
Long-term Credit	57.96

The information regarding supply of rural credit by other agencies in 1965-66 is not available. The relevant information for the year 1961-62 as furnished by All India Rural Debt and Investment Survey 1961-62 was as under:—

Credit Agency	Amount
	(Rs. in crores)
Government	26.70
Cooperative	160.53
Commercial Banks	6.08
Landlords	6.21
Agricultural Moneylenders	372.21
Professional Moneylenders	136.18
Traders and Commission Agents	91.07
Relatives	91.14
Others	143.97
Total :	1034.09

(c) The total number of rural families benefited by the supply of credit through cooperative societies is estimated at 110.50 lakhs.

(d) Figures of debt burden during 1965-66 are not available. Latest figure available is from Reserve Bank of India's All India Rural Debt and Investment Survey 1961-62 which gives loans outstanding from all sources on 30th June, 1962, for all rural households at Rs. 2,789 crores.

Whips Conference

4250. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of Whips Conference of 1967 regarding providing facilities to Whips of Opposition parties; and

(b) the probable time by which the decision of the Government can be expected ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Agricultural Commission

4251. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND

AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 912 on the 25th July 1968 and state;

(a) whether Government have finalised the proposal to set up an Agricultural Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Comments on the terms of reference of the proposed Agricultural Commission have been received from several State Governments and they are at present under examination. A final decision on its terms and personnel is expected to be taken thereafter.

Post Offices to develop Savings Bank Facilities in Rural Areas

4252. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Post Offices located in the rural areas are not making earnest efforts to develop Savings Bank facilities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in Sugar Quota in Delhi

4253. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI BASUMATARI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received suggestions for increasing the ration quota of sugar in Delhi;

(b) If so, whether the suggestion has been considered; and

(c) whether similar action will be taken in respect of other cities whether distribution of sugar comes under statutory rationing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir, the Delhi Administration has suggested increase in monthly sugar quota of Delhi .

(b) This suggestion could not be agreed to on account of limited availability of levy sugar.

(c) Distribution of sugar in the cities out of quotas allotted to the States is arranged by the State Governments concerned. No increase in the quotas is possible till increased production of sugar becomes available.

पश्चिम बंगाल में मध्यावधि चुनाव

4254. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बिधि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्वाचन आयोग ने पश्चिम बंगाल में मध्यावधि के चुनावों को पहिले नवम्बर, 1968 के महीने में करना निश्चित किया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि निर्वाचन आयोग ने अब उपरोक्त चुनावों को 9 फरवरी, 1969 को करने की घोषणा की है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य के कुछ भागों में बाढ़ के कारण चुनाव स्थगित किये हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त राज्य में कुल कितने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हैं और उनमें से कितने क्षेत्र बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए हैं ?

(ङ) क्या उपरोक्त चुनावों की तिथि बदलने के सम्बन्ध में घोषणा करने से पूर्व राज्य के राजनीतिक दलों से परामर्श किया गया था; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उन राजनीतिक दलों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ परामर्श किया गया था और प्रत्येक दल ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या विचार प्रकट किए थे ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मु० यूनस सलीम) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य में निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों की कुल संख्या 280 है जिनमें से 29 निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बाढ़ ग्रस्त हुए थे ।

(ङ) जी हां ।

(च) उन राजनीतिक दलों के नामों को, जिन से परामर्श किया गया और उनके प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा व्यक्त विचारों को दर्शित करने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT 2658/68]

मध्यावधि चुनाव

4255. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्वाचन आयोग ने पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब में फरवरी में मध्यावधि चुनाव करवाने की घोषणा की है;

(ख) क्या निर्वाचन आयोग ने यह भी घोषणा की है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में एक ही

दिन अर्थात् 9 फरवरी को और बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में चार दिनों में अर्थात् 3, 4, 5 और 9 फरवरी, 1969 को चुनाव पूरे हो जायेंगे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो मध्यावधि चुनावों के लिये अलग-अलग तिथियों की घोषणा करने के क्या कारण हैं और बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में एक ही दिन में चुनाव पूरे कराने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ;

(घ) क्या बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में मध्यावधि चुनाव करवाने की तिथियाँ निर्धारित करने से पूर्व निर्वाचन आयोग ने इन राज्यों के राजनीतिक दलों के साथ परामर्श किया था; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो जिन राजनीतिक दलों के साथ परामर्श किया गया था, उनके नाम क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक दल ने क्या विचार व्यक्त किये थे ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मु० यूनस सलीम) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) निर्वाचन आयोग ने आख्यापित किया है कि प्रस्थापना यह है कि 9 फरवरी, 1969 को मतदान न केवल पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य में बल्कि बिहार राज्य में भी कराया जाए । जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य का सम्बन्ध है, यह प्रस्थापना है कि 420 निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में 3, 5, 7, और 9 फरवरी, 1969 को और तीन पहाड़ी जिलों उत्तर काशी, पिथौरागढ़ तथा बमौली के निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में, जहाँ फरवरी के आरम्भ के दिनों में ठंड का प्रकोप रहता है, 19 और 22 फरवरी, 1969 को मतदान कराया जाए ।

(ग) जैसा कि ऊपर (ख) में बताया गया है, बिहार में मतदान केवल एक दिन कराने की प्रस्थापना है । उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में यह प्रस्थापना है कि मतदान की

तारीखें झलम-झलम रखी जाएं क्योंकि एक दिन में मतदान कराने के लिए पुलिस बल अपर्याप्त है। परन्तु, यह मामला अभी भी विचाराधीन है और, यदि सम्भव हुआ तो मतदान की कालावधि कम कर दी जाएगी।

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) ऐसे राजनीतिक दलों/ग्रुपों के नाम, जिनमें बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में परामर्श किया गया, निम्नलिखित हैं:-

बिहार

1. इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस
2. भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी
3. भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (माक्सवादी)
4. प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, बिहार
5. संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी (दो ग्रुप)
6. भारतीय जनसंघ
7. भारत की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी (दो ग्रुप)
8. झारखण्ड पार्टी (दो ग्रुप)
9. भारत की बैकबंड क्लासेज पार्टी (बिहार राज्य यूनिट)
10. भारत की बैकबंड क्लासेज पार्टी (दो ग्रुप)
11. शोषित दल (दो ग्रुप)
12. झाल इण्डिया झारखंड पार्टी
13. सोशलिस्ट यूनिटी सेंटर
14. फार्वर्ड ब्लाक
15. जनक्रान्ति दल, बिहार
16. भारतीय क्रांति दल, बिहार (तीन ग्रुप)
17. लोकतांत्रिक कांग्रेस, बिहार
18. जनता पार्टी, बिहार
19. गुड मैनस पार्टी
20. अखिल भारतीय रिजर्वे बॉय।

उत्तर प्रदेश

1. इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस
2. भारतीय जनसंघ
3. संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी
4. प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी
5. स्वतन्त्र पार्टी
6. भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी
7. भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (माक्सवादी)
8. भारतीय क्रांति दल
9. भारत की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी
10. भारत की रिपब्लिकन पार्टी (ग्रन्वेड-करवादी)
11. सोशलिस्ट पार्टी
12. फार्वर्ड ब्लाक
13. मजदूर परिषद्
14. श्री हरिश् चन्द्र सिंह, भूतपूर्व विधान सभा सदस्य
15. श्री राम चन्द्र विकल, भूतपूर्व विधान सभा सदस्य
16. श्री चन्द्र बल सिंह, भूतपूर्व विधान सभा सदस्य

बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में राजनीतिक दल, इन दोनों राज्यों में फरवरी, 1969 में मध्यावधि मतदान कराने के सम्बन्ध में एकमत थे।

Allocation and Disbursement of Fertilisers to States

4256. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the State-wise allocation and actual disbursement of fertilisers from 1961-62 to 1966-67 and actual disbursement out of the quantity allocated in 1967-68 and during April to September, 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : A statement giving requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2659/68]

चीनी के मूल्य

4258. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खुले बाजार में चीनी के मूल्य गिर गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य-वार खुले बाजार में इस समय चीनी के मूल्य क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी मिलों के मालिक इस बहाने कि चीनी के मूल्य गिर गये हैं; गन्ने के मूल्यों को कम करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं;

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). प्रकतुबर, 1968 में खुले बाजार में चीनी के मूल्य में गिरावट आयी थी लेकिन नवम्बर, 1968 के शुरू से इसके भाव फिर चढ़ गये थे। खुले बाजार में राज्यवार चीनी का चालू खुदरा मूल्य बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—2660/68.]

(ग) और (घ). चीनी मिल-मालिकों ने सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित गन्ने के न्यूनतम मूल्य से अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मूल्य देने की पेश-कश की है लेकिन यह मूल्य गत वर्ष वास्तव में दिए गए मूल्य से सामान्यतः कम है। यह महसूस किया जाता है कि 1968-69 में

चीनी कारखानों द्वारा देय गन्ने का मूल्य 10 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से कम नहीं होना चाहिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश सूखा सहायता समिति

4259. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री बहापाल सिंह :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सूखा सहायता समिति को दिये गये गोधन, मोटर गाड़ियों आदि का दुरुपयोग किये जाने के बारे में गम्भीर आरोप लगाये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले की कोई जांच की गई है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच के क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (घ). कुछ समय हुआ जबकि सरकार को एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश सूखा सहायता समिति के कार्यों पर आरोप लगाये गये थे। इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से आवश्यक सूचना मिलने पर उसे सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

गूलर जोज (मैनीताल) का वीसदन

4260. श्री रामभोपाल शासवाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आबारा गौधों की रक्षा करने, उनके पालन के लिए गूलर भोज (नैनीताल) में गोसदन की स्थापना की थी;

(ख) गत 'दस वर्षों' में दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश से उक्त गोसदन में कितने पशु भेजे गये;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस गोसदन में प्रति मास गौएं कसाइयों को नीलाम की जाती हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी मासिक औसत संख्या कितनी है और इस नीलामी से सरकार को कितनी मासिक आय होती है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) वृद्ध, क्षीण एवं अनुत्पादी गायों के रखने के लिए और जब वह मर जाती हैं तो उनकी खाल आदि का पूर्ण उपयोग करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1954 में गोसदन की स्थापना की थी। गोसदन का प्रशासकीय नियन्त्रण मुंशी भूमि संस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश को अगस्त, 1955 में हस्तान्तरित कर दिया गया था और तत्पश्चात् केन्द्रीय गो-संवर्धन परिषद् ने पहली अक्टूबर, 1961 से अपने अधिकार में ले लिया था।

(ख) प्रथम अक्टूबर, 1961 से लेकर 31 मार्च, 1968 के दौरान गोसदन को प्रेषित गायों की संख्या :—

वर्ष	उत्तर प्रदेश से प्रेषित गायों की संख्या	दिल्ली से प्रेषित गायों की संख्या	कुल योग
1961-62	829	427	1256
1962-63	1310	896	2206
1963-64	174	1336	1510
1964-65	718	2816	3534
1965-66	536	2442	2978
1966-67	394	2259	2653
1967-68	309	2481	2790
	4270	12657	16927

(ग) जी नहीं। सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र के सर-पंच/पशुधन अधिकारी से प्राप्त प्रमाण पत्र

के प्रस्तुत करने पर गायें पालनार्थ कृषकों को नीलाम कर दी जाती हैं।

(ब) ग्रीसत मासिक संख्या और उप- होने वाली भाय ।
रोक्त नीलामी से सरकार को प्राप्त

वर्ष	नीलाम की हुई गायों की ग्रीसत मासिक संख्या	वसूली की हुई मासिक भाय
(1)	(2)	(3)
		रुपये
1961-62	34	853
1962-63	70	1914
1963-64	27	696
1964-65	44	1265
1965-66	55	1819
1966-67	66	2684
1967-68	82	3343
	378	12574

भाई परमानन्द की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट

4261. श्री प्रोकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार एक विख्यात राष्ट्रीय नेता भाई परमानन्द की स्मृति में उनकी जयन्ती पर डाक टिकट जारी करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संस्कृत-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यत्र डाक टिकट जारी करने के लिए अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में मतदाता

4262. श्री जोनेश्वर यादव : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में विधान सभा के बबेक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में चुनावों में प्रभावकारी भू-स्वामी गरीब लोगों पर अपना प्रभाव डालते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वे स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक अपना मत नहीं दे सकते;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकारी प्रभावकारी भू-स्वामियों के साथ मिलकर बिना पड़े लिखे मतदाताओं के हाथ से मत-पत्र ले लेते हैं और स्वयं उन पर बिन्ह लगाते हैं तथा जो मतदाता उन्हें अपने मत-पत्र नहीं देते हैं उन्हें बिना स्याही वाली बिन्ह मुहरें दी जाती हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकारी अधिकांश महिलाओं के हाथों से मत-पत्र ले

लेने हैं और वे जहां चाहते हैं चिन्ह लगा देते हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस बात को देखेगी कि बांदा जिले के अधिकारी आगामी मध्याह्न चुनावों में ऐसी कार्यवाही न कर सकें ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपाय (श्री मुहम्मद युनुस सलीम) : (क) से (घ). श्री दुर्जन द्वारा एक निर्वाचन अर्जी फाइल की गई है जिसमें फरवरी, 1967 में हुए निर्वाचन में उत्तर प्रदेश के वायव्य सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से श्री देशराज सिंह के निर्वाचन को प्रश्नगत किया गया है। यह अर्जी इलाहाबाद में उच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष लम्बित है। अतः यह प्रश्न लोकसभा में प्रक्रिया और कारबार का संचालन नियम के नियम 41(2) के खण्ड (17) में अन्तर्दिष्ट उपबन्धों को आकर्षित करता है।

Commemorative Stamps

4263. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to issue 14 commemorative stamps during the next year; and

(b) if so, the names of those personalities in respect of whom these stamps are proposed to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to issue 21 stamps in 1969, 15 of which will commemorate personalities. The names of the personalities in whose honour the stamps are proposed to be issued are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2661/68.]

रेलवे अध्ययन दल की आवश्यकता पर आधारित मजूरी के बारे में सिफारिशें

4264. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त रेलवे अध्ययन दल ने सिफारिश की है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों को आवश्यकताओं पर आधारित मजूरी के आधार पर न्यूनतम मजूरी दी जाये;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस अध्ययन दल ने इस सम्बन्ध में पंद्रहवें श्रम सम्मेलन की सिफारिशें मान ली हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस अध्ययन दल ने यह सिफारिश भी की है कि प्रति छः महीने के बाद रेलवे कर्मचारियों के मंहगाई भत्ते में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिये और उन्हें बढ़े हुए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांकों के अनुसार पूरा मंहगाई भत्ता दिया जाना चाहिए;

(घ) क्या इस अध्ययन दल ने यह सिफारिश भी की है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों का वेतन अन्य विभागों के वेतन निर्धारित करने के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि उनका कार्य अन्य विभागों के कर्मचारियों के कार्य से भिन्न प्रकार का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

अम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) से (ङ). सरकार को यह मालूम हुआ है कि राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग द्वारा स्थापित रेल परिवहन सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट आयोग को प्रस्तुत कर दी है। इस समय सरकार इस मामले पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है और वह आयोग की सिफारिशें प्राप्त करने के बाद ही इस मामले पर विचार करेगी।

Introduction of 'GIRO' System in India

4265. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Giro' system prevalent in Germany and now introduced in Britain is proposed to be introduced in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A proposal for introduction of 'Giro' service in Indian post offices is under examination.

(b) The postal 'GIRO' service is quick and cheap money transfer service provided by the Post Office without the actual transfer of money between two Giro accounts. In addition, the facility of deposits by a non-account holder to any Giro account and cash payment out of Giro account to any person at a post office by means of pay order issued by the Central Accounting Office can also be provided. Payments for purchases or services received and periodical dues like insurance premia, electricity bills, school fees, telephone bills etc., can also be paid through Giro accounts. By placing a standing order with the accounting office, an account holder, can have such bills sent to the office and paid by transfer from his account without the bills having to be sent to him. Account holders receive a daily statement of accounts, wherever a transaction takes place in their accounts. The statement is accompanied by the relevant vouchers. The use of a single paper (viz., a bill of a public utility undertaking, e.g. electricity bill or premium notice etc., issued in the form of a pay-in-slip) in the entire process of billing the debtor, payment in cash/by transfer from an account and updating the creditors' records is a unique characteristic of the Giro service. While supplementing the money order service, the Giro offers a wider range of remittance facilities at a cheaper cost.

Scarcity of Fodder in Gujarat

4266. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several parts of Gujarat State, such as Kutch and Banaskantha District suffer gravely from scarcity of fodder for livestock; and

(b) if so, what action the Government of India propose to take to save the livestock of these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has taken the following steps for saving livestock of these areas:—

- (1) The Government of Gujarat has been delegated powers under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to control the stock prices and movement of fodder within the State.
- (2) A grant of Rs. 1,00,000 has been sanctioned to the Central Council of Gosamvardhana by the Central Government for being released by the Council to the Central Relief Fund, Bombay for Cattle relief measures in scarcity areas in Gujarat State subject to the condition that the Central Relief Fund spends equal amount from their own resources.

Retrenchment of workers in Manipur
P. W. D.

4267. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Muster-Roll workers retrenched from the Manipur Public Works Department;

(b) how many of them have been in continuous service of not less than one year;

(c) whether compensation was paid to the retrenched workers under Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :
(a) 300.

(b) None.

(c) and (d). No compensation has been paid to them because under law they are not entitled to any compensation.

Pending Income-tax Appeals

4268. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pending appeals before the different Income-Tax Appellate Tribunals at Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Madras and other places ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the pendency has been increasing and the then President of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal after examining the pendency had recommended to establish two more Benches one at Calcutta viz. Bench 'L' and another at Ahmedabad viz. Bench 'B' where the pendency was the highest;

(c) whether it is also a fact that one of the new Benches is now going to be established at Ernakulam; and

(d) If so, why this is being done in contravention of the recommendations of the Tribunal's President?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) The number of pending appeals before the different Benches of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, as on 1.9.68, is given below:—

<i>Benches</i>	<i>Pendency</i>
Bombay Benches	17673
Calcutta Benches	15726
Delhi Benches	8663
Madras Benches	5341
Allahabad Bench	3497
Hyderabad Bench	4363
Patna Bench	4831

(b) and (c). It is a fact that the pendency of cases before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal has been showing an upward trend and in order to reduce the arrears, the Government have created four additional Benches. The additional Benches have, in consultation with the President of the Tribunal, been located at Cochin (Ernakulam), Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Bangalore.

(d) Does not arise.

Compulsory Retirement in Jute Mills in West Bengal

4269. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of workers have been forcefully retired in the Jute mills in West Bengal on grounds of age ;

(b) if so, whether the workers have been medically examined;

(c) if not, on what basis their ages have been ascertained; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop this forcible retirement?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :
(a) The Government are not aware of any cases of forcible retirement of Jute mill workers on grounds of age.

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

(d) Does not arise. It may be stated, however, that the Labour Directorate of the Government of West Bengal are vigilant over the issue.

Workers in Jute Mills in West Bengal

4270. SHRI B.K. MODAK :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) total number of workers employed in Jute Mills in West Bengal at present;

(b) the total number of permanent and Badli workers respectively; and

(c) the reasons for such a large number of Badli workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) 2,31,595 (in 1967 the latest year for which figures are available) comprising permanent, badli and casual workers.

(b) About 1,47,460 and 44,250 respectively.

(c) A large number of badli workers are employed due to change in the line of production resulting in fluctuating demand for labour and also due to engagement of badli workers to fill the places of large number of workers from outside the State who go on annual leave during the period from March to July every year.

Gift Wheat for Flood and Cyclone affected People in Orissa

4271. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has been asked to donate some gift wheat for the benefit of flood and cyclone victims of Orissa; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE):(a) and (b). The Government of India have recently allotted 200 tonnes of wheat free of charge to the Government of Orissa for free distribution in the cyclone affected areas of the State. The allotment has been made from stocks of wheat received by Government as gift from abroad. The Food Corporation of India was asked merely to release the allotted quantity on Government account from their depots nearest to the areas where distribution was to take place. The

Corporation was not asked to donate any wheat of its own.

Cooperative House Building Societies

4272. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Cooperative Act or the bye-laws of Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi empower the Managing Committees of such societies to enrol their members;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked the Cooperative House Building Societies in Shahdra-Delhi to enrol only such persons as are sponsored by the Department of Cooperation or not to enrol new members at all;

(c) If so, whether the Co-operative Societies have lodged protests against any such interference in their autonomous working against the provisions of the Act; and

(d) the decision taken in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Uneconomic Sugar Plants

4273. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the low yield of sugar and high cost of sugar production in North India is because of obsolete and uneconomic plants in sugar factories and their improper maintenance;

(b) whether burning of bagasse and non-use of waste and mud and wax also keep the sugar production cost high; and

(c) steps to be taken to merge smaller units with bigger ones or amalgamate them

and remove un-economic plants and get larger sugar yield at cheap rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The yield of sugar varies from region to region in the same region from year to year. The State-wise position in this regard during the last three years is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2662/68.] The recovery of sugar in U. P. and Bihar is lower than in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Mysore; but compares very well with other States. A few sugar mills in North India have old plant and machinery, which affects their working efficiency to a certain extent, but this is not the only factor.

The cost of sugar depends on several factors like cost of sugarcane, actual recovery, duration of crushing, cost of stores, salaries and wages, depreciation, maintenance and repairs, other overheads and return on capital employed. As different factories in different zones pay different prices of sugarcane, the cost of production varies from zone to zone. Small sized units with old plants have a higher cost of production as compared to bigger units with modern plants, but this advantage gets offset in case the smaller plants work for a longer duration or record a higher recovery.

(b) Almost the entire bagasse produced in sugar factories is used for raising steam for processing purposes. With improved efficiency in steam generation and consumption, a few factories are able to save some bagasse. As regards waste mud, in carbonation factories it is not used for any commercial purposes. The waste mud of sulphitation factories is largely used for manurial purposes. Only one factory is extracting wax from waste mud; others have not found it profitable. No appreciable reduction in the cost of production of sugar is, therefore, possible on this account.

(c) Merger of smaller units with a bigger unit can take when the smaller units

are willing and apply for merger. No such request is pending at present.

**अखिल भारतीय बधिर तथा मूक संघ में
तथाकथित अनियमिततायें**

4274. श्री राम चरण : क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल-भारतीय बधिर तथा मूक संघ के कुछ अधिकारियों ने इस संघ में लाखों रुपये के गोलमाल के बारे में 25 अगस्त, 1967 तथा 31 अक्टूबर, 1968 को सरकार से शिकायत की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त संघ ने लोहा तथा चढ़ों के जाली परमिट प्राप्त किये थे और इस माल को चोर-बाजार में बेच दिया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग द्वारा जांच कराने का है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह]: (क) अखिल भारतीय बधिर संघ से कथित अनियमितताओं के बारे में शिकायतें अगस्त, 1967 तथा अक्टूबर, 1968 में प्राप्त हुई थीं।

(ख) अगस्त, 1967 में प्राप्त हुई शिकायत वापिस ले ली गई थी। कोई सरकारी निधियां अन्तर्ग्रस्त न होने के कारण दूसरी शिकायत में कोई औपचारिक जांच नहीं की गई थी।

(ग) मई, 1967 से लोहा तथा इस्पात पर कोई कानूनी नियन्त्रण नहीं है और इस लिए उस तारीख के बाव संघ को कोई कोटा

प्रमाण-पत्र जारी नहीं किए गए हैं। मई, 1967 से पहले संघ को जारी किए गए पर-मिटों के दुर्भ्योग की कोई सूचना सरकार को नहीं दी गई है।

(ग) नहीं, श्रीमान्।

लड़कों/लड़कियों के स्कूलों का गैर-सरकारी समाज कल्याण संगठन को हस्तांतरण

4275. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला हरिजन कल्याण विभाग द्वारा चलाये जा रहे लड़कों और लड़कियों के स्कूलों को वर्ष 1968 में एक गैर-सरकारी समाज कल्याण संगठन के प्राधिकारियों को हस्तांतरित कर दिया गया और बहुत से हाई स्कूलों का बन्द करने के लिये सरकारी आदेश जारी किये गये;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को गत चार से छः महीनों तक के वेतन नहीं दिये गये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक हरिजन कल्याण अधिकारी के विरुद्ध हरिजन कल्याण विभाग द्वारा दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं का दुर्भ्योग करने की कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह] : (क) से (ङ). ब्योरा राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित किया

जा रहा है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजन विद्यार्थियों द्वारा छात्रवृत्ति के लिये आवेदन-पत्र

4276. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन स्कूलों तथा कालेजों के नाम क्या हैं जहां से शिक्षा वर्ष 1968-69 के लिये विद्यार्थियों द्वारा छात्रवृत्ति के लिये आवेदन-पत्र के फार्म भरे गये और उपरोक्त शिक्षा संस्थाओं के प्रिंसिपलों द्वारा हरिजन कल्याण जिला अधिकारी, गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के पत्र संख्या एच० के० जी० 2/5 शिक्षा 68-69, दिनांक 5 जुलाई, 1968 में उल्लिखित आदेशों के अनुसार 31 जुलाई, 1968 तक गोरखपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के हरिजन कल्याण अधिकारी कार्यालय में भेज दिये हैं और उन शिक्षा संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनके प्रिंसिपलों ने निर्धारित तिथि तक फार्मों को नहीं भेजा था;

(ख) 31 जुलाई, 1968 तक प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों का और जिनका छात्रवृत्तियां दी गयी थीं उनका संस्था-वार व्योरा क्या है, और क्या निर्धारित तिथि से छात्रवृत्ति की धनराशि का भुगतान आरम्भ हो गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह] : (क) से (ग). ब्योरा राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित किया जा रहा है तथा शीघ्र ही सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा :

Agricultural University in Kerala

4277. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposal from the Kerala Government for starting an Agricultural University; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Fourth Plan proposals of the Kerala Government give an indication of their desire to start an Agricultural University in the State. No detailed project has, however, been received.

(b) The State Government will have the support of the Central Government according to the approved pattern of assistance.

East Pakistan Refugees in Tripura

4278. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of East Pakistani refugees in Tripura have outnumbered the local Tribal population and many of them have been rendered landless as a result of rehabilitation of the former;

(b) if so, the comparative figures showing the population of the local tribals and the refugees in Tripura;

(c) whether it is a fact that the swelling number of refugees to the detriment of the local tribals, has made the latter apprehensive about the former and caused much tribal unrest in Tripura;

(d) if so, the number of cases of looting, arson, destruction of the forests by fires and other atrocities perpetrated by the Tribals in Tripura during the last two years and in the current year so far and the steps taken by Government to tackle the situation effectively; and

(e) whether it has since been decided not to allow further influx of refugees in Tripura thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rehabilitation of East Pakistani Refugees

4279. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of East Pakistani refugees who have entered Tripura since January, 1963;

(b) the progress made in their rehabilitation, the amount of aid given by Government for the purpose so far and the future plans to rehabilitate them; and

(c) the time by which the rehabilitation work is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) 1,56,193 persons are reported to have migrated from East Pakistan in Tripura since January, 1963.

(b) According to the policy of the Government those who migrated during the period from the 1st April, 1958 to 31st December, 1963, are not eligible for relief and rehabilitation assistance. However, as a special case, it was decided to take 1,500 agriculturist families, out of about 3,100 families who migrated to Tripura from East Pakistan between January and July, 1963, to Dandakaranya for resettlement since there was very little scope in Tripura for their rehabilitation.

As regards those who have migrated from 1-1-1964 onwards, only such new migrants who are admitted to relief camps and those who have come on exchange of properties left by them in East Pakistan,

are eligible for rehabilitation assistance. Families who are admitted to relief camps are being taken to other States outside Tripura for resettlement since there is very little scope in Tripura for their resettlement. 25,021 such persons have so far been sent to other States for rehabilitation. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs has been sanctioned for 5356 families who have come to Tripura on exchange of properties. On 23-11-1968, about 144 agriculturist and 85 non-agriculturist families comprising 1087 persons were reported to be in camps in Tripura awaiting rehabilitation, in consultation with the various State Governments (including the Government of Tripura).

(c) It is not possible to state anything precisely at this stage.

Immoral Traffic among Tribal Women

4280. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether traffic in women is carried on in Jaunsar Bower Valley at the foothills of the Himalayas, as reported by Nafen amongst Khasa and Kolta tribes;

(b) whether young girls of these tribes are purchased in the winter season and supplied to brothels in different cities;

(c) whether this has been going on for years; and

(d) if so, action taken to curb this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). No reliable statistics are available about immoral traffic in women and girls in Jaunsar Bower Valley. There are, however, reports about clandestine traffic in these areas.

(d) The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, provides for the machinery for suppression of immoral traffic, abolition of brothels and institutional facilities for the care, protection

and rehabilitation of victims rescued from the vice.

Land for Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

4281. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of excluding litigation charges, if any, added to the cost of acquisition of land purchased after partition for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan and now earmarked for East Pakistan refugees taking into account the fact that these charges were not actually paid to the original owners; and

(b) whether Government also propose to exclude additional charges incurred in excess of original estimate as a result of inordinate delay in performance of developmental work from the cost of development ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No separate account of litigation charges incurred on acquisition of land for different colonies is maintained and no such charges are included in the cost of acquisition.

(b) There has been no inordinate delay in the development of the colony and no charges other than actual costs of acquisition and development are proposed to be recovered from the allottees of the plots. The question of excluding any amount of actual expenditure does not, therefore, arise.

Blackmarketing in Triple Dwarf Wheat seeds

4282. SHRI HIMATSINGHA, SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that triple dwarf wheat seeds, one of the high yielding

varieties of wheat developed by the Agricultural University in Ludhiana, has been sold at Rs. 1,000/- per kg. by black marketers particularly in the Bhatinda district.

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the black marketing of the high yielding varieties of wheat seeds and if so, with what results; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to prevent this blackmarketing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) There have been some reports in the Press and elsewhere that seeds of triple dwarf wheat are being multiplied in the by a number of farmers and sold to individual farmers at very high rates. The position with regard to research on triple dwarf wheats is that these cultures are still under experimentation and that non of the cultures under test has so far given yields significantly superior to dwarf wheat varieties (such as Kalyan-sona, Sonalika, Safed-Lerma, Chhoti Lerma, etc.) already released for commercial cultivation.

(b) No Sir, as no specific complaint of black-marketing was received by Govt.

(c) Wide publicity has been given through Press and Radio by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, warning to the farmers not to go in for the so-called triple dwarf wheat seeds.

भारत सेवक समाज

4283. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1960 से 1967-68 तक भारत सेवक समाज को कितनी वार्षिक सहायता दी गई;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि भारत सेवक समाज को सरकार द्वारा दिये गये कार्यालय की जगह

के किराये के रूप में भारत सेवक समाज के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय और दिल्ली के राज्य शाखा से 70,000 रुपया बकाया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनको वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपवस्वामी) : (क) सूचना मिली है कि 1960 से 1967-68 तक विभिन्न केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों द्वारा भारत सेवक समाज को नीचे दिए गए वार्षिक अनुदान दिए गए हैं :—

वर्ष	राशि
1960-61	24,02,338
1961-62	19,61,145
1962-63	21,81,787
1963-64	22,65,591
1964-65	26,11,930
1965-66	21,58,173
1966-67	4,35,083

उपर्युक्त आँकड़ों में केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा समाज को दिए गए अनुदानों की 14,77,331 रु० की राशि शामिल नहीं है। इसका वर्षवार ढीरा सूचित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). 30-11-68 को भारत सेवक समाज के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय तथा दिल्ली राज्य की शाखा से सरकार के निर्माण, आवास तथा सम्भरण मन्त्रालय द्वारा एलाट किए गए स्थान के किराया के 3,62,756.34 रुपए बकाया थे। उक्त मन्त्रालय द्वारा वसूली कार्यवाही आरम्भ की जा चुकी है, जैसा कि सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2663/68.]

पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत खाद्य तेल का आयात

4284. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत अमेरीका से खाद्य तेल का एक नया करार करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो खाद्य तेल का कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया जायेगा और उसकी कीमत क्या होगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). 1969 के दौरान पी० एल० 480 के अधीन संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से कुछ सोयाबीन का तेल प्राप्त करने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाया जा रहा है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा अभी तैयार किया जा रहा है।

Agricultural Growth Target

4285. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has lately recommended scaling down of the agricultural growth target proposed for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, to what extent and which specific agricultural products are likely to be affected adversely thereby;

(c) the reasons for the recommendation; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Increase in P & T facilities in backward and border areas

4286. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme is under consideration of Government to further increase the Posts and Telegraphs facilities in the backward and border areas;

(b) the names of the backward areas where the said facilities are proposed to be increased; and

(c) whether any scheme is under consideration of Government to increase posts and telegraphs facilities in Gwalior, which is a backward area of Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes. A scheme is still under consideration.

(b) The list of such areas is yet to be finalised.

(c) Madhya Pradesh State Government have not declared Gwalior as a backward area. Increase of P&T facilities in Gwalior is being considered in the normal course.

Production of Food Grains and Cash Crops

4287. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of principal foodgrains and cash crops from 1950-51 to 1965-66;

(b) the total area of arable land;

(c) the proportion of irrigated land to total arable area districtwise, during the period 1950-51 to 1965-66; and

(d) the average annual production per acre district-wise, for those years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement I giving estimates of production of foodgrains cash crops in the country for the years 1950-51 to 1965-66 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2664/68.]

(b) A statement II giving area of arable land for the years 1950-51 to 1965-66 in the country is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2664/68.]

(c) and (d). The feasibility of compiling the data, making the calculations and preparing the numerous sheets for district-wise information for the whole country, is being examined.

Different Forms in Tenancy in States

4288. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under different forms of tenancy, State-wise, as indicated in the Census of 1951 and of 1961, or in other authoritative surveys; and

(b) the proportion of such land to the total land area State-wise, during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). On the basis of 1961 Census data, information is available regarding percentage of distribution of households according to the nature of rights in land held by tenants which is reproduced in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2665/68.]

Scheme for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Bihar

4289. SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar Government have submitted a scheme for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the cost and other details of the scheme;

(c) the central assistance expected therefor; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA):

(a) Yes Sir, for the State Sector of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The details of the cost etc., are as under :—

	(Rs. in lakhs).
1. Schemes of Education	188.60
2. Schemes of Economic Development.	53.40
3. Health, Housing and Other Schemes.	23.00
Total	265.00

(c) The present rate of central assistance for the State Plan schemes is 60% of the approved outlay or the actual expenditure incurred, whichever is less.

(d) The Plan proposals are still being finalised.

राज्यों में भूमि का अंश

4290. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 17 मार्च, 1968 के अन्तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3143 के अंश 25 जुलाई, 1968 के अन्तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 883 के उत्तर में सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य-वार बांटी गई भूमि के पट्टों में से जांच द्वारा पुष्टि किये जाने

के बाद कितने पट्टे रद्द किये गये थे तथा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत अजित शेष भूमि पर खेती की गई और यदि हां, उससे हुई आय का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) राज्य-वार तथा जिला-वार भूमि बंधक सस्थानों के उन कर्मचारियों, सदस्यों तथा चेयरमनों के नाम, पद नाम तथा पते क्या हैं जिनको दण्ड दिया गया है अथवा जिस पर गलत पट्टा करने का आरोप लगाया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). भूमि राज्य-विषय होने के कारण सम्बन्धित जानकारी केन्द्र के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। जहां तक संभव होगा राज्य सरकारों से (क) और (ख) के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी एकत्र करने के लिये प्रयत्न किये जायेंगे; फिर भी आ : इससे सहमत होंगे कि भाग (ग) के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी एकत्र करने और संकलन करने में जो समय और श्रम लगेगा, वह इससे प्राप्त होने वाले लाभ के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि का वितरण

4291. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अक्टूबर, 1967 के भूमि के अनियमित तथा गैर-कानूनी वितरण की जांच सम्बन्धी आदेशों को हरदोई, हुनौरपुर, बुलन्दशहर, बलिया, फर्रुखाबाद, इटावा, फतेहपुर, खेरी, प्रतापगढ़, गाजीपुर और बांदा

जिलों में क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया जैसा कि 29 अप्रैल, 1968 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का उक्त आदेशों की उक्त जिलों में कार्यन्वित के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इक्की की जा रही है।

Prohibition

4292. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prohibition has failed to enlist popular support despite persistent efforts over many years and;

(b) if so whether Government have considered it desirable to call a halt to the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA):
(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Panchayat Election in Manipur

4293. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Panchayat election in Manipur due to be held in January, 1969 is going to be postponed; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt from the Manipur Administration.

Welfare Schemes for Tribals of Tripura

4294. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for the welfare and development of the Tribals in Tripura, including the resettlement of landless Tribals on land, under the

Fourth Five Year Plan or under the annual plan for the current year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its cost and the Central assistance to be given for its implementation;

(c) whether it is a fact that more than 13000 landless Tribal families are still to be resettled in Tripura; and

(d) if so, by what time they would be resettled under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Outlay approved for 1968-69 Annual Plan.	Outlay proposed for the Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-70—1973-74
i) Education	2.26
ii) Economic Development	26.85
iii) Health, Housing and other schemes.	2.16
Total :	31.27
	670.56

Central assistance will be hundred per cent.

(c) Yes, Sir. Most of them are, however, Jhum cultivators.

(d) Concerted efforts are being made to settle them. The scheme is being continued in the IV Plan also. These efforts will involve large scale financial implications. Adequate financial resources for this purpose are not yet in sight. It is not therefore possible to indicate a specific time limit at this stage.

किसानों को ऋण

4295. श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सहकारी संगठनों द्वारा ऋण देने के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी

योजना पर विचार करने का है जिसके अन्तर्गत पाँच एकड़ से कम भूमि वाले किसानों को ऋण मिल सकेंगे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे किस आधार पर कार्यान्वित किये जाने की संभावना है तथा इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-स्तर (श्री एम्. एस. गुप्तादेसाजी) : (क) और (ख). ऐसी कोई नई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। फसल ऋण प्रणाली, जो कि 1965-66 से लागू है, में इस बात की व्यवस्था है

कि सप्त किसान, जो सहकारी ऋण समितियों के सदस्य हैं, अपने वर्ष भर के फसल उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के आधार पर ऋण प्राप्त कर सकते हैं चाहे उनके पास कितनी ही जोत क्यों न हो।

चीनी के सहकारी मिल

4296. श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्यवार कितने सहकारी चीनी मिल स्थापित किये जाने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : कारखानों का नियतन राज्यवार नहीं होता है। प्रत्येक आवेदन-पत्र पर उसके औचित्य को ध्यान में रखकर विचार किया जाता है। जिन सहकारी चीनी मिलों का आशय-पत्र/लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं उनमें से 21 अभी भी स्थापित किए जाने हैं। आशा है कि इनमें से अधिकांश को चौथी योजनाबद्ध के दौरान स्थापित किया जाएगा। इनका राज्यवार व्योम इस प्रकार है:—

राज्य	नए सहकारी चीनी कारखानों की संख्या
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2
2. मद्रास	1
3. मैसूर	4
4. महाराष्ट्र	6
5. गुजरात	2
6. मध्य प्रदेश	1
7. राजस्थान	1
8. पंजाब	1
9. उत्तर प्रदेश	1
10. बिहार	1
11. उड़ीसा	1
योग	21

चौथी योजना (1969-74) में चीनी उद्योग को अतिरिक्त लाइसेंस देने के प्रश्न पर विचार हो रहा है।

अंगूरी बग गट्टा कालोनी (दिल्ली) में हरण धियों को फिर से बसाना

4297. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या अन्न तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लाल किला दिल्ली के निवट अंगूरी बाग गट्टा कालोनी में दस हज़ार विस्थापितों के 76 परिवारों को कहीं अन्यत्र बसाने की योजना पर सरकार विचार कर रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्ष 1950 से पूर्व ये परिवार दिल्ली के जी० पी० ओ० के सामने पटरियों पर खंकों में रहा करते थे तथा सरकार ने उन्हें गतों की चादरों से दाने क्वार्टरों में 7-50 रु० प्रति मास किराये पर बसाया था; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली विकास अधीकरण के अधिकारियों ने उन्हें आश्वासन दिया था कि उन्हें गुड़ मण्डी के निवट सरकारी क्वार्टरों में बसाया जायेगा और यदि हाँ तो उसका व्योम क्या है ?

अन्न, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री डा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और मभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Paddy Cultivation in Manipur

4298. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land under paddy cultivation by the Agriculture Department of the Government of Manipur during the last three years;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred, year-wise; and

(c) the amount of yield for the year 1966 and 1967?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Details have been called for from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as they are received.

उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजनों के लिये समाज कल्याण योजनाएं

4299. श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक ऐसा विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिनमें यह दिखाया गया हो कि वर्ष 1966 तथा 1967 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने हरिजन तथा समाज कल्याण योजनाओं के लिये मद-वार तथा जिला-वार कितनी राशि मंजूर की, उन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की तथा कितनी राशि उपलब्ध की; यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा विवरण सभा पटल पर न रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुहा) : यह सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम में अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों की नियुक्तियां

4300. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भरोरिया : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम में अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों की पदोन्नतियां तथा भर्ती हो रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि यह निगम इन जातियों के लिये गृह-मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित कार्य-क्रमावली (रोस्टर) का जान बूझ कर पालन नहीं कर रहा है; और

(ग) इस निगम द्वारा गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के नियमों का किन परिस्थितियों में पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) निगम इस कार्य के लिए गृह-मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित रोस्टर का पालन कर रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Destruction of Fertilizers Gifted by Swedish Government.

4301. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO; SHRI R. K. SINHA : SHRI SITARAM KESRI : SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a ship load of fertilizers which was a gift from the Swedish Government was destroyed in Madagascar recently;

(b) if so, the quantity of the fertilizers reported to have been destroyed in Madagascar;

(c) whether Government have received any report in the matter;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) whether the Swedish Government would supply fertilizers to India as a gift in place thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The entire quantity of 9700 tonnes of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate on board the vessel 'Polyxeni' is reported to have been lost.

(c) Lloyds Shipping Gazette containing report on the casualty has been received.

(d) The Motor vessel 'Polyxeni' is reported to have struck an unknown submerged object on 29.9.68 near Fort Dauphin, Madagascar. The engine room and hatches were flooded. The condition of the vessel deteriorated due to pounding by rough sea and high swell and she started sinking. Inspection of the vessel revealed that all holds and deep tanks were full of seawater and the vessel was twisted and had sustained considerable damage to hull. Crew was rescued and it left for Fort Dauphin. The Salvage tug from Fort Dauphin inspected the vessel and advised that the vessel was not in salvable condition.

(e) According to the provisions of the Development Grant Agreement, the Government of Sweden are required to supply additional fertilisers of the equivalent value.

Aralam State Farm in Kerala.

4302. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reason for the delay in starting the work of Aralam State Farm in Kerala; and

(b) when the work is proposed to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The question of acquisition of land for setting up a State Farm in Aralam area is being considered in the light of the likely economics of running the Farm.

(b) The Farm is likely to start functioning early in 1969-70.

Financial Assistance to Farmers

4303. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any proposal for starting pilot projects on how the activities of commercial banks and cooperative banking institutions can be coordinated in extending finance to the farmer;

(b) if so, the institutes participating in the project; and

(c) Government's role in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) to (c) The Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd. has been promoted by the scheduled commercial banks with a view to promote commercial banks' advances to agricultural enterprises. With a view to achieve coordinated action between the commercial and cooperative banking sectors in regard to financing the agricultural enterprises all the country, National Level Consultative Committee has been constituted, at the initiative of this Corporation, consisting of the following persons:—

- (1) Shri N. M. Chokshi, Chairman, Bank of Baroda Ltd. and Chairman, Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd.
- (2) Shri Magan-bhai R. Patel, Chairman, Federation of State Apex Cooperative Banks. .
- (3) Shri Yuvarajshree Udaybhan-sinhji, Chairman, All India Central Land Development Banks Cooperative Union.
- (4) Shri V.N. Puri, Chairman, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd.
- (5) Shri T. A. Pai, Chairman, Syndicate Bank Ltd.
- (6) Prof. M. L. Dantwala, Department of Economics, University of Bombay.

- (7) Shri B. Rudramoorthy, Managing Director Designate, Agricultural Finance Corporation Ltd.

State Level Consultative Committees are also being set up.

The National Level Consultative Committee has decided to undertake certain studies relating to the scope for coordination and the areas and methods of coordination between the commercial banks and cooperative banking institutions and to entrust the studies and pilot projects in this connection to:—

- (i) The Vaikunth Mehta Institute of Cooperative Management, Poona.
- (ii) The Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.
- (iii) The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

The Government is not formally associated with the working of these committees either at the national level or state level. The Government, however, may render appropriate assistance where required, in facilitating coordination and fuller use of the two banking systems for agricultural purposes.

एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस मार्केटिंग सोसायटी,
बुलन्दशहर

4304. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कच्चा आड़ती संघ तथा एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस मार्केटिंग सोसायटी, बुलन्दशहर (उत्तर-प्रदेश) के बहुसंख्यक सदस्यों ने एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस मार्केटिंग सोसायटी के प्रधान तथा उप-प्रधान के विरुद्ध राज्य सरकार को कुछ शिकायतें भेजी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या शिकायतें की गई हैं और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुप्तबस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). इस बारे में राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई जानकारी की अभी प्रतीक्षा है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

सहकारी कृषक मार्केट, बुलन्दशहर

4305. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 1968 में बुलन्दशहर के तत्कालीन कार्यवाहक जिला-धीश ने कृषकों से अन्न आदि खरीदने के लिए कृषकों की एक सहकारी मार्केट स्थापित की थी तथा इसके प्रचार के लिए आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली में एक दल भी बुलाया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त सहकारी मार्केट जुलाई, 1968 में बन्द कर दी गई; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुप्तबस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). इस बारे में राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई जानकारी की अभी प्रतीक्षा है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Grant of Exemption under the Employees Provident Fund Act

4306. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs B. N. Elias and Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., Calcutta and their sister concerns have been granted exemption under section 17 (I) (B) of the Employees Provident Fund Act;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which these exemptions have been granted;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from Messrs B. N. Elias and Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., Employees Union, Calcutta on this question;

(d) if so, the main points of the memorandum; and

(e) steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :
(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Union is opposed to the grant of exemption.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

कृषक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम

4307. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार " कृषक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम " के अन्तर्गत नवयुवक किसानों को अमरीका भेजती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रतिवर्ष कितने किसान अमरीका भेजे जाते हैं तथा उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों

तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने किसान होते हैं;

(ग) गत वर्ष तथा चालू वर्ष में इस कार्य के लिए अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश से कितने उम्मीदवारों ने आवेदन-पत्र दिये तथा उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने व्यक्ति थे ;

(घ) उक्त जातियों तथा आदिम जातियों के कितने उम्मीदवारों के आवेदन-पत्रों को विकास आयुक्त के पास सिफारिश करके भेजा गया था तथा उनमें कितने आवेदन-पत्रों को विकास आयुक्त द्वारा अपने पास रोक लिया गया; और

(ङ) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों के आवेदन-पत्रों को रोकने के क्या कारण थे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी, हाँ। प्रत्येक वर्ष अन्तर्-राष्ट्रीय किसान युवक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 6 महीने के लिए किसान लड़के और लड़कियों का भारत तथा अमरीका के बीच आदान-प्रदान होता है।

(ख) सामान्यतः वर्ष में लगभग 16 नवयुवक किसानों का आदान-प्रदान होता है किन्तु ठीक संख्या में एक साल से दूसरे साल अन्तर आ जाता है। निर्धारित आवेदन-पत्र में जाति लिखने के लिए कोई कालम नहीं है, अतः अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के व्यक्तियों की संख्या बताना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) वर्ष प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या

1967-68	73
1968-69	69
कुल जाड़	142

इनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की संख्या ज्ञात नहीं है।

(घ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा जिला योजना अधिकारियों तथा ग्रामसेवक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के प्रशिक्षणार्थी के माध्यम से निर्धारित आवेदन फार्मों में आवेदन-पत्र प्रामाणिक किये गए थे। आवेदन पत्र में ऐसा कोई कालम नहीं था जिससे मालूम हो कि आवेदन अनुसूचित जाति से सम्बन्ध रखता है या अनुसूचित आदिम जाति से। इसलिये यह समझा जाता है कि किसी भी आवेदक ने यह जानकारी नहीं दी होगी। अतः यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि कितने आवेदक अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित आदिम जाति से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं।

(ङ) चयन के लिए निर्धारित योग्यताओं के आधार पर आवेदन-पत्रों पर विचार किया गया था। निर्धारित योग्यताओं के प्रतिमान की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या LT-2666/68.] राज्य सरकार ने उन आवेदन-पत्रों को रोक लिया था जिनके आवेदन निर्धारित योग्यताओं को पूरा नहीं करते थे। वर्ष 1967-68 के दौरान कोई आवेदन-पत्र नहीं रोक गया था और जितने आवेदकों ने प्रार्थना पत्र भेजे थे उन सभी का राज्य सरकार द्वारा इन्टरव्यू किया गया। चालू वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त हुए 69 आवेदन-पत्रों में से 21 को रोक गया क्योंकि आवेदक निर्धारित योग्यताओं को पूरा नहीं करते थे।

Agro-based Industries

4309. SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
SHRI N.K. SANGHI :
SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 1,000 agro-based industries are proposed

to be set up in the cooperative sector during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, what would be the State-wise break up of their units; and

(c) what has been the achievement of such units during the Third Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) The Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised. According to tentative indications available, state Governments in their plans have envisaged a programme of about 250 agro-based industries in the co-operative sector during the Fourth Plan period. If resources permit, it may be possible to take up a larger programme.

(b) It is not possible at this stage to indicate a precise state-wise break-up of these units.

(c) During the Third Five Year Plan, as against the original target of 680 agricultural processing units, 1004 units were organised, bringing the total number to 1506, out of which 1088 units have been installed.

New Scheme for Free and Fair Elections

4310. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Election Commissioner has proposed a new Scheme for free and fair elections; and

(b) if so, the main features of this new scheme and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Code of Conduct for political parties issued by the Election Commission of India is laid on the Table

of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2667/68.] The Chief Election Commissioner suggests that Implementation Committees for the observance of the Code should be set up at the State level, District level and if possible, at the level of the Sub-Division. These Committees in which the representatives of all political parties at respective levels will be represented will meet frequently before the election and discuss the observance of the Code by all concerned. The Chief Election Commissioner proposes to meet the representatives of the political parties in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab and distribute the copies of the Code of Conduct to them with necessary appeal. He has already met the Governor of Bihar and requested him to make adequate arrangements for ensuring law and order at the time of elections. The Government hopes that the new scheme of the Chief Election Commissioner will be successful.

Stipends to Scheduled Castes Refugee Students in Dineshpur, Nainital

4311. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Scheduled Caste, East Bengal refugee students who have settled at Dineshpur, Nainital, are not given stipends, which are reserved for them;

(b) if so, the reason thereof; and

(c) if not, how many students have got the benefit so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). No information is available with the State Government whether Scheduled Caste East Bengal refugees have settled in Nainital. However, no stipends, which are admissible to the Scheduled Caste students in the State, are admissible to the East Bengal Scheduled Caste students as these communities are not recognised as Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh.

Allotment of Land to East Pakistan Refugees at Dineshpur (Nainital)

4312. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the refugee families of East Pakistan, who have settled in Dineshpur, District Nainital, have been given lands for cultivation, according to the assurance given to them;

(b) if so, how many families have been given land; and

(c) the minimum and maximum acres of land given ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). As reported by the State Government, the information is furnished below *ad serialim* :—

(a) Yes.

(b) 1196 families.

(c) 4 to 8 acres of land per family.

International Soyabean Research Centre in India

4313. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food and Agricultural Organisation propose to set up an international soyabean research centre in India; and

(b) if so, the place where it would be set up and what would be the cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No. We are not aware of any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee on Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, West Bengal.

4314. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee headed by Shri Manubhai Shah was set up by Government to probe into the conditions of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, West Bengal; and

(b) If so, the main findings and recommendations made by the Committee and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). One of the terms of reference of the Board of Rehabilitation, set up by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri Manubhai Shah is to evaluate the functioning, schemes and progress of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation. The report of the Board is awaited.

Agencies for Distribution of Tractors in Punjab and Haryana

4315. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) names of the firms who have been given agency for the distribution of tractors in Punjab and Haryana; and

(b) how many tractors these agents have allotted to farmers and on what basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Government do not exercise control over the distribution of tractors manufactured in the country. Presumably, the question relates to the distribution of imported tractors. If so, Government has decided to distribute imported tractors through State Agro-Industries Corporations. In the Punjab and Haryana, these tractors are being distributed to farmers by the Punjab and

Haryana State Agro-Industries Corporations. So far, these Corporations have distributed 480 tractors (280 in Punjab and 200 in Haryana) to farmers.

Extension of Industrial Disputes Act to certain Institutions

4316. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working group headed by Mr. Venkatachalam constituted by the National Labour Commission has recommended the extension of the Industrial Disputes Act to institutions such as Universities, educational institutions, research bodies; and clubs; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The Government understand that the Central Working Group on Labour Administration has made such a suggestion in the report which it has submitted to the National Commission on Labour.

(b) The Government are not seized of the matter now and would take action after receiving the recommendation of the Commission.

Trunk Line between Bikaner-Delhi and Delhi-Ganganagar

4317. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that in spite of all his promises on the floor of this House in the past, the trunk lines between Bikaner and Delhi and Delhi and Ganganagar remain unserviceable for long hours;

(b) whether he is also aware that the Districts of Bikaner and Ganganagar are situated on the border and require speedy communications for security reasons also; and

(c) what steps have been taken to improve these trunk lines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No. There has been considerable improvement in the Delhi-Bikaner Trunk service during the past two years.

(b) Yes.

(c) 1. An 8 channel carrier system between New Delhi-Bikaner was commissioned on 26-11-66; and thereafter yet another carrier system with 3 channels on 17-11-68.

2. Additional circuits to Bikaner have been provided.

3. The circuits have been provided on two different routes.

4. A stand by line for the system has been provided between Rewari and Bikaner.

5. To overcome power failures, a transistorised system with standby battery has been installed.

6. To obviate interruptions due to thefts, copper wire in the Section New Delhi-Rewari is being replaced by wire ACSR.

7. A special watch is being kept on these circuits by the Maintenance Staff.

Distribution of Food through Relief Committee in West Bengal

4318. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has supplied food through the Food Corporation of India for distribution in North Bengal to a Relief Committee in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the name of the Committee and quantum of food supplied to it;

(c) whether the Central Government have supplied food to other relief organisations also working in North Bengal;

(d) if so, the names of such organisation and

(e) the general policy regarding distribution of food by the Central Government to Relief Committees working in distressed areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The West Bengal Relief and Aid Committee was allotted 100 M. T. of wheat by the Government of India for free distribution in the areas affected by floods in North West Bengal recently. No other agency approached Government for such assistance.

(e) Government received in 1966 and 1967 large stocks of foodstuffs from friendly countries and international organisations for free distribution in drought affected areas. Some small quantities of these foodstuffs are still available and these are being allotted for free distribution in areas affected by natural calamities either through the State Governments or through voluntary organisations provided Government is satisfied about their bonafides.

Recommendation of the Standing Safety Advisory Committee about safety Equipment in Collieries

4319. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Standing Safety Advisory Committee at its last meeting recommended that Government should provide the necessary foreign exchange for import of such safety equipments used in collieries and their spare parts as are not indigenously manufactured;

(b) whether the Import Licence screening Committee has agreed to license only one cap lamp bulb for every two lamps in use at the collieries upto June 1969 knowing that life of a bulb is only three months; and

(c) in view of the hazard to the miners in working without cap lamps whether Government propose to take any action to release more foreign exchange to import cap lamps?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of the expected availability of approved type cap lamp bulbs from indigenous sources by early next year, it was decided by the Screening Committee to sponsor applications for import of cap lamp bulbs for only a limited quantity at the rate of one bulb for two lamps installed at each applicant colliery.

Shallow and deep tubewells in Andhra

4320. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought the opinion of the Geological Department about the effect of shallow and deep tubewells system of irrigation in drought stricken districts of Andhra; and

(b) if so, the nature of opinion given and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will on receipt be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Deep Sea Fishing in Andhra Pradesh

4321. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have sought the details of scheme for the development of fisheries and deep sea fishing in Andhra Pradesh during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, whether any scheme for the development of fisheries and deep sea fishing in Andhra Pradesh in the Fourth Five Year Plan has been prepared by the Andhra Government; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme indicating the places and the targets of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted a scheme for the development of fisheries at a cost of Rs. 2.55 crores. According to this scheme it is proposed to develop marine fisheries centres at Kakinada, Upputeru, Machilipatnam, Visakhapatnam and Krishnapatnam with the introduction of 289 mechanised boats and other components of the marine programme at a cost of Rs. 115 lakhs. Besides, there is a scheme for the establishment of a Corporation for deep sea fishing from Visakhapatnam. The development of fisheries resources of the Collair lake and the Pulicat lake and the development of fisheries in Nagarjunasagar and other reservoirs is being taken up under the inland fisheries development programme. A target of additional fish production of 17,000 tonnes from the inland programme and 16,000 tonnes from the marine programme has been indicated.

Agricultural Policy Resolution

4322. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared any Agricultural Policy Resolution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is at present no proposal to introduce any Agricultural Policy Resolution.

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural Production in Unirrigated Areas

4323. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to set up agricultural production in unirrigated areas in the country particularly in respect of small land holdings; and

(b) the facilities and incentives being provided to big farmers and small farmers in unirrigated area with a view to increase production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2668/68.*]

Demand of English Stenographers in Delhi

4324. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last 3-4 years, there had been a great demand of English Stenographers in public and Private sectors in Delhi as notified by the local Employment Exchanges;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cost of training of Stenographers Course being imparted in Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi is on very low side as compared with other technical trades of Industrial Training Institutes; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for increasing the number of seats in different Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi to fulfil the shortage of English Stenographers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) No. The number of vacancies for English Stenographers notified to the Employment Exchange in Delhi has been progressively declining during the last 3-4 years.

(b) Yes. The cost of training in all non-engineering trades including Stenography is lower than that for the engineering trades as training in the latter involves provision of costly Tools and Equipments.

(c) In view of the declining demand increase in the existing seating capacity viz. 576 has not been considered necessary.

Employees of the Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi

4325. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of employees working in different Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi are posted to Industrial Training Institutes far off from their residences and as such they are put to great inconvenience in coming from and going to their places of duty;

(b) if so, the reasons for not posting them in the nearby Institutes; and

(c) the steps to be taken by Government for posting them in the nearby Institutes in order to improve their efficiency in working ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) to (c). About 50% of the employees of the Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi are, at present, residing at places more than five miles away from the place of their duty. Limited number of posts in the more centrally situated Industrial Training Institutes and non-availability of suitable incumbents stand in the way of accommodating all the employees. However, as far as possible the employees are posted to the Industrial Training Institutes nearby their place of residence.

Telephone Connection to Shri V. P. Kanwar Assistant, I. C. A. R., New Delhi.

4326. SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1501 on the 21st November, 1968 and state :

(a) the contents of Shri V. P. Kanwar's application for temporary telephone connection; and

(b) the designation of the sanctioning authority for the temporary connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Shri Kanwar wanted a telephone connection at his residence on account of being connected with a number of social and cultural organisations.

(b) The sanction was issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Telephone Connection for Social Workers

4327. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1501 on the 21st November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any body else has been given a temporary telephone in Delhi from January 1, 1960 to date on the ground of being an active social worker;

(b) if so, their names and addresses alongwith the date of the application and the date of actual installation of the telephone in each case;

(c) whether any enquiry was held in those cases before sanctioning the connection; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No separate record of the purpose for which temporary telephones are granted is being kept. Each case is decided on its own merit and normally no enquiry is held before sanctioning the connection.

(d) Does not arise.

Temporary Telephone Connections for Social Workers

4328. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1501 on the 21st November, 1968 and state :

(a) under what rule an active social worker is entitled to get a temporary telephone;

(b) whether it is a fact that temporary telephones are given for temporary purposes only such as serious illness etc., and casual telephones for casual purposes such as marriages etc.; and

(c) what temporary need for telephone Shri Kanwar claimed in his application to entitle him, in the judgement of the department, to a temporary connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Each case is decided on its own merits.

(b) Temporary telephone connections are given on the individual merits of each case, and not necessarily restricted to the cases of serious illness only. Casual telephones are provided upto a maximum of 60 days for casual purposes including marriages.

(c) Shri Kanwar had represented that a telephone was very necessary for his social and cultural activities and as such a temporary telephone connection was sanctioned for six months.

Closure of M/s. Mackintosh Burn Ltd., Calcutta

4329. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Mackintosh Burn Ltd., Calcutta is facing closure and liquidation, affecting employment of about 700 workers;

(b) if so, reasons for this state of affairs;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the workers have offered to forego some existing benefits and to step up production in order to cut the Company's alleged losses and keep the factory running; and

(d) action taken by Government to prevent closure of the firm ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Company is reported to have suffered loss of Rs. 9 lakhs in 1966, Rs. 11.5 lakhs in 1967 and over Rs. 6 lakhs upto 30th June in 1968 and to have been denied further credit facilities by its Bank. The Company has filed a petition on 11-11-68 before the High Court of Calcutta praying for liquidation.

(c) No information is available on this point.

(d) The disputes regarding closure raised by the two unions in this concern have been taken up for conciliation by the Government of West Bengal.

Closure of Establishments of M/s. Soorajmull Nagarmull, Calcutta

4330. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Soorajmull Nagarmull, a leading business house of Calcutta, has closed down its establishment from the 3rd November, 1968;

(b) whether the services of about 500 employees have been terminated;

(c) if so, reasons for such closure; and

(d) the action taken by Government to prevent such large-scale un-employment ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is reported that the services of about 400 employees have been terminated.

(c) The reasons are reported to be the illegal and improper activities of the employees, defiance of lawful orders of the management and assault on some of the officers of the management.

(d) The dispute about closure raised by the employees' association is under conciliation by the Government of West Bengal.

Extension of time for Indo-German Nilgiri Development Project

4331. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government Tamil Nadu have requested the Government of India for an extension of three more years for the Indo-German Nilgiri Development Project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rice and Wheat in Ration Shops in Delhi

4332. SHRI N. R. LASKAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rice available in Ration Shops in Delhi is of a very bad quality and no body is taking it;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to supply better quality rice to these shops;

(c) if so, when it is likely to be supplied;

(d) whether Government also propose to supply wheat at less price in the ration shops in view of increasing price in the open market; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Rice issued from Fair Price Shops in Delhi is of fair average quality and is being purchased by consumers.

(b) and (c). Basmati rice is being issued from Fair Price Shops from 4-12-68.

(d) and (e). Superior wheat was issued to consumers at 98 paise per kg. in October, 1968 and dara wheat is being issued at 93 paise per kg. at present.

दिल्ली दूध योजना के दुग्ध डिपुओं पर बिजली के कनेक्शन

4333. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के किसी भी दुग्ध डिपो पर बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई जिसके फलस्वरूप प्रातःकाल के आरम्भिक घंटों में अंधेरे के कारण दूध का वितरण करने वाले व्यक्तियों को काफी असुविधा होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन डिपुओं पर निकट भविष्य में बिजली की व्यवस्था करने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी हां। सुबह की पारी में काम करने वाले डिपो कर्मचारियों को मोमबत्तियां तथा दियासलाहया खरीदने के लिये 80 पैसे प्रतिमास भत्ता दिया जाता है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(घ) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध डिपो केवल 1½ घंटा सुबह और 1½ घंटा तीसरे पहर कार्य करने हैं। कार्य करने के दौरान केवल बहुत ही थोड़े समय के लिए रोशनी की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। मोमबत्तियों का प्रयोग काफी संतोषजनक पाया गया है और बिजली लगाने में होने वाला खर्च आवश्यकतानुसार उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता है।

12 hrs.

RE : ADJOURNMENT MOTION

(Query)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Papers to be laid. Mr. Hathi.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of order, Sir. I have been informed by the lobby assistant that the adjournment motion about the arrest of 3351 teachers in UP and BHU.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not entertain any point of order on this.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : आपने कल बहस की बात कही थी लेकिन उसके लिए भी कोई समय निश्चित नहीं हुआ है। और आप व्यवस्था भी मुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yesterday we have decided that the matter will be taken up in the Business Advisory Committee. Nothing connected with the teachers' strike and BHU can be taken up now.

Mr. Hathi.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS (EIGHTH AMENDMENT) SCHEME AND NOTIFICATION RE : EXTENSION OF EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT TO CINCHONA PLANTATIONS.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) The Employees' Provident Funds (Eighth Amendment) Scheme, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2083 in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1968, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 2084 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1968, extending the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 to Cinchona plantations.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2648/68.]

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT)
RULES

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1593 in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1968 (English version) and G.S.R. 1690 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1968 (Hindi version) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2649/68.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL WAREHOUSING
CORPORATION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy

of the Annual Report of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1967-68, along with the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report thereon (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2650/68,]

12.2 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 11th December, 1968, agreed without any amendment to the State Agricultural Credit Corporations Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1968."

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : I present the Thirty-third Report of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Fifty-eighth Report relating to Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1964-65 and Audit Report (Civil), 1966 relating to Departments of Atomic Energy, Aviation, Cabinet Secretariat and Ministries of Commerce and External Affairs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

EIGHTH-REPORT

SHRI S.S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : I present the eighth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

12.3 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

NEPALESE AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT
RE : SUSTA FOREST AREA

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मैं आपकी इजाजत से एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला उठाना चाहता हूँ। कल एक ध्यानाकर्षण सूचना के जवाब में उप-विदेश मन्त्री श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह ने एक वक्तव्य दिया था। उनके वक्तव्य का विषय, भारत में जो बिहार का प्रदेश है उससे लगी हुई नेपाल की सीमा के निकट जो चार नेपाली गिरफ्तार किए गए थे, उनको लेकर था। लेकिन अपने वक्तव्य में श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह ने जो कहा है, मैं उनके वक्तव्य के एक अंश को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"Over the long stretch of the Indo-Nepal boundary which is completely delineated on the maps agreed to by both sides, over the years, some boundary pillars have become damaged or have been washed away by floods or are otherwise missing. The main task, therefore, now is to locate all the points where boundary pillars, for various reasons are not in place and to reinstall them on the basis of mutual agreement with the help of maps and survey officials."

उपमन्त्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह भी कहा है कि :

"The Government of India would like to state that they have no boundary problem with Nepal and there is no point of dispute which is not susceptible to amicable settlement by mutual discussion."

समाचार पत्रों में नई दिल्ली स्थित नेपाल के राजदूत का एक वक्तव्य भी प्रकाशित हुआ

है और उसमें उन्होंने जो बातें कही हैं वे उप-विदेश मन्त्री द्वारा कही गई बातों से भेल नहीं खाती हैं। मैं नेपाल के राजदूत को भी उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

"We believe it is a disputed territory of about 2,000 bighas which should be demarcated by a joint survey team of the two countries."

आगे नेपाल के राजदूत महोदय ने जो कहा है, मैं उसको भी उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"Giving the background to the present developments, he said Susta was a forest area and the Bihar Government never bothered about it until some people started cultivation in some parts. Till then, Nepal had exercised administrative control over it."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि अगर नेपाल ने हमारी भूमि पर कोई दावा किया है यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि हम नेपाल के दावे को स्वीकार करें, लेकिन यह तथ्य कि नेपाल ने हमारी भूमि पर दावा किया है, दो हजार बीघा भूमि मांगी है और अभी तक वह भूमि नेपाल के प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रण में थी, तो उस बात को सदन के सामने लाया जाना जरूरी था। पहले भी ऐसे वादों को चुके हैं, अवसाई-चिन, कच्छ और कचातीवू के बारे में सदन को अंधेरे में रखा गया और पड़ोसियों के दावों के सम्बन्ध में हमको बताया नहीं गया और जब मामला बढ़ गया तो फिर सरकार कठिनाई में फंसी और इस देश की प्रतिष्ठा पर आंच आई। तो मेरा यह निवेदन है कि नेपाल के राजदूत ने यह भी कहा है कि मामला कोई बड़ा नहीं है, शांति के साथ हल हो जायेगा, और नेपाल के साथ हमारे मित्रता के सम्बन्ध हैं इसलिए मैं यह प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस मामले में सदन को अंधेरे में रखने की गलती न करे। उप-विदेश मन्त्री और नेपाल के राजदूत द्वारा दिए गए

वक्तव्य के प्रकाश में, सरकार इस सदन में वक्तव्य दे जिसमें हमारा रिकार्ड बिल्कुल साफ होना चाहिए और इस बारे में सदन को गुमराह करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की जा रही चाहिए।

संसद कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : इसमें सदन को गुमराह करने का कोई सवाल नहीं है और नहीं अंधेरे में रखने का सवाल है। लेकिन आप समय दें तो शाम को ढाई बजे सारी बातों का पता लगाकर बताया जा सकता है।

12.07 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
 ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE
 ORDINANCE AND ESSENTIAL
 SERVICES MAINTENANCE BILL**
—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion of the Resolution regarding the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance and the motion on the Essential Services Maintenance Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I rise on a point of order under rule 340. The motion before the House is about the discussion of the Essential Services Maintenance Bill. I am not saying anything on that I simply say that the debate on that motion be adjourned. I will give reasons for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put it to the vote straightway. Let us see the sense of the House. The question is.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : The House must know the reason. When you put a motion to the vote, we must know the reasons for it so that we can decide whether to support it or oppose it..... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I am not saying anything against the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Every day after the lunch interval the hon. Member is in the habit of getting up and moving a motion for adjournment under rule 340. So, it would not normally surprise me. But here it was without notice and without permission.

12.09 hrs.

**RE : ARREST OF TEACHERS IN
 U.P. AND SITUATION IN BANARAS
 HINDU UNIVERSITY**

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I am not saying anything about the Bill which is before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : About the Banaras Hindu University also I will not permit any discussion.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
 (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** Sir, may I make a submission? Any motion which is to be moved in the House cannot be properly moved unless you permit it to be moved. Your permission is material. It is only if you in your wisdom, agree to permit the moving of such a motion that it can come before the House; otherwise not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said that he was not given notice nor have I given the permission. Still, he is insisting; so, I wanted to know what he wants to raise and then decide.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Teruchirappalli) : We should know what he is raising.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not going to raise the University problem. I want this debate to be adjourned because in UP, which is under President's rule, more, than 3,000 higher secondary teachers, not connected with the University, are behind the bars.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yesterday I said that along with the University issue this matter will also be looked into.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The other House has debated the whole thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Because something has happened in the other House I am not going to permit you. It is not proper..... (Interruption)

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डो (बम्बई दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह टीचर्स का बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है और मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप इसको स्वीकार करके सदन में आज इस पर बहस कराइये। एजेंडियल सर्विसेज मेंटेनेंस बिल बाद में लिया जाय। उस पर कल बहस रबिण।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I will not take more than a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Already you have taken three minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I will request you, I will beg of you to give me a minute. An adjournment motion is not allowed though it fulfils all the conditions that are needed for an adjournment motion to be admitted. The teachers there are behind the bars. Do you consider this Bill to be much more important than my entire State being in flames and these Neroes fiddling? That is much more important than this Bill. 3,500 teachers are behind the bars. There is no Assembly in U.P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Governor has become a dictator in UP. What should we do? You tell us, you guide us properly. Please allow a discussion..... (Interruption) All educational institutions in UP are closed. Everything is closed..... (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the way .

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made) : You will definitely admit that 3,500 teachers being in jail in a State directly under the Centre is not a small matter. It is a serious matter for this House to take that issue into consideration. I would like to know whether 10,000 or 50,000 teachers should go to jail for an adjournment motion to be admitted in this House. How many teachers are to go to jail for an adjournment motion to be admitted in this House, if 3,500 are not enough? What is the standard by which this House is functioning? What is the rule, we should like to know.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I tabled an adjournment motion under the rules... (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a well laid down procedure here which we are following. This matter was raised once or twice without the permission of the Chair.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : The Chair also should realise the seriousness of the situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever it is, as I said, yesterday also some Member mentioned this. I do not exactly remember who mentioned this. I had made it clear initially that we are meeting in the Business Advisory Committee and there I will permit you to take up the University question as well as this question, not here..... (Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We want to censure the Government, the Neroes who are fiddling when my State is in flames today..... (Interruption)

श्री प्रतल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक निवेदन करना है। उस दिन जब उत्तर प्रदेश के अध्यापकों के मामले में शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री ने वक्तव्य दिया और यह कहा गया कि अध्यापकों और राज्यपाल के बीच में वार्ता होगी तब यह सुझाव दिया गया था

कि उसके लिए एक अनुकूल वातावरण बनाने की दृष्टि से सभी अध्यापकों को रिहा कर देना चाहिए। श्री संजीव रेड्डी उस अवसर पर चेयर पर थे और उनका मुकाब इस तरफ था कि अध्यापकों को छोड़ दिया जाय लेकिन अभी तक अध्यापक रिहा नहीं किए गये हैं। वार्ता चलाने के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण नहीं बना है। अब आप ही बतलाइये कि हम यह मामला कहां और किस तरीके से उठाएं ?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : आप टीचर्स के मामले पर सदन में आज ही बहस कराइये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Lady teachers have been arrested. They have been pulled by the sari, like this..... (Interruption)

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह टीचर्स का मामला बहुत गम्भीर हो गया है। टीचर्स को थर्ड क्लास कन्विक्ट्स के साथ बैठाया जा रहा है। 12 दिन हो गए यह मामला चला आ रहा है। हमने टीचर्स की हड़ताल शुरू होने से पहले ही इस प्रश्न को उठाया था। इस समस्या का आज कोई न कोई तो हल होना ही चाहिए।

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : The Governor has become a dictator.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The Central Government is in charge of UP.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Again, I will have to exercise my disciplinary power. Nobody should get up like this.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Keudrapara) : You have just now said that the Business Advisory Committee would consider both the B.H.U. question and the teachers question. But the Business Advisory Committee can only consider if the Government comes forward with a proposal that they will discuss both these questions. Then only you will provide

time. Is the Government prepared to have an early discussion on these matters. That is what I want to know. Let them say so and then the Business Advisory Committee can decide.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have got the agenda with you.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : You read the agenda; the teachers' problem is not there.

श्री रवि राय : बिजनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का मैं एक सदस्य हूं और यह टीचर्स का सवाल बिजनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के सामने मौजूद ही नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह खड़े होकर कहें कि वह इसके लिए समय देंगे।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं और टीचर्स के साथ हमारी भी हमदर्दी है जरा मेरी भी तो बात सुन लीजिए....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Sheo Narain; I will give you a hearing. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education has already laid a statement on B.H.U.. We will discuss it amongst ourselves and whatever is decision, we will communicate to you in the chamber. Then, you can consider it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose--

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, Order. Again, I will have to enforce discipline. Please resume your seats.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : श्री स० मो० बनर्जी, श्री रवि राय व श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज आदि माननीय सदस्यों ने टीचर्स की समस्या की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और उससे हम लोग सब परिचित हैं। जैसा मैंने अभी कहा था शिक्षा मन्त्रालय के मंत्रियों से मैं इस बारे में बातचीत करके उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को मैं 4 बजे तक बतला दूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister of parliamentary Affairs has said that he will consult the Education Minister Dr. Triguna Sen and he will communicate it to me at 4 O' Clock and we will discuss it. Mr. Dwivedy wanted to know whether they are ready to discuss it. He is ready for it. Let us proceed now. (Interruptions)

Nothing will be recorded.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri, what I suggest is you attend the Business Advisory Committee meeting. If I permit you, several others will get up in their seats. I will not permit you on this issue. If there is anything else I am ready to hear you.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी आज्ञा से मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर आप उचित समझे तो संसदीय कार्य मन्त्री डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने जैसे आज 4 बजे तक कुछ बताने का आश्वासन दिया है डा० राम सुभग सिंह को आप यह भी कह सकते हैं कि आज 12 तारीख है और उत्तर प्रदेश के अध्यापकों के प्रतिनिधि राज्यपाल से मिल रहे हैं। इसलिए आज 5 बजे या 6 बजे उस संबंध में सरकार की ओर से यहां सदन में एक वक्तव्य आ जाना चाहिए। अगर उसके बाद अध्यापकों के प्रतिनिधि संतुष्ट नहीं होते हैं तो कल निश्चित रूप से इस पर इस सदन में बहस हो जानी चाहिए। ताकि असन्तुष्ट ज्यादा लम्बा न हो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Ram subhag Singh has given an assurance that he will contact the Minister of Education and get the latest information. As you suggest, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh also would be agreeable. Therefore, please do not pursue this matter. Let us now proceed with the business before the House.

श्री शिव नारायण : जहां तक शिक्षक संघ का संबंध है या यूनिवर्सिटी के विद्यार्थियों का प्रश्न है, मैं डा० राम सुभग सिंह से दरखास्त करता हूं कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब डायरेक्ट टाक करें गवर्नर के साथ और ठीक चार बजे इस चीज को यहां पर लिया जाए। यह बहुत जैनुइन चीज है। टीचर्स के साथ केवल इनकी ही हमदर्दी नहीं है, हमारी इनसे भी ज्यादा उनके साथ हमदर्दी है। टीचर्स भूखों मर रहे हैं। लड़के बेकार घूम रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नर के साथ डायरेक्ट टाक करो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has given an assurance.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : इन्होंने टीचर्स की बात कही है। मैं आपको किसानों की बात बतलाना चाहता हूं। मेरे हलके में पिछले चार दिन से सौ के करीब करीब किसान गिरफ्तार कर लिए गए हैं। वे गन्ने के भाव में इतकीज चाहते हैं। उनके साथ ज्यादाती हां रही है। हर रोज किसान गिरफ्तार किए जा रहे हैं। जहां टीचर्स के साथ हमारी हमदर्दी है वहां हमारी उनसे भी ज्यादा हमदर्दी किसानों के साथ है। किसानों के एजीटेशन के संबंध में जो लोग गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं, मैं डा० साहब से कहूंगा कि उसके बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से जवाब तलब किया जाए। उससे वह पूछें कि क्यों बेकार गरीब किसानों को पकड़ा जा रहा है और जेलों में भेजा जा रहा है। सारे हरियाणा में इसके संबंध में एजीटेशन चल रही है। मैं दुबारा इस चीज को आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं। खुदा के लिए किसानों को जेल में न दो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The problem regarding arrests of kisans would also be taken up.

*Not recorded.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मास्टर देश को बताता है, किसान देश का पेट पालता है। उसको आप बचाओ और उसके लिए भी कुछ करो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. (*Interruptions*)

श्री जी० बा० कृपलानी (गुना) : मेरा एक पर्सनल प्रीक्वेस है।

We cannot follow anything that goes on.

हमारा यह बड़ा कम्प्लेंट है। इसकी और भी ध्यान दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Achar-yaji is right in voicing this complaint that no section takes any precaution to see that they will not create noise or disturbance here. Yesterday again and again I appealed. (*Interruptions*). I must say this very firmly. I will mention Mr. Vajpayee and others; they said that I was very stern and strict. I said that if they assured me order, then I would withdraw the order regarding non-recording, and only on the assurance of Mr. Banerji, Mr. Vajpayee and others, I withdrew it. But now I must say that if this continues, orders will be issued from here that the statements of those who indulge in disturbance will not be recorded; if this continues, I am going to do that; there is no other way.

SHRI NAMBIAR : On a point of Order.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा (हमीरपुर) : उत्तर प्रदेश के टीचर्स का मामला यहां उठाया गया है और उसके बारे में डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी ने कुछ कहा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के जो टीचर्स हैं वे भी एजीटेशन कर रहे हैं उनको भी कांठारी कमिशन ग्रेडज नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यू० पी० के टीचर्स के साथ साथ हिमाचल के जो टीचर्स हैं उनका मामला भी रिया जाए और दोनों को साथ साथ डिसकस किया जाए।

12.25 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
 ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTEN-
 ANCE ORDINANCE AND ESSENTIAL
 SERVICES MAINTENANCE BILL
 —Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Mr. C. C. Desai....

SHRI C. C. DESAI : (Sabarkantha) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.....

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttuck) : I request that you may please give your ruling on those two points.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give ruling a little later.

श्री मधु लियवे (मुंगेर) : वैकल्पिक जो सुझाव आपने दिया था, हमने एक तर-मीन के द्वारा वही बात रखी है। आप जरा देख लें। आपने जो बात कही थी वही बात मैंने संशोधन के द्वारा रखी है। उसके बारे में हम सरकार की राय जानना चाहते हैं। जब तक एडजुडिकेशन या आर्बिट्रेशन का कोई इंत-जाम नहीं होता है किसी के ऊपर भी हड़ताल की पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई जाएगी।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : How can discussion proceed without your ruling on the point of order?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWI-
 VEDY (Kendrapara) : You must have to give your ruling before the discussion starts, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am giving it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : There are three points involved namely the financial memorandum, delegation of powers and alternative arrangements which you are going to make.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Two questions were raised. I am aware of it.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : In the statement by the Minister he has admitted that there will be some expenditure but that the expenditure will be borne by the State Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am going to give the ruling on the two points. The ruling was kept pending. Number one is regarding what he has raised, that is, regarding financial memorandum. (*Interruption*). Regarding the financial memorandum, I don't think it is called for, because, there are two things. That is, after this is passed, after this Bill becomes an Act, and in a certain situation which might arise, this would be made applicable. This is the position. And the machinery is not extraordinary or some extraordinary machinery. The same machinery, law-and-order machinery, will operate, which operates in peace-time; and there is no extra expenditure involved. Therefore, there is no question of giving further financial memorandum on that.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : He has admitted that there will be some expenditure which will be incurred.....

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : I Would like to make a submission before you conclude. You said you will give us permission to make a submission. I will therefore make the submission. Clause 9 says that all the present prosecutions and all cases that are pending will be as if under this Act. Therefore, some expenditure will necessarily be involved under this Act. So many are charge-sheeted; so many are suspended; so expenditure has to be incurred. That is under this Act.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No expenditure. I have seen the scheme of that. Even if it is to continue with retrospective effect there is no such thing. I have seen his speech. Expense of feeding the prisoners is a normal thing. This will be one of the statutes under which certain actions, or prosecutions would be taking place, and so, I do not think.. (*Interruption*)

श्री मधु लिमये : मान लो कल हड़ताल शुरू हो जाती है। तब तो यह लागू होगा, एन्टीकेबल होगा।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Sir, I am quoting from the speech of the hon. Minister. He said :

"The money to be spent on the prisoners will be provided according to the provisions of the Prisons Act, Jail Manual, etc."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have seen his speech.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : There will be expenditure.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He need not have mentioned that there will be some expenditure, it will be met from the provisions of the Prisons Act, Jail Manual etc. It is not necessary at all. Even if he were to admit, I have overruled it. No Financial Memorandum is necessary.

SHRI NAMBIAR : (Teruchirappalli): The hon. Minister has said that there will be expenditure. But you have ruled that there will be no expenditure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Madhu Limaye has raised another objection. I have examined that very carefully.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपका भी सन्देह था।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : May I submit that it is a funny situation that you have created? Here is the Minister who says that there will be expenditure, but you have ruled that there will be no expenditure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister only gave some explanation in respect of the points raised. I do not think that he said anything beyond that.

श्री जाजं फरनेम्बीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : मन्त्री महोदय ने बहुत ही स्पष्ट कहा है :

"The provisions for feeding these people who are arrested flow from the Prisons Act, the Jail Manual, etc...."

यह तो स्टेट लेजिसलेचर की बात कर रहे हैं। यूनियन टेरीटरीज का क्या होगा ?

What about Union Territories?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, that is over, I am now on the question of delegation of powers.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): You have already given your ruling. There should not be any further discussion on that.

Please do not reopen it. Please be firm.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER] : Shri Madhu Limaye has raised a serious objection on the ground that the delegation contemplated by this Bill is not normal delegation. His contention is that it is not a normal delegation. I was also going through one or two clauses in particular and trying to find out whether proper enumeration is there in the case of a certain emergency arising in regard to what services will be essential services. I found that that was not there. Clause 2 (1) (a) (ix) looks to me to be a little too broad; no specific provision has been made in that respect. But as far as the delegation is concerned, there are specific rules, and we are following certain procedures. If we permit the executive authority to have rule-making powers or entrust the executive with such power which is not properly defined here and now while we enact, then though it will be their right to frame rules, yet, while framing the rules, they are to be guided here.

श्री मधु लिमये : जब तक वे लोग नियम नहीं बनायेंगे, क्या तब तक हमारा नियम 70 स्वगित रहेगा ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह साधारण है या असामान्य, क्या मन्त्री महोदय को नियमों के अनुसार इसके बारे में सही जानकारी देनी चाहिए या नहीं ? नियम 70 का मतलब यह है कि वह सही जानकारी दें। लेकिन वह तो बिल्कुल गलत व असत्य

जानकारी दे रहे हैं। आप स्वयं भी इसके बारे में सैटिसफाइड हैं कि यह असाधारण, एव-
नार्मल है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member has quoted rule 70. I have also gone through that rule. What does it say? Let me read it out. It reads thus :

"A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposal and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character".

In this Bill, there is a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and also stating whether they are of normal or exceptional character. So, the hon. Minister has given a memorandum along with the Bill. The hon. Member Shri Madhu Limaye says that it is exceptional.....

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : There are no intelligible limits of delegated authority. That has been stated in court decisions. I am very clear about it. In fact, I have made the position clear already in my speech.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
प्राप क्लाज 2(1) (ए) (9) को देखिये।
कोई स्टाटीकरण नहीं, बर्गीकरण, क्लासी-
फिकेशन नहीं है, कोई इन्डिकेशन नहीं है,
इसका क्या मतलब है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All the rules made under this measure will be placed on the Table of the House, and the hon. Members will get an opportunity....

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या भागे असत्य बयान के आधार पर सारी बहस होगी और कानून पास होगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not at all.....

श्री मधु लिमये : यही होगा । और क्या होगा ? एबनार्मल डेलीगेशन है । वह कहते हैं कि नार्मल है । हद हो गई है !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has to give an explanation, as I have said, whether it is a question of its being abnormal or not.

श्री मधु लिमये : उनको असत्य बोलने की इजाजत नहीं है । सदन के माथ इस तरह का व्यवहार !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will give it, as I have said earlier; in the case of an emergency, it has got to be defined....

श्री मधु लिमये : असल में दिल आतका भी हमारे साथ है । लेकिन आप मंत्री महोदय को स्पष्ट क्यों नहीं कहते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I must follow the procedure as it is, and I am doing so. The memorandum is there and the provisions are there that the rules made will be laid on the Table of the House. The House will get an opportunity first and then alone they will come into force....

श्री मधु लिमये : हम आपकी बात मानते हैं, लेकिन हमें संतोष नहीं है ।

I am not satisfied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members can take objection to the rules after they are laid before the House, and it is only when they have been approved by the House.....

श्री जार्ज करनेन्डीभ : ऐसा नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The present position is that as soon as they are issued, they are enforceable. Afterwards the question of approval comes. We can amend the particular clause and provide that rules made thereunder will come into force after the approval of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपका यह मुद्दा बहुत अच्छा है । लेकिन कानून मन्त्री या संसद-कार्य मन्त्री में से कोई यह आश्वासन दे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : हम आप से सहमत हैं । हम इसके लिए तैयार हैं । लेकिन आप यह बात मन्त्री महोदय से कहलवाइये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : By the time that particular clause is taken up, the hon. Minister will have to make up his mind because certain powers are not properly defined. When that clause comes up, he will have to add a proviso.....

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : May I explain the position ? I want to explain the position which I explained yesterday or tried to explain yesterday. I would again try to say what I tried to say yesterday but which because of the noise in the House could not be properly heard by the Members.

Clause 2 (1) (a) seeks to define essential services. Clause 2 (1) (a) (i) enumerates expressly certain essential services. As it is not possible to enumerate all the services. (Interruptions). Let me explain this without interruption. Clause 2 (1) (a) (ix) empowers the Central Government to declare by notification in the Official Gazette certain other services also essential services for the purpose of the proposed legislation. This sub-item clearly brings out the criteria on the basis of which any service may be declared thereunder to be an essential service.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : That is my opinion. My hon. friends may differ from it. Clause 2 (2) provides for a further safeguard by making it obligatory on the Central Government to place before each house of Parliament the notifications issued under sub-item (ix) of item (a) of clause 2 (1). As it is not possible to specify in advance all the essential services, and as the criteria on the basis of which essential services may be notified under this sub-item (ix) have been spelt out clearly and as the safeguards regarding

laying such notifications before Parliament have been provided for, the delegation of power cannot be regarded as excessive in nature.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that a number of provisions similar to those contained in sub-item (ix) of clause 2 (1) (a) were included in the previous Bills and ordinances on the subject of maintenance of essential services, and both the Lok Sabha and the courts had occasion to consider.....

SHRI DATTATRAY KUNTE : We are not their rubber stamps.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : They had the occasion to consider whether such provisions involved excessive delegation.....

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quitore) : Why is he wasting the time of the House? The speech has already been circulated.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I would like to quote the ruling of the Speaker, which was given earlier in this respect. Dealing with this provision with reference to a point of order, the Speaker observed:

"It is not possible to say what exactly are the essential services....."

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : What was the context of the ruling?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It was given in the context of the Essential Services Maintenance Bill, 1957, (Bill No. 54 of 1957). This particular ruling of the Speaker was given on that occasion in this House.

I am quoting that. It says :

"It is not possible to say what exactly are the essential services. It is contingent. Times may change and a service may become essential."

This is from Lok Sabha debates, Second Series, Vo. IV, col. 7018, 5-8-57. This is

the Speaker's ruling given on this particular matter.

As I said yesterday, this matter was also agitated before the Bombay High Court. That High Court also had a clear-cut ruling about the entire thing, whether it is excessive or non-excessive. I beg to submit for the consideration of the House that the delegation provided for in this Bill is not excessive, it is normal, and that is why I would request you humbly to give your well-considered ruling so that this matter can be put at rest.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : On a point of order.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What he has said now was not part of his speech.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He quoted the ruling of the Bombay High Court. There are other rulings quoted in *Shakdher*. This is a serious question because Government are to be entrusted, if we pass the Bill as it is, with an authority which is not defined in any manner, a delegation of power where it is possible to define.

There are two courses open. One is that he must define it. Before I proceed further, I would request him to circulate his statement, because I find it was not part of his speech yesterday. Then on that I will see if at all further consideration is called for.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
You may hold over your ruling till tomorrow.
Meanwhile, the debate can proceed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give a ruling on that later. But he will circulate this in the meanwhile.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
And we proceed with the consideration now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम यह बात साफ कर देना चाहते हैं कि हमको आपका सुझाव मंजूर है कि जो नियम बनाए जाएंगे वह जब तक सदन के द्वारा स्वीकृत न हों तब तक काम में न लाया जाय । सरकार की क्या स्थिति है ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
The hon. Member knows that what he is suggesting has never been done so far and it is not a practical proposition.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Why not ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
I will explain. When a Bill is passed by this hon. House authorising Government to make rules under the legislation which has been passed, a provision is made there that those rules are to be laid on the Table, and the House has the authority to consider and amend them, if necessary.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : On a point of order.....

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
I am only explaining the present practice, the practice we follow. As soon as the rules are laid before the House, and hon. Member can raise a discussion and suggest an amendment.

As you are aware, there is also a Committee on Subordinate Legislation which looks into whether these rules are properly framed or not. Apart from that, the House itself is competent to go into those rules and make its own amendment to them, if considered necessary. That is the present practice. I do not think we are called upon to change this practice which has been in existence so far.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The best thing would be this. He has mentioned the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. Whatever he has to say on this may be put before that Committee. Let them examine this matter, because I feel that whatever be the practice we are following, a new

situation has arisen because the nature of this legislation is different. There is no emergency now. Tomorrow morning, the Government are not going to declare any emergency. In such a position my view is whatever he has to submit on this may be submitted to the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

श्री मधु लिमये : हमको भी निवेदन करने की इजाजत दीजिए । यह आपने बहुत अच्छा किया । आज आपने इतिहास बना दिया ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall examine it later and decide.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay-Central) : This direction is not necessary.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATION (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :
Consideration of the Bill can go on meanwhile.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This matter will be examined by the Committee. It will meet today on this issue. Meanwhile, I am not postponing the debate. Other members will have the freedom to make their submissions and then whatever is decided will be accepted.

श्री मधु लिमये : कलाज 9 न लिया जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That will be kept pending. But let the progress of the debate be not stalled. You must agree to that. We carry on with the Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल यह चाहता हूँ कि डेस्क 9 पर विचार न हो । सब कलाज 9 न लिया जाय ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : On a point of order. I hope you have read page 6 of the Bill which gives the memorandum on Delegated Legislation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order? Under what rule? So far as delegation of power is concerned, I have referred the matter to the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. After I bring it here, you can make your point.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : You have made a reference to the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. Therefore, I shall try to draw your attention to the words you have missed or to which your attention has not been drawn.

Clause 2(2) says that every notification under sub-clause (ix) has to be laid before Parliament in the same way as rules made under any enactment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your submission is against my ruling. I will not permit.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : You are on the Panel of Chairman. Submit to the Chair.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : (Visakhapatnam) : On a point of order. Now we have cleared some points,.....

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You are not prepared to hear the point of order of Mr. Bhandare. The next point of order you are hearing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On the question of ruling I will not hear. If it is outside the ruling, I will hear.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : We will walk out. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मोलह प्रसाद (वांसगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम की किताब दे दीजिए शिव नारायण को पढ़ने के लिए।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं तुम्हारे बाप को पढ़ा सकता हूँ।

SHRI NAMBIAR : Sir, he is saying *tumhara baap*.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : There is a limit. He has crossed all limits. It is impossible. He said : "तुम्हारे बाप को पढ़ाऊंगा" What is this ? There must be some limit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will see the record and decide.

Mr. Sheo Narain, what exact word did you use here ?

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं उन्हें ही नहीं, उनके बाप को पढ़ा सकता हूँ, यह मैंने कहा।

What is the harm in it ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will see the record.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : वह खुद मान रहे हैं।

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : He has no respect for the father.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Now it is upto you in the Chair. You are responsible for the decorum and dignity of the House. Now he has repeated it. (*Interruptions*).

It is not for Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to apologise. It is for you to take action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are a most senior Member of this House. May I appeal to you ?

श्री शिव नारायण : सवाल यह है कि हर एक मेम्बर को इस हाउस में ईन्चल राइट्स हैं जैसे नुझ पर यह जुमले कसते हैं, वह भी आप देखते होंगे। मैंने कोई बदनीयती से नहीं कहा था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have taken that he has withdrawn it. He is a good member.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Yes, Sir.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Now your ruling has cleared the ground very much.

AN HON. MEMBER : We are not hearing anything.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I was submitting that your ruling has cleared the ground very much. Now the point is very clear whether we are able to make progress with the Bill because it has been admitted in the ruling quoted by the hon. Minister also, also in the wording of the section, and also in the statement of objects and reasons that the criteria to determine as to what are the Essential Services, are not available. The legislation must show the criteria. Then only the delegation can be made.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have understood what you are saying.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : That is the point which, you say, will go to the Subordinate Legislation Committee. That is, the very life of the Bill is now transferred from the floor of this House to the Subordinate Legislation Committee. Therefore, what does remain here ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not the correct interpretation of the position. The only question is that the Committee is supposed to look into two aspects : (1) whether this is of an exceptional nature or normal nature and (2) if they come to that conclusion, whether the rules under delegation should be placed before they come into operation or after. These are the two points referred to the Subordinate Legislation Committee.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : About the competence of the Subordinate Legislation Committee.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, No.

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) : With the grace of Almighty God, peace has descended both on the western front and on the eastern front. I belonging to the centre, would make this submission. Firstly the speech of the hon. Minister was circulated without the heading that this is a speech of the hon. Minister. I generally look into my papers very carefully, but when I saw this, I was thinking that it must have been one of the uncorrected copies in which I had said something, but when I went through the papers I did not find my name at all and so I threw it into the waste-paper basket. This is not the way that a speech which could not be heard because of the commotion in the House should have been circulated; it ought to have been circulated with a proper heading that it is the speech of the hon. Minister. Because, unless we know the speech we cannot make ourselves ready with our reply.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It was delivered, but it was not received.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : Let me say, at the outset, that we do not recognise the right to strike as a fundamental right. A right to strike on failure of collective bargaining is there, but to say that the right to strike is a fundamental right and therefore any invasion or any infringement of that right is a constitutional impropriety is a proposition with which we do not agree. Now, that does not mean that we also support this Bill. It is to the credit or the discredit of this Government that every session they must bring a lawless Act and believe that legislation will cure the society. They had at the beginning of the session, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, which came four or five years after the so-called secessionist activities of certain parties in the south of India. By the time the Bill was brought into the House here, that cry had died, and not only that. That Government was regarded as one of the most efficient and loyal governments in the country. And yet, the Home Minister proceeded with the Bill precisely to deal with the secessionist activities. This is the practice or the rule with the Government, that they must close the stable-door after the horse has been stolen.

In this particular case also, there was no necessity apparently for any such ordinance or for any such legislation before the 13th September. Now, Government servants have been in this country at least since the British days and also for the last 20 years. Why should Government servants or Government employees indulge in strikes or in lawless activities ? They are the most law-abiding in the country. It is on their strength and their co-operation that the Government of this country depends, whether it is from that side or on this side. Even you will not be able to function effectively unless you have got adequate help from the people sitting down below and in front.

Now, unless the Government servants are forced by unreasonableness on the part of the Government, they will not think of taking resort to such a thing as a strike. We know that several attempts were made to bring about a settlement and ultimately the settlement was not reached and the Government said that these

workers were being misled by certain parties for political motives. They said that the Government servants' ranks were infiltrated into by the communists and the like. Who are these people to talk of infiltration into these ranks? Have they not got the communists infiltrated into their ranks? Even some of their Ministers were among the members of the communist party at one time. (*Interruption*).

SHRI C. C. DESAI : It is the Swatantra party that is free from this curse of communism, and it shall ever remain so.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : That is because of the electoral adjustment in Madras.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then reassembled after lunch at five minutes past fourteen of the clock.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE.*
ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE
ORDINANCE; AND ESSENTIAL SER-
VICES MAINTENANCE BILL—*Contd.*

society and all those high-sounding and blood-curdling words. This is precisely what happened on the 13th September. Now, what are the Government servants to do? On the one hand, they have to face the rising spiral of prices created by unmitigated inflation as a result of the policies of the Government and on the other their incomes have been fixed and the purchasing power of the rupee consistently goes down. In these circumstances, what are they to do? What happened on the 19th September and the events which had preceded that were not, I assert, a law and order situation or a law and order problem as made out by the Home Minister; nor was it a labour problem. It was essentially an economic problem. Some of the people have said—with which I have great sympathy—that there should be a need-based wage. Then the argument was that if need-based wage is conceded, the Government's bill will go up and therefore the Government considered that it was beyond the capacity of the Government. That is quite true, but that is not the solution. The solution is in the economic sphere. If you take preventive action to reduce prices and increase savings, then the need-based wage need not throw quite an undue burden on the exchequer. But these actions are not taken. The economic policies are not properly oriented so as to encourage savings and to mitigate the effects of need-based wage.

The recent pressures on family budgets are doubtless the prime driving force behind the recent lawlessness in Naxalbari in West Bengal, behind the gheraos (defined by the Calcutta High Court as a physical blockade of the employer by workers) or other agitations, behind the bundh and lawlessness and behind other manifestations of social tensions and instability.

(Shri C. C. Desai)

It is this factor which is really and primarily responsible for the present state of affairs and yet, as remarked by my colleague and friend, Mr. Dandekar the other day, the high-priest of prohibition, the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister, goes on promising State Governments subsidies to carry out his policy of prohibition. In spite of that, as I mentioned the other day, a large percentage of Congress Members of Parliament themselves do not believe in or practise prohibition. Still, this high-priest of prohibition goes on promising substantial aids and subsidies to the State Governments. What Government has to do is to avoid wastage of the resources and divert all those resources to the betterment of the conditions of the people. If that is done, then the prices will come down and then the need-based wage which is a desirable thing could be considered; whether it is practicable or not is a different proposition, but its desirability and its necessity in a State which calls itself a welfare State cannot be denied. In that situation, it should be possible for Government by proper orientation of its economic policy to bring about a state in which this could also be achieved. So, I do not agree with those people who say with more or less superficial arguments that a need-based minimum wage will mean a bill of Rs. 600 crores to the exchequer. But if the prices are reduced and the cost of living is brought down by proper orientation of economic policy, then that bill will be reduced and to that extent need-based minimum wage is a feasibility and can be brought about in a welfare State which we hope this country is going to be.

We are second to none in desiring a disciplined, orderly and progressive society. But at the same time, we cannot be blind to those aspects of the legislation which is brought before the House which are in the nature of oppression, suppression or repression. That is the policy of the present Government. We have been seeing it. I have been in this House for the last 18 months, and I have seen nothing but a system of legislation based on this theory

that you can control anything by legislation. That is what they think. It is precisely legislation which brings about, however, defiance of legislation and makes the position worse. If legislation could control agitation, then all these agitations in the universities and other places would not be there.

Professor Shenoy has said that these agitations are a manifestation of social tension and instability caused by bad or wrong economic policies. He goes on further to say :

“Tear-gas bombs and President’s rule are not lasting solutions of this problem.”

I hope that Government will appreciate the reasonableness and wisdom of this particular observation on the part of Prof. Shenoy, who, as I said earlier, is one of our most distinguished economists in the country.

Now, coming to the situation which culminated in the token strike on September 19th, we all know what happened on that day. Together with my hon. friend Shri M. L. Sondhi I had a certain part in witnessing those disorders, the use of excessive police force etc., on that day. We went to the Prime Minister and appealed to her to appoint a judicial inquiry. It was obvious that police excesses had been committed, and the police excesses were of such a nature that even I, in spite of my life-long experience as a district magistrate had not seen the like of them earlier.

As the Home Minister stubbornly and obstinately and wrongly insisted that under no circumstances shall there be a judicial inquiry, we had no alternative but to approach two great leading jurists in the country, Shri Purshottamdas Tricamdas and Mr. Sarjoo Prasad, a retired Chief Justice, to undertake the inquiry, and out of sheer public spirit and out of sheer civic sense they undertook this work and they carried out their investigations and submitted a report, a copy of which has been placed on the Table of the House. I

would merely read out the last three paragraphs. The last three paragraphs leave no doubt that this is a matter in which it is necessary that not only should there be a judicial inquiry, but it is absolutely essential that a judicial inquiry should be held. But the position even today remains the same as it was before. This is what they have said in their report :

"There is reliable evidence to show that Arjun Singh, one of the persons who died....."

I say 'died', because I do not want to pre-judge—

"was severely beaten by a number of policemen so as to be almost unable to move about. We are, however, unable to decide on the materials before us whether he died of beating or on account of the injuries sustained by a fall from the window of the fifth floor of the building. Even so, we are definitely of the opinion....."

—This is the opinion expressed by a retired Chief Justice and by a leading counsel of the Supreme Court—

"....that the circumstances in which he is alleged to have fallen from the window of the fifth floor are very mysterious and require thorough judicial investigation."

This report has been in the hands of the Prime Minister, Home Minister and many Members of the House. Yet, they held only some sort of inquiry by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi. If they had an inquiry by the deputy commissioner who himself was one of the persons involved in the incident, how could they justify their not holding a judicial inquiry unless it be that they have a guilty conscience and they are not prepared to allow that guilty conscience to be exposed on the floor of the House. That must be the only reason ? Even at that time we offered that if Government held a judicial inquiry we would withdraw this inquiry and would not proceed with it. And we were as fair as we could possibly be. But as their

guilty conscience was behind them, they would not take notice and they would not yield and they would not do it. That was the very thing which they themselves had asked for on much smaller incidents before 1947. I would like to ask whether these people would have spared the then Government in their demand for a judicial inquiry. Surely, what was good at that time should be good now, also because this Government claims to be based on popular will, which, of course, is not true, anyway, it is quite true that this Government is not based on popular will; they may be larger in numbers on that side.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Manipulation.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : But if you go by the number of people who voted for them at the polls, they had not more than 42 or 43 per cent of the total electorate in 1962.....

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : 37 per cent.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : I accept the correction of my hon. friend who is much more accurate in statistics than I am, that it is 37 per cent; whether it is in favour or is not in favour of Government, I accept the correction. They got only 37 per cent of the total votes, and yet they think so; but by their actions they show that they are not based on popular will.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona) : They do not bother about public opinion.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : The point that I was making was that this Government did not see beyond their nose and they believe only in cure rather than in prevention. All these situations could have been avoided by proper policies and proper attitudes on the part of the Government both in the matter of economic relations and even in the matter of negotiations; it should have been possible for them to have averted this strike and the necessity for this measure. After all, Government have been these employees with them for so long. Why was it necessary on the 13th September, 1968 to come forward with an ordinance and further a Bill like

[Shri C. C. Desai]

this which they want to make permanent or at least to remain in force for a period of five years as is proposed in this Bill ? Of course, they may say that there was an emergency. All right, they had ordinance for it; never mind about it. But that ordinance should have been allowed to lapse. Why is it necessary to replace the ordinance by a permanent legislation which for the present may be for five years but which we no doubt feel, if the present Government continues in office, will also have to be continued because they cannot rule by the consent of the people; they can only rule by the rod or by the bayonets.

AN HON. MEMBER : They will not continue.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : I hope so. Otherwise, this legislation will have to be continued, I have no doubt, because they just can not rule by popular will. They must have the assistance and support of this repressive and draconian legislation.

Then, supposing you pass this law, but you cannot enforce it. I myself have the experience of it. On the 19th of September I sent one of my officers to go to some of the offices where the people were working. He found that they were there, they were attending office but they were not working. When he approached a government servant with a case, the government servant replied : "look here, today is the 19th of September; there is a strike outside; we have come here because of fear; but we will not take up your case today; please come tomorrow." So, this is the type of situation which you will have on your hands. Are you going to legislate also that the man shall work ? If so, how are you going to enforce discipline on the part of your staff ? So, what you want is the right attitude, right mentality, willing consent of the people to work; not legislation of this kind "that you shall work". If you pass such a legislation, a government servant will go to office but he will not do any work. Are you going to be happy and satisfied with that ? Is that going to help the country ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Like Ministers, they go to office and do not work.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : Well, I do not know about Ministers, because I do not meet them. But I know of one Minister who is not doing any work.

So, our point is that while we do not agree or do not concede the principle that any section of the community has any right to paralyse society, or to endanger the defence of the country, particularly people involved in running railways, in the maintenance of posts and telegraphs, ordinance factories and defence establishments—in their case, I would agree with the government, and I am sure all reasonably minded people will agree, that no section of the people, whatever may be their grievances or whatever may be their difficulties, can be allowed to endanger the safety of this country or to paralyse the life of the nation; that is supreme; there is no doubt about that; and to the extent government wants our support in maintaining discipline, particularly in this field of vital and essential services, they will have our support. At the same time, let the government not come with these repressive legislations without corresponding measures for improving their lot which will do away with the necessity for such a legislation. As a temporary measure perhaps one can even think of it but, at the same time, we must have proof, we must have positive proof, that government is aware of the difficulties of its servants and will do everything possible to meet their legitimate grievances.

We should also appreciate the difficulties of the government servants. With the prices rising every day, how can you expect a person drawing a salary of Rs. 300 or 500 a month to meet all his obligations ? How is it possible ? Or do you want to encourage him to become corrupt ? If you do not give them what they legitimately want in the proper way, they will resort to unfair and corrupt methods of earning money. Are you going to tolerate that ? On the one hand, you say you want to

fight corruption. At the same time, you do not give them proper wages, thus encouraging them to resort to corruption. Unless you give them the proper wages, how can you expect them to be disciplined and do honest work? So, that aspect of the matter should receive utmost consideration. Why should you be harsh on that section of the community or people who have been loyal right throughout—up to 19th of September 1968 they have been loyal—on whose loyalty, support and co-operation the government of this country, the defence of this country, in fact the life of this country depends?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : (Sambalpur): Mr. Chairman, about ten years back when there was a big strike in the country, I read a bold headline in a newspaper "the great stike that is to paralyse the nation." Even today many people believe that things which paralyse the nation can be characterised as great.

Over the years an opinion has grown among certain sections of the people that the right to strike is not a fundamental right. It is high time that it should be so. I think it is high time we make a distinction between ordinary strikes and strikes which concern the vital services of the nation.

Will it be proper for us to argue that because all parts of the body take rest at some time or the other, it is also necessary for the heart to stop beating for an hour or so? When it was proposed that token strike for one day should take place on the 19th September, I thought whether we should also order the heart not to beat for one complete day in the course of 50 or 70 years of our life and then let it beat again.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) :
What an analogy !

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : That is the idea when it is said that there should be a right to strike in some vital installations, which have been enumerated in the Bill, namely, posts and telegraphs.

telephones, railway services and services connected with aerodromes and other operations.

We have seen that most of us have always encouraged non-reading to reading; that is why, after a long struggle, for about three to four weeks in the different universities of Uttar Pradesh the non-readers have had their day and today we have the Banaras Hindu University closed. So, we find that the non-workers, those who do not want to work and who want to paralyse the life of the country, are more popular than those people who want the country to prosper through work, effort etc.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):
Why are they popular ?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
That is for you to say.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You explain it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is your definition ?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
They must be resisted.

We find that in most of the countries which have progressed, people are glad even to work over-time. But when we make a work-study of people in our factories and work-shops we find that we do not get adequate return in terms of labour and work produced. Then we come to Parliament and legislatures and ask why our public sector projects are not making adequate profits, why there is not adequate return from these.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : Is it because the workers are not working or because there is some defect in their management?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
I am coming to that.

If a work-study were made, I am quite sure that we would come to the conclusion that the average productive capacity of the workers—I do not mean the mere physical labourers—put right from top to bottom is not used as much as it should be. That is a stark fact of our life.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is the productive capacity of the Cabinet?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Assuming for the sake of argument that that argument is correct, should we conclude that in all spheres of life our productive capacity should go down...*(Interruption)* Is that the solution? I do not understand the argument put forward by Mr. Banerjee that, because in his judgment the Cabinet is not doing sufficient work, nobody should work and everybody should remain idle.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I say, they have become the model in the country. That is the whole difficulty.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : That may be your judgment.

I should say that it is time that we should seriously think in the best interests of the country that so far as the national and essential services are concerned which require undivided attention of the workers. I do not mean the workers in the lower grade only—all the persons, right from the lowest grade to the top grade should work as much as they can and not be satisfied with their average hours of duty, the work-to-rule and other devices that have been evolved these days.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Can the Minister-in-charge discuss Haryana affairs with him when he is supposed to be piloting the Bill?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : What is this? Any Minister can talk with a Member in the House. They should learn. They should not talk like this. When we hit back, then they began to shout. How does he know that he is talking about Haryana affairs with him? I want your ruling on that, Sir.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं एक प्रोप्राइटी का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। कल जब इस अध्यादेश पर इस सदन में चर्चा हुई तो गृह-मन्त्री सदन में नहीं थे। यह कहा गया था कि वह हमारे सदन में बसते हैं। क्या

आज भी वह वहाँ बसते हैं? अगर बसते हैं तो फिर इस सदन में इस पर चर्चा रोक दी जानी चाहिये। यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण मामला है कि गृह-मन्त्री को यहाँ होना चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister of State is here.

श्री मधु लिमये : गृह-मन्त्री कहाँ है?

SHRI C. C. DESAI : This is an important, controversial and contentious Bill. I think, the Home Minister ought to be here. It is a matter of courtesy to the House.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : The Home Minister is here.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : Is he the Home-Minister? Ask him.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He is very much the Home Minister.

The Minister means, the Minister of State.....*(Interruption)*

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : The Minister of State and the Cabinet Minister are of equal rank. There is no difference. They have equal responsibility. They should know it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I have a submission to make. My hon. friend, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, has raised a very fundamental point. Without showing any disrespect to Mr. Shukla who is the Minister of State, the Home Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, ought to be here. This is an important Bill on which 10 hours have been spent on points of order. You can imagine the importance of it. The hon. Home - Minister who is in Delhi ought to be present in the House. I can understand if he had gone abroad, to Latin America or anywhere else. He has not gone anywhere, not even to Haryana. He is in Delhi. Why should he not come here? The second point is, When you expect Members to sit in their seats.....*(Interruption)*

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The hon. Member is absolutely uninformed. The hon. Home Minister is out of station. He is not in Delhi.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्यों गए हैं ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am the Minister-in-charge of the Bill. There is no difficulty about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is the importance that he has gone out of station ? If he has gone to Haryana..... (Interruption) Some Members wanted him to make a statement on Haryana. This is most unfair.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : It appears that the Home Minister is not in the headquarters.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Where has he gone ? We are interested in knowing his whereabouts ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्यों गए हैं ? पार्लियामेंट की बैठक हो रही है। उन से सम्बन्धित विधेयक पर विचार हो रहा है और वह बाहर चले गये हैं। यह तरीका नहीं है पार्लियामेंट के साथ व्यवहार करने का।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : He has informed.

श्री मधु लिषये : कल जब कच्चातीर का मामला आया था तब पूछा गया था कि प्रधान मन्त्री क्यों नहीं हैं। तब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने बताया था कि उन्होंने कहा है कि वह नहीं आ सकेंगे। इतना सौजन्य तो उन्होंने दिखाया था। आज होम मिनिस्टर ने वह भी नहीं दिखाया।

Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Yes he has informed. The Minister-in-charge is here.

श्री मधु लिषये : अभी या पहले।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम लोग अपना विरोध प्रकट करना चाहते हैं। गृह-मन्त्री की अनुपस्थिति इस समय पर सदन का अपमान है। यह अनुचित है।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there has been a long controversy as to whether the essential service has been properly defined and whether there has not been any excessive delegation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Please allow the hon. Member to speak.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The point that he is referring to is before the Committee. How can he speak about it ?

श्री मधु लिषये : ठीक कह रहे हैं। कमेटी के सामने मामला है। अगर मामला कमेटी के सामने होता है तो हम को सवाल भी नहीं पूछने देते हैं।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What is this ? They are screening his speech every moment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly hear me, Sir. Let the hon. Member resume his seat.....

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Who is he to say that ?

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : He is not listening to me.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Without any hesitation I rise on a point of order.... (Interruptions) My hon. friend, Shri Supakar, while speaking just now, referred to the question of delegated legislation. This is exactly what is before the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. The Speaker has given a ruling; he has said that the Committee will meet first and then he will consult the House and give an opportunity to Mr. Limaye and others. But here the hon. Member is expressing his opinion on that. Let him continue his speech and continue indefinitely, but let him not express his opinion on this point.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

I was going to say that it was under the consideration of the Committee. I was going to say that I hope and believe that the Committee will define the exact connotation of essential service, and once that has been done, I hope the House will agree to see to it that essential services are not affected by this dangerous strike which tends to paralyse the nation.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am totally opposed to this Bill, and I am sure the Government knows that the whole country is opposed to this Bill. It is an irony that, when the whole world is celebrating the Human Rights Day, We, here in this august House of Parliament, are discussing an issue which seeks to ban totally the basic democratic right of the workers of this country. I do not take it that this is going to affect only those who are employed in Central Government offices; this is going to set the pace for a chain reaction; it might be taken up by the various State Governments which are reactionary today and it might also be taken up even by private entrepreneurs who might equally demand from the Government : 'once you concede this kind of a right to the employer, preventing the workers to go on a strike, why don't you do that in our case also ?'.

This is going to be a serious matter. And the image of this Government, or, rather, the image of the greatest democracy in the world is going to be tarnished because of the black bills of this type. I do not know by which name to call this bill. To be very modest, I would call, this is rather a fascist bill. I say, it is fascist, but, Sir, even the fascist people are very honest in saying that they are standing for certain things; they do proclaim that they are autocrats. They do say that; they do concede that point very candidly. Here is a Government which says that they are democrats, but they act in a way which is fascist and it is hypocrisy coupled with fascism to behave in that way. I take it, sir, that Government do not have any respect for the basic human rights which they profess that they uphold in the world forum and all that. I would plead with

this Government, if they are going to pass this bill, before they do it, let them get out or get away from the I. L. O. because, Sir, they have no moral right to be a member of the I. L. O. if they are going to pass this kind of an enactment..

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : House will pass; Government is not going to pass.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : We know the subtle difference. Already Mr. C.C. Desai told you how much you represent and all that. It is an open secret. I think it is a sort of unholy matrimonial alliance between the obscurantism and the hunger for power of this Government that has produced a Bill of this type. Sir, the Government has tried to give various explanations to convince us that they are not acting in a way that the whole country thinks that they are acting. It is only yesterday that Shri V. C. Shukla pleaded with us saying that it is a sort of permissive provision that they are putting on the statute and that they may not use it at all. But, Sir, these kinds of assurances are not going to convince us on the basis of hard facts.

We find in this Bill on the various clauses mention made of the essential services. I fail to appreciate this. I take it; I presume, this Government, if it is a responsible Government, should take it, that all the services that are run under this Government are essential services. Perhaps, I do not know, whether some Members may claim that only the services of the Ministers are not essential. Perhaps, excepting the Ministers, all the other services must be very essential for this country. If they are going to say, if they are going to spell out what are the services that they consider as not essential, I would be most happy. And, I think, it would be a great benefit to the country if they tell that such and such services are not essential. After all; what are the clauses in this Bill? Everybody knows it. This whole Bill is a verbatim copy of the Ordinance. In this Bill, they say, essential service means, "any service in connection with the affairs of the Union not being a service specified in any of the foregoing sub-clauses." After specifying

these services that put a blanket provision that all other services can be termed as essential services. Then they say—"any other service connected with matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws." What else is left, Sir? I think in respect of all the services of the Central Government, the Parliament has got the power to make laws. So, that means, it is a total ban. The Government cannot deny it. That is a fact which we find from the various clauses in the Bill. It is a total ban and it is definitely a check on the basic rights of the central government employees and, as I have pointed out, it may lead to the claims by various States, as well as municipalities, even panchyats and even private industrialists, saying that this kind of facility should be given to them also. Where will this country be led to, Sir? After all, Sir, I don't agree with the arguments of this Government that only this Government—or, for that matter, all the politicians in this country—are very much responsible and very much worried about the community life being paralysed. I am sure, Sir, all the responsible citizens of this country, including the employees, who are employed in the various departments are equally worried, equally interested, in the interests of the community. I think, Sir, it would be unfair on our part to assume that all the employees in our country are not at all interested about the welfare of the community.

They are also equally interested in the welfare of the community. When they go to such a stage, it is because of a desperate feeling and frustration on their part that they are not able to make both ends meet and they must get something more. Though they are promised things, nothing tangible has emerged. Even the other day when some of the Opposition members saw the Prime Minister in this connection, she told us that they are going to find some kind of an alternative forum for the employees to have their grievances voiced and redressed. We do not know what kind of alternative forum is going to be created.

Even after the 1960 strike, there was an idea on the part of Government to bring such kind of a measure. Fortunately, better counsels prevailed. Afterwards,

they brought the Joint Consultative Machinery into being. This body is working fairly well. In regard to the strike of September 19, they have not properly utilised the JCM, though on many an occasion Government have said in Parliament and outside that they are doing their best. But the fact is that they did not do anything effective. Even the hon. Minister of State, Shri Shukla, claimed yesterday that till the last they were trying to come to a settlement. I am very sorry to say such a statement is difficult for me to accept a statement which—I do not want to call it a lie—is an untruth. We know the facts are quite different. The Ordinance was proclaimed on 13th. The token strike was to take place on the 19th. If the Government were serious and honest about it, they would not have promulgated an Ordinance on the 13th and asked the employees to come and negotiate under a threat and intimidation. Do you think any honourable trade unionist would succumb to that kind of threat or threatening attitude? Do you honestly want that our countrymen should not have self-respect? But in spite of such a threat, which even an Ayub would be reluctant to give, the trade unions did try their best to come to a settlement.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): NO.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: I know it for a fact. But Government was not willing. They said they were going to discuss about the arbitability. Even in this House that was the insistent contention of the Home Minister. Why this exhibition of false prestige? When trade union leaders as well as the leaders on this side insisted that this matter be referred to JCM or to some other arbitration or conciliation body, why should he insist on the question of arbitability only being acceptable to Government for discussion leaving the other things out on the ground that they are not prepared to discuss them? I feel that they rather felt that by showing the big stock and resorting to an Ordinance, they could for all time to come intimidate the government employees and also indirectly try to teach a lesson to the leftist parties who tried to agitate these issues.

Colour is now sought to be given to strike by saying that this is really not a

[Shri S. Kandappan]

strike but a very sinister move by the political parties who wanted to create some kind of trouble in this country. I do not accept that kind of view because these political parties in the country are behaving very responsibly; many of the State Governments are run by them including the communist Party. That is my view. We may differ on ideologies, but the fact that many Governments are being run by these various parties shows that they are also equally responsible.

As regards refusal to work overtime, a point to which Shri Supakar made a reference, in various other countries people are very happy to do so and they voluntarily come forward to work overtime. But in this country, we do not find such initiative or interest on the part of our employees in various departments.

Here is a provision which says :

"refusal to work overtime where such work is necessary for the maintenance of any essential service"

this is brought within the meaning of 'strike'. Instead of trying to do that, we should rather go into the causes why there is refusal.

Can we achieve any success by this kind of attitude ? Shri C. C. Desai has already pointed out that in our country or for that matter in any country it would be impossible to coerce an employee to work full time. He can pretend to work and do nothing. What are you going to do with him?

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : As they did in the British days.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I would like to mention for the information of the House, probably many members know it, that rule 4 (a) of the Central Civil Service Conduct Rules says :

"No Government servant shall participate in any demonstration or resort to any form of strike in connection with

any matter pertaining to his conditions of service."

Many penalties are also prescribed in these rules if this is violated. These rules have been there for the past 20 years. Have these rules succeeded in preventing people from going on strike? Many strikes have taken place in spite of these rules. So, the Government should rather think of the seriousness of the matter, of the economic situation in the country as Mr. C. C. Desai has said, why this kind of chaotic situation prevails in the country not only with regard to Government employees, why agitations are taking place in so many places in which many sections of the people are involved, how day in and day out many things are cropping up disturbing the peaceful life of the community. These are all vital matters which need something else, not this kind of legislation.

Then I would like to point out the attitude that this Government have adopted on previous occasions when such an idea was mooted in the Congress party. I shall give a few quotations. After the 1960 strike Pandit Nehru said in the Lok Sabha :

"I am not suggesting that strikes should be banned or forbidden because the fact of the matter is that the strike is an inevitable concomitant of the capitalist system. If you have a capitalist employer-employee relationship, then you have to have something to protect the employees from the employers' pressures and other things."

I think this condition is still there. We have not changed it.

Then Nandaji when he was Labour Minister said :

"We are not going to ban strikes. We are going to make them superfluous."

What a glorifying idea ! If the Government had succeeded in making strikes superfluous, we would have been most happy, but they have not.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Government itself is superfluous, that is the whole difficulty.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Then he added :

"Even now we can ban strikes. There is the Industrial Disputes Act under which when we refer a case for adjudication a strike becomes illegal, so that illegality is not a new concept. The stress is not on banning strikes. The stress is on the machinery to be provided so that disputes may be resolved by mutual understanding."

But have the Government heeded their own voice, the voice of their own leaders who set the pace for the labour relations in this country.

Then shri Jagjivan Ram who happened to be Labour Minister once also said :

"The right to strike of the working class has to be preserved and protected."

So, after all this thinking I do not know how a sudden changes has come about in the mind of our hon. Home Minister Mr. Chavan, and I do not know why a person like him who is normally reasonable should be so adamant in wanting to pass an Act of this nature which is repugnant to the spirit of democracy.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) He has lost the sympathy of the people.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Probably that is an index.

That is a point which I would like to insist very much upon. We should try to seek their co-operation. After all if we are going to make a judgment that the employees or the workers in this country are not interested in the welfare of the community, that will be most unfair. On the other hand, if we are going to say that we do have confidence in them, when your duty is to see that you heed to their demands and when they are in need or when they are in difficulties, try to resolve them by various machinery and not to have recourse to this kind of laws. Not only it will lead to further trouble but also the image of the country abroad, I am sure, will be tarnished by this kind of legislation.

I would say if the Government is going to insist on this, I would appeal to them to withdraw from the ILO and cease to be a member of the ILO.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Much has been said and much agitation has been carried on, on this piece of legislation. Before we either appreciate or criticise, let us see the nature and scope of the Bill. It is a measure to meet any emergency.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : Emergency to last 5 years?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : You can make a suggestion that the period of emergency should be reduced but not vote it out. It is a Bill to meet any situation that may arise. Therefore, the question is : has the Government the right to arm itself to meet any emergency.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : The Industrial Disputes Act is there.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am coming to that point. Therefore, that question must be answered and answered by every Member of this House who would like to apply his mind to this piece of legislation. It is not going to be a permanent measure or it is not likely to be a permanent statute on the statute book. It is for five years only.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are you sure of it ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : But if the Opposition has any apprehension, I would appeal to them that the period may be reduced. You can certainly make a suggestion for the reduction of the period. On that ground you cannot oppose the measure *in toto*. When the Government is trying to arm itself to meet any emergency..... (*Interruptions*) I know our minds on both sides are closed because of the 19th September.

AN HON MEMBER : Then open it.

15 hrs.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : It has caused an injury. I do not say that it is corroding but it has not healed completely. Therefore, under the shadow we are trying to discuss the measure the importance of which we are likely to miss. Therefore, I was just appealing to you. The present measure is only a measure of enabling nature. While coming to the enabling nature, I will come to the question of delegated powers. To what extent this is a measure of enabling nature, that can be modified. I will link up these issues later on. Now it deals with the publication of the notification which must be published and has to be given wide publicity. Nobody is going to be taken by surprise. Then the notification has to be placed before both the Houses. These are the clauses which are safety clauses, so to say. Under clause 3, the power to strike could be prohibited, but prohibited either by special or general order. That general or special order has to be published, and that order is also not going to be on the Statute Book permanently. It is only for six months. Of course, the Government has power to extend it by another notification.

15.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Then the fourth point is of penalty. A penalty for illegal strike is prescribed. Therefore, this is a very simple Bill, a Bill which seeks to arm the Government.

Having described the scheme and the scope of the measure which is before the House, and having also dealt with the point that our minds are not open to appreciate it because of the 19th September strike, let me put a very straight question, as I have asked the hon. Members opposite. The first question is: has the Government power? The answer is, yes. The Government has the power to arm itself to meet an emergency. If the Government has power which power can be exercised through the instrumentality of Parliament

by bringing a legislation before Parliament I have no other alternative but to support the measure before the House.

Having studied it very carefully, the first question that arises and agitates my mind is whether this measure is comprehensive and wide enough to cover all the workers. Looking at the different clauses and the sub-clauses under clause 2 especially I think all the workers will be covered by this measure. Is it necessary to have such a measure to bring in all the workers under the arm which arm is sought to be used for emergency purposes? Who are the class of workers who will be excluded from the operation of this measure? The first point that agitates my mind is this. *(Interruption)* I am just saying what is passing on in my mind. I do not say I am so big that others have got to support me. I am not to be led by his support or misled by his support.

The point which agitates my mind is, is it expedient, is it wise that we should antagonise the whole working class by such a measure? The first question which arose in my mind is whether it covers all the workers. The clauses are so comprehensive that the measure is likely to cover all the workers.

The second question that arises in my mind is, is it expedient, wise or proper to antagonise all the workers. You are keeping the sword hanging over the head of the working class in the name that Government is simply trying to arm itself to meet an emergency. These are the questions which are biting my conscience. Unless we seek the cooperation of the employees or if it is not so, unless we create cordial conditions of affinity and nearness between the Government and the employees, I think the working of the machinery will be more difficult. We must have sympathy as a lubricant which will keep the machinery working. *(Interruptions)*.

If a notification is to be issued, that will be placed before both Houses of Parliament. This is delegated legislation. Delegated legislation is a New Despotism which has been ruling almost all over the world now. The question has always

been agitating the minds of political philosophers and democrats how to reduce the rigours of the rule of this New Dispotism. It is Government by department and we do not want to reduce our country to the rule of the department. I need not deal with the constitutional aspect of delegated legislation. The British Parliament appointed various commissions and committees and they have suggested a committee called Subordinate Legislation Committee, which we have copied under our rules of procedure. Therefore, I would suggest that before the notification is placed before both Houses, it must be scrutinised by the subordinate legislation committee. This new despotism has been the bane of civilised society. We have therefore, to scrutinise every piece of notification before it is laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the hon. Home Minister has very wisely put in the following sentence :

"It has always been the endeavour of Government to provide comprehensive and positive arrangement for the consideration of the legitimate problems and grievances of the employees."

If we want to make arrangements, we should not forget the history. The workers not only in our country but all over the world have fought for certain rights and won those rights. Should we by a simple piece of legislation destroy all those rights? Of course, I know that the Government's answer would be, "No, we do not want to destroy those rights because we want to make comprehensive and positive arrangements."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Where is the arrangement ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Government have certainly given expression to what is in their mind in the very aim and object of this legislation as mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I would suggest that instead of keeping this comprehensive and positive arrangement to be made in future in a state of veld or in a suspended animation we

should make it an important part and parcel of this measure itself. It may be said that what I am suggesting is something far-fetched. But I am making this suggestion because as soon as the notification is scrutinised by the Subordinate Legislation Committee, the alternative comprehensive and positive arrangement that is going to be made would also be scrutinised with a view to finding out whether it is adequate or it is inadequate and whether it is in conformity with the principles of trade unionism or the ILO declarations.

The majority of the workers who had taken part on the 19th September strike belong to class IV and class III. I do not say that class I and class II employees were not affected; they may also have been affected, but their number was very negligible. These are the people who in fact are bound to be misled by false slogans, because expectations are raised before them. They were nothing and they were nobody in the Indian social system but now they have found some place where they could stand on. After the coming into force of the Constitution and after the enshrining of the fundamental rights therein, their sphere of ambition has widened, and the expectations are so great that any slogan, and particularly any radical slogan is enough to mislead these people. I say this out of my experience.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
They are attracted and not misled.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I must say out of my experience that the leaders do not place all the facts before them, whether the country is in a position to make provision for a need-based minimum or not and whether it is possible for us to do it in the present circumstances. These leaders are not politicians only but they also want to be statesmen. As statesmen and as leaders of the working classes, they should place before the ordinary common man and the worker all the facts in respect of all the economic conditions in the country. In that sense I say that these people are misled. So, I am using the word 'misled' very carefully. These people have been misled because—I am saying this

[Shri R.D. Bhandare]

not for the purpose of condemning the Opposition or the leaders of the working classes—they have no other leaders. These are the leaders that they have and there is no other substitute. Therefore, they are misled.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They cannot find better substitutes.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : What can I say ? My hon. friend knows me well.

Coming to the point, my prayer is that Class IV and Class III workers who are under suspension or who are going through hardships—in their case, action should be withdrawn or their cases should be scrutinised or they should be dealt with very leniently.

MR. DEPUTY-PEAKER : I will have to enforce some time limit say 15 minutes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are discussing an important Bill. The Party must get its time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One or two minutes here or there will be allowed extra. Otherwise, please stick to 15 minutes.

SHRI M. L. SONDIHI (New Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, when we come to the question of considering this Bill, I am sure anyone who is in touch with social environments of our country, would, after deliberations, come to one conclusion that this Bill, if brought on the Statute Book, will be a disgrace to the democratic traditions of this country. Nevertheless I do recognise that there are obligations and special responsibilities of Government employees. I recognise that those who work in the Government service must work with sincerity of purpose and administrative improvement is one of key prerequisites of establishing a successful economic order in our country.

I would like to know why the Ministers were advised that this legislation was necessary. They claim some special information. What sort of information is that which led them to believe that India was on the verge of disaster, on the edge of a precipice, some sort of emergency was going to supervene and some kind of catastrophe was coming on the 19th. Is their machinery for getting this information one that works efficiently ? I am reminded of the story of a political prisoner in India during the freedom struggle who asked for some books to be sent to him where he was under detention. One of the books he asked for was a book by an author called Lancelot Hogben and the title of the book was "Mathematics for the Million." The Superintendent of Police consulted the Home Department and was told that this book included the word 'million' and therefore it was some form of mass struggle through mathematical methods that was suggested and hence this book should not be allowed.

Sir, I, therefore, do not understand what the basis is for the certainty with which Government advocates that this country is possessed of such civil servants or Government employees who do not wish to serve the better ends which our Constitution provides. I welcome the terms in which the preceding speaker Shri Bhandare pleaded for the return of conscience to the otherwise despotic strategy of this Government. Are Government employees exploited or are they a very favoured section of the population ? I know that this subject can be debated endlessly and I would urge that those Ministers, if they find time to remain in Delhi should go round the national capital and then see the housing and living conditions of Government employees. The P. and T. employees live in a place called G Point near Rashtrapati Bhavan. It is worse than the blackhole of Calcutta.

I have with me a letter received from one of my constituents. I quote him :

"You must be knowing that there are thousands of low-paid Government servants in New Delhi who have put

in 20-25 years of service, but still they have not been allotted Government quarters whereas senior Government officers and Members of Parliament get accommodation even before their arrival in Delhi. Is this the socialistic pattern of society for which our Government and our representatives in Parliament are raising so much of hue and cry? Whenever Government servants demand anything, paucity of funds is given as an excuse... Government spends more than Rs. 2 crores for building hostels for Members of Parliament and now it is learnt that Rs. 14 lakhs are being spent for making additions and alterations to flats meant for MPs, as they are not suitable for the elected representatives of the people, most of whom are without shelter. What a socialist society!"

I do not mean to suggest that we do not want to improve whatever facilities the legislators are given, but I do make this point that our country, our public, those who work in government offices, they want to know what the facts are. They do not want to be told, as this Bill seeks to tell them, that their rights will be taken away, because they have tried to call the attention of this government and the people at large to certain basic aspects of our economy and the way our country is functioning today. These government employees include the most patriotic elements. Whenever this country has been subjected to external aggression, these very government employees have worked overtime, have donated blood, have contributed the ornaments of their wives for helping this government. They lined up to give whatever as assistance was wanted.

Much has been said here by the Minister of State, that this strike was meant to paralyse the life of the whole community. Indeed, there is a source, a very dangerous source of virus infection for paralysis in this country, and that virus is located in this government itself. It is they who are paralysing the country which otherwise is bubbling with energy and enthusiasm which they cruelly seek to curtail. What were the objectives of this token strike? I do not know whether the hon. Minister

has been informed by private spies and detectives but, as far as I can understand it and people of goodwill in this country can understand it, the first and foremost objective of this token strike was to focus attention on the economic life of our people who are responsible for running government offices and their families with those support the nation-builders of tomorrow will emerge. Secondly, the attention of the country and the community was to be directed towards administrative reforms. Because, I take it that whenever they talk of merging dearness allowance with pay it is ultimately suggested that the government should wake up to overdue reforms. Now the government is suffering from out-dated habits and it is refusing to bring in new rules and regulations; it still believes in government through correction-slips. One after the other, the Minister comes and makes promises but things never get done, so far as basic reforms are concerned. There is, if I may say so, in the world today, a service revolution, a new technology, which makes its impact felt upon the government sector, but here we find that this government is seeking to insulate itself from those progressive trends in the world today, indeed in certain countries of Asia who are our neighbours, because they do not recognise that an awareness of rights on the part of government employees need not lead to any depreciation of the system. If the government employees feel that their rights are not restricted, then they will be better responsive to suggestions for reforms which this government may propose to them.

But this Bill aims to destroy bargaining and arbitration which are today regarded all over the world, in the civilised world, as basic aspects of employer-employee relationship in the government sector. There is a whole evolution which this Bill seeks to deny. Indeed, if I may go further and say, a clause of this Bill challenges the very utility of government employees' organisations. Because, they forget that in this country there is a history of trade unionism with which names like those of Lokmanya Tilak are associated. There is a great person, your namesake, Sir, who wrote a number of articles on trade union theory and I have been perusing those.

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

I do not know if this government needs to be educated on the very national history of the national movement itself. Because Sir, in Bombay a strike took place in the postal service at the turn of the century. Even at that time nobody came forward with such a draconian measure.

If the suggestion is basic public order, I have no quarrel with it. I would say that even in the case of illegal strikes there should be public order. Why should we go on the rampage even if there is some situation which government regards as illegal, but why should they associate public order regulation with it? Why should it be made a manifestation of their supreme wisdom? The community has enough wisdom, if it is called upon to exercise it.

I have here a statement, not from a Communist country but from Canada where this issue was considered, which kindly permit me to quote because Canada is setting the pace in the western world for some progressive social measures. I quote :

"Consideration was given to the possibility of proposing that strike action be prohibited in the statute establishing the proposed system. Although convinced that in many parts of the Public Service, a strike would be quite indefensible and a lockout unthinkable, the Committee decided not to recommend a statutory prohibition."

This is what, in their wisdom, the Canadians have done. But here spectres of disorder and anarchy are built up in order to justify a measure which will retard the evolution of trade unionism and, indeed, of establishing healthy employer-employee relationship.

I come to the more basic point, namely, the rejection of methods known in other countries—conciliation, arbitration, adjudication etc. I am led to suspect the motives of this ministry, the Home Ministry, because they seem to want to prevent the

coming together of representatives of employees and the respective employers in the various ministries. That spirit of give-and-take that should prevail is being deliberately foiled for some ulterior political purpose because I do not think, as Shri Bhandare will bear me out, that any man of goodwill in the Government or on the Congress side can welcome this sort of behaviour which is going to lead to a strange polarisation between those who believe in Draconian legislation and those who are supposed to be anarchical elements in the country.

Collective bargaining and arbitration must function in a certain social and economic climate, whether it is the rates of pay or conditions of employment or machinery of arbitration or the methods of implementing awards. The Government sector lives within the total social climate. You cannot separate the two. The impact of the one on the other is a part of the organic functioning of our country.

Again, I quote from Canada because I really think that they have done well to face these problems openly and squarely. My hon. friends in the Swatantra Party should not be dismayed because sometimes they tend to study things from a perspective which suggests that we do not trust our masses. This country has been through a revolution which is historic in the annals of world history. Therefore we should never fear our people. Our people are the people who will be the bearers of a new civilization. Let us not lose that hope and confidence. I quote—

"We recognized, however, that the Public Service cannot be insulated from the economic and social environment in which it operates, and that the aspirations and expectations of its employees, and of the organizations that serve their interests, are bound to be affected and, to some extent at least, moulded by the conditions and practices prevailing outside the Public Service. We concluded therefore that, as far as possible, the system of collective bargaining and arbitration in the Public

Service of Canada should be rooted in the principles and practices governing employer-employee relations".

I would like to question whether this whole problem and this Bill which comes before us are not being processed by the wrong administrative authority. How does the Ministry of Home Affairs come in all this? During Stalin's rule they used to call some organisations as the Ministries of the Interior. They were formidable organisations meant to instil terror into the hearts of all. Those have been scrapped. We see Communism trying to take a humanitarian direction as the person I admire, Dubcek, is trying, but this autocratic Home Ministry seems to out-Stalin Stalin himself because they want to check the onward advance of the labour movement by terror. May I assure them that they are doomed to failure, abject failure?

Problems which concern various ministries should be tackled on the basis of democratic interchange. They seek to do it by becoming the super-ministry. They say bargaining and arbitration are to be banished. The result is destruction of mutual confidence. I can understand Shri Bhandare's plight because he evidently is in touch with the employees; he knows that confidence has been destroyed. You wear a Gandhi cap and try to go into any Government office today. You will have great difficulty.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : No. There is no difficulty. I went there with a turban and nobody said anything.

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : Bad faith is evident in the manner in which Government suggests that they are going to give us something. This is Machiavellian. Why do they not give that positive suggestion if they are going to give anything? Let them announce some sort of a Staff Relations Board. Let the Home Ministry abdicate that part of its power and give it to a body like Staff Relations Board. Let them respond to the changing circumstances in some way, not through the lathi and the baton, not through repression, because the path of repression, persecution

and punishment shows that they are holding on to old ideas. The old ideas are dominating them and they resort to repression. That shows that there is a certain colonial survival in their minds and a lack of faith in modern ways.

The Government employees movement is a mass movement. There is bound to be an active participation in it. But we should not, in answer to that activity answer it by complete aloofness or terror. What is the significance of Indraprastha Bhavan that has been pointed out here? Permit me—because I also went to Indraprastha Bhavan—to appeal to the conscience of Mr. Bhandare and others and quote the famous words of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore when he decided to renounce his knighthood. I quote :

"The disproportionate severity of the punishment inflicted upon the unfortunate people and the methods of carrying them out, we are convinced, are without parallel in the history of civilised governments, barring some conspicuous institutions, recent or remote. Considering that such treatment has been meted out to a population, disarmed and resourceless, by a power which has the most terribly efficient organisation for the destruction of human lives, we must strongly assert that it can claim no political expediency, far less moral justification."

Further, I quote :

"The time has come when badges of honour make our shame glaring in their incongruous contact of humiliation and, I for my part, wish to stand, shorn of all special distinctions by the side of those of my countrymen, who for their so-called insignificance, are liable to suffer a degradation not fit for human beings."

That was the spirit of the national movement and shared by the Congress at one time. I invite my hon. friend, Mr. Bhandare, to take his argument further and

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

following Tagore's example offer his resignation.

I would appeal to Mr. Hanumanthaiya because they have functioned in a responsible manner at the State level. We have to understand that this Ordinance which was imposed and the Bill which now follows it has harmful effects and these harmful effects will be felt ultimately by the hon. Members on that side also because it comes in the way of your evolution of the system of Government. Although there is a feeling that we have not succeeded too well, to the rest of the world, we still stand as a beacon light of democracy. There is military rule in Pakistan; there is disturbance in other parts of Asia. But the light is still shining although it is clouded. Therefore, let us not take any step that leads to the precipice.

Why was the Ordinance challenged here? Let it be very clear. The Law Minister, that day, did not come here with an open heart and an open mind. He knew it because he had, actually, filed an affidavit earlier about this matter in the Delhi High Court. The point here was that the definition of "strike" as pleaded in the petition was that it is arbitrary and it is evocative of forced labour and *begar*—it is a word which still stinks in our nostrils. The hon. Chief Justice of High Court spent nearly 1½ hours—I was there—before he admitted the petition. He exercised his mind fully. But what was the gesture which the Law Minister made here? The way he misled the House and behaved, I for one, feel shocked even now.

I refer you to this Report which deals with the Indraprastha Bhavan incidents. It is not as if we turn to these retired judges and these distinguished members of the Bar for merely troubling them and giving them publicity. They are the people occupied in the serious business of life. We have a tradition in this country, when the Jallianwala Bagh Hunter Commission came out with misleading recommendations, it was Mahatma Gandhi, Motilal

Nehru, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Tyabji and others who set up a non-official committee. That was the spirit of India. That was the spirit on the basis of which Romain Roland and other great intellectuals looked to us for guidance.

Now, speaking on the subject of Government employees, I cannot forget that these Government employees, many of them, are people who have shared that emotional upsurge of India and, therefore, it is not proper to punish them and humiliate them in this manner. I once again agree with Mr. Bhandare that this Bill should be either thrown out or Government must come forward with proof of a change of heart to restore the confidence to the people of the capital and to the people of India that they are not anti-labour, anti-people and anti-democratic.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ से पहले श्री बड़ा जोरदार भाषण सौधी जी का हुआ है। मैं उस तरह का जोरदार भाषण तो नहीं करूंगा लेकिन कुछ तथ्यों पर इस सदन का ध्यान अवश्य दिलाना चाहूंगा।

देश जिन परिस्थितियों में गे गुजर रहा है उन्हें देख कर यह अनुभव होता है कि भारत के राजनीतिज्ञ देश और भूमि से प्यार कम करते हैं और उन्हें राजनैतिक शक्ति प्राप्त करने कि इच्छा बहुत अधिक रहती है। यही कारण है कि दिन-प्रति-दिन देश की समस्याएं उलझती जा रही हैं और नई-नई समस्याएं खड़ी होती जा रही हैं। जनता के सामने जो आज काफी परेशानियां और समस्याएं हैं उसका कारण भी यही है कि जितने भी राजनीतिज्ञ हैं उनमें से काफी संख्या में ऐसे हैं जिन्हें कि सिर्फ अपने हित व स्वार्थ की सदैव चिन्ता बनी रहती है। यह लोग देश और कौम की ओर कम ध्यान देते हैं। अगर

यह कहा जाय कि देश में इस समय जो परेशानियां हैं, देश में जो समस्याएं खड़ी हैं उन का बड़ा कारण कुछ हमारे यह विरोधी दल हैं तो गलत नहीं होगा। दरअसल चीज यह है वह यह नहीं चाहते कि 2 और 2 को 4 कहा जाय। विरोधी पक्ष वाले तो यह देखते हैं कि चाहे 2 और 2, 4 क्यों न हो लेकिन अगर सरकार की ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि 2 और 2, 4 हुए तो वह 2 और 2 का 5 ही कहेंगे।

इसका उदाहरण यह है कि पिछले 8 घंटों से हम इस विधेयक को पेश करने के लिए जोर लगा रहे हैं लेकिन मुतवातिर 8 घंटे तक प्वाएंट ऑफ आर्डर पर प्वाएंट ऑफ आर्डर उठाये जाते रहे, कोई-न-कोई आपत्ति उठाई जाती रही है। मैंने कल भी कहा था और आज फिर आप को तबज्जह इस और दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन के नार्मल बिजनेस को लगातार जो 8 घंटे नहीं चलने दिया गया और इस विधेयक को पेश करने के लिए 8 घंटे लग गये उससे देश की जनता का नुकसान हुआ, इस सदन का नुकसान हुआ है, हम सदन का नुकसान हुआ है। वह समय हमारा जिस काम में लगना चाहिए था वह नहीं लगा है। आपको याद होगा कि 1964-65 में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि पार्लियामेंट के एक घंटे के सेशन के ऊपर 18,000 रुपया खर्चा आता है। उस हिसाब से 1 लाख 44 हजार रुपया इस विधेयक को पेश करने के लिए इन लोगों ने उसकी कीमत डाली है। यह पैसा उम जनता की खून की कमाई का पैसा है जिसको कि सरकार टैक्सों के द्वारा उनसे वसूल करती है और उस पैसे को इस तरह से बर्बाद किया गया। अब उस सरकार को तो यह कोसते हैं लेकिन अपने आपको नहीं कोसते हैं। जो कुछ यहां इस सदन में हुआ है क्या उसके लिए वह अपने आप को जिम्मेदार समझते हैं? लेकिन वह अपने

आप को उस बात के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं समझते हैं। दरअसल वह इस तरह से यहां बोल कर के उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बताना चाहते हैं कि हमारी हमदर्दी तुम्हारे साथ हैं और हम तुम्हारे लिए सदन में यह करना चाहते हैं और वह करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन है वह उनकी महज झूठी व दिखावटी हमदर्दी। दिल से वह नहीं चाहते हैं। वह तो उन लोगों के जरिए पोलिटिकल कैपिटल बनाना चाहते हैं, राजनैतिक स्वार्थ सिद्ध करना चाहते हैं और इसके लिए उन लोगों को झूठा दिलासा देना चाहते हैं।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के हमदर्द ये नहीं हैं, किसानों और मजदूरों के हमदर्द ये नहीं हैं, बल्कि उनके अगलो हमदर्द इन बैंकों पर बैठने वाले कांग्रेसी लोग हैं, कांग्रेस पार्टी है। इस चीज को ये झुठला नहीं सकते हैं। मैं इनसे जानना चाहता हूं कि 1935 और 1936 में ये कहा था? मोर्धी साहब ने अभी कई कुछ कहा है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उस वक्त सोश्री साहब और इनकी पार्टी कहां थी। ये एक भी अपना लीडर बतायें जिसने जंगे आजादी में हिस्सा लिया हो.....

श्री प्रेम प्रकाश श्यामी (मुरादाबाद) :
मैं था। मैं आपका चैलेंज स्वीकार करता हूं।

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : भूला भटका कोई आप में से रहा होगा। इन लोगों ने 1950 और 1951 के बाद पार्टी बनाई। अब ये मजदूरों के, किसानों के, सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बड़े भारी हमदर्द बन बैठे हैं। मजदूरों और किसानों के लिए गांधी जी ने काम किया है, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने काम किया है। इनको हमने उस अवस्था से निकाला है कि जहां ये बड़े-बड़े जागीरदारों के बंगुस में फंसे हुए थे और जो इन से बेगार लेते थे।

[श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा]

ये जागीरदार यह समझा करते थे सरमाये-
दार यह समझा करते थे, रजवाड़े यह
समझा करते थे कि ये तां बेगार देने के लिए
पैदा हुए हैं और इनसे बेगार ली जानी
चाहिये, ऐसा करना हमारा हक है। इस
अवस्था में से इन लोगों को कांग्रेस ने
निकाला है। यह कांग्रेस पार्टी है। जिसने
मजदूरों को, जिसने गरीब किसानों को,
जिसने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को बांट का
हक दिया है। इन लोगों ने नहीं दिया है,
हम लोगों ने दिया है। इस बात को यह
सोचते नहीं हैं। आज ये कहते हैं कि सरकार
गंदी है, सरकार अपने हां कर्मचारियों के
विरुद्ध है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं इनसे और
सरकारी कर्मचारियों से भी अर्ज करना
चाहता हूं इस सदन के द्वारा कि सरकारी
कर्मचारी इन ढोंगियों से बचें। ये ढोंगो हैं।
ये ढोंग रचाते हैं, लोगों को धोखा देते हैं,
उनको गुमराह करते हैं। सरकारी कर्म-
चारियों का भला इसी में है कि वे इनसे
बचें।

श्री हरदयाल बेबगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) :

जिस भाषा का माननीय सदस्य प्रयोग कर
रहे हैं, क्या यह उचित है? क्या वह किसी
चौराहे पर भाषण कर रहे हैं? बार-बार
हम को ढोंगो कह रहे हैं। ये आपत्तिजनक
शब्द हैं और इनको इन्हें वापिस लेना
चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Verma
in this House, nobody should challenge
anybody's honesty. Avoid such a thing.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : ढोंगी से मेरा मत-
लब यह है कि ये कहते कुछ हैं और करते
कुछ और ही हैं।

जो झामा इन्होंने रचाया वह केवल सर-
कारी कर्मचारियों को खुश करने के लिए
और हम लोगों को बुरा बनाने के लिए

रचाया। मैं अरील करता हूं सरकारी कर्म
चारियों से कि वे इनकी बातों में न आ जाया
करें। उनको इनसे गुमराह नहीं होना
चाहिये। जो गुमराह हुए हैं, उसका नतीजा
उन्होंने भुगतता है।

19 तारीख को जिसको ये लोग साँके-
तिक हड़ताल कहते हैं, जो हड़ताल हुई,
उसकी भी जिम्मेदारी इन्हीं लोगों पर है।
जो लोग आज उनको यहां पर बात करते
हैं, उन्हीं लोगों पर है। आपको सारी हिस्ट्री
मालूम है और मैं उसको दांहराना नहीं
चाहता हूं। उस हड़ताल में जो नुक्सान हुआ
है, केवल वही एकमात्र कारण है इस कानून
को लाये जाने का। अगर ये लोग उस कार्य-
वाही को न करते, अगर ये लोग हठधर्मी न
दिखाते, अगर ये लोग सरकारी कर्मचारियों
को गुमराह नहीं करते तो आज यह विधेयक
इस सदन में नहीं आ सकता था। इसको
लाने की जरूरत नहीं थी। जो इन्होंने किया
उसो का यह नतीजा है कि इस विधेयक को
इस सदन में लाना पड़ा है।

आप उपाध्यक्ष महोदय देखें कि हमारे
देश को आबादी 55 करोड़ है। उसमें गरीब
अमीर सभी लोग हैं। जो हड़ताल करवाने
वाले थे वे उनकी जिन्दगी, उनकी इज्जत,
उनकी दोलत, उनके कारोबार, मतलब यह
कि हर एक चीज के साथ खिलवाड़ करना
चाहते थे। इस सब की रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी
सरकार की है। सरकार उनकी हो या
हमारी हो, इससे कोई अंतर नहीं पड़ता
है। सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी होती है कि
लोगों के जानमाल की रक्षा करे। अब आप
देखें कि उस हड़ताल में मुट्ठी भर लोगों ने
हिस्सा लिया था, एक परसेन्ट सरकारी कर्म-
चारियों ने हिस्सा लिया था। जिस तरह
से इन पिछले दो तीन दिनों में ये इन लोगों
ने यहाँ इस विधेयक को आगे चलने नहीं
दिया, इसी तरीके से ये लोग सरकार के

काम को भी आगे चलने नहीं देना चाहते थे। इनका इशेय यह था कि न तो डाक बटे, न गाड़ियाँ चले, न हवाई जहाज चले और इसका इन लोगों ने भरसक प्रयत्न भी किया। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि कौन देश-भक्त हो सकता है जो इस तरह की बात होने कि इजाजत दे सकता है कि चन्द लोग 55 करोड़ लोगों की जिन्दगी के साथ खिल-वाड़ करें, उनकी जिन्दगियों को खतरे में डाल दें, गाड़ियों को आने जाने से रोक दें, लोगों के लिए खाने पाने की चीजें आ जा न सकें, उनको फाका मस्ती करनी पड़े, सारे देश की लाइफ को पेरेलाइज कर दें

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया (पाली) : दुर्गापुर में स्ट्राइक किस यूनियन ने करवाई थी ?

श्री हरबदाल देशगुण : ये देश का क्यों धन और समय जाया कर रहे हैं। एक घंटे का अठारह हजार रुपया खर्च होता है। आप क्यों वक्त जाया कर रहे हैं ऐसा भाषण करके। देश का हाथा बचाइये।

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH : If INTUC strikes in Durgapur, it is all right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him conclude.

श्री प्रेमचन्द बर्मा : असल में बात यह है कि आपके वम में यह नहीं है। आप बोर्डज को बनाना चाहते हैं कि आपके दिन में उनके लिये बड़ी हमदर्दी है। जब कि हम उनके लिए काम करते हैं और काम करना चाहते हैं।

जहाँ तक सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जायज माँगों का सवाल है मैं उसका हामी हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि मजदूरों, किसानों, सरकारी कर्मचारियों, जो गरीब हैं उन सब को कम-से-कम जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं, वे पूरी होनी चाहिये और अगर नहीं होती है तो

मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके साथ इंसाफ नहीं होता है, बेइंसाफी होती है। लेकिन उस तरह जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी फैक्ट्रियों में, उनकी तिजारियों में जो रुपया भरा पड़ा है और जो गरीब मजदूरों और किसानों की कमाई का रुपा है, उनके खून पसीने की कमाई का रुपया है, चौबीस घंटे जो उन्होंने काम किया है, उसका रुपा है, क्या उसको वह उनमें बाँटने के लिए तैयार हैं और अगर नहीं है तो ये लोग सरकार के पास जो पैसा है, जो देश का पैसा है उस सब पैसे को सरकारी कर्मचारियों में बाँटने के लिए कैसे कहते हैं। कितना पैसा जाएगा, आपका जाएगा, हमारा जाएगा, सबका जाएगा। सरकार की जेब से कुछ नहीं निकलने वाला है। सरकार तो ट्रस्टी है। जो ट्रस्ट का काम हमारे जिम्मे दिया गया है, हम उनको ईमानदारी से करना चाहते हैं कि जो शक्ति हमारे हाथ में है उसका सदुपयोग हो, देश की जो प्रापर्टी है, देश की जो दौलत है, वह हमारे हाथ में सुरक्षित रहे और हम लोगों को इंसाफ दें, हर एक को इंसाफ दें, जहाँ कुछ कर सर सकते हैं करें। सरकार तो चाहती है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा वेतन और सुविधायें मिलें। लेकिन जितना वह कर सकती है कर रही है।

श्री सोंधो ने अभी त्याग की बात कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि संसद् सदस्यों को पहले से मकान मिल जाते हैं। इसको उन्होंने ख़ास तौर पर कहा है। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे डेढ़ साल के बाद मकान मिला है। मैं आज भी उनको चैलेंज करता हूँ और उनकी पार्टी वालों को भी करता हूँ कि अगर वे सारी सहूलियतों का फ़ाड़ने के लिए तैयार हों तो मैं भी छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हूँ और उनकी पार्टी के जितने आदमी इनको छोड़ेंगे मेरी पार्टी के भी उतने ही आदमी इनको छोड़ेंगे। है उनमें हिम्मत

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

इसको स्वीकार करने की? ये कहने के लिए हो है, करने के लिये कुछ नहीं है। मैं सारे हाउस में कहता हूँ कि हम यह करने के लिए तैयार हैं। अगर पहले वह करेंगे तो दूसरा नम्बर मेरा होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह जो कहते हैं करके दिखायें और मैं उनके पीछे होऊँगा।

मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक से सरकारी कर्मचारियों को फायदा होगा। इससे पता चल जायगा कि कौन अच्छे हैं, कौन बुरे हैं, कौन भले हैं और कौन बदमाश हैं, कौन काम करने वाले हैं और कौन काम नहीं करने वाले हैं, कौन शराबत पसन्द हैं और कौन नहीं हैं। इस विधेयक के अनुसार जो आदमी शराबत नहीं करना चाहता, जो हड़ताल नहीं करना चाहता, जो जनता को नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाना चाहता, जो देश की प्रापर्टी को नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाना चाहता, उसके खिलाफ कोई भी एक्शन नहीं होगा, इसमें कहीं पर भी उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं है। इसमें तो यही लिखा है कि जो शराबत करेंगे, जो काम को आगे बढ़ने से रोकेंगे या काम को आगे बढ़ने नहीं देंगे, जो गड़ियों को चलने नहीं देंगे, डाक के काम को चलने नहीं देंगे, उनके खिलाफ एक्शन होगा। यह तो आप भी मानेंगे कि जो कसूरवार हैं, उनको सजा मिलनी ही चाहिये। जो शराबत नहीं करेंगे, जो काम करेंगे, जो कोई बुरा काम नहीं करेंगे, मैंने इस सारे विधेयक को पढ़ा है, उनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं होगा। इसलिए यह विधेयक सरकारी कर्मचारियों के हक में है, वफादार कर्मचारियों के हक में है, अच्छे लोगों के हक में है। इससे उनको पहचान हो जायगी। दूसरे जो लोग हैं उनको तो सजा मिलनी ही चाहिये फिर चाहे मैं होऊँ या कोई और हो।

एक अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। यह बात तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में है। उनके बारे में मैं भ्रज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उनके उपर मुकदमे बने हैं 19 तारीख की हड़ताल के सिलसिले में या पुलिस द्वारा उनके साथ जबरदस्ती की गई है या जबरदस्ती उनको फंसाया गया है या इस तरह की कोई भी चीज हुई है तो उनका खाम खयाल किया जाए।

अगर पुलिस ने जबरदस्ती की है, तो मैं उसका मुजम्मत करता हूँ। मैंने शुरू से ही कहा है कि पुलिस ने ज्यादाती की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के केस पर हमदस्ती के साथ गौर किया जाये, उन्हें कम-से-कम परेशान किया जाये, कम-से-कम सजा दी जाये और उन्हें नौकरी से निकाला न जाये, उन्हें नौकरी में बहाल किया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे जो मौका दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

15.51 hrs.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am accommodating Shri Dange. Let him finish. The other motion which is due at 4 O'Clock will be taken up a few minutes later.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : I am rising in order to make clear the position of the Trade Union Movement in general and in particular the position of the AITUC and the Communist Party of India.

This is not a simple Bill, as it looks on the face of it, to prevent the employees from going on a strike when the Government declares any of the services mentioned in the Bill to be an essential service. This is the beginning of the movement on the part

of the capitalists in this country to bring about a condition in which the right to strike as such would be abolished and this has been the consistent strain in the policy of the Congress party.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

The law lapsed. Then in 1946 at the end of the world war they again came forward, with the same piece of legislation in which they tried to impose compulsory arbitration on the workers. In both cases these proposals were fought by the workers in the city of Bombay and in Maharashtra by means of a total one-day general strike in protest. The result has been that there have been more disputes and more strikes because of this legislation which was imposed on the workers then could be resolved under the enactment.

Later on, they passed the Industrial Disputes Act in which there are any number of provisions to declare a strike illegal, but there is at least the provision that the worker could claim the right to strike, could organise a strike, and in case Government wanted to, it could ban the strike. But now a position is coming slowly where certain services are going to be deprived of the right to strike altogether. My submission is simple. No section of the working class, whether in Government service or outside, whether in the State sector or in the private sector, can ever press their demands and realise even a part of them unless behind the demand there is a sanction to withhold labour. Withholding labour is a fundamental right of the working class. If you ban that under any conditions, it is not only anti-working class but anti-fundamental right and anti-social legislation.

[Shri S. A. Dange]

workers started a chain of illegal strikes until they compromised on the question. The same thing happened in Canadian trade unions. There was recently a strike in New York. Imagine American conditions. Everything is mechanised. In the city, buses were held up, municipal services were held up and everything stopped. Then the question came whether the Government should ban the strike and make it illegal or whether a new law should be brought in for that purpose. It was no less a person than the well-known journalist whose influence on politics is great, Mr. Walter Lippman, who wrote that these are the compulsions of the society we have built and you cannot argue that only for this particular service it is so essential that the worker shall not have the right to strike. If it is essential, then make his conditions of work and wages and functioning so nice that he will not be tempted to go on strike. If hospitals are a necessity, why are the nurses the worst paid? The nurses are the worst paid in the hospitals in this country. If the hospitals are a necessity and if you want the operation to be successful, and for purpose the nurses must be present, then why are they treated in the worst way possible in this country?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): The school teachers are paid less.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: Worse compared to her own rights. You may put it this way. To measure misery whether it is worse or whether it is less is rather difficult. School teachers are also worst paid. If you believe that knowledge is imparted by the teacher and he is the maker of the future generation of this country, then why should he get less wages, particularly in Uttar Pradesh where the holy Ganges flows and from where all the philosophy of India has originated according to some people and where all the holy kings lived and still we have got the remnants of Indraprastha which is still flourishing. Why in such a condition should the teacher be paid less? I do not understand it.

Therefore, my submission is this—this is nothing new. The Government has been trying to impose compulsory arbitration in order to weaken the working class movement in this country, while allowing any amount of liberty to the monopolists to make any super-profits that they can earn. Even if you say that “I am going to limit the dividends and then will you agree to limit the right to strike,” I would say, no; because it is a fundamental right.

I may here remind the House—and it may be familiar with it—that it was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who said that strike is an inevitable concomitant of the capitalist system; and then, if you come round and say this is not a capitalist system, then, I dispute that proposition. This is an out-and-out capitalist system, and therefore, an out-and-out guarantee on the right to strike must exist for the working class. So, we from the working class side are not prepared to barter the right to strike against assurances, or compulsory arbitration or reasonableness or anything of the kind. The working class is reasonable.

The bogey that is created is that the strike struggles are leading to disincentive in the accumulation of capital. It is a false bogey. If you study the statistics of accumulation of capital in the last 10 years, you will find that accumulation has doubled in spite of the existence of the right to strike. Then it is said that strikes vitiate productivity. If you study the statistics you will find that productivity has risen in this country by 42 per cent and not less. Therefore, if you say that strikes are hampering the growth of economy in this country, I am challenging that proposition with all the statistical material that is at our disposal and which is given to us both by the Government and other learned economists and so on.

16 hrs.

If you think that taking away the right to strike is going to give us a fast rate of growth, then you are mistaken. In the American system also, the rate of accumulation was not greater than ours in similar

conditions. their productivity rise was not greater than ours in similar conditions. We are in the first stage of industrialisation, and we are giving you productivity and a rate of accumulation as any other country in the west gave when they started their industrialisation. Therefore, I would not accept any accusation against the working class in India that by utilising the weapon of strike they are hampering the growth of the economy or are hampering the growth of productivity. On this question I do not want to dilate. I can give you any number of authorities on this subject. Therefore, by any argument, this imposition of a ban on strike or any limitation in any form of the right to strike goes fundamentally against the interests of the working class, goes against the interests of the economy, goes against the interests of the nation, and goes against the interests of what you have in your mind, namely, industrial peace.

Therefore, my submission would be, in order to get real good service from the people, in order to get real productivity from the people, the first necessity is to accept the need-based minimum wage and

not to victimise the trade union organisers. Allow the right to strike. You argue with them that "this is not good in these services, and for God's sake, please do not go on strike, let us sit across the table and resolve the problems". If that is the method, we are quite ready for a compromise on that level, but no ban. By mutual agreement where found necessary, we are prepared to send things to voluntary arbitration. But the voluntariness must remain. If compulsion comes through any legislation of this kind, I can speak on behalf of the trade unions for which I am responsible, they are not going to observe it. Neither will Government services be benefited by it. Just calling them essential services is not going to help; it does not *ipso facto* attract the philosophy of compulsions and bans on the right to strike. I would plead with the Government, if they are amenable to any pleading on this matter, that they should withdraw the Bill and provide for other mechanisms to resolve the problems of disputes between Government and the employees.

SHRI S.A. DANGE : Complete recognition of trade unions, complete ban on victimisation, assessing the necessities of the employees, comparing the possibilities of conceding demands in the given economy at a given stage, without reference to the fantastic propositions of the Finance Ministry, which are always bogus, and sitting across the table and arriving at a solution by collective bargaining. We are ready for it. That is the only policy which an industrial society can follow. The greater the number of industries the greater is the working class and the greater the monetisation of economy. The greater the concentration, the greater will be the drive to make super-profits and the greater will be the drive towards strike struggles. They are the reflex of that system. You cut that system and this automatically gets reduced. But what you say is that because we start the strike, therefore you have to legislate. May I say, you start a system of capitalistic accumulation, whose inevitable result is misery at the other end of the pole. Capitalism

[Shri S. A. Dange]

is one end of the pole and working class is the other. The greater the concentration of wealth on that side the greater is the concentration of poverty on this side. If you reduce that, this automatically gets reduced. If you take that fundamental proposition, a lot of other difficulties will vanish. Rivalries and other things are small things. I am talking of fundamentals.

If the Government of India and the Congress Party are in a mood really to rationalise the problems of working class and strike struggles and really evolve an industrial relations policy, which is democratic, beneficial to the working class and also serves the interests of the national economy, I can say without fear of contradiction on behalf of not only the AITUC but all the other trade union organisations and leadership represented in this House, that we are prepared to consider how to evolve that system. But we are not going to bargain the right to strike against the offer of compulsory arbitration or any kind of ban.

16.09 hrs.

MOTION RE : TENSION ON INDIAN BORDERS

Mr. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up the motion of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. 2 hours have been allotted.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : It should be increased by another hour.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : We shall see as the debate progresses. Now, Mr. Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि पाकिस्तान और चीन की गतिविधियों के कारण भारतीय सीमाओं पर बढ़ते हुए तनाव से उत्पन्न स्थिति पर विचार किया जाय।”

सभापति महोदय, प्रकृति ने भारत को एक अजेय दुर्ग की तरह बनाया था। तीन ओर समुद्र को इस की रक्षा के लिए खड़ा किया था और एक ओर हिमालय को उस का पहरेदार बना कर खड़ा किया था। हमारी सबसे पहली भूल यह हुई कि हम ने भारत की प्राकृतिक सीमा को छिन्न-भिन्न कर दिया अप्राकृतिक सीमा आज देश के लिए एक समस्या बनी हुई है। दूसरी भूल उस समय हुई कि जब तिब्बत का चीनी राक्षस अपने मुँह में दर्बाने रहा था उस समय हम मोन धारण किए बैठे रहे और शत्रु जो सैकड़ों मील दूर हम से था वह हमारे सिर पर आकर खड़ा हो गया। उसने 1962 में आक्रमण कर देश के सामरिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण बहुत से भागों का अपने अधिकार में कर लिया। उधर पाकिस्तान का जन्म ही भारत-विरोध के आधार पर हुआ है। वह प्रारम्भ से ही जब उस के यहां कोई संकट उत्पन्न होता है तो भारत विरोध का अपना नारा बुलन्द कर देता है। इसलिए उस से शोध सद्भावना की कोई आशा बेकार मालूम पड़ती है। जब जब पाकिस्तान के शासकों का अपना गद्दी हिलती दिखाई देती है तब कोई न कोई नारा वह भारत के विरोध में अपने देश में बुलन्द करते हैं। पिछले 20-21 वर्षों में लगभग तीन आक्रमण पाकिस्तान ने भारत पर किये। सब से पहला आक्रमण 1947 में काश्मीर पर हुआ, दूसरा कच्छ के रन में और तीसरा 1965 में राजस्थान और पंजाब के अन्दर हुआ। इन तीनों ही आक्रमणों में भारत की स्थिति लगभग वैसे ही रही जैसी मोहम्मद गौरी के साथ पृथ्वीराज की थी। इन तीनों ही आक्रमणों में भारतवर्ष के साथ पाकिस्तान का जो कहने और निर्णय लेने का ढंग रहा, वह उस पुराने इतिहास की स्मृति को ताजा कराता है। 1947 में जब भारतीय तापों की आबाज रावल पिण्डो तक पहुँचने लगी तो उस समय के पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मन्त्री श्री लियाकतअली खान ने भारत के प्रधान मन्त्री से बातचीत की और पहली जनवरी, 1948

को हम ने उस लड़ाई को बीच में ही बन्द कर दिया ।

दूसरी इस तरह की भूल उस समय हुई जब कच्छ की दल-दल में पाकिस्तानी सैनिक फंसने लगे तो ब्रिटेन को बीच में डाल कर पाकिस्तान ने सारी समस्या को पंच फंसले के लिये सौंप दिया । तीसरी हिमालय जैसी भारी भूल उस समय हुई जब 1965 में भारतीय सेना बड़े उत्साह से आगे बढ़ रही थी, तो पहले संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ के महामन्त्री श्री ऊ थां बीच में आकर पड़े और जो रही सही कसर थी वह ताशकन्द में जाकर हम ने पूरी कर दी ।

मेरा कहना इस प्रकार का है कि पाकिस्तान प्रारम्भ से ही चोट खाने के बाद अपनी तैयारियों के अन्दर लगा रहा । 1954 में और उस के बाद उस ने सीटो और नाटों का सदस्य बनने के साथ साथ जो तैयारियां की, उन में अमेरीका के सहयोग से लगभग 40 हजार सैनिक पाकिस्तान में रखे गये । सरगोधा, मीरपुर और पेशावर के सैनिक हवाई अड्डे बने, कई आर्डिनेन्स फैक्ट्रियां खुली, 650 से अधिक पेटन-टैंक और शर्मन टैंक उस समय पाकिस्तान को मिले, दो बम-वर्शक स्वैड्डन, एक सुपरसोनिक स्वैड्डन, 9 सेबरजेट, बहुत से मिसाइल, हैली-कोप्टर और राकेट आदि पाकिस्तान को मिले । नौसेना जो उस समय पाकिस्तान के पास न के बराबर थी, उस में भी विकास हुआ, उस में भी 5 डस्ट्रायर, 2 कूजर और एक पनडुब्बी मुख्य रूप से पाकिस्तान को मिली । इस तरह से चोट खा कर पाकिस्तान ने अपनी सरगमियों को आगे बढ़ाना शुरू किया लेकिन मैं उस इतिहास का छोड़ते हुए 1965 पर आता हूँ । 1965 में चोट खाकर पाकिस्तान और भी अधिक बोझला उठा । उसने अपनी जल सेना, स्थल सेना और वायु सेना को फिर से संगठित करना और बढ़ाना शुरू किया । 1965 से पहले पाकिस्तान के पास

केवल 9 डिवीजन सेना थी, जिसको उस ने बढ़ा कर 16 डिवीजन किया । इस के अतिरिक्त वायुसेना और नौसेना में भी उस ने अपेक्षित वृद्धि की । चीन से पहले भी पाकिस्तान को बहुत-कुछ सहायता मिली थी, लेकिन पिछले तीन सालों में चीन से पाकिस्तान को जो सहायता मिली, उस में लगभग 3 हजार तोपें, 160 मिलीमीटर मोर्टार और 5 सी 59 टैंक और कुछ मिग-विमान भी शामिल हैं, पाकिस्तान के विमान चालकों को चीन में इस समय ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है । इस के अतिरिक्त गुरिल्ला युद्ध में भी चीन ने पाकिस्तान के सैनिकों को विशेष रूप से शिक्षा दी है, जिसका परिचय कामोर, नागालैंड और मिजो पहाड़ियों में कई बार देखने को मिला है । कई आर्डिनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज भी पाकिस्तान में चीन की सहायता से खुली हैं ।

1965 में पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के बाद अमरीका ने घोषणा की थी कि पाकिस्तान की सहायता सम्बन्धी नीति में अमरीका ने कुछ परिवर्तन किया है । लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि उस के बाद भी अमरीकी सहायता पाकिस्तान को मिलती रही । कभी ईरान के द्वारा, कभी तुर्की के द्वारा पाकिस्तान पेटन टैंक और दूसरे बड़े हथियार लेता रहा । फ्रांस जो उस समय बिल्कुल तटस्थ था, उस ने 1965 के बाद पाकिस्तान को पनडुब्बी देने के अतिरिक्त कुछ बमवर्शक 'मिरज' विमान भी दिये हैं जिनका इजराइल ने अरब राष्ट्रों के साथ संबंध में उपयोग किया था ।

एक सब से बड़ी चिन्ता की बात यह है कि अब रूस ने भी पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने प्रारम्भ कर दिये हैं । अधिकृत रूप से नहीं कहा जा सकता, लेकिन हमारी सरकार को केवल इतना ही पता है कि पाकिस्तान को प्रारम्भ में हैलीकोप्टर्स मिले थे और अब कुछ दूसरे हथियार भी मिले हैं । लेकिन जो सब से ताजा और भयानक समाचार है वह यह

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

है कि रूस ने पाकिस्तान को आणविक हथियारों की या आणविक शक्ति की जानकारी देना भी प्रारम्भ किया है। हो सकता है कि पाकिस्तान यह कहे कि वह इन का शक्ति कार्यों में ही प्रयोग करेगा। लेकिन सभापति महोदय, जो सब से बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है वह यह है कि पाकिस्तान के पास अगर आणविक शक्ति का विज्ञान आ गया तो यह भी हो सकता है कि जैसे उस की नीयत पीछे समय-समय पर खराब होती रही है, इस विषय में भी उस की नीयत खराब हो सकती है। यह भारत के लिये और भी अधिक चिन्ता का विषय बन गई है। आधुनिक मिग विमान तो उस को उधर से मिले ही हैं। पाकिस्तान अगर यह कहता है और रूस भारत को यह विश्वास दिलाता है कि इन हथियारों से पाकिस्तान भारत पर आक्रमण नहीं करेगा तो ऐसा विश्वास तो पाकिस्तान ने अमरीका को भी दिया था। लेकिन उस के बाद भी आक्रमण किया। इस को कोई गारन्टी नहीं है कि रूस को दिया उस का यह आश्वासन या रूस जो विश्वास हम को दिलाता है उस पर पाकिस्तान जम कर रह सकेगा।

1965 के बाद—पाकिस्तान ने जो सामरिक तैयारी की है, उस में इच्छोगिल नहर जैसी टैंक अवरोधक नहर बनाई है। इसके अतिरिक्त एक 15 फुट ऊँची और 17 मील लम्बी दीवार भी बनाई है तथा कुछ अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड छावनियाँ भी तैयार की हैं। एक बड़ी गंभीर बात यह है कि चीन के साथ उसका एक समझौता हुआ है। जब तक भारतवर्ष के साथ पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में पाकिस्तान का संघर्ष होगा, उस समय तक चीन शायद सीधा संघर्ष में न उतरे, लेकिन पूर्वी क्षेत्र में भारत और पाकिस्तान का संघर्ष हुआ तो असम और नेफा के क्षेत्र में—चीन ने पाकिस्तान को विश्वास दिलाया है—वह दबावी कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर देगा।

लेकिन जिस की ओर विशेष रूप से मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—वह यह है कि पाकिस्तान ने अपनी सेना और सैनिक सामग्री को दो हिस्सों में बांटा हुआ है। पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में वह रूस और अमरीका की सहायता से सारी तैयारियाँ कर रहा है और पूर्वी क्षेत्र में चीन से मिली हुई सैनिक सामग्री के आधार पर उस ने अपना मोर्चा जमाया है। राजस्थान से लगते हुए जो पाकिस्तान के क्षेत्र हैं उसमें 15 मील तक की सीमा को उसने हिंदूओं से खाली करवा दिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त गुरिल्ला ट्रेनिंग देकर अथवा तोड़फोड़ की ट्रेनिंग देकर उसने अपने आदिमियों को भारतवर्ष के अन्दर भेजा हुआ है जो यहां तरह तरह की विध्वंसक कार्यवाहियाँ कर रहे हैं। एक बड़ी चिन्ता-जनक बात जिसको मैं बड़ी चिन्ता के साथ इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—वह यह है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान ने तो मिल कर एक नया गठबन्धन किया ही है। कन्युनिस्ट और कम्युनलिस्टों का भी एक गठबन्धन हुआ है एक नई तरह को हवा प्रारम्भ हुई है जिसको नक्सलाइट भूप कहा जाता है। यह भयंकर और उपद्रवी तत्व असम, नक्सलवाड़ों से लेकर एक रेंज में जिसमें पश्चिमी बंगाल, आन्ध्र, केरल और इसी प्रकार की सीमायें लगती हैं, गतिशील है। इस रेंज में उन लोगों की सरकार विरोधी कार्यवाहियाँ शुरू हो गई हैं। ये कार्यवाहियाँ अभी छुटपुट हमले के रूप में ही केवल नहीं हैं विधान सभाओं में और कभी कभी यहां भी जहां हम आज खड़े होकर बोल रहे हैं—उन की झलक दिखलाई पड़ती है। ऐसी स्थिति में हम अपने चेहरे को शीशे में देखें कि आज हम कहाँ हैं? ऐसी भयंकर स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये भारतवर्ष की रक्षा की क्या तैयारी हम ने की है?

सबसे पहले मैं नवम्बर, 1962 से शुरू करता हूँ। जिस समय 1962 में हम को चोट

लगी आप को स्मरण होगा सभापति महोदय, उस समय आप भी इस संसद के सदस्य थे, सरकार ने नेफा एन्कवायरो की पूरी रिपोर्ट इस सदन में पेश नहीं की। लेकिन जो थोड़ी बहुत पेश की थी, उस में पांच पैराग्राफ केवल मिलिट्री इन्टेलिजेंस के फेल्योर के बारे में थे। सैनिक गुप्तचर विभाग की असफलता के बारे में थे। उस समय सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया था कि हम इससे सबक सीखेंगे और आगे के लिये अपने सैनिक गुप्तचर विभाग को सम्भालने की कोशिश करेंगे। लेकिन मेरी पहली शिकायत तो इस सरकार से यह है कि सैनिक और असैनिक गुप्तचर विभागों में जो पारस्परिक समन्वय होना चाहिये था, दुर्भाग्य से इतनी बड़ी चोट खाने के बाद भी आज तक दोनों विभागों में वह समन्वय नहीं है।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी चीज यह है कि अभी तक हमारा मिलिट्री इन्टेलिजेंस विभाग उसी पैटर्न पर काम कर रहा है, जो 1947 से पहले ब्रिटिशर्ज ने तैयार किया था। उस समय की परिस्थिति भिन्न थी। उस समय की समस्याएं भिन्न थी लेकिन अब तक वह पद्धति ज्यों-की-त्यों बराबर चल रही है। 1962 की चोट खाने के बाद इन्होंने कहा कि हम इसको सम्भालेंगे। लेकिन 1965 में क्या हुआ? सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जानते होंगे पंजाब के और काश्मीर के अन्दर किस प्रकार की घटनाएँ घटी। जम्मू काश्मीर में घुसपैठियों की सबसे पहली जानकारी हम को भेड़ चराने वाले ने दी। उस समय तक हमारे गुप्तचर विभाग को इस का पता नहीं था। पता नहीं वह कहाँ सोता रहा। 1965 में जिस समय लाहौर क्षेत्र में हमारा संघर्ष चल रहा था, कुछ इसी प्रकार की जानकारी हम को तत्काल ब्यापारियों से मिली, लेकिन सैनिक गुप्तचर विभाग उस समय भी असफल रहा। तीसरी खेमकरण सैक्टर में जब पाकिस्तान का फर्स्ट आर्डर कोर आया, उस की जानकारी भी हमें सैनिक गुप्तचर विभाग से नहीं मिली। इच्छोगिल नहर का भी सही विवरण सैनिक

गुप्तचर विभाग नहीं दे सका। बर्की सैक्टर में ता० 6 से लेकर ता० 10 तक हमारी सेना को रुका रहना पड़ा। चार दिन प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ी। इस का परिणाम क्या हुआ आप जानते हैं। आपने उस समय नेफा की चोट खाने के बाद कहा था कि हम मिलिट्री इन्टेलिजेंस को सम्भालने की कोशिश करेंगे लेकिन चोट पर चोट खाने के बावजूद भी जिस अधिकारी की पदावन्नति की जानी चाहिये थी, उसकी पद-वृद्धि की गई। यह शिकायत हम ने उस समय के रक्षा मन्त्री से की थी। अगर इस तरह से हमारा गुप्तचर विभाग हमारी असफलताओं का कारण बनेगा तो कैसे हम अपनी रक्षा व्यवस्था को सम्भाल सकेंगे।

जहाँ तक अणु शक्ति की बात है, मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए कष्ट भी होता है। सरकार बार बार इस सदन में डींग मारती है कि हम अणु बम बना सकते हैं, लेकिन बनायेंगे नहीं। सभापति महोदय, इस की हानि भी हिन्दुस्तान को उठानी पड़ी है। इसका भी लाभ पाकिस्तान ने उठाया। पाकिस्तान ने दुनिया के देशों से कहा कि देखो, भारत अणु बम बना सकता है इस प्रकार की घोषणा उस के नेता कर रहे हैं' हो सकता है कि अन्दर ही अन्दर वह बना भी रहा हो। उसके आधार पर दूसरों की मदद लेकर उस ने अपने यहाँ प्रक्षेपणास्त्रों और मिसाइल्ज की तैयारी शुरू की है। हमने उस विज्ञान की सफलता का लाभ नहीं उठाया? बार-बार डींग तो मारते रहे लेकिन हम नहीं बना सके। यह कटु सत्य कहने की भी आप इजाजत दीजिये कि सैनिक अधिकारियों को इस प्रकार की आज्ञा आपको कभी नहीं देनी चाहिये जिस तरह से सेना में विज्ञान विभाग के अध्यक्ष श्री भगवन्तम ने कल हैदराबाद के अन्दर एक वक्तव्य दिया है। अणु बम न बनाने के लिए जो युक्तियाँ उन्होंने दी हैं' वह काम रक्षा मंत्री सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह का है। श्री भगवन्तम को यह अधिकार नहीं दिया जा सकता। जब तक

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

वह एक नियमित कर्मचारी के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी सेवाओं की हम सराहना करेंगे पर यह अधिकार उन्हें नहीं है जो वह वहां जा कर अणु बम के विपरीत सार्वजनिक वक्तव्य दें।

जो विजयन्त टैंक आप ने बनाया है उस के बारे में भी मैं दो प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं। प्रसन्नता है कि भारत कुछ मामलों में अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने की नैगारी कर रहा है। लेकिन कब तक हम अपनी सेनाओं को विजयन्त टैंक से पूरी तरह से लैस कर सकेंगे ? क्या इसकी रक्षा मंत्री कोई जानकारी दे सकेंगे और जब तक पूरी तरह से लैस करेंगे उस समय तक टैंक विज्ञान कहां तक जा चुका होगा ? क्या आप विजयन्त टैंक में उन प्रकार का भी समावेश कर रहे हैं ? इस की कोई जानकारी सदन को दे सकेंगे।

एक चिन्ता की बात मेरे विचार में और भी है वह है भारत और पाकिस्तान की सीमा। स्थल सीमा हमारी और पाकिस्तान की 3908 मील लग रही है। इसमें पूर्वी पाकिस्तान भी आ जाता है और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान भी आ जाता है। पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के साथ 1476 मील हमारी सीमा लगती है और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के साथ 2492 मील हमारी सीमा लगती है। जहां तक समुद्री किनारे का सम्बन्ध है लगभग साढ़े तीन हजार मील की सीमा समुद्री किनारे की है जो हमारे से टकराती है। अब इस में एक एक कदम पर किसी सैनिक को खड़ा करना, या रक्षा की व्यवस्था करना यह हमारे लिए भी सम्भव नहीं है और दुनिया के किसी राष्ट्र के लिए भी

संभव नहीं है। लेकिन इतना अवश्य है कि जहाँ हमारी सेना न हो या जहाँ हमारी पुलिस न हो उन क्षेत्र की जो जनता है उसको सामने के लिए तैयार किया जाना चाहिये। दुश्मन इन खाली स्थानों में सब से ज्यादा कमजोर स्थान को लेता है और आक्रमण की वहीं तैयारी करता है। मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से खाली स्थानों पर शत्रु आक्रमण की तैयारी कर रहा है क्या हमने उसी तरह से प्रत्याक्रमण की तैयारी अपने ढंग से सोची है ? इन खाली स्थानों में जितने गांव हैं, वहाँ की जनता में क्या आपने इस प्रकार के साधन दिये हैं, या ट्रेनिंग दी है कि जिससे विपत्ति के समय में उसका सामना वह कर सके। मुझे खुशी है कि 1965 में भारत-पाकिस्तान का जो संघर्ष हुआ पंजाब में लाहोर सीमा क्षेत्र के रहने वाले और फिरोजपुर क्षेत्र के रहने वाले लोगों में अगर वह साहस न होता या पंजाब की जनता को वह ट्रेनिंग न मिली होती जैसे उपर से छतरी धारी उतरते थे वह एक दम से दबोच लिये जाते थे। अगर इस तरह की उन्हें ट्रेनिंग होती तो पंजाब में युद्ध का नक्शा कुछ दूसरा बन सकता था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की तैयारी दूसरे क्षेत्रों में भी आपकी चल रही है या नहीं चल रही है।

एक दूसरी बात जिनमें सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह भी भागीदार हैं वह हैं ताशकंद का समझौता। इस समझौते के बाद हमको क्या मिला ? मैं एक मोटा सा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। ताशकंद समझौते में हिन्दुस्तान ने लाल-बहादुर शास्त्री जैसे अपना प्रधान मंत्री खोया। ताशकंद समझौते में अपने ही क्षेत्र को वापस कर के सेना के असन्तोष और कोप का भाजन इस सरकार को और देश को बनना पड़ा। उस ताशकंद समझौते को

पाकिस्तान ने रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया। लेकिन इस समझौते में तीन भागीदार थे। तीन मुख्य जिम्मेदार थे, एक रूस दूसरे पश्चिमी राष्ट्र और तीसरे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ। सभापति जी, मैं आप के द्वारा जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब जब पाकिस्तान ताशकन्द समझौते का उल्लंघन कर रहा है तो क्या हमने इन तीनों पक्षों में से किसी को भी प्रयोग किया? क्या हमने अपनी ओर से इन तीनों पक्षों से कहा कि आप इस में भागीदार थे। अब पाकिस्तान उसकी धजियाँ उड़ा रहा है। क्या आपने कोई आवाज उठायी? शक्ति के सामने दुनियाँ झुकती है। इजराइल को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने कहा, पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों ने कहा, रूस ने कहा लेकिन मुट्ठी भर लोगों का वह देश अपने साहस और संकल्प के कारण उस से मस नहीं हुआ।

एक बात मैं गुरीला युद्ध के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। जब हम जानते हैं कि वर्षों तक एक रेगुलर आर्मी का मुकाबला वियतनाम के अन्दर गुरीला ढंग से किया गया। जब हम जानते हैं कि सेक्रेट बल्ड वार में युगोस्लाविया अगर बचा तो गुरीला युद्ध से बचा। जब हम जानते हैं कि रूस को भी किसी समय बचने के लिये गुरीला युद्ध का सामना करना पड़ा। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों मिल कर के गुरीला युद्ध में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं ऐसे समय में क्या हमने अपने देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा की कुछ उस ढंग से कोशिश की है?

एक बात मैं सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के संबंध में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि जिस तरह से पाकिस्तान ने सीमा के 15, 15 मील तक हिन्दुओं को हटाया है उसके बदले में मैं यह कहूँ कि आप भी इसी तरह से मुसलमानों को हटायें। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिनकी वफा-

दारी संदिग्ध है वह चाहे पाकिस्तान के साथ हैं या पीकिंग के साथ हैं, वह हिन्दू हों या मुसलमान हों, उन लोगों को सीमा से हटाया जाये और उनके स्थान पर मिलिटरी के रिटायर्ड लोगों को बसाया जाये।

आखिरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के समय में जवानों और सैनिक अफसरों के बीच में जो खाई थी वह खाई 21 साल के बाद अभी तक ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। ऐसा लगता है कि जवान जो हैं वह भारतीय सभ्यता में डले हुए हैं, और हमारे सैनिक अफसर पाश्चात्य सभ्यता में डले हुए हैं। उस समय ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने बीच में जो एक बी० सी० ओ० रखे थे उसी का अनुकरण कर के अभी तक हमने जे० सी० ओज को रखा है। उस समय तो यह बात थी कि अंग्रेज हमारे जवानों की भाषा नहीं समझते थे। लेकिन आज हमारे अफसरों को इसकी क्या आवश्यकता है। मुझे दुःख है, मैंने वह कटु दृश्य भी स्वयं देखा है। बंगलौर शहर के अन्दर एक ब्रिगेडियर रहता था। हर आठ घंटे के बाद उसके मकान पर आठ सिपाहियों की इप्टी चेंज होती थी। पान के पानी से लेकर खाना तक ट्रक में भर कर उन्हें छावनी से आता था। शहर में रहने वाले ब्रिगेडियर को इस पहर की क्या आवश्यकता थी। आज हमारे जवानों से जूते की पालिश से लेकर बच्चों तक को खिलाने का काम लिया जाता है। सेना के जवानों में इससे भारी असन्तोष बढ़ रहा है। इसको यदि आप रोक नहीं सके, अगर आपने इस असन्तोष को कुछ दूसरी दिशा देने की कोशिश नहीं की तो स्थिति और बिगड़ेगी।

इसी तरह से अमरजेंसी कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में भी है। अमरजेंसी कमीशन में कौन लोग आये? वह आये जिन्होंने चार साल का कोर्स एक साल में पूरा किया।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

जिन्होंने मोर्चे पर जाकर खून बहा कर के देश की रक्षा की। आज उन को दूध की मक्खी की तरह निकाल कर एल० डी० सी० और यू० डी० सी० बनाया जा रहा है। जो देश के लिए मरे और कटे, आपका कर्तव्य था कि आप सीमा पर जा कर उनको सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी दें। जो लोग देश के लिए मरे उनके साथ इस प्रकार का व्यवहार उचित नहीं है।

इजराइल ने क्या किया ? अपनी सीमाओं पर इसी तरह के जवानों को बसाया हुआ है। जब हमारी इतनी लम्बी सीमाएँ हैं तो क्यों नहीं आप अमरजेंसी कमिशन के जवानों की सेवाएँ लेते।

अंतिम बात मैं वैज्ञानिक प्रगति के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। रक्षा मंत्रालय में मेरी अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर सरकारी अफसरों में और वैज्ञानिकों में इतनी बड़ी खाई बीच में खुदी हुई है कि उसकी वजह से इलाक़्दान्वित और राडार के अन्दर जा प्रगति होनी चाहिये थी वह सारी की सारी प्रगति बीच में रुकी हुई है। मेरा सुरक्षा मंत्री जी से कहना यह है कि आप इन के लिये उच्चस्तरीय वैज्ञानिकों की समिति बनायें जो इस बात का अध्ययन करे कि इतनी चोट लगने के बाद भी अभी तक क्यों नहीं हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो पाये। इस प्रकार जो अरबों रुपया दूसरे देशों को सामान खरीदने में दे रहे हैं आखिर यह स्थिति हमारी कब तक बनी रहेगी। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब वादे भूलने की राजनीति को रक्षा मंत्री समाप्त करें। 1947 में हमने एक वायदा किया था, जब कश्मीर का कुछ हिस्सा पाकिस्तान के पास रह गया था कि एक-एक इंच जमीन लेकर रहेंगे। 1962 में भी वायदा किया था जब

चीन हमारी धरती को दबा कर बैठ गया। जवाहरलाल नेहरूजी ने तब कहा था कि दिवाली उस दिन मनायी जायेगी जिस दिन चीन से अपनी धरती वापस ले लेंगे। 1965 में हमने कहा था कि दुनिया एक और हो जाय लेकिन जो इलाके हमने जीत लिये हैं उनको वापस लौटाने का कोई सवाल नहीं आता है।

समापति मशहूदय, एक सीधा सवाल रक्षा मंत्री जी से करके बैठना चाहता हूँ कि आप कम से कम आज हमको यह बताइये कि यह जो आप बारबार कहते हैं कि हमारी पूरी तैयारी है, हम सब तरह से तैयार हैं, इससे अब देश सन्तुष्ट होने वाला नहीं है। यह भाषा हमने कृष्णामेनन से भी सुनी थी। इसी भाषा को संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के प्रधान कर्नल नासिर ने भी अरब देशों के लिये इस्तेमाल किया था। लेकिन उस भाषा का परिणाम कुछ नहीं निकला। आप तो यह बतायें कि जो धरती और राख हिन्दुस्तान की खोई है उसे कब तक आप वापस करोगे ? देश आपसे यह कहना चाहता है युद्ध नीति में असफल होने के बाद कम से कम कूटनीतिक क्षेत्र में तो असफल मत रहो। कूटनीतिक क्षेत्र में तो वह सफलता प्राप्त करो जो हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा बच सके। वरना तो मैं यह कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ कि हो सकता है गरीबी और अत्याचार में पिसता हुआ देश किसी तरह से आपके इन वादों को भूल जाये। लेकिन माफ करेंगे, इतिहास इसको नहीं भूल सकता और आने वाली पीढ़ी जो देश के साथ आप ने अन्वय किया है, वह भी इसको कभी नहीं भूल सकेगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the situation arising out of the increasing tension on Indian borders due to Pakistani and Chinese activities be taken into consideration.”

SHRIINDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): I am happy that Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri has given this House an opportunity to review the situation all along our borders. I would like to confine myself mainly to the situation prevailing at present in the border in Jammu & Kashmir. I hope, the hon. Minister will agree with me because he has got more agencies to collect information, to get information about the situation prevailing at the borders in Jammu & Kashmir.

According to my information, the whole border, as in the other parts of the country, whether it is with Pakistan or with China, is a live border. Especially in Jammu-Sialkot sector and Rajouri-Poonch sector, there is not a single day when some kind of unfortunate incident does not take place; there is not a single day when no attempts are made by Pakistan either for infiltration or for sabotage or subversive activities. I would say that the border situation there is quite uneasy. Only a few days back there had been a raid in Hiranaag area of Katua district. It is really very surprising for us who live on the border and witness such incidents every other day how, in spite of the assurances given by the Defence Minister here, the Central Government here, and the State administration also, it is possible that such incidents go on taking place, that the dacoits across the border come and loot the people and carry away their belongings.

At the same time, here, I would like to pay my compliments to the jawans and officers who are specially stationed in Jammu. They are trying their best to defend and to discharge their duties which this nation has given to them. Here I would like, as a matter of instance, to mention one thing. Only recently at Jhangarh, where Brig. Usman lost his life while defending the land of this country, with the co-operation of the army officers and jawans, a dispensary for the benefit of the civilian population who are living in the border area has been opened. The State Government has provided the medicines, but all the other things like personnel, medical help, doctors and nurses

are being provided by the army people there. We welcome this kind of good relations between the army jawans, army officers and the civilian population who are living in the border.

Now let me come to the basic question. As Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri has very rightly pointed out, let us look at this problem that even if today there are incidents all along the border with Pakistan, let us see what are the intentions of Pakistan, whether there has been any change in the approach or attitude of Pakistan. As Shri Prakash Vir Shastri mentioned, when this famous Tashkent Declaration was made Shri Swaran Singh was also there. Over and over again I have cited the sentences in the Declaration in this House, and once again I would like to draw the attention of the House to the very first sentence in the very first paragraph which reads :

“The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan agree that both sides will exert all efforts to create good neighbourly relations between India and Pakistan in accordance with the United Nations Charter.”

Sir, even after three years, in spite of our best efforts to see that all aspects of the Tashkent Declaration are honoured by us—not only honoured, but we have tried to implement it—what is it that the very President, who has signed it, says after three years of signing it? Recently there were certain attempts on the life of President Ayub at Peshawar. In that very meeting he says—this is a newspaper report—that India's attempt is to destroy the very existence of Pakistan. I fail to understand how we are to reconcile with this kind of situation, this kind of attitude and this kind of approach from Pakistan. For how long are we going to make ourselves believe that as we are honest in our intentions and in our actions, so will Pakistan be in her intentions and actions? Here I would like to say very plainly that the time has come when we have got to review our whole policy towards Pakistan. We have to see that if Pakistan is not prepared to honour the commitments which Pakistan made for a lasting peace in this

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

Indian sub-continent, what is it that we are going to do. For how long do we expect the people who live on the borders to go on facing the Pakistani bullets every day and night? For how long are they to live in this kind of situation? Here, I would like to pay my compliments to the people, not only those who live along the border in Jammu and Kashmir, but all over the country. I know, Sir, whether it was Chinese attack or Pakistani attack, apart from the army's high morale and brave deeds, the credit also goes to the people who live on the border. I am reminded of this incident, Sir. In 1965 there was a massive attack by Pakistan in Chumb-Jaurian area. Today if you go and see there, you will find that even those people have gone back to that area and they have settled there, they have built their homes and they are tilling the land. But still one question is always there in their minds whether the story of 1965 will be allowed to repeat again or not. I know, Sir, the hon'ble Defence Minister had been recently to Rajauri and Poonch area and in certain parts of Jammu sector also. He might have seen the defence preparedness in that area. Here, I would like to make one or two suggestions for his consideration.

I believe that where it is very necessary to strengthen our borders from the military point of view, it is also very necessary to see that peace and order is maintained in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. If we allow the internal situation to deteriorate, if we allow the uncertainty to prevail in the internal situation, then, it becomes rather very difficult for us to defend our borders properly.

Here, I would like to say this that, as far as these border areas are concerned, let more attention be given for their proper development. Let the communications be made more proper and let more facilities be given to those people.

Sir, I quite agree with Shastriji when he said let the ex-servicemen be asked to settle at the borders. But I have got a little difference with him as far as the approach is concerned. When we say this, let us

not doubt the loyalty and patriotism of the people living on the border. Let us not have this approach. When you ask the people who are living at the border but who did not serve in the army to vacate their homes and their lands and ask ex-servicemen to go and settle down there. I do not agree with that approach and attitude.

SHRI RANGA : He did not say that.

AN HON. MEMBER : Loyalty and patriotism are different from ability to defend the border (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : No time for interruptions now.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Inderjit agrees with us, but he has to keep in mind his party.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Last time also when I was speaking, Prof. Madhok made a similar remark. But I would like to assure him that as far as this question is concerned, it is a national issue and has got nothing to do with party considerations. I can assure him that when I am speaking about defence preparedness, when I am speaking on the border situation prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir, I do not speak only as a Congressman, but I speak first and foremost as an Indian.

If you feel the necessity for giving military training to the people living on the border, it is most welcome. You can give them such military training. But do not have this approach and attitude in mind, of asking the people living on the border who have not served in the army to vacate their homes and asking ex-servicemen to settle there.

As far as the defence policy of the country is concerned, I would humbly suggest to the hon. Minister that as regards technical and other matters, he may more or less depend on his officials' reports, but let him not rely too much on the reports he gets from his officers because then he is liable to be misled. We know what

happened in 1965. As Shastriji very rightly pointed out, it was a complete debacle and failure of military intelligence. What has he done during the last three years for improving the system of military intelligence? For his information, I would like to mention one or two things. Right now in the Pakistan-occupied area, there are a number of training camps established specially for students manned by Chinese officers. They are called the Azad Kashmir Training Brigade. They are trained to infiltrate—those students and other young people into Jammu and Kashmir for sabotage and other subversive activities. Apart from this, a whole line of pill-boxes have been built, a canal like the Ichhogil Canal has been constructed, a bund has been created all along the Jammu-Sialkot border. All these activities indicative of armed preparedness are going on across the border. People living at the border see these things with their own eyes and hear of them with their own ears. They are not afraid. But they are concerned with how far we are prepared ourselves to meet this challenge from across the border. I would like to know about this from the hon. Minister.

Here I would like to mention another thing. There is a chain of promotions anticipated in the army. May I utter a word of caution to the hon. Defence Minister in this connection? Let him be very careful lest selection made only on the basis of seniority. If a particular officer is not able to hold that high position on which the whole nation's defence depends, he should not rely only on seniority. Let them make a special effort to see that the right person is put at the right place.

In conclusion, I would say that there is complete understanding and collusion between China and Pakistan not only from the military point of view but from all other aspects against India. Let us be very vigilant and let us prepare ourselves. Let us do whatever is needed to strengthen our border and let us not fail in our duty to defend this country.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): The purpose of this debate I believe, is to focus the attention of the Government on the tensions, troubles, guilty trespasses and misunderstandings that are going on in our borders. There is a saying: once bitten twice shy. The people of India have been bitten twice by this Government in 1962 and 1965 when this Government was caught napping and we do not know yet whether now they are fully awake, whether they are prepared and whether if such a situation arises again, which God forbid, the same thing would not be repeated and they would only then realise that they have been napping. I doubt whether they have woken up because they still seem to be in a haze that they do not realise who is their friend and who is their foe. I mention only the recent example of the four Nepalese who were arrested and with whom we have dealt in a manner in which we should have dealt with Chinese or Pakistani trespassers. But in those cases we have shown our weakness. Here it was a friendly country and as the hon. Deputy Minister of External Affairs said it was a possible case of misunderstanding because the border posts were missing, and in that case we have shown such firmness as was not at all necessary. Or was this, I wonder, like the case of that mother who went to the school with her child and told the teacher, "He is a very sentimental child, when he does any mischief beat his neighbour and he will stop doing mischief." Do you try to show to Pakistan or China that you are now fully prepared, strong enough to take any action against them, and that they better behave and not trespass on our territories again. I do not know what the meaning behind it is.

Coming to these two border areas, our two known enemies are Pakistan and China. As far as Pakistan is concerned, they have their own difficulties, in hot waters, but still it requires our alertness also, because Pakistan is ruled by one man and there is no democracy, because one unreasonable man, unchecked by canons of democracy, can cause unfathomable misery. Just to divert the attention of

[Shri S. K. Tapuriah]

people in Pakistan, just to divert attention from the difficulties that President Ayub is facing he may possibly start some skirmishes with India. The Defence Minister has better means of knowing these things than we have, but I would like to put in a word of caution from our side that we better be prepared for this. Now I will mostly deal with our bigger enemy China.

The activities of China are now on the increase all over the country. There are infiltrators, there are spies, whatever you call them, and they are working through so many agencies, trade unions, political parties any field and media that they get here. Their activities are spreading even to inner cities in Kerala and Bengal. North Bengal is a border area. Kerala is far away from where they cannot quickly damage us. So, I would like to confine myself to Bengal only for some time.

We have seen what happened last year when the United Front Government was there. We have seen Naxalbari and other activities of the Chinese-aided and Chinese-inspired elements in that Government and certain political parties and we see no signs of those things ending even now. Today if you go to Calcutta you will find that on the eve of the mid-term election the walls are painted with slogans 'बैलटेर जवाब बैलट नय बुलेट हवे।' that means that the answer to the ballot will not be the ballot, it will be the bullet. There are slogans urging people to boycott the elections, slogans written there that by elections you can only change Governments not the miseries of the people and they are trying to decry all these democratic process.

I may make a passing reference to Kerala here. We only recently seized those two letters written by some Information Officer of the Chinese Embassy which have been published in all the newspapers which show that there is the direct hand of China in all the activities that are happening in certain parts of the country.

If you consider the closer and more vulnerable area of Nagaland the Minister

has told in reply to a question in the House how certain things have been seized, how diaries, how weapons supplied by China have been seized. And he has also given us the information about the Naga underground people going to China for training and coming back. It means that direct interest, direct encouragement by China is being provided to certain elements in our country and we have to be most watchful against them and especially in border areas. Not content with that and even forgetting those small things, even though they are not small if you look at the volume of Mao's Thoughts, Mao's book and Mao's literature coming into the country, they indulge into vicious pronouncements by Radio Peking. The broadcasts are provocative. Misleading broadcast which are being made are definitely going to add to the trouble that we are facing with them. They do not spare even the Prime Minister. I am sure the Defence Minister is also aware of it. Radio Peking broadcast after the Shantiniketan incident and said that our Prime Minister is hiding in Delhi, she cannot dare to come out and the situation has been made so bad that nobody knows where she is. These things, what are they for? They are for their agents and may be what we have seen in Czechoslovakia might happen here and they would say that they have been invited by the people of India.

About China, I would like to ask a pointed question. Is there any shift in our policy towards China. The Prime Minister in the last 3 to 4 months has always mentioned something which possibly points to that direction when she said that India is willing to have a dialogue with China or with any country if there is the right atmosphere and the right circumstances. The officials of the External Affairs Ministry have also hinted that India may consider peaceful negotiations with China consistent with India's national interests. There is nothing wrong in peaceful manoeuvres. What we have seen is that such statements have always failed to produce a similar reciprocal conciliatory attitude or similar gesture from China. The Peking Government has always repoded with vicious attack each time such friendly

hand is extended. I would like to know whether there has been any change seeing that these have always been responded with viciousness and not with another hand of friendliness. These conciliatory gestures of the Government have harmed us more.

There had been some border incidents. Recently there was an incident in the Nepal border. The Government have shown firmness to Nepal. Similar incidents occur on the borders of Bengal, on the borders of Rajasthan, on the borders of Kashmir. Why cannot you be firm there?

You should create confidence in the people. I am sorry to say that the confidence of the people, their enthusiasm which reached dizzy heights in 1962 and 1965 had been allowed to be dissipated. What we have done and what are we doing now to bring that enthusiasm back? People have shown their enthusiasm and it is for you to maintain it. What have you done to boost the morale of the people?

I believe Mr. Inderjit Malhotra has misunderstood the spirit when it was suggested that the former servicemen should be rehabilitated in border areas. It is not a question of doubting their patriotism. Patriotism and integrity is not the same as ability to take up arms. The idea is mooted with a view to help and assist the people living on the borders.

I would also urge upon the Minister to strengthen the border security force. I would ask him to give them all possible help and assistance and, if I may say so, to give them the same facilities that are being given to the army people also. Give them all this. They have been doing a good job. When I plead for them and when I ask you to give them something more, I am not trying to decry the work they have done. They have done a good job, in difficult circumstances. Let us realise it and let us give them all facilities to boost their morale, and support them as they support the police. Let the Government assist them with border intelligence also, and give them modern equip-

ment and back them with all the intelligence to find out what is happening. I would mention that Mr. Handerson-Brooks had also mentioned that our army was not backed with sufficient intelligence. Their is very possibility of the border police being backed with intelligence. It is all the more good, but, if it is not, these are the points that I would request the Minister to consider.

Another point that comes to my mind in this connection is about giving assistance to the border police with radars, small aircraft and helicopters to keep a constant watch on the troublesome border areas. I would also like to be enlightened by the Minister on this point.

Lastly, since I see your finger reaching the bell, I would like to refer to the border roads. Do we have to wait for calamities to build these border roads? They do have these plans for the border roads, but the execution of the plans is started only when a grave situation arises. Do we have to wait for droughts in Rajasthan for three successive years for the border roads to be constructed as a relief measure? What did the Government do when they found in the last year that the Rajasthan Government was being negligent in carrying out the border road programme in that State? What did the Government do when they found that the funds that were earmarked for this work were not spent? When even liberal funds are earmarked, they are not spent and the execution works were not taken up. Nobody in Rajasthan bothers. But we have to see that the border roads are constructed soon. In fact, I would go so far as to say that if no progress is shown by the Rajasthan Government, let the work be taken up by the Government of India in their own hands. It should also be seen whether the progress of the work is satisfactory or not.

Supposing something happens and there was an attack there, will it be considered only as an attack on Rajasthan? The Government of India, the people of India as a whole along with the people of Rajasthan will be affected, and so we will have to take up these measures urgently.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Due to the importance of this subject, and the great interest that the House is taking in it, I find a large number of names with me. I have not counted how many names have come. I do not know whether the discussion should be extended by one hour or not. Because, at the fag-end of the day, except those who are anxious to speak, many of the Members go away and render the House without a quorum. I will try to see that almost all Members are given an opportunity. But without much repetition, if Members confine themselves to some constructive suggestions, it will be good. The Maximum that I can allow to a Member is not more than 10 minutes. I cannot allow anything more. If they cut out some time out of it, it will be saved for others.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I would like to submit one thing. The debate should be concluded today.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I agree, but they are asking for an extension of one hour.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : They can speak today.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not want to carry it over to the next day.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : No carrying over to the next day.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : आज जितना समय हाउस बैठना चाहे बैठे। हा इसके लिए तैयार हैं। कोरम का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

17 hrs.

श्री रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : जब हिन्दुस्तान की फौज का नाम मेरे सामने आता तो मेरा सिर झुक जाता है अकीदत में, प्यार में, इज्जत में, आठ किरंगी, ना गोरे, उन्हें मारे चार हिन्दू के छोरे, यह आम एक मसल है यहां। सारे देश की यह मसल है और सारे देश में यह मसल गाई जाती है।

लेकिन हमने चौकन्ना रहता है, कभी हमें ज्यादा गहर में या घमंड में नहीं आना है। जो असलियत है, जो हकीकत है, उससे हम बचमपोशी न कर जायें, उसको हम भूल न जाएं।

सन् 1962 में चीन के साथ लड़ाई में जो हालत हुई, उसे हमें भूलना नहीं है। एक वक्त था कि हिन्दुस्तानी फौज का नाम सुनकर दुनिया के बहादुर से बहादुर सिपाही का जिस्म कंपता था। लेकिन मुझे यह कहने दुःख होता है कि 1962 में हमें बड़े जोर का धक्का लगा। 1965 में पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई में हमने उस धक्के को दूर किया। उस वाक्यात से हमने सबक लेना है।

जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान की फौज की बहादुरी का सवाल है, उसमें कोई कमर नहीं है। लेकिन यह नेपोलियन, चंगेजखां, अहमदशाह, अब्दाली और नादिरशाह का जमाना नहीं है, जबकि यह कहा जाता था कि इट इज नाट वि गन बेट मैटर्ज; इट इज वि मैन बिहाइंड बि गन, बेट मैटर्ज। अब बात उल्टी हो गई है। यह नया जमाना है, नये जवान हैं और नये हथियार हैं।

17.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

आज यह हालत है कि अगर कमजोर से कमजोर, बिल्कुल बुजदिल आदमी के पास, जिसका चिड़िया जैसा दिल है, आटोमेटिक राइफल हो, तो वह बहादुर से बहादुर हिन्दुस्तान के सैकड़ों निहत्थे जवानों को भुन सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जवान निहत्थे क्यों ?

श्री रणवीर सिंह : यह बात मैंने इसलिए कही है कि हमें देखना चाहिए कि 1962 में

हमारे पास जो घी-नाट-घी थी, कहीं वही तो आज भी नहीं है। चीन के पास वह आटोमेटिक राइफल थी, जो एक मिनट में एक हजार गोलियां दागती थी। एक सिपाही के पास वह राइफल होती थी और उसके पीछे पांच और सिपाही होते थे, ताकि अगर राइफल बासा सिपाही भागना भी चाहे, तो पीछे के सिपाही गोली मार दें। इस हालत में उन सिपाहियों को आगे बढ़ना ही था और हमें यह तस्लीम करना चाहिये कि वह आगे बढ़े। जिन पहाड़ों की बुलन्दियों पर से पिछली तारीख में कोई हमलावर नहीं आया, चीनी उनको पार करके आये। मेरे भाई ने यह ठीक ही कहा है कि जो हिमालय पहले हमारे लिये एक दीवार की तरह था, उसको चीन ने अबर किया। मैंने खुद उन जगहों को देखा है।

श्री म० ला० सौंधी : चीन को तिब्बत क्यों दिया ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : लेकिन इसमें कोई हिम्मत हारने की बात नहीं है। हमारी लड़ाई किससे है ? एक तरफ चीन से है, जो दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी ताकत है, जिसके पास 80 करोड़ लोग हैं, जब कि हमारे पास 55 करोड़ लोग हैं।

श्री म० ला० सौंधी : फैमिली प्लानिंग बन्द करो।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आनरेबल मेम्बर जरा संजीदगी से बात करें। वह बचपन न दिखायें। अगर उनमें इन्सानियत है, तो यह बात सुनकर उनके रोंगटे खड़े हो जाने चाहिये। यह देश के डिफेंस का सवाल है। यह किसी दफ्तर के सामने डिमास्ट्रेशन करने की बात नहीं है। यह कोई सैट्रल एम्पलाईज को बहकाने की बात नहीं है।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I object to this. I was merely pointing out a logical flaw in his argument. On the one hand he says that more population is necessary and on the other, crores of rupees are being spent on family planning. (Interruptions).

श्री रणधीर सिंह : वह चीन जिसके पास 170 डिजिजन हैं, जिसके पास एटम बम नहीं, हाइड्रोजन बम है, जिसके पास बीस हजार हवाई जहाज हैं, बड़ी भारी बहरी और बर्री ताकत है, हमारा दुश्मन है और हमने उससे चौकन्ना रहना है। आज वह चीन पाकि का साथ दे रहा है।

लेकिन हमें याद रखना चाहिए कि आज दुनिया में कोई देश आबादी की बिना पर बड़ा या छोटा नहीं समझा जाता है, कमजोर या ताकतवर नहीं समझा जाता है। जापान की मिसाल हमारे सामने है, जिसने एक दफा नहीं, दस दफा चीन को नाकों चने चबवाये। नाथं कोरिया की मिसाल हमारे सामने है, जिसने अमरीका को समुन्दर में फेंक दिया। हम जानते हैं कि हाल ही में इसरायल ने सारे पान-इस्लामिक ब्लाक का दिमाग चार दिनों में ठिकाने लगा दिया। इसलिए यह समझ कर हमें बाबलों की दुनिया में नहीं रहना चाहिए कि हमारे पास 55 करोड़ लोग हैं। यह सही है कि आबादी भी मुल्क के डिफेंस में असर रखती है, लेकिन दुश्मन के मन्सुबों को, उसकी प्लानिंग को, हमने देखना है।

श्री शास्त्री ने यह ठीक कहा है कि हमारी लड़ाई सिर्फ पाकिस्तान से नहीं है, बल्कि हमारी लड़ाई चीन, पाकिस्तान और उसके हवारियों से है, जो अनगिनत हैं। पान-इस्लामिक ब्लाक जिसमें ईरान, टर्की और ईराक वगैरह बीस देश हैं, नैटो और कई दूसरी ताकत उसके साथ हैं।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

जहां तक हमारे जवान का सवाल है, वह तगड़ा है। हमारा एक एक जवान, चाहे वह मराठा हो, सिख हो या कोई भाई हो, बीस बीस चीनियों का मुकाबला कर सकता है। लेकिन जिन हालत में वह रहा है और काम करता है, उनकी तरफ भी हमें तबज़ह देनी होगी। मेरे दोस्त, श्री बलराज मधोक और मैं एक कमेटी के साथ नाथूला, चोला और काश्मीर वगैरह गये थे। आखिर जवानों कोड़ों-मकोड़ों की तरह, खन्दकों में, बगैर दुनिया से मिले, बगैर सिविलाइजेशन से-ताल्लुक रखे, तीन-तीन चार-चार साल तक कैसे रह सकता है? हजारों नहीं लाखों की तादाद में हमारे जवान तीन-चार साल तक बगैर अपने घर और अपने बच्चों की शकल देखे, दुनिया से अलग-थलग पहाड़ों की चोटियों पर रहते हैं, जहां इंसान या हैवान नहीं है जहां घास का एक पत्ता भी पैदा नहीं हो सकता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे दादा और दीदी आचार्य कृपलानी और श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी, और मेरी बहन श्रीमती मूकजी, भी जाकर नेफा में य हाजिर देखें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब खत्म करें।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं पांच मिनट में खत्म करता हूं।

जवान को साल में दो महीने की छुट्टी मिलती है उस बेचारे को नेफा, गंगटोक, नाथूला और चोला से पंजाब में चण्डीगढ़ या अमृतसर के नजदीक आने में पन्द्रह दिन और वापिस जाने में फिर पन्द्रह दिन लगते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक महीने की छुट्टी बिल्कुल नाकाफी है। हमारा जवान दुश्मन के सामने माओ-त्से-तुंग की तोंप के सामने छाती ताने खड़ा है।

और क्या तनख़ाह है साहब? मेरे भाई बलराज मधोक बताएंगे और दूसरे भाई बताएंगे। वह जवान जो उन खंदकों में पड़े हैं एक एक हजार रुपये रोज का काम करते हैं जिनको आप 60 रुपये तनख़ाह देते हैं। यहां तो एक दफ्तरी को 250 रुपये मिलते हैं। जोगी साहब और यह दूसरे बड़े इंकलाबी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। फौज की बात यह कर्मी नहीं बोलते... [ध्वजध्वनि]... क्या बात करते हो अपने तबकों की? एक एक फौज का सिपाही सेन्ट्रल एम्प्लॉई चाहे फोर्य क्लास का हो, थर्ड क्लास का हो, सेकंड क्लास का हो या किसी क्लास का हो, उससे हजार गुना काम हर रोज करता है। देश के लिये कुर्बानी करता है। उसकी कोई मुनने वाला नहीं है और यह लाल झंडी लेकर रोज हमें यहां तंग करते हैं, इंकलाब की बात करते हैं। कहां गये श्री धरन जो रोज सवाल उठाया करते हैं?

मैंने यह बात क्यों कही? यह मेरे दोस्त हैं मुझे बड़ा प्यार है इनमें। जो इनके दिल में है वह मेरे में भी है। लेकिन मैं यह इसलिये कहना चाहता हूं कि वह लाखों आदमी जो डिमिप्लिन्ड हैं, जहां ट्रेड यूनियनिज्म नहीं है उनकी बात कोई न कहे और रणधीर सिंह उनकी बात कहे तो यह कम्युनिस्ट, सोशलिस्ट और पी० एस० पी० वाले उसका भजाक उड़ाएं। किसान का बेटा जिसका सारा कुनबा फौज में है, उसकी बात मैं कहूंगा, कांग्रेस पार्टी कहेंगी और सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह न सिरु कहेंगे बल्कि उन्हें उसे करना है। उस जवान के घर में जो तकलीफ है, उसकी बीबी की, बच्चों की, तालीम में, कपड़े में, राशन में, मुकदमेबाजी में, उसके गार्डियन आप हैं, उसको प्रोटेक्शन दें। उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा आप इन्सेन्टिव दें। यह मैंने जवान की बात इसलिए कही कि दूसरे किसी भाई ने यह बात छेड़ी नहीं।

दूसरी बात मैं नागालैंड का कहूंगा। तीन दिन हुए हम नागालैंड से आये हैं। वहाँ जनाब फोज से काम नहीं चलेगा। डिप्टी स्पोकर महोदय, नोट करें डिफेंस मिनिस्टर आपके मार्फत, अरुले फोज से वहाँ काम नहीं चलेगा। हमने देखा है कि सारे नागा बदले हुए हैं। वह लड़ाई नहीं चाहते। वह हिन्दुस्तान की फोज से टकराकर मरना नहीं चाहते। उनको पता है कि मामला साफ़ हो गया। अब चीज यह है कि उस इलाके में मिलिटरी आपरेशंस करने की जरूरत नहीं। वहाँ अब पीस का बड़ा जवबदस्त मुवमेंट है। लोग पीस चाहते हैं। अगर डेलीगेशन आए तो आप इनसे बात करें। नागालैंड का जिक्र मैंने इसलिये किया कि नागालैंड की समस्या ने आज सारे देश की ताकत को खोखला कर रखा है और हिन्दुस्तान की फोज का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा वहाँ लगा है नागालैंड में, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा में और दूसरी जगहों में। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ आप वहाँ डेवलपमेंट का काम करें और वहाँ की पापुलेशन को लेकर वहाँ की जो अग्रामी सरकार है उसको लेकर और जो फोज वहाँ है उसको लेकर तीनों का कोऑर्डिनेशन करके काम करें। त्रिपुरा और मणिपुर की बात मैं इसलिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन इलाकों में फ्रंटियर की गवर्नमेंट है। अगर उनमें वहाँ पीत होंगे तो हमारा बोर्डर बिल्कुल सेफ होगा। उनमें एक बात की फोर्लिंग है कि वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट का चीफ मिनिस्टर जो है उसे हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट के डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी को सलाम करना पड़ता है। यहाँ के अन्डर सेक्रेटरी को सलाम करना पड़ता है वह महसूस करते हैं इस बात को। मैं चाहूंगा जब वह कोई बात करें तो सीधे मिनिस्ट्री से बात करें। यह इसलिये मैंने कन्वे को कि यह उनका सेंट्रमेंट है। अगर आटोनामी देना चाहते हैं तो दूसरे स्टेट्स की जो आटोनामी है, जो पंजाब की है, यू०पी० की है, बिहार की है, वही उनकी भी दें या वही नहीं तो उसकी तीन चौथाई,

तीन चौथाई नहीं तो आधी तो दें। यह इसलिये कि उस सेक्टर में ज्यादा झगड़ा है, ज्यादा वहाँ खतरा है। वहाँ अगर अमन बहाल हो जायगा तो हिन्दुस्तान सुरक्षित है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ranjit Singh; only 10 minutes.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) : I believe, from my party, you have got names of two Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 8 minutes are allotted to your party, according to the time allotted to this discussion. The maximum that I can give is 10 minutes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Let us try to sit a little longer. It is an important discussion. How can 10 minutes suffice ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even then there is time-limit. We are not postponing it. You want the Minister's reply. How much time will the Minister take ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : It all depends on the points made by the hon. Members. I will take about 20 to 25 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister wants 25 minutes.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपके आने से पहले यह तय हो गया था कि फोरम का सवाल कोई नहीं उठाएगा और हम लोग जितनी देर बैठ सकते हैं, बैठें। 15 मिनट से कम मैं वह कैसे बोलूँगे ?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : Can we not continue it tomorrow ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not possible. Tomorrow, there will be something else. It must conclude today. Shri Ranjit Singh.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : At the very outset, to speak on an important subject like this, I would like to say that it is a solemn occasion and, therefore, I will begin by quoting a solemn resolution of this House.

On the 14th November, 1962, in the heat of battle but fully seized of our senses, the Prime Minister of this country moved the resolution which was passed unanimously at the behest of the Speaker himself. I quote the operative part of it :

"With hope and faith, this House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India, however long and hard the struggle may be."

The hon. Speaker himself gave a directive to the Members :

"The resolution is unanimously adopted, and everybody realises now and is conscious of the responsibilities that he has undertaken, and I hope he would discharge it."

Now, after six years of adopting the resolution, have we forgotten the spirit behind it ? Have we forgotten the spirit behind the mover of the resolution ? The people, off and on, specially the ruling party, take shelter behind what he said then for all their misdeeds they are doing now. Are we standing by the solemn promise that he made to the House and the solemn promise that the House made to the country ? That is the first question before this House today when we discuss the defence on our borders.

The borders that were violated still stand violated. But the spirit that pervaded then seems to have faded away in our country. The resolution to drive out the enemy out of our borders has been completely forgotten. Therefore, the necessity still arises that we gear all our activities, all our thinking, to defence because the guiding spirit of that resolution and the guiding spirit of that great man who moved the resolution in this House must lead us to victory over all our enemies.

The defence is the primary consideration of any nation. Some people say we must have economic stability before we have defence; some people say we must have industrial progress before we have defence. I know that our Defence Minister is now realising that defence itself means economic stability, industrial progress and scientific advancement. It is not unrelated to all these things.

When we plan for defence, we plan for progress all-round. Therefore, I plead here when we consider the defence of our borders that we must give primary importance to defence, we must give everything to defence, and once we do that, we shall be on the road to the fulfilment of that Resolution, that solemn oath that we took here.

The aim of our defence forces is to get the enemy out of the border; and once the border is violated, to drive them out of it. It is achieved first by political means through diplomacy and when political means fail, it is achieved through counter-attacks. But unless we are prepared to counter-attack the enemy with success, unless that deterrence is there, the deterrence of immediate counter-attack, we shall always be open to hostile attention.

There is a difference between deterrence and the capacity to counter-attack. America had the capacity to counter-attack Japan, but the capacity was not for an immediate counter-attack and, therefore, there was no deterrence, and Japan succeeded in exploiting a surprising war. Therefore, I would like to plead this with the Government. Their diplomacy has failed. Our borders are open to the enemy. It is not possible for a country of this size to safeguard its borders to such an extent that the enemy is not prevented from penetrating where he chooses. So, it is high time that we did some rethinking on all our defence system, on all our defence set-up.

I have just now said that military action is the proof of the failure of diplomacy. That proof has been given to us three times in the past when Kashmir was attacked,

then again in 1962 and then again in 1965. The dangers have not passed. The more the danger to the countries, that threaten us, within their own borders, the greater is the danger to our borders. The danger that Mr. Ayub Khan faces personally, that his regime faces there, is well known. The danger that Mr. Mao faces in Cihna, after the failure of his Cultural Revolution, is also well known; I have seen the bodies in hundreds; one day I counted 120 bodies floating down the sea in the Kowloon Harbour; for three days I went every morning and saw the bodies with red shirts, the remnants of the Red Guard of China, floating down the sea; that Revolution has failed; therefore, to retrieve his position, he may do something. In this respect we must plan to meet all these onslaughts and strengthen our borders.

The lessons that we learnt in 1962 were applied with profit and, therefore, in 1965, with a better leadership, a leadership that was headed by late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, we won a war which we might have lost if we had not prepared ourselves in 1962 or after 1962. What was our position in 1962? We went round the whole world asking for help. But then, after that, we resolved that never would we be placed in a state of helplessness again. The tragedy is that we are today again placed in a state of helplessness due to our failure of diplomacy. All this comes from lack of defence orientation, lack of defence knowledge, on the part of those people who handle all these affairs.

India is the only advanced country where there is no compulsory military service. We always say that the civilian is in charge of defence. May it ever be so. But in other countries who is that civilian? He is a person who has put through a little bit of military service. I do not say that we should send our parliamentarians for military service. Our Parliamentarians are good enough, educated enough to educate themselves in this matter. But what is the situation today? Here when we are discussing defence, there are probably more members sitting in the Central Hall than those sitting in the House. This is the state of affairs in our country, Sir. And, I might say, the responsibility

lies on our Defence Minister and other Ministers. They must educate our people. They must create the necessary defence orientation. I have seen some ministers standing in cinema halls when the national anthem is being played with their hands in their pockets. (*Interruption*). They do not know how to stand to attention.

17.25 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

AN HON. MEMBER : Who is that Minister?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Don't name him.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : You go with some Ministers to pictures, you will find. Now I say, Sir, this time we have failed in our contingency planning. I will give you one example of contingency planning. After the 1914-18 war, the Americans planned to meet the threat of invasion from Japan on the American mainland but at the same time they planned to meet an invasion from Britain also, only because Britain was there, and Britain had a large navy and because of the force of that navy, they could reach the American shore. But our contingency planning is just not there. There is no planning at the strategy level. We have failed to secure the defence of our borders through diplomatic means, means such as this. Today, Pakistan is trying to incite the people on our borders. Pakistan is trying to create a force over there, sympathetic to them. We have failed to help similar elements in Pakistan or on the borders of Pakistan. We have never even given support to the Pakhtoons. We have failed to help the East Bengalees. They will all become a greater headache for Pakistan and a better security for our borders. The meddling in which Pakistan is indulging all along our border will stop once we give them a similar headache.

Sir, I now come to the build up, the comparative build up between Pakistan and India. That is the saddest part in the whole history of our armed build up. We

[Shri Ranjit Singh]

accepted to adopt to the weaponry system of Soviet Russia and this is the situation in which we have landed ourselves. Please permit me, Sir, to disclose all that on the floor of this House. Because, it is not only something very important, but it is something very disastrous. They got 130 M.M. guns from Soviet Russia. For a long time we did not get the dial sights without which it cannot be fired on to the target. And this continued for two years. When we bought those guns it was suggested by Russia that we should not manufacture the ammunition in this country. Any suggestion from Russia, any suggestion from America, is an order to our Government. And therefore, we are still not manufacturing the ammunition in our country.

Similarly, Russia gave us Tanks, T-54 and T-55 tanks. They are very good tanks. But the stigma was there that we should not manufacture the ammunition, that they would supply the ammunition, on "as required" basis. And today, what is the position, Sir? Today our armoured corps does not manufacture that ammunition for either the T-54 or T-55. And when war starts, our ammunition expenditure is going to be so much that we shall be bogged down after seven days of fighting. This is the state of affairs of our armoured corps. (Interruption). I can see the Minister of Defence Production shaking his head. If he is shaking it in the South Indian fashion, I know, he agrees with me. If he is shaking it in the North Indian fashion, I know, he does not know his job. But I challenge him to make a statement on that, namely, are we manufacturing the ammunition or not.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : How can he disclose secret things here?

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : This is not a secret from Russia or from America. It is not a secret from Pakistan either. It is only a secret from us.

Now, at long last, it seems, there is re-thinking in the armed forces headquarters and in the Defence Ministry that we are

to give up those guns that we received from Russia and that we are not going to manufacture the ammunition at all. It is a lopsided planning. It is a defective plan due to lack of defence knowledge. It is only due to political pressure in our defence matters. Today we are tied down to a weaponry system which is not going to defend us in times of war. Another thing that I must refer to is our defence potential. You will be surprised to know that we are planning for fighting a war against Pakistan for a period of one month. Our capacity to fight a war against China, in an all-out war, is seven days. Just seven days. Are we going to defend our borders in this way?

And when we speak of our borders, what do we mean? Do we just mean the line that touches China and the line on the ground that touches Pakistan? Are we forgetting all our outlying posts, all our islands? In this connection, I will make a request to the Defence Minister. All along our islands, both in the Andaman and Car Nicobar group. In the east and the Laccadive and Minicoy group in the west, we have got a chain of invisible coral reefs just beyond our territorial waters. These coral reefs can always be used for positioning troops, even positioning weapons and observation towers, just by raising them two or three feet. Therefore, I would request Government to declare all that territory as our territorial waters. It is within the scope of modern planning. There are fjords in Norway 32 miles away and Norway has declared them as falling within her territorial waters. There is the Bay of Biscay. The entire Bay has been declared as territorial waters. Therefore, it will be in the proper set-up if we declare all those waters as our territorial waters and plan for their defence also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : His time is up.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : He is making important and valuable points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Everyone does.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : (South Delhi) : Not everybody; you will agree.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : We have always talked of increase in the army and increase of expenditure on the army. It is only because we have not been utilising our defence forces properly. It is because since we attained freedom, we have not changed that conception, that outlook. We have not changed our thinking at all. We are still on the British pattern.

Therefore, what is needed is a Commission now on Defence, a Commission that will go into all aspects of organisation, defence production, public participation and defence orientation and gearing our education, industry and everything towards defence of our borders so that in time of war, they can all be fully utilised.

Lastly, we have also some responsibility as members of Parliament. Time and again, we have boasted—I do not say it was a vain boast many of us, specially people belonging to the ruling party, have boasted of having won freedom for this country. Of course, you will all agree that it was not only one political party or one method that won us our freedom. I believe that just as much as any Congress leader, Bhagat Singh and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose also contributed, the INA also contributed, and those sections of the Indian armed forces which showed defiance to the British in 1946-47 also contributed.

The proper thing now is to preserve that freedom, having won it. Let us now boast, let this Parliament and its members boast that they have taken part in the protection of this freedom. I hope there will be more people in this Parliament who can boast that they have fought on the battlefield to protect this country and its freedom.

I make my last point.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee. He should resume his seat now. Otherwise, I cannot do justice to the subject or to other members.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : It is just a quotation.

“The doves do sing their songs of love
While hawks to strike do wait

And sans a beak and claw and speed
The doves have but one fate
So while they cant their chant for peace
In notes the enemy spurns
Let the wise amongst us keep
To horse and foot and guns.
They'll talk of peace eternal,
And may that peace succeed.

But what of a foe that lurks to spring?
And what of thenation's need?

The letters blaze on history's page.
And ever the writing runs,
God and honour and native land,
And horse and foot and guns.”

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : I think members from all sides of the House have found one thing in common, that Parliament requires to know more that Members of Parliament need to have the opportunity of finding out the truth about defence equipment and other matters relating to Defence forces. This is a thing which Members of Parliament have been pressing for through the years and I believe that it is much more essential today than it was was say six or seven years ago to realise and recognise the true state of affairs. Therefore, I would request the Defence Minister to take the House into confidence because it is necessary that the Armed Forces also have the confidence of the people and that the country is behind them. Whatever we say in this House naturally gets known outside, and if we say that we have not got enough equipment, if we say as my hon. friend Shri Randhir Singh said that we are not satisfied with the pay and remuneration that our jawans are getting, it is only in the fitness of things that Members of Parliament be given an opportunity to satisfy themselves and to make such recommendations as they think necessary.

The motion under discussion relates to the border situation. The border situation, if I may say so, is not purely a military matter. Therefore, it cannot have purely a military solution. it is also a political matter.

There is, first of all, the question of enemy action, secondly the situation prevailing among the people on the borders. We have as you know, a very long border.

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

What is the answer to this? Is it guerilla warfare? Is it that we should have large military forces there? What will create a confidence among the people along the borders? That is the matter that we have to consider.

This matter of guerilla warfare has come up many times. I know a number of people in the Armed Forces who are also thinking along these lines, but one must always remember what would be the repercussions later on when guerrilla war does not become necessary any more. In the West after the 1939-45 war the greatest difficulty was the adjustment of people who were released from the regular forces. Think of what we would have to do to rehabilitate people who have been in irregular forces, who have been brought up and trained to do irregular things. We know to our cost in this country that in the last 20 years we have not been able to make people understand the need of discipline, of obedience to laws, and this is the risk you take with guerilla warfare. Do not forget that. After the guerilla warfare if you are prepared to have an authoritarian Government, if you are prepared to have a Mao Tse-Tung by all means have guerilla warfare, but if you want to preserve democracy, be careful when you suggest guerilla warfare. You do not know how it will hit back. That is the danger. I have been in the forward areas, for years I have lived in the Frontier Province in Peshawar, Kohat etc., I have lived in the midst of people who constantly disobeyed laws. There was the mighty British Empire and even the British empire was not able to put down the irregular activities of the people there.

I would say that this is what it implies when you suggest guerilla warfare, it is much more necessary to see that the people there are with you. How do we manage things there? One of the things I would say is that we have three Commands there. We have the Military, we have the Border Security Force, then we have the Police. The Military comes under the Army Headquarters. The Border Security Force comes under the Home Ministry. The Intelligence comes under the Home Ministry. The Police come under the State authorities. There is no unified command. The result

of all this is that (1) you require a larger army, (2) the Border Security Force do not have military discipline. They do not observe the Military rules and one hand does not know what the other is doing. In essence, it is a matter of having trust in each other. I do not know why this kind of a situation, why this kind of a system has developed. After all, the Tochi Scouts come directly under the Military Command. I want to know what is it that prevents the Government having Border Security Force under the Military Command. It would first of all reduce the number of military people you have there. There you have a large proportion, about 57%, of the Army locked up on the frontier. You cannot have a rotation of the units because the two forces are acting differently. You cannot have discipline. The Border Security Force often indulges in many things of which the Military does not approve. So I think the Defence Minister should take this into consideration and see why the Border Security Force which is a para-military force cannot also be under the Military Command. The other is: it is said that the Border Security Force is a civil force. It is only a para-military force, it is not a military force. Normally in a country you do not have the military in peace time on the frontiers. The Military is called because the civil administration has broken down. In Assam and frontier areas the Military was brought in because the Civil administration has broken down. Therefore you admit that the military has to take over. If neither the military nor the civil administration or even the State authorities are in command, then there is likely to be confusion, if I may say so. This is a matter which I think the Defence Minister should seriously consider because you cannot really have any sort of success unless you have trust in the people, trust in your forces and you are prepared to give the authority to the people there. I know that there is a general feeling that you do not want a sort of concentration of power, concentration of authority whether it is in the local people or whether it is with the Military. Again it is the same thing about mistrust. If there is no trust there, then, as you know, there will be a kind of peculiar situation and I fear that all the king's horses and all the King's men cannot put people together again....

AN. HON. MEMBER : Humty Dumpty.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Unless you have an atmosphere of trust. I would, therefore, request the Defence Minister to go into this.

As my friend there said, for years the House has been talking about military intelligence. For years we have said why do you not have Military Intelligence? No, the intelligence is in the Home Ministry still. There is no solution to it. Again the same thing that everything should be in the same Department, everything should be under the Army Headquarters or the Defence Headquarters. There has been recently a book published by Mr. Khera who has had long experience of Army Headquarters and Defence Ministry....

He had said categorically that if you ever entertain any fears about a military coup taking place, please do not entertain them because, the top military officers come from various social groups. It is only in countries where the top military officers come from one concentrated group as in the Kerenzki Revolution that this sort of think takes place.

Having said, do not entertain this kind of things, the real crux of the matter, whether it is the security of our forces or whether it is the question of giving authority to the military people, basically, comes to this, that we must learn to give authority and learn to place trust and this kind of diversification of command just does not do. In the old days it was all right. The local insurgents used to take sticks and things like that. But today the insurgents are being armed with equipment, guns, etc., and they are being trained and financed by our foreign friends across the border. Therefore, you cannot have the police and such people with 'dandas' dealing with them. You have to have trained people and have to deal with them one way or the other. You cannot say you have the military and you will also have the civil authority and not be sure what sort of policy you want to carry on.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : My second point is this. There are many hon. Members who have spoken about the various fears that they are entertaining. I would submit very humbly that what actually India is facing today is a war of attrition, and in some ways we faced this same kind of thing when we were on the frontier; a lot of men got killed, and a lot of our jawans got killed, but nobody of course wrote about us, because the British were ruling then. We never lived secure lives. So, India's borders have always been in this danger. Not that it is a thing that one must accept, but it is a war of attrition. I do not think that either Pakistan or we are in a position to have a total war. When they are not in a position to have a total war, I do not think that we should be very worried about it. But if it were to be a total war or a global war, then obviously India cannot go into it alone. She will have to go into it with the help of some other people. (*Interruption*)

Then, let us now think about China. There are certain articles which were written by Gen. Thimayya some years ago. Gen. Thimayya had said clearly that if it is a total war with China, then in the foreseeable future India will not be able to cope with it—he wrote it five years ago unless we change our entire thinking and unless we are prepared to make total sacrifices as China is prepared to make. (*Interruption*) Let me tell you this : We are spending today over Rs. 1,000 crores on defence. And you know what is happening in our country, and what is happening to our economy. This price we are prepared to pay; a greater price, and we are prepared to see that our people have to suffer hardship that the Chinese have had to suffer. It is a choice we will have to make. It is a very hard choice, and I do not think one could make it unless one could give serious thought to it.

Therefore, it is not right to create a panic. We are as equipped as India can hope to be. I do agree that defence equipment could perhaps be reorganised. I do not want to enter into that. But I do not think it is right to raise a panic and say that Pakistan is getting equipment and we are not getting any. (*Interruption*). I would say that only official sources are in a position to tell us. We are not in a position to know

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]
that. What happens is certain people come and talk to us, saying, "Oh, this has happened and that has happened; we have got this and we have not got that." That is why I said at the beginning of my speech that the Defence Minister should take the House into confidence.

He should take Parliament into confidence and we should have proper information. Being over-confident or being under-confident and creating a panic does not help our people.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Sir, the border problem is a very sensitive problem and it has been rightly raised by Mr. Shastri. Ours is a vast border. We have the border with West Pakistan, then the Himalayan border, then the border with East Pakistan, then the border with Nepal and recently we are also concerned with Ceylon. We have created a large number of border problems. Our borders run to thousands and thousands of miles. China is not our friend. Pakistan is not our friend. Now we are trying to antagonise Ceylon also. On Kachchativu, there was a half-hour discussion yesterday. We are trying to antagonise Ceylon also.

Some days ago, in UP 4 Nepalese were arrested, as a result of which there were demonstrations in Nepal. The photo of Shrimati Indira Gandhi has been burnt.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It has been denied.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I do not know whether it has been denied. East to west, south to north we have border problems. How are we to solve them? With military strength, posting our army men in every inch of mile of our borders? Is there such a strength with us? I want to question those who say that. We have no money and no resources for that. We have not got the capacity to produce that strength. Thereby I do not mean to say that we should have cowardice. From the tactical and strategic points of view, we must see that the border problem is solved. We have to see the history of war also. Stalin made a pact with Hitler. Remember that history. That was a tacti-

cal move, necessitated by the circumstances. The circumstances today in our country necessitate our resolving the border problems from a tactical point of view.

In 1962, what was the lot of India? I have seen it. In 1965, when India and Pakistan threatened Bengal and Assam, what happened? If the three or four countries bordering us, march on us together, what will happen? You have to see it from the tactical point of view.

Even logistically and tactically every country has to think of its own defence. That is why I am saying that the border problem must be always viewed in terms of global war strategy.

About our policy towards China, the Prime Minister has been saying that the time should come to have talks. Yes, that is the correct policy. I congratulate the government and the Prime Minister for making an offer of a no-war pact with Pakistan. They may refuse it. Still, it is in our interest to renew our offer. Similarly, we want the Government of India to offer a no-war pact with China also. We want it. It is in our interest..... (Interruptions). What is in our interest? We have no permanent enemies. We have only permanent interests. Our permanent interest is in peace, sovereignty, security and economic development of this country. We have no permanent enemies. We have to work out our policy on this basis. That should be understood. Those who are today speaking against China, Pakistan, Nepal and other countries should pause and think whether their suggestions are in the permanent interest of India. We must not think in terms of permanent enemies, creating eternal enemies. That should not be the policy of any government.

On behalf of the Communist Party I say that we must renew our offer of no-war pact with those countries. We should see that our permanent interests of peace, sovereignty and security are served. At the same time, I would also say that we must remain vigilant on our borders and we must defend our borders like the apple of our eye.

17.58 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-
TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :
Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-seventh
Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.58 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.MOTION RE : TENSION ON
INDIAN BORDERS—*Contd.*

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN
(Chamba) : There can be no two opinions
about the burning situation prevailing on
our borders with China and Pakistan.
In spite of our best efforts, we have not
been able to improve our relations with
those two countries and the reasons are not
far to seek. Both Pakistan and China are
suffering from internal economic and
political problems. When we look at
Pakistan we find that during the last twenty
years her economy has deteriorated.
Politically it has become more fascist than
ever. Therefore, there are agitations all
over Pakistan. In order to divert the atten-
tion of the people of Pakistan from the
internal situation, the authorities in Pakistan
have consistently followed a policy of whip-
ping up a campaign against India. Similarly
in China also the cultural revolution and the
great leap have miserably failed and mis-
fired. So, they also want an outlet for the
discontentment of their people and they
have whipped up a campaign against
India.

The question is how we can meet this
situation. Here I must compliment our
Defence Minister for what he has done.
So far as the army is concerned, it is being
equipped with the best modern arms. Then,
better and bigger divisions are being created.
Then, our ordnance factories are turning
out better weapons and better tanks. We
are trying to face the problem on both the
economic and defence front.

Now I want to make a few suggestions.
My first submission is that we should not
neglect our border villages and the people
living there. They should be armed to the
teeth so that they can become border
fortresses, which become impregnable as
our Chitor fortress once upon a time.

So I submit that each border village
should be turned into a border fortress with
wireless equipment. Intelligence help should
be given to them and taken from them.
That will stand us in great stead.

18 hrs.

Similarly, there should be compulsory
military training of students. All over the
world, specially in advanced countries, even
in America, there is a military course for
all students. I submit that this will in-
crease our defence power and we shall be
able to meet our defence requirements so
far as Pakistan and China are concerned
and, at the same time, will reduce the cost.
We shall have a ready force available to
us in time of need.

Thirdly, our soldiers and officers are
retired at a very young age and they have
a period of insecurity facing them after
their retirement. I submit that if possible
certain jobs should be reserved for them in
the Secretariat services, the Central Servi-
ces, the public utility services, so that as
soon as they are sent out of the army they
are absorbed in these services. The soldier
is retired at the age of 35—normally that
the retirement age of soldiers—which is
a very young age. At that age it is very
difficult for him to adjust with a pension of
hardly Rs. 30 or Rs. 35. So I submit that
priority should be given to soldiers in the
civil services so that they have a feeling of
security after their retirement.

Similarly, children of people who are
staying at the borders should be given pri-
ority in education, in the services, and we
should subsidise education in border areas
so that they are not taken in by the propa-
ganda of the other countries. Even in
Nagaland and Mizo area if we put in
proper reservation in services and sub-
sidised and gave them proper education,
I think, we can easily meet the situation.

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]

Finally, as has been put in by many other speakers, I emphasize the aspect that all the border areas should be rehabilitated with people in whom you have confidence. I am not saying that people in the border areas are bad or of doubtful character. What I am submitting is that no risk should be taken so far as our border areas are concerned and it is better that we settle more people there whom we can trust.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Sir, the border security question must be treated not only militarily but also politically. Even though we have a strong military, we must learn lessons from the Second World War and from the Vietnam and American war. Only three crores of people in Vietnam have been fighting for the last 22 years against France and America.

AN HON. MEMBER : Because of nationalism.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : If we rally our people, if we mobilise the people and the Government is able to get their confidence, we can meet any aggression from outside.

AN HON. MEMBER : Including China's.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : We have to view it from that point and not from the point of military weapons only. We know, what weapons America is using against the Vietnam people. But here the point is not that. For the last 20 years our dispute with Pakistan has been there. For the last eight years our dispute with China is there. Our friends who have spoken previous to me asked who are our friends now among the adjacent countries.

AN HON. MEMBER : China.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Not China. Even with Ceylon the dispute is there. There are reports in Mandalay that there was a dispute between India and Burma about some islands. I do not know whether it is correct. There was a dispute even with Nepal. There are disputes between China and India.

Now, we have a dispute with Soviet Union that they are giving aid and weapons to Pakistan. Even American Patton tanks attacked in 1965 on the borders of Punjab. And your friend is America. They have supplied Patton tanks to Pakistan even through Iran.

Your diplomatic line has failed. You are isolated in the international field. You cannot resist an enemy only with military weapons. China has I. C. B. M.; America has hydrogen bomb; Soviet Union has atomic weapons. Weapons alone cannot resist an enemy. You have no ally in the world now. You are isolated.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : You are coward.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : You do not know A. B. C. of international diplomacy.

In 1956, India had allies throughout the world. Soviet Union was India's ally; China was friendly to India; America was friendly and all the countries were friendly. Were we fools during Pandit Nehru's period? No. (*Interruption*) My proposal is that we must take initiative with China and Pakistan. We should not have anti-China policy. Even America is contacting China. American and Chinese representatives are going to meet in Warsaw on February 20. Why not India take initiative with China? If we take initiative a peaceful settlement with China and China resist it, they will be isolated in the world. You must take initiative.

You must take initiative with Pakistan. During the last 20 years, the dispute with Pakistan is there. How long will it continue? Are you going to destroy Pakistan and China? To solve the boundary disputes with them, we must take initiative. Our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, is continuing anti-China policy. While touring Latin American countries, this is what the newspaper report of 9th October says. I quote :

"Mrs. Indira Gandhi last night gave a clear analysis of India's foreign policy in Santiago where she addressed Chile's

Institute of International Studies and the Chilean Council of World Affairs, reports P. T. I.

She answered a number of searching but sympathetic questions.....The Chinese threat on the Indian borders has not been reduced in the slightest by the American intervention in Vietnam."

I want to know whether you are going to take anti-China policy throughout the South-East Asian countries. You cannot take initiative to settle the boundary dispute? Even America is contacting China. Even West Germany and Britain are trading with China. They are trying to make friendly atmosphere with China. British imperialism is trading with China. That is why they are able to compete with America.

So, my proposal is that India must take initiative. Don't take anti-China policy. You take initiative for a peaceful settlement with Pakistan. You must win over the confidence of the Kashmiri people including Sheikh Abdullah. Don't revoke article 370 of the Constitution. The leaders of the NGOs were detained in Kashmir during the last 8 months. They were transferred 200 miles away from Jammu. They were treated badly. They are not released. They are demanding only Central Government D. A. to be given to them. That is their crime. That is why they were detained. The Government must win over the confidence of the people in Kashmir including Sheikh Abdullah and then we can settle the border dispute. Between Kashmiri people and India, the crisis is there. But you cannot solve the problem by taking only the military line. No country in the world can solve the border dispute only by taking the military line. You get the confidence of Kashmiri people also to settle the border dispute. At the same time, you must mobilise the people to safeguard our independence.

श्री शिबूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : सभा-पति महोदय, जो हमारा सरकार ने अब तक किया है वह काबिले तारीफ है और आपके हमारी सरकार जो कर रही है वह सारा काम प्रशंसनीय है। लेकिन एक बात में बतलाना

चाहता हूँ। महाभारत में भीष्म पितामह ने कहा है और खास तौर से कहा है कि अपने सरहद पर के देशों के साथ पूरी मित्रता बरतें। इसके अलावा सरहद के देशों को अपने से कमजोर रखो। यदि सरहद का देश तुम से मजबूत होता है तो उसके लिए पूरी तैयारी करो। ऐसा करो कि सरहद के देश को तुम्हें किसी न किसी दिन हड़प लेना पड़े। मैं सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह और ललित नारायण मिश्र से कहूंगा कि महाभारत शांति पर्व को पढ़ें और देखें कि भीष्म पितामह ने क्या कहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कौटिल्य ने भी यही कहा है।

श्री शिबूति मिश्र : मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के सरहद पर दो बड़े देश हैं। एक देश है पाकिस्तान और दूसरा है चीन। पाकिस्तान की आबादी हमसे एक चौथाई है। पाकिस्तान से वह खतरा नहीं है लेकिन एक बात मैं कहूंगा कि पिछली पाकिस्तान को लड़ाई में अगर 700 वर्ग मील हमने कब्जा किया तो लगभग 200 वर्ग मील के उसने भी कब्जा किया। यह आप कह सकते हैं कि उसने पहले हमला किया तो कुछ ज्यादा प्राप्त कर लिया। लेकिन 21 दिन बाद जब लड़ाई चलती रही तो आपकी ताकत यह होनी चाहिए थी कि पाकिस्तान को हड़प लें और हड़प करके तब कोई समझौता करते। आपने ताशकंद समझौता किया तो अंग्रेजों के दबाव से या रणा के दबाव से किया। मैं उसको शोषनीय कार्य नहीं कहता हूँ, मैंने जयपुर में उसका विरोध किया था और आज भी कहना हूँ कि ताशकंद का समझौता नहीं होना चाहिए था।

दूसरी बात मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान जब जवा गुलाम हुआ तब हमसे सुरीयरियर वेपन युद्ध के हाथ में रहे। जब हिन्दुस्तान पर विदेशी मुसलमानों ने हमला किया तो उनके हाथ में गन पाउडर था।

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

हमारे हाथ में गन पाउडर नहीं था। इसलिए हमारे ऊपर वह विजयी हो गए। आज हमको मिलाना चाहिए कि असली दुश्मन हमारा पाकिस्तान नहीं है। असली दुश्मन चीन है। चीन हमसे हवाई जहाज में, समुद्री जहाज में और पैदल सेना में कितना बड़ा है, मैं सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह से पूछना चाहता हूँ, क्या आपको इंटेलिजेंस बताती है? अपने देश में कोई बात होती है उसको पैकिंग का रेडियो तुरंत उसे एनाउन्स करता है लेकिन उसके देश की कोई गड़बड़ आपके रेडियो से एनाउन्स होती है? आपको पता भी नहीं रहता है कि उसके देश में क्या हो रहा है। सबसे जबर्दस्त बात यह है कि उसके पास आज एटम बम हो गया। हमारे नेता लोग यह कहते हैं कि अगर वह हमारे पर हमला करेगा तो और हमारे देश आएं हमारी मदद में। कभी कोई देश हमारी मदद में नहीं आया। जब उसके हाथ में एटम बम हो गया तो पांच दस एटम से वह रक्षा का बारा न्याय कर सकता है, अमेरिका का कर सकता है, हमारा भी कर सकता है। इसलिए उससे हाथ में ताकत है। ताकतवर देश जितने होते हैं वह आपस में समझौता कर लेते हैं और कमजोर को निगल जाते हैं।

इसलिए मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, हम लोग अपने जीवन के संघर्ष काल में हैं। अगर इस देश को कोई खतरा हुआ और यह देश गुलाम हुआ तो यह सारे नेता, यह सारे कैबिनेट के नेता जिम्मेदार समझे जाएंगे। सत्य और अहिंसा के नाम पर जा प्लो; यह लेते हैं यह गलत प्लो है। अगर सत्य अहिंसा के मानने वाले होते गांधीजी के जैसे फौज नहीं रखते। एक सिपाही नहीं रखते। सबको ऐसी ही शिक्षा पढ़ाते। लेकिन आपने श्री नाट और रक्षा, आटोमेटिक गन रक्षा, सारि; चीजें रखीं। तो मैं नहीं समझता कि यह कौनसा सिद्धान्त है?

कहते हैं कि एकोनामिक कंडीशन हमारी खराब है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 30

अरब रुपया पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगाकर कितनी आपने आमदनी बढ़ाई है? आप खुद अपनी एकोनामिक कंडीशन को खराब कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि देशभक्ति उस समय थी जब हम स्वराज्य की लड़ाई लड़ते थे अंग्रेजों से तो दो घंटी पांच पांच हाथ की रखते थे, एक घंटे के लिए रखते थे। न सोने का ठिकाना होता था, न खाने का, न रहने का। आज हम चाहे मेम्बर हैं, मंत्री हैं चाहे आफिसर हैं, चाहे प्रिंजीपल हैं, कोई नहीं रहता है उस तरह से। 47 वर्ष की आजादी की लड़ाई के दिनों में हमने अपना विरक्तता का जीवन बिताया। आज भी मुकाबिला करना है चीन से तो आपको आज से निश्चय करना चाहिए कि हम अपना जीवन सादगी से बिताएंगे और इस तरह से बचत करके अपने देश की ताकत को बनाएंगे। [व्यवधान] उनको तो आपने पन्द्रह मिनट दिया। क्या मैं मेम्बर नहीं हूँ? आपने ऊपर लिखा है "भ्रमं चक्र प्रवर्तनाय" तो उनको तो 20 मिनट टाइम आप दें और हमें सिर्फ पांच मिनट देना चाहते हैं? मैं चार टर्म से मेम्बर हूँ वह एक टर्म से हैं। सबको बराबर समय मिलना चाहिए।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि और देशों में ऐसी हालत नहीं है। हमारे देश में माओवादी हैं। अभी इलाहबाद में देखा गया कि वहां फोटो लगा दिया माओ का। इससे पता चलता है कि आज देश में कितने देशभक्त लोग हैं। यह भी लिखा है भीष्म पितामह ने कि राज्य के अन्दर पता लगाते रहना चाहिए कि कौनसे लोग देशद्रोह का काम करते हैं? उनको पूरा दंड देना चाहिए। लेकिन हमारी सरकार दंड नहीं दे रही है। यह माओवादी केरल में क्या कर रहे हैं? परसों प्रखवार में पड़ा कि नक्सलाइट्स ने किसी के खेत को लूट लिया। अगर ऐसी हालत रहेगी तो आप क्या करेंगे? यह जरूरी है कि देश के अन्दर शांति रहे, तब आप लड़ाई लड़ सकते हैं। यह सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह का काम नहीं है। यह गृह

मन्त्री का काम है। गृह मन्त्री को सोचना चाहिए और सारा काम स्टेट पर नहीं छोड़ देना चाहिए। केन्द्र को जब तक हिन्दुस्तान में बलवान बनाकर नहीं रखेंगे हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी खतरे में रहेगी। जब जब हिन्दुस्तान में केन्द्र कमजोर हुआ है हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी चली गई है। इसलिए केन्द्र को मजबूत बनाकर रखना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात—मेरा इलाका नेपाल के बोर्डर से मिला हुआ है। वहां रक्सौला से काठमांडू तक हमने सड़क बनाई और काठमांडू से कोदारी तक चीन ने सड़क बनाई है। कोदारी से तीन चार मील की दूरी पर उसका एक बहुत जबर्दस्त फौजी भ्रष्टा है। सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह पता लगाएं कि कितना बड़ा चीन का मिलिटरी भ्रष्टा वहां बन गया है और उसमें फोटो लगाया माओ-त्से-तुंग का, जो फोटो ऐसे इशारा कर रहा है हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ उंगली उठा कर। उस फोटो को देखा जाय। वहां पर बड़ा भारी मिलिटरी भ्रष्टा बन गया है और अगर वह चाहे तो दो तीन घंटे में बल्कि दो तीन घंटे तो बहुत हैं, एक घंटे में ही उसका हवाई जहाज यहां आ सकता है। सारे तिब्बत में पूरब से पश्चिम और उत्तर से दक्षिण सड़कों का जाल बिछा हुआ है। किसी भी दिन हमारा बोर्डर खतरे में पड़ सकता है और हमारी स्वाधीनता खतरे में है। हमारी सरकार को इसके ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए। हम लोग कुछ बोलते हैं तो सरकार कहती है कि बोर्डर पर कोई मिलिटरी भ्रष्टा बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि नेपाल एतराज करता है। घरे, चीन को जिस दिन नेपाल को लेना होगा एक मिनट में ले लेगा। चन्द निन्दों का खेल है। हमारे ललित नारायण मिश्र जी जानते हैं कि बोर्डर पर क्या हालत है। मैंने सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह से प्राइवेट में भी कहा है कि कुछ कीजिए। लेकिन उस बोर्डर पर कोई हम लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिए मिलिटरी भ्रष्टा या फौजी भ्रष्टा या किसी

तरह का कोई कारखाना, कोई तैयारी नहीं है। हम लोगों की स्वाधीनता बहुत खतरे में है और यह हमको आश्वासन देते हैं। क्या हम लोग भ्रष्ट नहीं खाते हैं, पानी नहीं पीते हैं या हवा में सांस नहीं लेते हैं? क्या हम भ्रष्ट नहीं रहते हैं? हम बहुत वक्त से हैं, भ्रष्ट से ज्यादा समझते हैं। भ्रष्ट हमारे खतरे को नहीं समझते कि क्या खतरा है? 21 दिन की लड़ाई के बाद ही भ्रष्ट की एकोनामिक कंडीशन खराब हो गई उसी की दोहाई देते हैं। चीन का मुकाबिला कैसे करेंगे? वह हमारा पूरा दुश्मन है। उसके मुकाबिले के लिये पन्द्रहवीं जहाज बनवाइये। उत्तरी सीमा पर खतरा है। कौनता उसके लिए इंतजाम कर रहे हैं? लेकिन जो भी इंतजाम करते हैं वह चीन के मुकाबिले में नहीं है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। हर आदमी का सवाल है। देश रहेगा तो हम रहेंगे, देश नहीं रहेगा, तो हम नहीं रहेंगे। पार्टी तों टेम्पोररी चीज है। आज हमारी पार्टी में रहे कल दूसरी पार्टी में चले गए। इससे देश का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। देश तो इससे भ्रष्ट है। देश की सुरक्षा बहुत जबर्दस्त चीज है। इसलिये मैं कहूंगा, सरदार जी, भ्रष्ट बताइए, कैबिनेट में बताइए। अगर देश की सुरक्षा के लिए कैबिनेट मंजूरी नहीं देती है तो हट जाइए। लेकिन देश बड़ा है। देश की सुरक्षा को हम नहीं भ्रष्टा सकते। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा चाहे प्राइम मिनिस्टर हों, चाहे सुरक्षा मिनिस्टर हों, चाहे कोई मेम्बर हो, सबके सामने देश सबसे बड़ा है। हम देश की स्वाधीनता के लिए लड़े हैं। इसलिए नहीं लड़े हैं कि गुलामों के साथ गुलामी करेंगे। अगर भ्रष्टों के साथ हम लड़े तो अपने देश के लोग ठीक काम नहीं करेंगे तो उसके साथ भी लड़ेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि समय रहते चेत जाइए नहीं तो देश की सुरक्षा खतरे में है।

18.19 hrs.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara) : Perhaps I am the last speaker in this debate. Many points have been made in this debate and I do not want to repeat those very points. But, I would like to add one or two more points and ask certain questions from the Defence Minister and also from some Members of the Congress party who have already spoken. For example, Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee said that we are creating panic by our speeches.

I am very sorry she has not taken into consideration what the Defence Minister himself had stated in his annual report for last year. If she had carefully read it, she would have been convinced of one thing.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Last year, not this year.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : This year, it is much worse, as I will show.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I did not say 'we are creating'; I said 'we can create'. I want to remove that misunderstanding.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Today the position has become much worse in our relationship with Pakistan. Today Bhutto has the upper hand there. He may be in jail, but his followers are there.

AN HON. MEMBER : His *bhoots*.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Yes. He is more anti-Indian than Ayub Khan.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : He should be in jail for a long time.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Mahatma Gandhi was in jail, but India was not. If the leader of a country is put in jail, his movement becomes stronger.

So the danger from Pakistan has increased. The danger from China has also increased.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has only five minutes.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : I am making only few points.

With regard to China, 13-16 divisions are permanently stationed on the Tibet

side of our border. This number was much less before. The danger from China is described by the Defence Minister himself in his last annual report where he says :

"The Chinese are strengthening their position on the northern borders. There is evidence that in the eastern sector, they are not only taking a more prominent hand in insurgency on the other side of the border but are also helping hostiles on our side as well. Their nuclear development proceeding at a more accelerated pace than anticipated is also posing a serious threat to our security".

This clearly shows the gravity of the position. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee made another astonishing statement, that the Chinese are making great sacrifices, Indians are not, and as a result, we are not in a position to fight the Chinese without foreign aid, foreign help. This is an astounding statement to make.

In the first place, she belongs to the ruling party. If she thinks that India cannot defend herself which I do not believe then why is there no defence pact with any other country? The Congress Party is not for a defence pact with any other country.

Secondly, I have full confidence in the Indian masses. They are capable of as much sacrifice, or even more sacrifice than the Chinese masses, provided Government take them into confidence. Government must take the masses into confidence. Then they will fight.

What is happening today? In the name of three Five Year Plans, the rich have become richer and the poor have been bled and are starving. Under these circumstances, you cannot expect that people will show any enthusiasm to fight a war. That is why it is necessary that Government should take into the fullest confidence our masses. It is not a question of only fighting forces fighting a war; it is a question of internal psychology that you must create in a nation. The Indian masses are capable of any amount of sacrifice. They rose as one man when we

were attacked by China and Pakistan. Even poor people gave away their ornaments to swell the defence fund.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : But they, people opposite, betrayed us.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Yes.

I quoted the Defence Minister's statement where he referred to the atomic threat from China as very serious. But he has not suggested any solution. What is the solution he has in view ?

As far as our Government are concerned, they are against the manufacture of atom bomb. If so, what is going to be our defence against the atom bomb from China ?

That he has not mentioned in the report. Is it Ambar Charkha ? Is it may be the Sudarsan Chakra of Sri Krishna in this Kali Age ? That is why I would like to know how our Defence Minister is going to have defence against the atom bomb.

Another important member from the Congress Party made the suggestion that promotions at the top of the Army should not be by seniority alone. It is a significant statement I should say. If seniority is not the criterion, what should be the criterion ? There can be favouritism in the Army also, so many other things. That is why this is a very dangerous suggestion that has come from the member of the ruling party. Particularly when Mr. Krishna Menon was the Defence Minister, there were complaints of promotions in the Army on favouritism and ideological grounds also. Now, some people feel that because a particular nation gives more aid, there may be a hint from that nation that a particular person should be appointed, because past history has shown that.....

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : I think it is much too serious a statement to make, and should not be made.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : I am afraid the hon. member has not followed my suggestion.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : So, I want to have a categorical statement that nobody will be promoted on ideological basis or because of pressure from a foreign Power which gives us arms.

Under all circumstances let us be quite sure in our mind that no nation will come to the help of another nation unless that nation itself has the fullest self-confidence and preparedness to fight and protect its borders. Let us not depend on anybody, not on America, not on Russia. We cannot depend on anybody in this world, we have to depend upon ourselves. We are a nation of 50 crores, and if these 50 crores are taken into confidence by the Government as I have suggested, we can fight anybody in the world provided at the same time our Government has full preparedness and a proper organisation and gives proper modern equipment to the Army.

I have some other points, but unfortunately there is no time, but I am sure the Defence Minister will reply to all my points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are six members on the Congress side plus the hon. Minister plus the reply by the Mover. Therefore, I will call the last speaker on the Congress side, Shri Sheo Narain.

SHRI BHOLANATH MASTER (Alwar) : My name is there.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : माननीय जेयरमैन महोदय, हमलोग इस समय बाइंडर सिचुएशन पर बहस कर रहे हैं, इस मौके पर मैं एक कहावत कहना चाहता हूँ :

कर वहियां बल घांपनी तजो पराई घास ।

इस का जवाब हम ने पाकिस्तान को दिया है। जब 1965 में उन्होंने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया तो हमारे 22-22 वर्ष के जवानों ने अपने छोटे छोटे नेट्स से पाकिस्तान के मंबर-बैट्स को मार गिराया। हम निराशावादी नहीं हैं। हम ने इस गवर्नमेंट की रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी को अपने शोल्डर पर लिया है, यह हमारी गवर्नमेंट है और हम इस मुल्क

[श्री शिव नारायण]

के रेस्पॉसिबल मेम्बर हैं। मैं मिराशवादी लोगों को बताना चाहता हूँ हिन्दुस्तान कमजोर नहीं है, जब जरूरत होगी हिन्दुस्तान एक साथ हो जायेगा। हाँ, यह हमारी ड्यूटी है कि हम इस गवर्नमेन्ट को सचेत करें।

सभापति महोदय, मैं बार्डर प्रदेश से आता हूँ, नेपाल बार्डर से आता हूँ और मेरे मित्र ठाकुर साहब भी हमारे जिले से ही आये हैं। वह अंग्रेजी में बोले, लेकिन मैं हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : मैं इस लिये अंग्रेजी में बोला कि आपके मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी समझ नहीं पाते हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : जब तक अंग्रेजी इस देश से नहीं जायेगी, तब तक यह देश उठने वाला नहीं है। अश्वत्थामा हतो नरोवा कुंज-रोवा—वाली नीति से देश को सावधान रहना चाहिये। मैं देश की उस भूमि से बोल रहा हूँ—यह दिल्ली महाभारत की तपोभूमि थी, यहां गीता रचा गई थी, जहाँ से मेरे दोस्त रणधीर सिंह आते हैं। मैं अपने हरियाणा के लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ, सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप भगत सिंह के बलिदान को न भूलें।

आज उसी बलिदान की बदौलत यहां पर मिनिस्टर हो, सुभाषचन्द्र के बलिदान की बदौलत मिनिस्टर हो। आज एक-एक हिन्दुस्तानी उस बात को भूल नहीं। हमारे पास आज भी ऐसे नौजवान हैं। मैं वाजपेयी जी से भी कहना चाहता हूँ, बड़ी गम्भीरतापूर्वक इस बात को लो, आप चाणक्य की ओलाद हो, चाणक्य ने कहा था 'शठं शादये समाचरेत'। सरकार को इस नीति को बर्तना चाहिए। हमें पाकिस्तान से कोई भय नहीं है और न हमें चीन से कोई भय है लेकिन हमको इजरायल से सबक सीखना चाहिए। . . [व्यवधान] . .

मैं दिल्ली वालों से भी कह रहा हूँ, मैं दिल्ली के 57 कालेजों में बच्चों को ट्रेनिंग देकर लौटता हूँ, हमारे नौजवान कमजोर नहीं हैं, उनमें अभिमन्यु और लक्ष्मण जैसे वीर पैदा हो रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जरा आप अपने दायें-बायें भी देखो, अपना दामन भी देखो कि क्या हो रहा है। . . . [व्यवधान] . . .

मैं देश के नाम पर बोल रहा हूँ, कांग्रेस पार्टी के नाम पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ।

न पैमां शिकन है, न गदार हैं हम,
वतन परवरी के खतावार हैं हम।

भारतम.ता के नाम पर हम अपना एक-एक बूंद-खून अर्पण करने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन सरकार बार्डर्स पर हमारे आदमियों को अच्छी ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था करे, वहां पर अच्छी सड़कें बनाये। चीन और पाकिस्तान यह सब काम कर रहा है। हमको भी यह काम अच्छी तरह से करना है, हल्ला-गुल्ला करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। हमको हर तरह से एलर्ट रहना है, अपने जवानों को तैयार रखना है, देश में अधिक-से-अधिक अनाज और कपड़ा पैदा करना है। . .

[व्यवधान] . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : फेमिली प्लानिंग ?

श्री शिव नारायण : फेमिली प्लानिंग की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। वे लोग निकम्मे हैं जोकि फेमिली प्लानिंग की बात करते हैं। आज हमको मदों की जरूरत है क्योंकि हमको अकेले चीन और पाकिस्तान, दोनों से ही निपटना है। आज हमको तलवार खींचने वाले वीरों की जरूरत है। इसलिए मैं अपने डिफेंस मिनिस्टर और मिश्रजी से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में बढ़िया-बढ़िया तोप बंदूक और मशीनें बनाओ। मैं साथ ही जोशी जी से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग निर-शावादी नहीं हैं। जब हम पर पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया था तो पंजाब की पब्लिक ने

घरों में रोटियां पका-पका कर जवानों को फ्रंट पर खिलाई थी। हम कमजोर नहीं हैं। आपकी यह निकम्मी नीति हमको पसन्द नहीं है। हम तो अपना सीना तानकर तैयार हैं इस देश की रक्षा के लिए। लेकिन मैं सरदार साहब से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे भगतसिंह के खून के बलिदान को न भूलें। एटम बम या हाइड्रोजनबम हमारे लिए कोई हौवा नहीं है। आप एटमिक एनर्जी को इसी तरह से इस्तेमाल करो और छोटे-छोटे ऐसे हथियार बनाओ जिनको कि हर जगह गांवों में, जंगल में इस्तेमाल किया जा सके।

मैं अन्त में एक बात कहकर समाप्त करूंगा कि सरकार अपनी राजधानी, लाल-किला, ताजमहल, इन सबको हिफाजत का इन्तजाम करे। तिब्बत में चीन का हवाई अड्डा बना हुआ है इसलिए भारत को भी अपनी रक्षा का भी इन्तजाम करना जरूरी है। यहां पर जो हमारे एक्सपर्ट्स बैठे हुए हैं मैं उनसे भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजियत को छोड़कर....[व्यवधान]....

मैं मन्त्री महोदय, से भी कह रहा हूँ कि खुश्चेव जब हिन्दुस्तान में आए थे तब उन्होंने प० जवाहरलाल नेहरू से एक सवाल किया था कि आपने जो इतने बड़े-बड़े डैम्स बनाए हैं, उनकी प्रोटेक्शन का क्या इन्तजाम किया है।[व्यवधान]....

दानां दुश्मन नादान दोस्त से अच्छा होता है। चीन ने हमको अच्छे मोकों से जगा दिया है। अब भी सबेरा है, आप सचेत हो जाइये। मैं अपने डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से अन्त में यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप सारे देश का एक सूत्र में बांधिए, इस देश की हिफाजत आपके कंधों पर है और आप इस जिम्मेदारी से बरी नहीं हो सकते हैं।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : सभापति जी, आज मैं श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश की सुरक्षा के अन्तर्गत पाकिस्तान और चीन के मसले

पर यहां बहस उठाई। इस सरकार के ऊपर मेरा पहला आरोप यह है कि इस सरकार के इरादे में कमी आ गई है। इस देश की रक्षा और स्वाधीनता की रक्षा के लिए इस सरकार का जो संकल्प होना चाहिए वह आज नहीं है। सभापति जी, कल आप स्वयं इस हाउस में मौजूद थे जबकि कच्चातीबू पर बहस हो रही थी। श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह ने यहां पर यह फर्माया था, इस सरकार की ओर से कि कच्चातीबू में कोई आदमी नहीं रहता। यह खुशी की बात है कि डी० एम० के० के एक सदस्य ने उनकी इस बात का खंडन करते हुए यहां पर कहा था कि वहां पर हिन्दुस्तान के आदमी जाते हैं, फिशरमेन जाते हैं मछली पकड़ने के लिए लेकिन सीलोन की सरकार उनको गिरफ्तार कर लेती है। और 8-10 दिन के बाद छोड़ देती है। असल में दस बारह साल पहले इसी सदन में उस समय के प्रधान मन्त्री, नेहरू जी ने जो पाप किया था, यह कहकर कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो अवशाई चिन है—जबकि चाइना का हमला हुआ था...[व्यवधान]... वहां पर कोई आदमी नहीं रहता। जब हमारे देश का कोई प्रधान मन्त्री या मन्त्री देश की सीमा के बारे में यह कहता है कि वहां कोई दूब नहीं उगती, कोई आदमी नहीं रहता, तो फिर उसको क्या कहा जाए? केवल यही कहा जा सकता है कि वह कपूत है, सूरत नहीं।[व्यवधान]....

जहां तक देश की रक्षा का सवाल है, बाबजूद इसके कि हमारे पास अच्छी सेना है, अच्छे औजार हैं लेकिन हमारे संकल्प में कमी है। यह ठीक है कि हम चीन से हार गए थे लेकिन सन् 65 में हमने पाकिस्तान को हराया उससे और हमारे देश के लोगों में आत्मविश्वास जमा। हमारे नेता डा० रामनोहर लोहिया ने उस समय यह मांग की थी कि नेफा की हार के बाद कम-से-कम हेंडरसन बुक्स की जो उसके सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट है उसको सभा पटल पर रखा जाए जिससे यह पता चल सके कि नेफा में, बोमडीला में हमारा क्यों पतन हुआ,

[श्री रवि राय]]

उसका क्या कारण था ? आसामवासियों से प्रधान मन्त्री ने यह कहा था कि आपके लिए हम दुखी हैं, हमारे मन में आपके लिए हमदर्दी है लेकिन वे वहाँ की जनता में आत्म-विश्वास नहीं जगा पाए और उनसे यह नहीं कह पाए कि तुम चीन को हराओ । आज हमारे सामने प्रश्न यह है कि किस तरह से इस देश की रक्षा व्यवस्था को मजबूत किया जाए ? मुझे खुशी है कि आज भी कांग्रेस दल में विभूति मिश्र जैसे पुराने आदमी हैं, जोकि लड़ाकू हैं और जिन्होंने ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी थी । उनके मन में देश प्रेम जगा हुआ है और वे भी सरकार से कह रहे हैं कि अगर आप देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं तो इस्तीफा दे दोजिए । तो सबसे पहले मेरा कहना यह है कि हेंडरसन क्रुस की रिपोर्ट को सभा पटल पर रखा जाए ताकि सारे सदन को और देश को पता चल सके कि क्या हमारी कमजोरी थी ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं अभी वाजपेयी जी से बातचीत कर रहा था कि हमारे दो पड़ोसी दुश्मन हैं, पाकिस्तान और चीन, लेकिन यह बात साफ है कि उन दोनों में कुछ फर्क है । पाकिस्तानी बीस-बाइस साल पहले हमारे ही भाई थे । आपको भी याद होगा कि पाकिस्तान के पार्टिशन के पहले, पार्टिशन के सिलसिले में कांग्रेस में जो प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था उस पर गांधीजी ने कहा था कि हमेशा एक देश की तस्वीर अपने सामने रखो, आगे चलकर कभी भी दोनों देश एक बनेंगे । इस प्रकार से चीन और पाकिस्तान, दोनों में गुणात्मक फर्क है । लेकिन इसका मतलब कतई यह नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान हमारी जमीन हड़प ले और भाई के नाते हम उसको छोड़ दें । इस तरह की मेरी कतई मंशा नहीं है । आज कुछ लोगों के दिमाग में यह है कि चीन का सबसे बड़ा दुश्मन अमरीका है, यर्शन के नाते क्योंकि अमरीका में पूँजीवाद और प्रजातन्त्र है जब कि चीन में तानाशाही है । लेकिन 5-6

साल पहले और आज की स्थिति में परिवर्तन हुआ है । आज अमरीका की जनता के प्रभाव से अमरीका की सरकार और चीन के बीच डिप्लोमैटिक टाक्स होती हैं, आपस में वे लोग मिलते हैं । इस बात से हमको सबक सीखने की जरूरत है । हो सकता है कि अगर कभी चीन हमारे उपर हमला करे तो अमरीका अपने स्वार्थ के नाते हमारा साथ न दे । इसको याद रखना चाहिए और उस को याद रख कर मैं सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह से यह दरुवास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना चाहिए, हमें पूरी तरह आत्मनिर्भर बनने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए । कहने का तात्पर्य मेरा यह है कि हम अपने देश में से पूँजीवाद का एकदम खात्मा करके एक आर्थिक क्रान्ति करके अपने देश का ढाँचा आर्थिक समानता के आधार पर बनायें । अगर हम वैसा करते हैं तो जो किसान, मजदूर आज शोचनीय अवस्था में हैं और पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था के कायम रहते पिसे जाते हैं और तहस-नहस हो रहे हैं वह एक नई उमंग और आज़ादी के साथ देश के किसी भी दुश्मन के खिलाफ मुस्तैदी के साथ खम ठोक कर खड़े हो जायेंगे क्योंकि जहां तक देश प्रेम का सवाल है उस की तो उनमें कोई कमी है ही नहीं । वह हमारे किसान और मजदूर लोग किसी भी भारत के दुश्मन से लड़ेंगे और इस देश की हिराजत अपनी जान देकर भी करेंगे ।

अभी पिछले जून मास में मुझे रूस जाने का मौका मिला था । भले ही रूस से हमारा चाहे जो भी मतभेद हो लेकिन मैं श्री स्वर्ण सिंह को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हिटलर की सेना उन के लेनिनग्राड को 90 दिन तक लगातार घेरे पड़ी रही लेकिन रूसों लोगों ने हिम्मत नहीं हारी । रूसी सेना उनसे जूझती रही और उन्होंने शत्रुओं से बड़ी लड़ाई लड़ी और हिटलर की सेना 90 दिन के बाद भी लेनिनग्राड रूसियों से ले नहीं पाई थी ।

इसी तरह ब्रिटेन के बारे में मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ। उस समय ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मन्त्री श्री चर्चिल होते थे। यह ठीक है कि मैं बहुत सी चीजों में चर्चिल को पसन्द नहीं करता लेकिन चर्चिल की उस मौके की हिम्मत की मैं तारीफ किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता जबकि हिटलर ने लंदन पर बम गिराये थे और लंदन को गर्भार संकट उत्पन्न हो गया था। तो चर्चिल ने अपने देशवासियों को अपनी आजादी की हिफाजत के लिए ललकारा था। चर्चिल ने लोगों से हिम्मत न हारने का कहा था और यह घोषणा की थी कि लंदन अगर खत्म भी हो जायगा तो कोई पवाई नहीं हम समुद्र में जाकर हिटलर का मुकाबला करेंगे। जरूरत आज उस तरह के दिमाग की हमारे देश में है। मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाओं का पुनर्गठन होना चाहिये। सरकार फौज के लिये अनिवार्य भरती की व्यवस्था करे। 24-25 साल के हर एक भारतीय नौजवान को फौज में भरती किया जाय ताकि देशवासियों के दिमाग में देश की पूरी तरह से सुरक्षा करने की भावना उत्पन्न हो। साथ ही स्कूली छात्रों को और देश के नौजवानों को कम्पलसरी मिलेट्री ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिये।

हमारी डिफेंस सर्विसज में सैंडहर्स्ट एकेडमी और खड़कवासला में जो फौजी ट्रेनिंग पाने वाले वह तो फौजी अफसर हैं ही लेकिन उसके अलावा हमारे यहां हवलदार अब्दुल हमीद सरीखे फौजी जवान भी हैं जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की सेना में शूरता व कुर्बानो के प्रतीक बन गये हैं। पाकिस्तान के विरुद्ध अब्दुल हमीद जिस वीरता से लड़ा, शत्रु के दांत खट्टे किये और अन्त में मातृभूमि की रक्षा करते हुए अपने जीवन की बलि चढ़ा दी वह एक गर्व करने की वस्तु है। मेरा कहना है कि अब्दुल हमीद की तरह के फौजी जवान जो कि उस तरह की बड़ी बड़ी एकेदमी में खड़कवासला आदि में ट्रेनिंग नहीं पाये हैं लेकिन जिन्होंने अक्सर अपने पर बड़ी शूरता का परिचय दिया है उनको सरकार को प्रोत्साहित

करना चाहिये उन्हें ऊंचा उठाना चाहिये। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि खड़कवासला और अन्य बड़ी बड़ी एकेदमी में ज. ट्रेनिंग पाते हैं उनके लिये प्रमोशन का कोटा 25 प्रतिशत रख दीजिये और करीब करीब 75 फोसदी कोटा प्रमोशन का उन बहादुर जवानों के लिये रख दीजिये जोकि हालांकि नीचे काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन बहादुरी में किसी से कम नहीं है। जो जवान हैं, जो लड़ते हैं और अच्छा काम करते हैं उनमें से भी पदोन्नति करके ऊपर ले जाया जाय।

मैं श्री मल्होत्रा के प्रमोशन के सीनियरिटी से गाइड न होने के सुझाव से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ क्योंकि अगर मिलेटरी के अन्दर उनके अनुसार व्यवस्था की गयी तो फिर उनमें जैसी एक अनुशासन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये वह नहीं रह पायेगी। मेरा सुझाव है कि उन अफसरों में जो सीनियर हो और अच्छा काम कर रहे हों उन्हें तरक्की दी जाय और ऊंचे ले जाया जाय।

सभापति महोदय, मैं हाउस का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। यह वैदेशिक नीति और सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी नीति दोनों में गहरा सम्बन्ध है और वह एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। इसलिये हमें अपनी सेना में कार्यक्षमता लानी है। उसे एक आला दर्जे की सेना बनाना है। दरअसल हम लोग चीन से इसलिये नहीं हारे थे कि हमारी सेना बहादुर नहीं थी बल्कि हमारी सेना इसलिये उसके मुकाबले कमजोर पड़ी कि एक तो हमारे में राजनीतिक फैसले की कमी रही और दूसरे हमारे फौजी जवान चीनी सैनिकों के खिलाफ वही कन्वेंशनल वैंस यूज कर रहे थे और हमारे वैंस चीन की तरह के आधुनिक वैंस नहीं थे। इसलिये यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम अपनी फौज का जहां पुनर्गठन करें वहां आज के माडर्न हथियारों आदि से भी उसे पूरी तरह लैस करें। मुझे आशा है कि श्री स्वर्ण सिंह इन सभी बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए अपना जवाब देंगे।

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. I am also happy to note that there is general consensus among all sections of the House about the broad assessment of the dangers that our country faces and also on the directions and the lines on which we should organise ourselves to meet the threat.

Quite understandably, the debate has spilled over two other spheres of our activity. Internal situation in several parts of the country has been touched upon and the economic and broad industrial developments have also been the subject-matter of debate. If I may say so, I do not feel surprised because it is a reality, a hard reality that the defence potential of the country depends on our economic strength, on our industrial potential, on the internal strength of the people, and on the unity of the people. Therefore, all these factors are relevant.

I would also like to say that this debate has been very stimulating. Within the short period that was available to Members of Parliament who have participated in the debate, they have highlighted some important aspects of our situation in relation to our neighbours, the broad manner in which we should face these and several of them have made cogent suggestions.

It is very difficult for me to go into details with regard to various matters. First of all, I would like to say that there is one aspect about which there has been some difference of opinion, and that is assessment of the political aspect, if I may use that expression, and even amongst the hon. Members from the opposition benches who have participated there has been some difference of opinion about the assessment and about our approach. I would like to say that the reality lies somewhere in between. Here is a situation which we are facing today on account of the hostile postures of our two neighbouring countries, Pakistan and China. Some hon. Members have said that this is a failure of our diplomacy that both of them are opposed to us. Others have said that we have not done enough and that we should try to open ways which might lead to settlement.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Only Communists have said it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Two or three hon. Members who have participated in the debate have said it. It is, therefore, necessary for us to take note of all these matters.

I would very emphatically and very strongly say that it will be a wrong assessment of the situation if we were to take the view that the present danger that we face from Pakistan and from China is the result of any wrong policies that we have pursued. It is absolutely incorrect.

SHRI M. L. SONDHJI: Question, What about Tibet?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Whether Tibet accentuated the hostility or it reduced the hostility, there can be difference of opinion. There is no doubt that the very fact that the hon. Member says that some action should have been taken in relation to Tibet only proves that he himself concedes that the other country has adopted a certain hostile posture....(Interruptions) The real question is this. Have we, over these years, in the pursuit of our goals, acted in any manner on the basis of which we might be accused of adopting an aggressive attitude or an attitude that we have closed all doors for settlement and negotiation, as a matter of fact, our approach throughout has been that we want to live in peace with our neighbours, with Pakistan and with China. But we soon discovered the cruel reality that we cannot live in peace unilaterally and that if the other side is not prepared to live in peace, then, however hard we might try, we can never live in peace.

Let us examine this proposition in relation to our neighbours. After independence we thought that we will live as peaceful neighbours with Pakistan. But in all the efforts that we have been making from time to time to resolve whatever differences there might be by peaceful means we have not succeeded. As a matter of fact, the hostile postures of Pakistan have always been rising on higher and higher crescendo and we find that their hate-India posture continues to be at a very high level.

Who can blame us in this respect that we have not organised our affairs in a proper manner and that we are responsible for this hostility that Pakistan continues to harbour against us? I would like my hon. friends on the Opposition Benches, the two parties who participated in this debate, to ponder over this carefully. It is very easy, when there is any trouble, to adopt an attitude that we might perhaps be at fault but it will be dangerous for us to imagine, it will sap the morale of our people if we create an impression that in this hate-India posture and campaign which Pakistan is adopting, we are at fault. It will be an extremely wrong assessment and it will create a wrong impression. As a matter of fact, notwithstanding all our efforts to live in peace with them, Pakistanis have all along adopted the posture in international life, even in relation to us, in their approach to several points of differences, of continued hostility. Look at all their actions. They joined the defence pacts. Then also their object was to get armament. To arm themselves against whom? They duped certain western powers by saying that they were being armed to fight against Communism. The world now knows whether they fought against Communism or against the neighbouring country. If now they are giving an impression that they are going away from these pacts and are closer to certain other countries, then also it is with the same object, because they think that by this method they can exercise greater pressure against India. In this background for any of our countrymen to imagine that this attitude of Pakistan has been brought about by any lack of desire on our part to live in peace with them is completely unfounded and has no basis whatsoever.

Take now our relationship with China. There are many in this country, and may be some observers, who accuse us, including my hon. friends who is sitting opposite, that we have been too soft in our attitude towards China. But I strongly reject any suggestion that is made. The present attitude that we today find in China, is one of continued hostility against us, in which they are prepared to support all those forces who might be ranged against India, whether those forces are reactionary or are of a dictatorship or are members of

pacts oriented even against China, thus throwing all the principles to winds with the sole object of pressurising India. They are trying to disrupt the democratic way of life which we have adopted in order to create all types of pressures and confusion in our country in which they of course will never succeed. We must not however forget that this is single-minded pursuit of a policy of putting pressure on India and of creating situations which might weaken India according to their reckoning. Can it be justified by any argument that the attitude that the Chinese are today adopting of supplying military equipment to Pakistan, giving help of various types, political as well as of arms, to the Mizos and the Nagas, all the time trying to create in this country divisive tendencies which they think can lead to the disruption of life in our country, are factors which have been created by us? What have we done to merit all that? Quite obviously we must come to the conclusion that this is a long rang policy which both these countries, China and Pakistan are pursuing.

I would like to tell the country, through this honourable House, that we must take a serious and solemn view of the situation that we and the country face in relation to our two neighbours China and Pakistan. It will be oversimplification for us to imagine that by taking this posture or that posture, there is any short-cut or an easy solution of this problem. It is a long road; it is an arduous journey. But we must carry on with unflinching faith. Our progress and our march on this road will have to be ever vigilant because vigilance is the price that we have to pay for maintaining our sovereignty and integrity.

It has been mentioned by several hon. Members that we face this dual threat from China and Pakistan. There is full proof of this. The exchange of delegations between the two countries, the statements that are made in both the countries, maligning India, in every possible manner, and also the support both in the form of military equipment and the political and propaganda support that China always extends towards Pakistan, are a very very clear proof and a patent proof. It will be wrong for us, at any time, to forget that.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

How do we face this situation ? Obviously, our posture and our attitude should continue to be one of dignity and of preparedness. I say that we should look at this problem from the long-range point of view. I believe that people in Pakistan—I make a distinction between the people in Pakistan and the Government of Pakistan—do not want to live in constant hostility with the people of India. People on both sides of the border want to live in peace. But it is the wrong policy of Pakistani leaders who imagine that they can continue to be in undisputed authority if, all the time, they continue to raise the bogie of danger from India. It is they who are responsible for misleading their people and for creating this hostility all the time. In all our postures, in all our presentation, we should also make a distinction between the people of Pakistan and the Government of Pakistan. It is quite interesting and the hon. Members must have noticed that for anything going wrong there, any incident which is not liked by the Government, they always say that there appears to be some foreign hand in the incident.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : Indian hand.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : They sometimes say Indian hand but when they say foreign hand, there is no other foreign country which is in their mind. If you look at their borders, they are friendly to China, they are friendly to all other countries who are their neighbours. So the only country which is in their mind is India. Anything that happens anywhere, even a railway accident or some other incident, for that they will say there is an Indian hand.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Even the command performance of a bullet shot on Ayub.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Therefore, we have to keep in mind this aspect. I cannot believe that the people of Pakistan would have that hostility against us. In our postures, we should always keep this before us because, in defence preparedness, it is also necessary to project our aims in a very clear manner and that is that we have no aggressive designs against Pakistan.

Pakistani leaders are wrongly telling their people that they face any danger from India. That is an absolutely wrong assessment of Pakistani leaders and it is on that basis that they are trying to mislead their people. We have absolutely no aggressive designs against them. We have also to fully demonstrate that we will not tolerate any interference of any attack in any part or on any border or in any region.

We have also, I think, by our handling of the situation in 1965, fully demonstrated that, if Pakistanis imagine that they can succeed in localising the trouble or in imagining that they can choose a place of their fight, they are mistaken. If they create trouble in any part which is ours, then it will be for us to decide how we meet that situation and fight accordingly. It is very necessary that we should have this posture.

19 hrs.

Take our position in relation to China. We should not deal with this in a light-hearted manner. It is a big country; they are our neighbours; it has a long border. And we have to defend our border. I would like to assure this hon. House that 1968 is not 1962. Even last year I would like to recall—I am sorry none of the hon. members made a reference to that—that Chinese did try to create a trouble in September 1967 at Nathula and Chola, and I am very happy to say that our brave jawans and our officers gave a befitting reply, and then they kept quiet. I would like to say that even in relation to China we are anxious, as our Prime Minister has said, to resolve all our differences, whatever they may be, by peaceful means. We have no aggressive design even against them.....

SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : What about getting our territory back? You say that we have no aggressive design. What about getting our territory back? Your giving of Tibet stands out still as an accusing finger against you and your Government. Sardar Patel is also on record for that. You cannot win an applause without coming to the crux of the matter, i.e., Tibet. Any easy relaxation will harm us in the long

run, including the wise people who are helping you. I think, you should help yourself. We come from the same place.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Occasionally I welcome this intervention. But I would only like to say that Mr. Sondhi who is so able should also choose a proper time for his intervention. I think, the level at which we were trying to devote our attention to this rather a serious problem was not the proper time. Even though he belongs to my district and I have a great admiration for him, I would like to say that this was not the proper time for his intervention.

As I was saying, the question in relation to China is a serious one, and we have got on our long borders Chinese soldiers in strength. Our estimate is that anywhere from 1,30,000 to 1,50,000 Chinese soldiers continue to be amassed on our borders, on the eastern sector and also on the western sector.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Both together?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Yes.

They have also developed better lines of communications. This is also a fact that they have got what are called parallel roads and also what are called finger roads or radial roads. We on our side also, over these years, have opened up the mighty Himalayas and we have now established and improved very much our communications, and our soldiers also on this border are in position. And Chinese are realists enough to know this, although the situation at the border continues to be uneasy in the sense that at several places they have installed loud-speakers through which they blare all types of propaganda addressed to the Indians, including soldiers and others. We also sometimes do this, not as counter-propaganda, but stating a reality, which is appreciated. And, it is quite interesting to know that sometimes the Chinese soldiers on the other side like the music that is played from this side. The actual propaganda is so jarring to the soldiers who are on that side there that occasionally an interlude of music perhaps introduces some relaxation.

Then, Sir, although the Chinese and the Indian soldiers are poised in strength, I would also like to say, it is a tribute to the vigilance of our jawans that there have not been any large-scale incident or any shooting incident even, or any intrusions at the border. This shows the level of vigilance and the level of protection that our jawans are maintaining.

Some hon. Members, both from this side as well as from the Opposition, have rightly made out this point that in any defence strategy we have to take into consideration the overall defence potential and it is not perhaps good strategy to thin out your soldiers in a sort of big row so that they may not be quite effective at all points. While we have to be at important points, and also have to back that with adequate reserve strength, so that we are able to stop, if there is any trouble, at the same time, it will be wastage of our valuable resources if we were to spread them too thinly. It is a matter of strategy really about which there need not be any argument. Our officers and our generals are fully conscious of this situation. I would like to say that in the matter of opening up communications, in establishing static defences, in improving our other communications besides road communications and in the matter of necessary support and help in the military sense to all those who are on the front, these are matters which have received our very careful attention and this has been attended to. Those of the hon. Members who have had an opportunity of seeing these arrangements and have made visits to the border areas—whether on the eastern side or on Ladakh side—must have come back convinced by the valour and determination of our soldiers and also by the other arrangements that have been made. I myself have visited several of these forward areas in many sectors, in Jammu and Kashmir, in Poonch, Kargil, Gurez, Tangdhar, Rajauri and several other places; and I must say, I have come back greatly impressed by the spirit of sacrifice and the spirit of patriotism of the soldiers, and also, I would like to add, of the people who live in those areas. Sometimes when we are faced with difficulties, I know, we have some doubts in our minds. But I was very heartened to find in several of these forward areas large congregations, not of one community, but of all communities, who paid

[Shri Swaran Singh]

every tribute to the bravery of the soldiers and the manner in which they were protecting the hearths and homes. We should know that in respect of the people living in the border areas, whatever may be their religion whatever may be their community, their relations with men of our armed forces are very good and I was greatly impressed by the cooperation and by the rapport that existed between the population there and our soldiers.

If we take note of this geo-political situation, the political factors and our arrangements, then, we are left with this important point which has been raised by several hon. Members about the important question of defence equipments.

This is a matter which has come up more than once before this honourable House. I fully accept that the real strength of our country depends on self-reliance, on the country's capacity itself to organise our equipment programme to manufacture our equipment by ourselves. Because the problems are pressing and the problems will not wait till our own production is there, therefore, we have pursued this policy of organising our own defence production to meet our requirements for all the equipments that can be produced either by ourselves or even by collaboration from other sources about which we have no inhibition whatsoever but in the meantime also acquire weapons from abroad so that these gaps and this timelag may not find us napping. This is the policy we have pursued over the last 7-8 years and I can say in both these spheres we have achieved considerable success.

Take even a very cursory look at our defence production effort. Whereas some years ago, it stood at the figure of Rs. 50 crores, last year it was to the tune of Rs. 175 crores. Most of our requirements of small arms and ammunition are manufactured by our own factories. We have already withdrawn the old 303 rifle practically and we have issued new semi-automatic rifles which we have manufactured ourselves with all the matching ammunition and the like. These are the spheres in which we are almost self-sufficient.

There are other sophisticated types of weapons for which we are continuing the effort, but in the meantime, in view of the armed peace, an expression I used sometime back, that we face, it is necessary for us to get equipment from whatever source it is available.

I would say that in the air force, in the army, in the armoured divisions and also in naval craft, we have met with considerable success. I would like to recall a great event, the launching of our own Indian-made frigate the other day in Bombay. That was a great occasion when a frigate type of ship was launched by our Prime Minister. This was a great moment in the history of our manufacture of equipment.

An hon. Member mentioned about the Vijayanta Tanks and asked whether we are manufacturing enough of them. I have already made a statement that they are already in service and more are coming out. We are also making arrangements so that we can take benefit and make whatever improvements may be possible either in its power or its performance or even in its armoury. These are aspects that are constantly engaging our very close attention and we have achieved considerable success.

It is in this background that we have to keep up the morale of our armed forces and keep up the morale of our people. It would be dangerous if we were to give an impression, even in an implied manner, that the equipment with the members of our armed forces is not to the mark. Let us not forget that they are scattered all over. A person who is having an automatic rifle may not know of the value of a tank or the man in charge of a tank may not fully know about the capacity of the air force or of a missile which saves any area from aerial attack or any strategic point. Nothing is really more demoralising to the members of the armed forces than to have doubts about the effectiveness or efficacy of the various weapons with them.

I would make an appeal to hon. Members. They can always ask for information on matters on which they might have any doubt, but it will be very wrong for us to say in a sweeping manner anything which might shake the confidence

of the man behind a gun or who is flying an aircraft or handling any other equipment. We should not create a feeling in which he will have the slightest doubt about the effectiveness and value of the weapon he is wielding.

The situation we face is not an easy one. It will be wrong for anybody to promise that we can relax our efforts. As a matter of fact, I am very happy that in this I have the support of all sections of the House, that we have to continue our efforts always hoping that there will be peace, but being always prepared for war, if anybody wants to pick a war with us. In those words I would like to thank the hon. members and would like to assure them that we are doing everything that is possible.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : A question was put by Mr. Ranjit Singh about ammunition being manufactured in this country. We would like to be assured.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would like to say that his information is not quite correct.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : The Minister himself stated that they were taking steps, they would be manufacturing now, and now he says that my information is not correct. He is not telling quite correctly.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He said "not quite correct."

श्री श्रीधर प्रकाश त्वाणी : स.०आई०डी० बहुत कमजोर है, इसके बारे में नहीं बताया।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I can deal with all those points, but again at the time of the Budget debate there will be again a long debate. About military intelligence, I would like to say that there is complete co-ordination between military intelligence and other civil intelligence and also external intelligence. May be we will have some other opportunity to explain this thing, but again I would appeal to the hon. members that to get greater intelligence about the manner in which we collect intelligence or the manner in which we handle it, is also not a very correct thing.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सभापति जी, मैं अपने उन सभी सहयोगियों का आभारी हूँ जिन्होंने मेरे इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन ही केवल नहीं किया अपितु, अपने कुछ उपयोगी सुझाव देकर इस बात को और भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण बना दिया।

परन्तु मैं अपने सब सहयोगियों को धन्यवाद देने के साथ-साथ एक बात अपने मित्र श्री महोदय से अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा। वह बात उन्होंने अपने भाषण के बीच उठाई थी। मैं समझता हूँ वह संकेत काफी गहरा संकेत है। इस संकेत पर हमें थोड़ा सजग रहकर काम करना चाहिए। हमारे मित्र महोदय का कहना था कि सेना के छंदर जो पदोन्नति या और दूसरे काम इस प्रकार के हों उसमें लोगों के अनुभव, उन के कार्य, इन सब को देख कर वह किए जाएं। कोई दो राय उस में नहीं हो सकती कि जिनकी अपनी सेवाएं हैं, अनुभव है, उनकी उपेक्षा न की जाय। परन्तु साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऊँचे पदों में इस प्रकार की छेड़छाड़ करना भी कोई समझदारी और बुद्धिमत्ता नहीं है। इस प्रकार का सुझाव हमारी ओर से कदापि नहीं जाना चाहिए। मेरा अपना यह विश्वास है कि हमारे देश के जो रक्षा विभाग को संभालने वाले सेनापति ऊँचे पदों पर हैं वह बड़े अनुभवी हैं। सब की समान देश भक्ति है, सब का समान अनुभव है। इसलिए कम से कम उनके लिए इस प्रकार का सुझाव देना कभी भी संगत और उचित नहीं हो सकता।

दूसरी बात मैं अपने मित्र कालिता से कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि हम फिर चीन के साथ बातचीत शुरू करें। मैं समझता हूँ अभी कल परसों हमने यहां चर्चा की थी चाइनीज एम्बेसी से किस प्रकार से पैसा केरल के कुछ व्यक्तियों को जा रहा है, चिट्ठियां जा रही हैं और ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक जासूसों का जाल बिछाया जा रहा है। भाषण प्रारंभ करते समय मेरे पास यह ख़बर नहीं आ पाया था। लेकिन रक्षा मंत्री की जानकारी

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

के लिए, इसलिए नहीं कि उनको यह जानकारी बिल्कुल नहीं होगी, मगर फिर भी वह इसके ऊपर ध्यान दें, इसलिए मैं बताना चाहता हूँ यहां से लेकर केरल तक यह एक रेंज बनी है जिसमें नक्सलाइट लोग केवल गुरिल्ला हमले ही प्रारंभ नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि देश के अन्दर हिंसात्मक और तोड़फोड़ की कार्य-वाहियाँ भी उनकी प्रारंभ हो गई हैं। तो क्या इन सब बातों के बावजूद हमारे मित्र चाहेंगे कि हम उनकी ओर दासता का हाथ बढ़ाएँ और हिन्दुस्तान की नैतिक पराजय का परिचय दें ? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की राय देने के पहले उन को इस को भी देखना चाहिए था।

इस देश की यह विशेषता रही है कि देश में राजनैतिक दृष्टि से चाहे कितना ही मतभेद हो और मैं उनके अपने बंगाल राज्य को लेकर भी कहना चाहता हूँ, जब-जब इस देश पर विपत्ति आई है, बाहर से तो सारा देश एक होकर खड़ा हो गया है। इतना तो मुझे कहने की आप आज्ञा दें कि सरकार ने देश की उस एकता का, त्याग और बलिदान का जितना लाभ उठाना चाहिए था उतना लाभ नहीं उठाया। लेकिन देशवासियों के त्याग और उनके बलिदान में किसी प्रकार की कमी नहीं रही।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह के भाषण में कई आशाप्रद संकेत हमें सुनने को मिले। बैसे रक्षा मंत्री के नाते यह तो मैं अपेक्षा नहीं करता हूँ कि सदस्यों ने जो भी प्वाइंट्स यहां उठाए हैं उनका सब का ही जवाब वह दें। लेकिन उन का कुछ दायित्व और भी होता है। वो तीन बातों की ओर विशेष रूप से उनका ध्यान दिलाते हुए मैं यह चाहूँगा कि उन के बारे में कुछ संकेत आ जाता तो अच्छा था।

एक तो जवानों और आफिसरों के बीच जो एक लम्बी खाई खुदती जा रही है इस के लिए रक्षा मंत्री को विशेष रूप से चिन्ता होनी चाहिये। आज ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट हमारे देश

में नहीं है। इस की ओर उन्हें ध्यान देना चाहिये था। इसी प्रकार से एक चीज इमर्जेंसी कमीशन के संबंध में थी। उसके संबंध में भी रक्षा मंत्री ध्यान दें। हमारे देश में सैनिक शस्त्र विज्ञान में अवरोध चिन्ता का विषय बन रहा है। जिस पर शायद अगले वर्षों में साधन जुटाने के लिए हमारे देश को अरबों रुपया व्यय करना पड़ेगा।

हमारे देश की वैज्ञानिक प्रगति जो कुछ वैज्ञानिकों और रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के संघर्ष से बीच में रुकी हुई है। उसके लिये मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि उच्चस्तरीय जांच होनी चाहिये। मेरी निजी जानकारी यह है कि जिस समय डा० भाभा जीवित थे, उन्होंने रक्षा मंत्रालय और प्रधान मंत्री को सुझाव दिया था कि अगर हमने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक और राडार यन्त्रों के मामलों में अपेक्षित प्रगति नहीं की तो कभी भी इस प्रकार की स्थिति आ सकती है कि कोई भी दुश्मन, अगर हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े नहीं हुए तो हमारे बड़े-से-बड़े राडार को जाम भी कर सकता है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि मैं उनके विस्तार में जाऊँ। लेकिन यह अपेक्षा जरूर रखूँगा कि जो प्वाइंटस् उठाये गये हैं उन पर रक्षा मंत्रालय गम्भीरता के साथ निर्णय लेगा। जिससे देश की सुरक्षा के लिये यह रक्षा मंत्रालय गौरव का विषय बन सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो आपने उत्तर दिया है और जो आशा दिलाई है, उसके लिये मैं सदन की ओर से और अपनी ओर से भी आपका आभार मानता हूँ।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I want to say that I have taken note of all the points and they will receive the consideration which is due to the hon. Member.

19.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 13, 1968/
Asamajana 22, 1890 (SAKA).