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Wednesday, August 21, 1963
Sravana 30, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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[August 13 to 26, 1963/Sravana 22 to Bhadra 4, 1885 (Saka)]



FIFTH SESSION, 1963/1885 (Saka)

(Vol. XIX contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

**Wednesday, August 21, 1963 Sravana
30, 1885 (Saka).**

**The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Vivian Bose Commission's Recommen-
dations**

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{ **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri Morarka:
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

*180.

**Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:**

(a) whether the inquiry into the leakage of the first part of the confidential report of the Attorney General and Mr. Vishwanath Shastri on the Vivian Bose Commission's recommendations has been completed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b); The enquiry has been completed. It has not been possible to find out how the leakage occurred.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know what was the machinery of the Government that failed to find out the leakage and do the Government propose to have any machinery to find out the leakage again?

371(Ai) LSD—1.

1682

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I would like to say that no other machinery can find out the leakage. As to what agency was used, I would very much like that I may not be asked to disclose it. But if the Members so desire, I shall do so. It would be better if no further inquiry is made in regard to the agency which looked into the matter.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Government is tightening up its measures so as to be warned in future that such important documents and many more that are always there would not have the chance to go to the open market like that which happened in this leakage case?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, Sir; I entirely agree. It is essential that we should take all necessary precautions in this regard. But this matter is so delicate and so difficult that in spite of several steps which the Government have taken, the leakages have not stopped.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि इस जांच के सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों से पूछताछ की गई और कितने स्थानों की तालोंशियां ली गईं, और क्या उन के अन्दर कोई सामग्री मिली जिस के आधार पर आगे चला जा सकता है?

श्री साल बहादुर शास्त्री : पूछताछ तो बहुत से आदमियों से की गई। तालोंशियां लेने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं थी क्योंकि उस में से कुछ निकलता नहीं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट मिली है कि इन दफ्तरों में जासूस काम कर रहे हैं जो कि लीकेज करते हैं?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : इस काम के लिये जामूस की जरूरत नहीं थी।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is rather strange that the Home Minister does not wish to disclose even the machinery which was appointed to investigate the matter. We do not want to ask the names of persons. But we want to know what machinery was appointed. May I ask pointedly whether the Special Police Establishment had any hand in the investigation and may I know what further agency was entrusted with this task and whether...

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Combining three questions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because it has all followed from his answer. My question is this: Has the Government been able to ascertain the identity of Mehr Chand Khanna who forwarded these copies of the first report to many Members of the House? Was it a bogus name and address, just a decoy to put police off the scent?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, we made enquiries from Shri Mehr Chand Khanna....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who was that Mehr Chand Khanna?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:....our Minister and we find that it was a faked name. Our Minister had nothing to do with that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The address was also given on that letter. Was any attempt made to find out that?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not exactly remember if the address was also there. But in any case Mehr Chand Khanna....

Shri Tyagi: How is it that the Hon. Member knows everything about that letter? Was he party to it?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Some years ago, some budget leakage took place. The persons who were responsible for that were apprehended and prosecuted.

May I know if the same procedure was applied to this kind of leakage?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Action cannot be taken on doubt and suspicion. Unless there is a *prima facie* evidence, Government cannot take action.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस जांच का काम किस को सौंपा गया था, और क्या यह बात सही है कि जांच में ज्यादा पूछताछ इस लिये नहीं कराई गई कि इस में बड़े बड़े लोगों का हाथ है? मेरा मतलब यह है कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं था कि इस में बड़े बड़े लोगों के फंसने की सम्भावना थी इस लिये पूरी जांच नहीं कराई गई?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : यह तो पता नहीं कि इस में बड़े बड़े आदमियों का था या। मगर छोटे आदमी भी कभी गलती कर जाते हैं, मेरे जैसे कद के।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : कद के नहीं, दिल और दिमाण के छोटे या बड़े।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : लेकिन जहाँ तक एजेंसी की बात है मैंने उस के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन किया, और कामत माहब ने भी उस को मानने की कृपा की।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मैंने उस पर आश्चर्य जाहिर किया है।

Shri Daji: Last time when the question came up, we were told that the document emanated from the office of the Attorney-General and the Law Ministry and the Commerce Ministry. These were the only three offices through which the document passed officially. Was it found that the document had gone officially anywhere else. The only these three were the exclusive owners of the document?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As far as I know, it went to one or two other Ministries; but it is true that mainly these two Ministries were concerned the names of which have been mentioned by the hon. Member.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if any special tightening-up measures have been taken in this behalf in order to stop recurrence of such leakage of secrets and, if so, what they are?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, we did and we have taken various steps, but it must be admitted that we have not fully succeeded. I may say that leakages have taken place and do take place in other countries which have much bigger intelligence and other departments.

श्री विभूति मिश्रः क्या यह सही है कि सरकारी दफ्तरों में ऐसे आदमी भरे पड़े हैं जो सरकार के गुप्त कागजों का लीकेज करते हैं? ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सरकार क्या कोई कार्रवाई करने की बात सोच रही है?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्रीः बहुत से सरकारी काम करने वालों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की गई है, मुकदमे चले हैं, सजायें भी हुई हैं। लेकिन बात यह है कि किसी पूछताल में कोई पकड़ में आता है तभी कुछ उस के विरुद्ध हो सकता है।

Vital Statistics

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181. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal is under consideration for improving the system of registration of vital statistics which will serve as a true index of the growth and trend of population;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a Working Group has been set up to study the programme prepared by the Registrar General; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken by the above mentioned group?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) The main features of the proposed Scheme are:

(1) Enactment of a Central Act for regulating registration in the States.

(2) A six-year Scheme for

(i) strengthening better supervision and promotion of good registration at the periphery;

(ii) streamlining the collection and transmission of vital statistics at intermediate channels;

(iii) centralising compilation at the State headquarters;

(iv) setting up Model Registration in Rural Health Centres;

(v) strengthening of statistical units in municipalities for improving vital statistics;

(vi) conducting an annual sample survey of population and a continuous Sample Registration of Births and Deaths.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Working Group have generally accepted the main features of the scheme.

श्री यशपाल सिंहः क्या यह सही है कि जब कोई पिता अपने बच्चे को रजिस्टर कराने जाता है तो उस से ४० रु० कम्पलसरी डिपाजिट फड़ के लिये जाते हैं और २७ न० प० बच्चे की कीमत मांगी जाती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. What has that to do with this question? It has nothing to do with this.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: ४ रु २७ न०पै० लगते हैं, रूल यह है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: आप दूसरा प्रश्न पूछना चाहें तो पूछ लीजिये, डॉ गायत्रोडे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मौका दीजिये दूसरा सवाल पूछने का।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: पहले आप ने सुना॥ नहीं। मैं आप को बाद में बुलाऊंगा।

Dr. Gaitonde: In view of the fact that the system of registration of statistics in Goa and Pondicherry is relatively more advanced than in the rest of India, may I know whether the administrations of Goa and Pondicherry have been consulted and whether any official of these two administrations is included in the group?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We have already taken steps to improve the registration and the assessment. So there is no need to take any advice from any other States.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या हमारे माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कभी यह ख्याल किया है कि अगर यह बच्चों को रजिस्टर कराने का काम बाप के बजाय सरकार के सौप दिया जाए, तो फिर अलग से फैमिली प्लानिंग तथा बर्थ कंट्रोल के आंकड़े एकत्र नहीं करने पड़ेंगे? एक ही रजिस्टर में दोनों काम हो जाएंगे?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The scheme which is envisaged now will bring about all improvement, and whatever the hon. Member feels are improved measures will be taken into consideration.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: अब तक आंकड़े एकत्र करने का जो तरीका रहा है उसको बदलने में सरकार को काफी रुपया खर्च करना पड़ेगा। इस इमरजेंसी के समय में सरकार इस काम के लिए कहां से रुपया लायेगी।

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: This is a very vital thing. Vital statistics are very essential for our development schemes, and particularly in a developing economy, when our resources are very scarce, we have to have very correct vital statistics. So, there is necessity for incurring certain expenditure on this. We have therefore, to take a balanced view.

Shri Basumatari: May I know the personnel of this study group, and also the financial implications thereof?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The study group considered of the Home Secretary as its chairman, and, there were representatives from the Planning Commission, the Central Statistical Organisation, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Health, and the Registrar-General etc. As regards the financial implications,.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri S. S. More.

Shri S. S. More: May I know the total amount to be spent on this scheme?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: So far as the Third Five Year Plan is concerned, there will be an expenditure of Rs. 133 lakhs, of which the Centre's share will be about Rs. 105 lakhs, and the rest will be the share of the States.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the compilation of these vital statistics will be a continuous process, and whether there will be a central organisation under which the other links will work in the States, and if so, who will have the administrative authority, as far as the entire organisation is concerned?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: This will be a continuous process. The present scheme that is envisaged will take about six years, and this will come to a conclusion at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan or so.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त: एवेरेज लार्जेविटी जो ४२ साल की दिखायी गयी है, इसको कैल्कुलेट करने का क्या आधार है?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: That will be done by the vital statistics and if the statistics are correct. So, it is a vicious circle.

Criteria for Backwardness

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*182 { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 914 on the 17th April, 1963 and to supplementaries raised thereon and state:

(a) whether some States have contrary to the Government directive, adopted criteria other than the economic one, for categorising persons as backward;

(b) if so, which States; and

(c) the reasons therefor, in each case?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The Government of India decided in May, 1961 not to draw up any all-India list of Other Backward Classes, and have left it to the State Governments to draw their own lists. The State Governments were also informed that, in the view of the Government of India it would be better to apply economic tests than go by caste.

Since then, the States of Mysore, Punjab and Orissa have adopted the economic criterion. Maharashtra and Gujarat had already been following this criterion. Other States are considering the matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that a few months ago an order of the Mysore Government in this regard was challenged in the Supreme Court, and it was quashed by the Supreme Court which described the order as a fraud upon the Constitution, and if so, what directions or instructions has the Central Government issued to the Mysore Government in this regard?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I think the hon. Member has not followed my main answer.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have followed it. Only the Deputy Minister has not followed my supplementary question.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have said that since then the Mysore State has followed the economic criterion. Whatever might have been their opinion is quite a different thing. The Supreme Court's judgment was about admission to educational institutions under the Mysore Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question has not been answered....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Mysore Government have accepted the criteria suggested by the Central Government or the instructions given by the Central Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Was it consequent upon the Supreme Court judgment? Were the instructions issued to them after the Supreme Court judgment or earlier? The Deputy Minister must answer that part of the question also.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: May I have the question repeated?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Were those instructions issued by the Central Government to the Mysore Government before the Supreme Court judgment or after it?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: All the State Governments agreed to the principle of having the economic criterion at the conference of Ministers for Backward Classes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know whether the instructions were issued before the Supreme Court judgment or after it.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It was before the Supreme Court judgment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What?— Then my question has not been

answered. You must help us. Before the Supreme Court judgment, they issued instructions. In spite of that, afterwards, the Supreme Court quashed the order of the Mysore Government and held it to be a fraud upon the Constitution. What action has been taken after that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It must have been an earlier order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no. I am sorry. If I understood her aright she said that instructions were issued by the Central Government before the Supreme Court passed that judgment. So it appears that in spite of the Central Government's order—instructions—to the Mysore Government, the Mysore Government passed an order contrary to that and it was quashed by the Supreme Court which described it as a fraud on the Constitution. What has been done after that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The case must have been before the Supreme Court. It must have come in appeal against the High Court's decision. That must have happened much earlier.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I plead with you. Let the Minister—senior Minister or junior Minister—say whether the Mysore Government passed that order after the Central Government issued instructions and the Supreme Court quashed that order. That has not been answered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been answered. After the Central Government issued directions, the Supreme Court quashed the order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even after that, what has been done from here?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Central Government has accepted it.

Shri Tyagi: He is more interested in 'fraud' rather than in information.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I might make one point clear. No instructions as such were issued nor were direc-

tions given. In this matter, we cannot issue directives.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Emergency—article 353.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, no. The hon. Member is mistaken. It was done much before the emergency. Therefore, the question of emergency did not arise at that moment. We advised all State Governments that the means test should be observed. Instead of going by caste, whatever scholarship or financial assistance is given should be given on the basis of the means, the economic condition of the persons concerned. That advice was accepted by some State Governments. At that time, Mysore did not accept it; many others have not even yet accepted that advice. As my hon. colleague has said just now, 5 States have accepted it; others have not. We may again take it up and I think we must persuade them to agree, and then it would be implemented.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I put my second supplementary?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already asked.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is strange. I am sorry. I must protest against this. I put only one supplementary. I read the list here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already put it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was not answered. Therefore, I had to ask again. I have put only one question. It may be checked up from the records.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आपने एक आदमी को खड़ा कर दिया है और किसी की सुनते ही नहीं हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that in some of those States, which the Minister said have not accepted this advice, if not instruc-

tions, of the entral Government, there is a growing tendency among certain sections of the population to describe or classify themselves as backward? If, so, has Government reasons to believe that this will engender a vested interest in backwardness?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, there has been some tendency, or it may be true that there may be some tendency even now. It is in order to counteract this tendency that these steps have been taken. I am really glad that the Mysore Government should have been the first Government to have accepted this advice. Maharashtra and Gujarat have done it earlier. But now after the Supreme Court judgment and our further advice, the Mysore Government which had almost declared a very large percentage of its population as backward classes, has accepted this advice.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if this criterion of economic backwardness would be observed between individuals of particular castes themselves or only between backward and non-backward classes?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The economic criterion will be taken into consideration and no caste at all as far as 'other Backward Classes' are concerned.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the casteless and classless society we are going to build, may I know if the various reservations that are being made in the educational institutions for the admission of the students of the backward communities and the various reservations made in the services, both at the Centre and in the States, is going to be scrapped?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We do not make any reservation of seats in colleges, at least those colleges which are of the Central Government, according to caste criterion at all. It is only on economic criterion. There is one exemption there, it is the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

which are given protection by the Constitution.

Shri P. K. Deo: My question relates to backward classes and not to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. So, the reply of the hon. Deputy Minister is wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is asking about backward classes.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have already answered. I have gone a little further to say there is an exception and that is with regard to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Although the advice given by the Central Government is good in principle, may I know whether the Central Government has considered the possibility of implementing this advice immediately in all the States, and may I know whether Government has advised the State Governments to take their own time in implementing this principle?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The answer has been given, I think.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I think the Home Minister answered very clearly that we are expecting them by persuasion to come to the economic criterion and leave the caste criterion completely.

श्री अरोंकार लाल बेरवा : सरकार ने जो १२०० रुपया न्यूनतम आय के ऊपर सह-लियत देने के लिए रखा है वह कम है और उस में वह अपने बच्चों को नहीं पढ़ा सकते हैं तो क्या सरकार ने इसको बढ़ाने के बारे में भी कुछ सोचविचार किया है?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: This is a different question; besides, it is dependent on the funds available with us.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पिछड़ापन आंका गया है निश्चित किया गया गया है यह किस नीति से किया गया है केवल प्रायिक दृष्टि से निश्चित किया गया है या शिक्षा की दृष्टि

से और इसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है?

Shri Swell: May we also have some chance?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : इस का उत्तर तो माननीय सदस्य को दिया जा चुका है। . . .

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am answering the question. Either I should sit down, or the hon. Members should sit down.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने मुना नहीं कि क्या उत्तर दिया गया है।

उग्राध्यक्ष महोदय : आप धीरज धर कर बैठें। बाद में दे दिया जायेगा।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: After the Supreme Court judgment and the different States have not implemented the instructions. May I know whether Government is thinking of evolving a uniform formula all over the country for considering backwardness on economic criterion?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The State Government Ministers who attended the backward classes conference all agreed in principle that they would switch over to the economic criterion, but they are taking their own time. They may have certain difficulties, and I suppose we have to give some time to them to get over the difficulties.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : केन्द्र ने जाति को पिछड़ेपन को आधार न मान कर आर्थिक विपन्नता को पिछड़ेपन का आधार मानने का जो निवेद राज्यों को दिया है तो क्या सरकार अपना यह आदेश राज्यों पर लादना चाहती है?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : अभी जवाब दिया गया कि : म कोई किसी चीज़ की जबरदस्ती नहीं करना चाहते। तमाम राज्यों के मिनिस्टर्स मिले थे और उनकी एक कानफेस

हुई थी। उस कानफेस में सब ने इस उम्मूल को माना कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ या बैकवर्ड कम्यनिटीज़ को जो मदद दी जाय वह शिक्षा व जाति आदि के आधार पर अब न दी जाकर उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति के आधार पर दी जाये। ५. राज्य सरकारों ने इस को मान लिया है और इसको अपने यहां लागू भी कर दिया है। बाकी स्टेट्स समय निकाल कर जैसा वह मुनासिब समझेंगी, करेंगी।

श्री जिं मंडल : भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद ३४० के अन्तर्गत उस में सिर्फ़ जैक्षणिक और समाजिक पिछड़ेपन को ही क्राइटरिया माना गया है इसलिए क्या आर्थिक अवस्था को क्राइटरिया मानना संविधान के अनुच्छेद ३४० के विरुद्ध नहीं होगा?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जो नहीं कांस्टीट्यूशन के अनुसार जैल्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और जैल्यूल्ड ड्राइवर्स को पिछड़ा हुआ माना गया है और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज़ के सम्बन्ध में उसमें चर्चा है। इभीलाए गवर्नर्मेंट ने एक कमिशन बैगेरह भी बिठाया था। उसमें में भी विचार हुआ। कुछ गाय उसमें अलग थी लेकिन यह हमारा फैसला कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ़ नहीं है। पहले भारत सरकार ने उसको माना और अमल में लाया और जैसा मैंने कहा तमाम प्रदेशों के मिनिस्टरों ने इस उम्मूल को माना है।

Shri Manean: May I know whether it is a fact that the Pali speaking communities are treated as backward classes in certain States and not so in some other States and if so whether we should not have the same standard for recognition of Pali community as backward?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: If they are economically backward, if they speak Pali in this place or that place, they should be considered backward.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What does the hon. Minister propose to do in respect of widespread prevalence of utter backwardness in certain

classes and communities irrespective of their economic conditions?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Backwardness is the same over all classes and communities in this country. We are generally a poor country and we have our common development programme plans and our schemes and all the castes and communities will develop side by side with the development of the country as a whole.

Shri Basumatari: Has any State suggested that the Scheduled Castes and Tribes should come under economic criteria even though there is a constitutional guarantee for them?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Even the Scheduled Castes will gradually be governed by economic criteria. We are giving our post-matric scholarships only subject to a means test.

Assessment of University Education

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Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
*193. Shri J. B. Singh:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to make an assessment of University education in India;

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations; and

(c) how far they have been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No. Sir.

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

श्री विश्वनन्द सेठ : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि अगर यह नहीं आप कर रहे

हैं तो इसकी वजह आप बतला सकते हैं कि क्या है?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : आपने यह पूछा था कि रिपोर्ट आई या नहीं, मैंने उत्तर दिया कि अभी नहीं आई है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या माननोय शिक्षा मन्त्री को इस बात का थोड़ा बहुत पता है कि इस रिपोर्ट के मातहत जो लड़के यूनिवर्सिटीज में फर्स्ट डिवीजन में पास होते हैं सैकड़ों की तादाद में वह गरीबी की वजह से इस शिक्षा को जारी नहीं रख सके तो क्या इसके मूलालिक भी कुछ कहा गया है?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इससे यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता लेकिन मैं आपको जवाब देना चाहता हूँ कि आपको मालूम है कि भारत सरकार ने अभी हाल ही में ६ करोड़ की एक योजना रखी है जिससे जो गरीब विद्यार्थी हैं उनको लोंग स्कालरशिप मिलेगा।

श्री सरल पांडेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमीटी में कौन कौन लोग हैं और उसके प्रतिवेदन पर यह सरकार कब तक फैसला कर लेगी और उसको कार्यान्वित करेगी?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : उम्मेद हैं कि येरमैन प्रोफेसर सिद्धान्त थे। उनका देहान्त होने के बाद श्री गोविन्द राजालू जो कि वैकंठशरा यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर हैं, इसके चेयरमैन हैं और उनके अलावा आप चाहें तो मैं नाम पढ़ दूँगा, ११ व्यक्ति हैं जो कि इस कमीटी के सदस्य हैं।

Shri Warior: What are the terms of reference to this Committee?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This committee has been asked to investigate and evaluate the standards of university education. There has been criticism in Parliament and outside about the standards having been deteriorated. Therefore, the UGC is making a thorough and systematic investigation.

whether there has been deterioration and if that is so, to what extent and what reasons are there and what they could do to arrest that deterioration.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether it is possible that the report will be made available to the committee of Members of Parliament who are now studying the problem of university education in relation to centralisation, etc?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not know whether the hon. Member was present at the meeting where we discussed this matter, in the consultative committee. The general opinion in the consultative committee was that the Central Government should assume greater powers for education. It was also agreed that we should first of all find out whether those powers are fully exercised or not. Therefore, it was agreed in the consultative committee that a small committee may look into this matter and report to the Government.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ने यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन से इस बारे में विचार विमर्श किया है कि जब थंड डिवीजन में परीक्षायें पास करने वालों—थंड डिवीजन आई० ए०, सिम्पल बी० ए० और थंड डिवीजन एम० ए० पास करने वालों—को जगह नहीं मिल रही है, तो विचारियों को यह क्लास देने और इस तरह पढ़ाने से क्या फायदा है?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इसका जबाब तो मैं क्या दू०? पढ़ लिख लोगों की समाज में आवश्यकता होती है। हमारे यहां तो इस बक्त इतनी तंती से विकास हो रहा है कि जो थंड क्लास में पास होते हैं, उनको भी काफी मात्रा में काम मिल जाता है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हू०। यह जबाब सही नहीं है। थंड क्लास आई० ए० सिम्पल बी० ए० और थंड क्लास एम० ए० पास करने वालों को जगह नहीं मिलती है,

जबकि मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि मिल जाती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शिव नारायण।

श्री शिवनारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हू० कि यह रिपोर्ट कब तक हाउस के सामने आ जायगी।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : रिपोर्ट तो यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन तैयार करवा रहा है। मैं आशा करता हू० कि इस वर्ष के अन्त तक दिसम्बर के अन्त तक—शायद रिपोर्ट आ जायगी।

Shri Swell: May I know whether this committee has been asked to go into the possibility or the probability of fragmentation of the country as a result of a decision making regional languages the media of instruction in the State universities?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. it is a different matter.

श्री भू० ना० मंडल : क्या सरकार बतलायेगी कि चूंकि वर्तमान योजना के जरिये शिक्षा की रफ्तार बहुत धीमी है, इसलिए क्या उसके पास कोई दूसरी योजना है, जिसके जरिये शिक्षा की रफ्तार तेज़ की जा सके और साक्षरता को बढ़ाया जा सके।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a different question. This is about the University Grants Commission.

Shri Swell: May I have a clarification?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Swami Rameshwaranand.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आज सैकड़ों गांवों में बीच में विश्वविद्यालय की बात तो छोड़िये, हाई स्कूल या मिडिल स्कूल भी नहीं है। इसके बारे में मैं स्वयं भी मन्त्री महोदय से प्रायंना कर चुका हू०। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू० कि क्या सरकार इस बात का यत्न करेगी कि दो दो, चार चार गांवों के बीच में हाई स्कूल

स्थापित किये जायें, ताकि गांवों के लड़के हाई स्कूल की शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not about high schools.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: There was a proposal before the Academic Council of the Delhi University that third-class M.A.s may be given a chance to appear again to improve their class. Could the Minister say what has happened to that resolution? Has the Academic Council of the Delhi University come to any decision on that matter?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I could answer that question, but does it arise out of this question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is about the committee appointed by the University Grants Commission. This is not about the Delhi University at all.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: There is the question of assessment of university education.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: He might table a separate question.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the terms of reference of the particular committee appointed by the University Grants Commission?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already stated them.

Central Bureau of Investigation

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Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what is the precise nature of

composition and functions of the Central Bureau of Investigation;

(b) the number and nature of cases that it has taken up so far; and

(c) the extent to which the various State Governments have so far availed of the services of the Bureau in handling inter-State crimes and in investigating difficult cases?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Besides the Administrative and Legal Divisions the Central Bureau of Investigation is composed of the following Divisions, namely:—

- (i) Investigation and Anti-Corruption Division (Delhi Special Police Establishment);
- (ii) Technical Division;
- (iii) Crime Records and Statistics Division;
- (iv) Research Division.

It is entrusted with the work of investigation of crimes at present handled by the Special Police Establishment including offences under the Defence of India Act and Rules, particularly of profiteering in essential commodities which have ramifications over more than one State; collection of intelligence relating to certain types of crime; maintenance of crime statistics and dissemination of information relating to crime and criminals; study of specialised crimes having all India or inter-State ramifications and police research.

(b) 567 cases from 1st April, 1963 upto 31st July, 1963. The allegations related to demand and acceptance of illegal gratification, indulging in corrupt practices, misappropriation, cheating and forgery, etc., etc.

(c) In six instances requests have been received so far from State Governments or their Departmental officers to avail of the services of the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether it is a fact that the strength of this Central Bureau of Investigation is not sufficient enough to take up all the cases and finish the investigation in time; if so, what steps are being taken to strengthen it?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We are taking steps to strengthen this department, and we will have some new officers and other staff as well.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Out of the 567 cases which have been taken up up to last month during this financial year, may I know in how many of these cases the investigations have been finalised and what action has been taken against the persons concerned?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have already answered in detail formerly as to how many cases have been investigated, how many were successfully prosecuted etc. I cannot give the details now, but I can say, generally, that the Central Investigation Bureau has made good in regard to various important cases which they took up.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether all the State Governments are co-operating in this respect and taking advantage of the new organisation that has been set up?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We expect to get co-operation from all the State Governments, but during the last few months six State Governments have asked for our assistance and we have given it to them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the fact that the fulfilment of the tasks that this C.B.I. is engaged in calls for a lot of special knowledge and expertise, may I know how many officers, if any, working in the C.B.I. have been trained or are being trained or are proposed to be trained at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, or Scotland Yard, London or the corresponding institution in

Moscow? I do not know what the name of the Moscow organisation is.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well, Sir, we are going to have our own training institution here and we will naturally train up our people, our officers in that institution first. Besides that, we may send some of our officers abroad as well. I might inform the hon. Member that one of our top officers of this organisation has recently gone abroad for ten-days in a foreign country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Where? Is it a secret? Why should this be a secret? There is too much secrecy, too much of this hush-hush policy. I do not know why it is not given. Is it in the public interest? In whose interest is it not being given?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not disclosed the reason. Why should he not disclose the reason? Is it in the public interest, his interest, your interest, my interest or in whose interest is he not disclosing the reasons?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is it, making a fetish of public interest? I appeal to you, Sir, because under the rules....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He can only ask for information and not the reasons.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has been asked so many times. The august Speaker has allowed such questions to be asked, the reasons to be asked. Let him say: "public interest". You have been sitting down below here every day and you should remember all that he has said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is easy to call "order, order". I am not pro-

testing. We are not school children here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is "order, order"? I can also say "order, order".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Sheo Narain: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Shri Kamath should not repeat the orders of the Deputy-Speaker, the orders of the Chair.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्वेस्टीगेशन का गोल्ड स्मगलिंग से भी ताल्लुक है, यदि हाँ, तो इस ने अब तक गोल्ड स्मगलिंग के किन्तु केसिज पकड़े हैं?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, उसके सिलसिले में ऐसे खास काम इधर सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्वेस्टीगेशन ने नहीं किया है। लेकिन सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्वेस्टीगेशन कोई रोज के स्मगलिंग के केसिज नहीं, बल्कि बड़े बड़े केसिज लेता है और अगर कोई मिनिस्ट्री उसकी कोई रिपोर्ट करे, तो वह उसकी जांच करता है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अपराधों की जांच करने की जो प्रणाली प्रारम्भ की गई है, इसमें और पहले की प्रणाली में कौनसा विशेष अन्तर है और उसका असर अपराधों की छानबीन पर क्या पड़ा है।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : माननीय सदस्य को स्वयं थोड़ा सा अन्तर तो देखना है। माधारणतः जांच जुर्मां की, क्राइम्ज की पुलिम विभाग या तो जिले में या प्रदेश में किया करता है। रोजाना का काम उनका है। सेंट्रल इन्वेस्टीगेशन ब्यूरो एक स्पेशलाइज्ड डिपार्टमेंट है जिसका खास तौर पर काम यह होगा कि एक सूचे से अतिरिक्त अगर और

अधिक सूचों से किसी गैंग का ताल्लुक है, कोई जुर्म ऐसा है जो एक बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है तो उसमें यह सेंट्रल इन्वेस्टीगेशन ब्यूरो एक स्टेट, दूसरी स्टेट, सबमें जांच कर सकता है, पता लगा सकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि एक वैज्ञानिक ढंग से जांच करने की जो बात है, उसमें खास तौर पर यह विभाग एक विशेषता प्राप्त करना चाहता है। उसके अनुसार यह काम करेगा।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the jurisdiction of this Bureau extends to Ministers and politicians in various States. Out of the cases listed in para (b), is there any case that was registered or proceeded against any Minister or any politician in any State?

Shri Laj Bahadur Shastri: Of course, the scope of the Central Investigation Bureau is limited to Government servants, business men, traders and those people who indulge in different kinds of crimes. If any Minister indulges in any particular kind of crime, if it is reported and if the State Government so desire, certainly it might take action.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्री भक्त दर्शन के सवाल के जवाब में अभी यह बताया गया है कि प. ले की जो इन्वेस्टीगेशन की प्रणाली थी, उसमें और इसकी कार्य प्रणाली में वैज्ञानिक ढंग से कार्य करने का अन्तर है। वैज्ञानिक ढंग से कार्य करने की जो सफलता प्राप्त की गई है, इसके आधार को विस्तृत बनाने का क्या कोई प्रोग्राम सरकार के सामने है?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : पहली बात तो यह है कि इसे कायम हुए अभी थोड़ी देर हुई है। १ अप्रैल को कायम हुआ है। इसके माने यः नहीं हैं कि स्पेशल पुलिस एस्टेवलिशमेंट नहीं था। लेकिन अब इसको जो एक विशद् रूप दिया है यह तो १ अप्रैल से दिया है। अभी थोड़ा ही समय बीता है। लेकिन इसके कई काम हैं, जुर्मों के अलावा। जैसे

अगर बयान को माननीय सदस्य देखेंगे तो उनको पता चलेगा कि उसका एक टैक्नीकल डिवीजन है, जिसमें खास तौर पर साइंटिफिक शिक्षा दी जाएगी, काइम रिकार्ड्ज स्टेटिस्टिक्स डिवीजन है जिसमें तमाम आंकड़े रखे जायेंगे, रिसर्च डिवीजन है जो खोज आदि करेगा इनवेस्टीगेशन के अलावा। इस तरह मेरे एक विशद रूप से यह स्कीम बनाई गई है। मैं इस काम को जितना बढ़ा सकते हैं, बढ़ायेंगे।

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the statements and counter statements of the Chief Minister and the former Chief Minister of my State regarding the illegal collection of party funds from Messrs. Serajuddin & Company, may I know if this particular case has been referred to this Bureau for investigation?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Has it any connection with this question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has that particular case been referred to this organisation?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, Sir.

Shri Ranga: Why not? Do Government not think it proper to refer this case to the Bureau?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The reason is a different matter. (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is question hour. Government have to give information in reply to our questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is the no-confidence motion. He may raise this also during the debate. (Interruptions).

Shri Ranga: There are so many other things to touch in that debate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Also, you may have to extend the discussion to one week or more. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The question was whether that particular case has been referred to this organisation. The answer has been given and it is "no". We cannot go into why or the reason for it. (Interruptions).

Shri Ranga: There must be some reason for your disallowing it... (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is arbitrary disallowance... (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot go on discussing the 'why' or 'why not'. You can criticize the Government.

Shri Ranga: It is a well-established parliamentary practice for hon. Members to ask.... (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have ruled out that question.

Shri Ranga: Otherwise, the Government need not have to give any reason at all saying that in public interest they do not want to divulge anything.... (Interruption).

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: May I make a submission?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He is prepared to say something.... (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have been to America; you have been to Europe. You have seen Parliaments functioning there with your own eyes and ears. Have you seen Parliaments and Government benches functioning in this manner..... (Interruption).

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand..... (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What are we coming to?.... (Interruption).

You sit down..... (Interruption). you shut up.... (Interruption).

I am addressing him, not you.... (Interruption). Sit down.... (Interruption).

ruption). Keep quiet.... (Interruption).

Shri Priya Gupta: What is this? (Interruption).

Shri Ranga: You want to drive everybody to rowdyism.... (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can argue that point. You have got a no-confidence motion against the Government. You can argue that point.... (Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I make a humble submission? I think, it would be proper.... (Interruption). I want to make a submission..... (Interruption).

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: May I say a word?

Shri Raghunath Singh: He is not allowed to reply.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Firstly the statements and counter-statements between two Congressmen in Orissa are not concerned with any governmental matter at all. It is purely . . . (Interruption).

Shri P. K. Deo: Chief Minister and ex-Chief Minister.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Chief Minister and another Member of Parliament, who is ex-Chief Minister, made certain statements. It was only in connection with certain collections made.... (Interruption).

Shri P. K. Deo: Misuse of power.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:for political and organisational work. It is a matter which has to be, if at all, considered at the political level or at the organisational level. So, this organisation is in no way concerned with it. Secondly, I have made it quite clear that we cannot take up any question concerning any State Government till that State Government itself requests the Centre to investigate those cases. Therefore that question does not arise at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Buta Singh.

Shri P. K. Deo: Serajuddin's books which have already been seized.... (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have asked your supplementary question. Shri Buta Singh.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is absent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Shri Buta Singh.

श्री बुटा सिंह : अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास किन्तने गजयों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के खिलाफ शिकायतें आई हैं ? जैसे अभी समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के गृहमंत्रालय में पंजाब के मुख्य मन्त्री के खिलाफ जो उनको रिपोर्ट आई थी, उसके बारे में कुछ जांच पड़ताल करने का काम जुरूर किया है । मैं जानता चा ता हूँ कि ये जांच पड़ताल का काम क्या यही व्यूरो कर रहा है या कोई और केन्द्रीय मणिनी कर रही है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक पंजाब सरकार की बात है, वह सही है कि एक मैमोरेंडम राष्ट्रपति जी को पेश किया गया था और वह मैमोरेंडम प्रधान मन्त्री जी के पास राष्ट्रपति जी ने भेजा थीर उसे पंजाब के मुख्य मन्त्री जी के पास भेजा गया है कि वह अपने कमेट्स उस पर भेजें, उस पर दें ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : राजधानी के ग्रन्दर आए दिन विस्फोट होते रहते हैं । उसकी जांच क्या यही व्यूरो करता है या और कोई डिपार्टमेंट करता है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : इधर आए दिन तो नहीं हुए हैं । और बहुत समय से नहीं हुए हैं . . .

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : बहुत से होते रहते हैं ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री: मुझे डर है कि कहीं पार्लियामेट के इस अधिवेशन के अन्दर कोई विस्फोट न हो जाए।

लेकिन उसकी जांच एक अलग विभाग करता है। एक छोटा सा विभाग है जिसको खास तौर पर इसमें लगाया है। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ—कहना कोई जरा बिल्कुल पक्का तो होता नहीं है—लेकिन जब से दो चार खास आदमियों के सुपुंदर यह काम हुआ है, कोई विस्फोट उस तरह का नहीं हुआ है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. I invite your attention to rule 41, sub-rule (2) of the Rules. You just now gave a ruling that a Member cannot ask for reasons. The right to ask a question is governed by the following conditions, namely,—I have gone through all these details numbering ten or twenty. It nowhere says that a Member cannot ask for reasons. You may go through it at leisure and see whether it says that a Member cannot ask for reasons. It is another matter that the Minister may not answer such a question. He may not answer the question, but the Members certainly have the right to ask such a question. It is not ruled out by this rule.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will look into the rules and give the ruling. Next Question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Supplementaries on this Question have not been allowed....(Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have allowed 15 supplementary questions on this.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You have allowed only those whose names appear on the Question. (Interruptions).

Shri Ranga: You do not seem to think that there is any difference at

all. There are certain Members who are responsible. You have got to give them the special consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know.... (Interruptions) Order, order.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The supplementaries have been allowed only to those in whose name the Question is put. Those of us in whose name the Question does not stand have not got any opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I do not allow supplementaries to signatories, the objection is taken that I do not allow supplementaries to signatories. If I allow supplementary questions, the objection is taken—the other group takes the objection. I have allowed 15 questions on this. We have taken 12 minutes over this Question. I think sufficient time has been spent on this Next Question. (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I want to make a submission. Supplementaries can always be put even by those who have not tabled the question. That has been the practice all along. As long as you continue to call the names of those whose names appear on the Question, we do not interfere. But we have got a right to put a question when that list is exhausted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question whether sufficient time has been spent on a certain Question or not must be left to the discretion of the Chair. I think we have spent sufficient time over this question. Next Question.

Oil Refinery in Madras

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Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

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Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri P. Venkatasubbiah:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently decided to set up an oil refinery in Madras; and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the scheme?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) No decision has yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Government has seen its previous decision on the matter and in the light of that decision, do the Government propose to take a final decision and if so, by what time it would take the decision on the matter?

Shri Alagesan: This matter was considered by the Government towards the end of last year and then they decided to refer the matter to the Planning Commission for making certain studies. The officers of the Ministry have had talks with the Planning Commission and it is possible to arrive at some conclusion about this when it will be time for the Government to take a decision.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if there is any indication from the Planning Commission, in view of the fact that we need urgently oil refineries, that it should be either at Madras or somewhere else?

Shri Alagesan: It is being processed as quickly as possible. Already the indications are that the refinery will be needed in Madras. The position of demand and supply is such that we should go in for a refinery in Madras. But certain studies have to be completed before a decision is taken.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether this oil refinery will be taken

up in the Third Plan or it will spill over to the Fourth Five Year Plan?

Shri Alagesan: If a decision is taken within a short time, it may be possible to put this on stream in the early part of the Fourth Plan.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the total requirements of petroleum product by the end of the Fourth Plan have been assessed and, if so, may I know how the various refineries in the country are going to meet this demand?

Shri Alagesan: The total requirements of petroleum products at the end of the Third Plan have been assessed. Also, certain studies have been made with reference to the possible requirements by the end of the Fourth Plan. All these things are under consideration. As to what capacity we will have at the end of the Third Plan, or whether the sanctioned capacity will be reached at the end of the Third Plan, all these questions are under consideration and a decision will be taken on this particular question.

Shri Ravindra Varma: May I know whether the report of the Energy Survey Committee has now been received?

Shri Alagesan: Actually that relates to the Irrigation and Power Ministry, but it has not yet finished its labours. Perhaps by the end of this year they will be able to submit their report.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know how long they will take to come to a decision about this oil refinery?

Shri Alagesan: I have already replied that a decision will be taken rather in a short time.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: What would be the total expenditure in starting this refinery, and is any foreign co-operation or help being sought for starting this refinery?

Shri Alagesan: That will depend upon the capacity. It may be too early to say that.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the reconsideration of allowing private refineries to expand will have its own impact adversely on this Madras refinery?

Shri Alagesan: That question also is under consideration. All these are related in a way. But, apart from that, the study so far undertaken regarding demand and supply in the southern region is such—I mean their results are such—that a refinery is indicated.

Private Sector Collieries

+

186. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than half of the World Bank loan for modernising private sector collieries in the country remains unutilised; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to force the private colliery owners to carry out the required development programmes without any further delay?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) No, Sir. Out of the total loan of Rs. 17 crores, the industry has already placed orders for equipment worth about Rs. 12.27 crores. With the extension of time limit the industry hopes to utilise a substantial part of the balance.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that the World Bank loans were

given only to those collieries which produce high-grade coal and this facility was more or less denied to other collieries which produce low and medium-grade coal which actually account for seventy per cent of the total production of coal in this country?

Shri Thimmaiah: The World Bank gave the loan not specifically for A grade coal; it is given for the expansion of existing mines and also for opening new mines. They have given loans for five categories under which the loan is utilised by the collieries.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to know whether it is a fact that many of these collieries are complaining of difficulties in providing the matching grants required to make themselves eligible for these loans and, if so, whether that is at least partly due to the fact that the present production of coal is actually outstripping the demand and many collieries are feeling nervous about the future of the industry.

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): In order to enable the collieries to find matching rupee finance certain steps have been taken. Government has sanctioned a partial Guarantee Scheme for advances to be given by credit institutions to collieries. Secondly, the Re-finance Corporation has also agreed to provide refinancing facilities to credit institutions participating in the above Guarantee Scheme. Thirdly, the Reserve Bank also has agreed to offer certain borrowing facilities to scheduled banks against their lendings in the coal industry under the Guarantee Scheme. So, all these steps have been taken. With reference to the question whether there is over-production, I am afraid it cannot be said that there is over-production. Perhaps there is a month's stock, and that is also being removed to the consumers' end.

WRITTEN ANSWERS
Literacy

*187. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of literacy in the country at present; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the same?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) According to the 1961 Census the percentage of literacy in the country is 24.02 for both sexes, 34.44 for males and 12.95 for females.

(b) Legislation for the provision of free and compulsory primary education has been enacted in several States. The remaining States have been advised to enact suitable legislation at a very early date.

Assistance is given to States for appointment of additional teachers, training facilities, improvement of emoluments of teachers, special schemes relating to girls' education and scholarship for primary students.

सहकारी गृह निर्माण समितियां

*१८८. श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या गृह-सम्बन्ध मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कुछ सहकारी गृह-निर्माण समितियों की भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस भूमि को सहकारी समितियों को लौटा देने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है?

गृह-कार्य संत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जिन सहकारी गृह-निर्माण समितियों की भूमि अधिग्रहण की गई है, या की जा रही है, उनको भूमि 'दिल्ली में भूमि के उच्च स्तरीय अधिग्रहण, विकास तथा निपटान' की योजना के अधीन एलाट की जावेगी, जिसकी मुद्य-मुद्य बातें लोक-नमा में २३ मार्च, १९६१ को श्री पी० जी० देव द्वारा दिये गये नियम १९७ के नोटिस के सम्बन्ध में सभा-पट्टन पर रखे गये विवरण में समाविष्ट हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

प्राथमिक शिक्षा

*१८९. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री प्र० च० बरुआ :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह दर्ता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा मन्त्रालय ने चौथी तथा पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्राथमिक शिक्षा के विकास की योजना का प्रारूप बनाया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की मुद्य बातें क्या हैं?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली)

(क) और (ख). योजना तैयार की जा रही है।

विट्टले परिवर्द्ध

{ श्री भक्त बर्णन :
डा० लक्ष्मी भल्ल सिंधवी :
श्री भिंडेवर प्रसाद :
श्री प्र० र० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री स० म० बनर्जी :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री घुलेवर मीना :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री वरियर :

*१९०.

| श्री प्रिय गुप्त :

| श्री राम रत्न गुप्त :

समिति के मार्ग दर्शन में तैयार किया गया है :—

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री ६ मार्च, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए बिहूटले परिषदों की स्थापना करने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उसके बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि निर्णय कब से लागू होगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनबीस) : (क) और (ख). इस मामले पर सरकार अभी विचार कर रही है।

सामान्य शब्दों का हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी शब्दकोष

| श्री न० ला० द्विवेदी :

*१६१. | श्रीमती सावित्री निशाम :

| श्री स० च० स.मत्त :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सामान्य शब्दों का हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी शब्दकोष जिसका उल्लेख प्रधान मन्त्री ने किया था, बनाने के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) शब्दकोष बनाने में लगे हुए विशेषज्ञों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) शब्दकोष कब तक प्रकाशित हो जायेगा; और

(घ) इस शब्दकोष की विशेषताएं क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) शब्दकोष तैयार कर लिया गया है।

(ख) शब्दकोष केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में निमांकित व्यक्तियों की विशेषज्ञ

- (१) श्री रमाप्रसाद नायक—प्रध्यक्ष
- (२) डा० बावूराम मवमेना सदस्य
- (३) डा० विश्व नाथ प्रमाद ..
- (४) डा० हरिवंश राय बच्चन ..
- (५) श्री वियोगी हरि ..
- (६) श्री हरिशंकर शर्मा ..
- (७) श्री रामचन्द्र टंडन ..
- (८) श्री बाल कुण्ड राव ..
- (९) श्री जहर बद्दा ..
- (ग) लगभग ३१ दिसम्बर, १९६३ तक।

(घ) इसमें हिन्दी में आम तौर से प्रयोग किए जाने वाले लगभग ३००० शब्दों के अंग्रेजी पर्याय दिए गए हैं। इनमें अंग्रेजी में सामान्य रूप से प्रयोग किए जाने वाले ३०० शब्द भी शामिल हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त २०० नए शब्द भी हैं जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अभी हाल में प्रचलित हुए हैं।

ESSO

*192. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to convert ESSO into a Rupee company has been receiving the attention of Government;

(b) if so, whether Government has discussed the proposal with ESSO; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No decision has yet been taken.

Motels on Highways

*193. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a series of Motels on the American pattern are going to be built along the Highway connecting Calcutta with North Bengal and Assam;

(b) if so, what is the likely cost; and

(c) whether similar motels are to be built on other national highways?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) The proposal for construction of motels, based on a design suiting Indian conditions, is under examination in the Indian Oil Company.

(b) Does not arise, at this stage.

(c) Indian Oil Company is considering possibilities of constructing motels in other parts of the country too. Actual construction will, however, depend upon the importance of the location and other relevant factors.

Kerosene Oil

*194. { Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is going to have a shortage of kerosene oil by over one million metric tonnes, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet such shortage?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Kerosene is a deficit product, inasmuch as indigenous production is less than consumption. The deficit is imported to meet the full requirements of the country.

The extent of the deficit is expected to be around one million tonnes in 1963. The increase in demand in the following years is expected to be more than offset by the establishment of additional refining capacity in the country, so that by 1966 the deficit is expected to be substantially less than what it is today.

Manufacture of alternative fuels like liquefied Petroleum Gas will also help in reducing the deficit.

विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :
श्री बसुमतरी :
श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :
*१६५. श्री विश्वनचन्द्र सेठ :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :
श्री प्र० क० देव :
श्री रामचन्द्र मतिक :

क्या इस मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में कुछ और विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की जो योजना विचार-धीन थी उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से परामर्श लिये दिना ही विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की घोषणा कर दी है; और

(ग) क्या उन राज्यों ने, जिन्होंने नये विश्वविद्यालय खोलने की घोषणा कर दी है अपनी वित्तीय स्थिति के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार का परामर्श लिया है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली):
(क) राज्यों में नए विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारों से है। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नये विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर

विचार करने, उच्च शिक्षा की आवश्यकताओं और इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपलब्ध होने वाले साधनों के सम्बन्ध में और राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के पुनर्विलोकन के बाद, आगामी कुछ वर्षों के लिए एक योजना की सामान्य रूपरेखा का मुझाव देने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने जो समिति नियुक्त की थी, उसने अभी तक अपनी अनिम रिपोर्ट पेश नहीं की है।

(ख) और (ग). केंद्रीय सरकार और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग किसी भी राज्य सरकार द्वारा की गई ऐसी किसी घोषणा से अवगत नहीं हैं, जिसके अनुसार, नए विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में आयोग से परामर्श न लिया गया हो। किन्तु वृद्ध राज्य सरकारों नवे विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है। इन सभी मामलों में केंद्रीय सरकार और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से परामर्श लिया गया है। केंद्रीय सरकार और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना के लिए कोई अनुदान नहीं देते हैं। किसी विश्वविद्यालय के कार्य प्रारम्भ करने के बाद, आयोग केवल स्वीकृत प्रायोजनाओं के लिए ही अनुदान देता है।

Oil Exploration in the Coastal Areas of Kerala

*196. { Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri G. Mohanty:
Shri Maniyangadan:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of carrying out oil exploration in the Coastal areas of Kerala has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reconnaissance Geological and Gravity surveys were carried out in the Coastal areas of Kerala by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Investigation of mud banks off the Coast is in progress.

Oil Refineries

*197. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 314 on the 21st November, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the matter with regard to the conclusion of agreements with the major private sector Oil Refineries in India for the conversion of the distributing companies into rupee companies; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Tentative proposals made by Esso, Burmah-Shell and Caltex Oil Companies are under examination.

Rajasthan Land Reforms Bill

*198. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government were consulted by the Rajasthan Government before finalising the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Acquisition of Land Owners Estates Bill for the acquisition of the estates of former rulers; and

(b) whether the Bill contravenes any of the guarantees given to the former rulers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes.

(b) Some representations have been received in this regard and they will be given due consideration at the appropriate time.

Central Pool of Officers

*199. { **Shri Ram Rattan Gupta:**
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to wind up the Central Pool of Officers; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and what alternative arrangements are being made?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) The question is under consideration, but no decision in the matter has yet been taken.

Scientists in National Projects

*200. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the resolution adopted in June, 1963 by the Association of Scientific Workers of India at Jani-shedpur requesting the appointment of Indian Scientists and Technicians in all projects and National Laboratories rather than of foreign experts; and

(b) whether he is examining the complaint that foreign experts often have ideas not feasible in Indian conditions which prevent the full development of Indian talent?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A report regarding facts had been asked for from the Association and further necessary action will be taken on receipt of its reply.

Oil Prospects in Gujarat Capital Area

*201. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Govern-

ment have given final advice to Gujarat Government to build new capital of Gujarat State in North Gujarat; and

(b) if so, where and what are prospects of oil in that area?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) An understanding has been arrived at between the Government of Gujarat and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission regarding to the understanding, the Oil and in the proposed capital area. According to the understanding, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission will drill a few exploratory wells in some parts of the area with the minimum disturbance to the Gujarat Government's plan of construction.

(b) On the basis of the exploration work carried out so far, no definite assessment of prospects for oil in this area is possible at this stage.

Production of Coal

*202. { **Shri D. J. Naik:**
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of coal is not being achieved as per schedule of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target production of coal?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). So far coal production has not only proceeded according to schedule but has even exceeded the target, for, during 1962-63 the total production was 63.83 million tonnes against the target of 52.03 million tonnes. In the meantime, a reappraisal is being made of the prospects in the remaining period of the Plan. The indications are that due to difficulties like shortage of foreign exchange in the case of public sector, the targeted production

may not be reached at the end of the Plan. At the same time, the demand for coal also may not come up to earlier expectations owing to delay in commissioning of coal-consuming projects. Even so, every effort is being made to achieve the target so that production keeps ahead of demand.

Revocation of Proclamation of Emergency

*203. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to advise the President to revoke the Proclamation of Emergency; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The Proclamation of Emergency was issued because the security of India was threatened by external aggression. This threat persists; Government, therefore, do not propose to advise the President to revoke the Proclamation.

Summer Schools

Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
* { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what were the precise nature of subjects discussed at the Summer Schools organised by Government recently;

(b) whether any future plan of study has been planned; and

(c) if so, the nature of the same?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The subjects discussed at the four Summer Schools are briefly as under:—

Name of the School	Subject
(i) Summer School in Engineering.	Modern Developments in Engineering Structures.
(ii) Summer School in Chemistry of Polymers.	Recent Developments in Chemistry of Polymers.
(iii) Summer School in High Energy Physics.	Recent Developments in High Energy Physics.
(iv) Summer School in Himalayan Geology.	To discuss and formulate a plan for the intensified study of Himalayan Geology in its various aspects.

(b) and (c). Summer Schools are study groups where work that is being done in different disciplines in different parts of the country is systematically discussed and reviewed. Research workers give an account of their own work and submit it to the criticism of fellow scientists.

The proceedings of the Summer Schools are to be published as priced publications and are useful to research workers in India and abroad.

Structural Drilling Operations in Cauvery Basin

* { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borroah:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shrimati Joysna Chanda:
Shri Muthiah:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has undertaken the

work of structural drilling operations in the Cauvery basin area of Madras State; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel: (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first structural well will be drilled at a place about 2 miles from Pattukkottai in the district of Tanjore Madras. The well will be spudded in shortly.

Koyal Oil Refinery

*206. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of Mines & Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the projected Koyal Oil Refinery has been taken up; and

(b) the progress made in that direction so far?

The Minister of Mines & Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) 21 sheds to accommodate various office, godowns, stores, workshops, garages, hospital canteen are under construction.

(ii) The South Link Road between Bajuwa Railway crossing and the Refinery is expected to be completed by the middle of July 1963.

(iii) Land for the railway siding is being acquired.

(iv) Construction of North Link Road is in hand.

(v) Tender for fencing Refinery area has since been finalised.

(vi) Existing structures within the Refinery area have been re-conditioned for use as temporary offices. The layout and construction of the refinery grid pillars has been completed.

(vii) The temporary roads within the Refinery, connecting various go-

downs and sheds are under construction.

(viii) Tenders for the main Civil Engineering Works for the Refinery have since been issued. Tenders for the construction of a 150 house temporary township have also been issued. Tenders for the Mechanical Engineering Works are under preparation and are expected to be issued very shortly.

Reforms in Education System

*207. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education has suggested some reforms in the country's educational system in a meeting held at Panchmahri in May, 1963;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof;

(c) whether Government have considered the same; and

(d) if so, their reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the relevant recommendations is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1491/63].

(c) and (d). Most of the recommendations are for State Governments Union Territory Administrations to consider and to act on. Government of India have sent all the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education to them.

Recommendations which specifically relate to Government of India are under examination.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में डाक द्वारा शिक्षा

*२०८. श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में डाक द्वारा शिक्षा के लिए कितने प्रोफेसर लेक्चर तैयार करते हैं;

(ख) इस समय कितने विद्यार्थियों को डाक द्वारा शिक्षा दी जा रही है; और

(ग) इनको कौन कौन से विषयों में शिक्षा दी जा रही है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (आ० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) ४६ (पाठ—लेखक ४२, सम्पादक और संवीक्षक—७)

(ख) १०५३

(ग) अंग्रेजी, गणित, हिन्दी, अर्थशास्त्र, राजनीति विज्ञान, इतिहास तथा वाणिज्य में बी० ए० (पास) पाठ्यक्रम के लिए।

शारीरिक शिक्षा, मनोरंजन, और युवक कल्याण संबंधी समन्वय समिति :

*२०९.

श्री भक्त दर्शन :	{	श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री ब० कु० दास :		

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :	{	श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :		

श्री अनन्देश्वर मीना :	{	श्री अनन्देश्वर मीना :
श्री अनन्देश्वर मीना :		

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री ३ अप्रैल, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संल्या ६६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शारीरिक शिक्षा, मनोरंजन और युवक कल्याण की विभिन्न योजनाओं में से मनव्य स्थापित करने के लिए नियुक्त समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन इस बीच प्रस्तुत कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति के प्रतिवेदन का एक प्रति अथवा मुख्य सिफारिशों का एक विवरण सभा पट्टल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) समिति की सिफारिशों के सम्बन्ध में वया कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (आ० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) जी नहीं। समिति द्वारा आगामी मास में रिपोर्ट पेश करने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठने।

Excavations Near Varanasi

577. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether excavations in Prahladpur near Varanasi have given finds of great archaeological interest dating as far back as 1,000 B.C.; and

(b) what steps have been taken to preserve the finds that have already been unearthed and what further action is under contemplation to put these to full use from archaeological and historical points of view?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir. The date of the finds is likely to be between 5,000 and 1,000 B.C.

(b) The finds will remain with the Banaras Hindu University which has excavated the site and where interested scholars can study them.

नाट्य मंडलियों को सहायता

*२१०.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :	{	श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री अनन्देश्वर मीना :		

श्री अनन्देश्वर मीना :	{	श्री अनन्देश्वर मीना :
श्री अनन्देश्वर मीना :		

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक

वर्ष मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मन्त्रालय ने नाट्य मण्डलियों को नये नाटकों के अभिनय के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देने का फसला किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सहायता का आधार और राशि क्या है ; और

(ग) १६६३-६४ के वित्तीय वर्ष के लिये इसके अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी राशि राज्यवार देने के लिये निर्धारित की गई है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और संस्कृतिक कार्य मन्त्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) दिहित शर्ते पूरी करने वाली नाट्य मण्डलियों को नए नाटक प्रस्तुत करने के लिए, राज्य सरकार की सिफारिश पर ५,००० रुपए का अनुदान दिया जा सकता है ।

(ख) बजट में ३,६०,००० रुपए रखे गए हैं और उन्हें राज्य सरकारों की सिफारिशों के अनुसार बांटा जाएगा ।

शिकायत की पेटियाँ

५७६. श्री सिंहेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में दिल्ली प्रशासन की जन सम्पर्क समिति की बैठक में उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया था कि बड़े अफसरों के घरों पर शिकायत की पेटियाँ रखी जायें ताकि लोग निसंकोच अपनी बात लिख कर डाल सकें और उनकी जांच की जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनका यह सुझाव कार्यान्वयित किया जा रहा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री हजरनबीस) : (क) गृह मन्त्री ने सुझाव दिया था कि डिप्टी कमिशनर जैसे अफसरों के घर में शिकायत की पेटी रखें जाय ।

(ख) शिकायतें डालने के लिये दो पेटियाँ रखी गई हैं, जिनमें से एक डिप्टी कमिशनर के निवास स्थान पर है और दूसरी उनके दफ्तर में है ।

'Evils of Drink' as subject of Study

५८०. श्री शुभेन्द्र पाल सिंह: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to add a new subject, namely, "The Evils of Drink", in the syllabus of Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi from this academic session;

(b) if so, what are the main features of this scheme; and

(c) whether this new subject would be optional or compulsory?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No Sir.

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

I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers

५८१. श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers from Orissa working in Public Sector enterprises at present; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis) (a) 3.

(b) None.

Hostels for Women

५८२. श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstar-

red Question No. 1988 on the 17th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has since considered the proposal of the Utkal University for construction of a hostel for women students;

(b) if so, their decision in the matter; and

(c) the total estimated cost of the hostel?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The University Grants Commission has accepted the plans for the construction of the hostel and the University has been asked to proceed with the project.

(c) The present estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4,16,000 but this is likely to be revised on receipt of detailed estimates from the Utkal University.

Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, in Delhi

583. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of persons convicted under Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act in 1962-63 in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): 36 persons.

Transport of Coal

584. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the total tonnage of coal handled by coastal shipping and water ways in 1962-63?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): The movement of coal during 1962-63 by rail-cum-sea

route (Coastal Shipping) and by water-ways was as under:

Rail-cum-sea route:

1,964 million tonnes.

Water-ways :

54,962 tonnes.

Police Housing Schemes

585. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has so far been advanced as loan to Orissa and Rajasthan Governments separately for Police Housing Schemes in the States during 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). Yes, The sums advanced to Orissa and Rajasthan Governments for Police Housing Schemes during 1961-62 and 1962-63 are as follows:—

	Orissa	Rajasthan
1961-62	15,00,000	39,00,000
1962-63	18,00,000	13,00,000
	33,00,000	52,00,000

Adult Women's Education

586. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was allotted to Orissa for special schemes of Adult Women Education during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount utilised by Orissa for the said purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No separate funds were allocated to Orissa for special schemes of Adult Women's Education.

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

Housing Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Tribes

587. Shri Ramachandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the Government of Orissa for 1963-64 for Housing Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the amount asked by the Orissa Government for the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Rs. 3.88 lakhs; Necessary administrative approval will be issued shortly.

(b) Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

Development of Oriya Language

588. Shri Ramachandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given by the Central Government to the Government of Orissa for the development of Oriya language during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount of grant sanctioned for 1962-63 and 1963-64?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Rs. 44,310.

(b) Sanctioned Rs. 36,000 for 1962-63 and allocated Rs. 40,000 for 1963-64.

Intergration Formula in Punjab

589. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will

the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the assurance given by him in reply to a supplementary on Starred Question No. 1661 on the 21st April, 1961 that the Integration Formula will be applied retrospectively was given up by the Punjab Government vide a circular issued by them on the 12th June, 1962; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to implement the assurance given on the floor of the House so that the former PEPSU employees declared senior by the Government of India are given due seniority retrospectively for all purposes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The reply given to the supplementary on Starred Question No. 1661 on 21st April, 1961 in effect was that the revised formula would be applied retrospectively. This has in fact been done by revising the common gradation lists, which are to have effect from 1-11-1956, in accordance with the revised formula. Representations against the orders contained in the State Government's letter dated 12th June, 1962, seeking the extension of retrospective effect to certain other matters, such as seniority and pay on promotion, are under examination in consultation with the State Government.

Zoological Survey of India

590. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of the Reviewing Committee on the Zoological Survey of India has been received by them;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) action taken or proposed to be taken on those recommendations; and

(d) the time by which their recommendations will be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes.

(b) The main recommendations of the Reviewing Committee are:

1. Highest priority should be given to the construction of suitable fire-proof buildings for the Headquarters of Survey and also for the Regional Stations.

2. Starting of additional Divisions under the Third Plan should be held up till properly trained staff, facilities and accommodation are available.

3. Reserve Collections are not being properly maintained. Adequate attention should be paid to this work and highest priority should be given to sort out and name the unnamed collections with the help of specialists in this country and abroad. Preparation of card catalogues of Reserve Collections should be taken up early. Programmes of survey and expansion should be so reorientated as to fill the lacuna in the Collections.

4. There should be increased association with the Universities and exchange of Professors and staff for definite periods and projects.

5. 'Reports' and 'Memoirs' of the Indian Museum and 'Annual Reports' of the Survey should be brought up-to-date. The "Quarterly Bulletin" should be discontinued.

6. The Zoological Public Galleries in the Indian Museum should be overhauled and rearranged.

(c) The recommendations are under consideration and action to implement the decisions will be taken as soon as possible.

Lignite in Ramnad

591. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lignite deposits have been found in Ramnad District, Madras State; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for exploration and exploitation of the deposits?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) The occurrence of lignite near Karaikudi in Ramnad District has been reported.

(b) The Geological Survey of India will make further investigations into the occurrence.

Loans and Grants-in-Aid to J&K.

592. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of loans and grants-in-aid, separately given to the State of Jammu and Kashmir in each year from 1950-51 to 1962-63.

(b) the purpose for which each loan and grant was made;

(c) the amount of loan repaid so far; and

(d) whether accounts have been properly audited every year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1492/63]

(b) the financial assistance was given for the following purposes:

(i) to meet budget deficit; and

(ii) to finance schemes for the development of the State, schemes of flood protection, Rehabilitation of displaced persons, Low Income Group Housing, Police Housing, Community Development; purchase of foodgrains and development of border areas etc.

(iii) to meet expenditure on J&K. Additional Police and J&K. Militia.

(c) Rs. 21,20,16,971 (This figure is inclusive of the amounts repaid or adjusted.)

(d) the jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor General extends

to the Jammu and Kashmir State. He exercises authority in respect of accounting and auditing of all governmental transaction in the same manner as in the case of other States.

Mata Tila Dam Project

593. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2566 on the 1st May, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Committee has finalised its recommendations on Mata Tila Dam Project; and

(b) if so, a brief resume thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The Committee met twice but was not able to make any agreed recommendations. The matter was, therefore, again discussed at the last meeting of the Central Zonal Council held at Nainital on 1st and 2nd July, 1963. A settlement between the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in regard to the supply of power from Mata Tila Dam Project to Madhya Pradesh was reached at that meeting. Copies of the proceedings embodying the decisions of the Council will be placed in the Parliament Library, as soon as they are finalised.

Cess on Property for Libraries

594. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suggested to the State Governments to levy a cess on property for the purpose of establishing libraries in the country; and

(b) how many States have communicated their views on the proposal?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 14 State Governments and 9 Union Territories have so far communicated their views in the matter.

Committee on Primary Education

595. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee on Primary Education under the Chairmanship of Sari U. N. Dhebar met at Nainital;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof;

(c) when the recommendations will be implemented; and

(d) the names of the members of the above Committee?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1493/63].

Productive Labour Scheme in Schools

596. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Productive Labour Scheme will be introduced in 2,000 selected secondary schools as part of its over-all plan to change the present pattern of education;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) the basis on which the schools will be selected for introduction of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). There is no such scheme at present. As recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education in its May, 1963 meeting, a Committee has been set

up to devise a national programme for enabling students in educational institutions at all stages in productive activities.

National Pay Scales for Secondary School Teachers

597. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of all India Secondary School Teachers' Association approached Education Ministry to discuss the question of minimum "National" Pay scales of all teachers in India;

(b) if so, the outcome of discussion;

(c) the other issues raised by the deputation in the discussion; and

(d) how far Government have agreed to their proposal?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question will be examined in consultation with the Planning Commission and the State Governments.

(c) and (d). The other issues raised by the deputationists and the views of the Government thereon are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1494/63].

Rural Education

598. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Rameshwarnand:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has set up a committee to examine the pattern of rural education with a view to strengthening it

so that the surplus student population of cities may be diverted to rural colleges; and

(b) if so, the precise constitution and terms of reference of the Committee?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-1495/63].

Failures in Higher Secondary Classes in Delhi

599. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been mass failures in higher secondary classes in Delhi;

(b) if so, the percentage of failures; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been made to ascertain the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No. Sir. The average pass percentage of the Board was 63.9.

(b) The average percentage of failures was 36.1.

(c) An enquiry is proposed to be made in the case of schools where the pass percentage was less than 40.

Backward Classes

600. { Shri Imbichibava:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that money allotted for the welfare of the Back-

ward Classes in the first two years of the Third Plan has not been spent fully;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the total amount lapsed in the first two years of the Third Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Less than 10 per cent of the money allotted could not be spent owing mostly to:—

- (1) Non-availability of technical personnel;
- (2) Non-availability of cultivable land for schemes of colonisation and of suitable sites for Housing projects;
- (3) Lack of response from the beneficiaries e.g., inadequate number of children getting admitted to schools, failure or inability to put up the element of popular contribution to schemes where such contribution is prescribed;
- (c) The total amount lapsed is Rs. 344.21 lakhs against a total allocation of about Rs. 3492 lakhs.

Fees in Delhi Schools

601. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:—

(a) the number of instances of charging unauthorised fees or funds by schools in Delhi, which were receiving grants-in-aid, brought to the notice of Government during 1962-63; and

(b) the action taken in each case?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Six.

(b) The schools against which complaints of levying unauthorised fees were received and the action taken by the Directorate of Education against

those schools is indicated below:—

- (1) D.A.V. Higher Secondary School, West Patel Nagar.
- (2) D.A.V. Higher Secondary School, Gandhi Nagar
- (3) D.A.V. Higher Secondary School, 1st Shift, Baird Road
- (4) D.A.V. Higher Secondary School Chitra Gupta Road
- (5) Lady Irwin Higher Secondary School, New Delhi

Matter is under investigation

The School has been found to be charging development fee from Art and Science Students at a rate higher than the one approved by the Delhi Education Deptt. the school has been advised to charge development fee only at the rate approved by the Deptt.

- (6) Jain Girl Higher Secondary School, Jangpura.

The school was found to be charging a development fee without the prior approval of the Department. Pending further enquiries by the Deptt. the school management was advised to stop the levy of the Development fee but it did not comply with the instructions of the Department. Consequently the total amount of the development fee charged by the School from November, 1961 to June 1962 has been deducted from the Grants-in-aid due to the school.

Oil Struck near Sanand

602. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any qualitative and quantitative analysis of the oil struck near Sanand has been made; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Six wells have been drilled on this structure, and of these, four have been partially tested. The results have indicated that the sand development in this area is quite poor. Small quantities of gas and oil have been found to be present. Further exploratory drilling is in progress.

Free Text-Book

603. *Shri Subodh Hansda:*
Dr. P. N. Khan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government propose to distribute text-books free of cost to primary students;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) since when this scheme will be started; and

(d) the amount of money proposed to be spent for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

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

Supply of Rigs and Spares

604. *Shri Subodh Hansda:*
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order has been placed for the supply of rigs and spare parts by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission with the Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi;

(b) if so, when this order was placed;

(c) whether all the rigs and spares have been supplied; and

(d) if so, number of such rigs and spares?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

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

Schools in Tents

605. *Dr. L. M. Singhvi:*
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how many schools in the Union Territory of Delhi are functioning in tents or rented houses at present;

(b) for how long they have been so functioning; and

(c) whether there are any schemes to assist them to have their own buildings?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a)

School exclusively in tents	School in rented building
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School under the Delhi Administration	22	22
School under the local bodies	44	144

(b) Most of these schools were opened during the last five years.

(c) Yes Sir. A phased programme for construction of new school buildings is being implemented under the 3rd Five Year Educational Development Plan of Delhi.

Hindi in Schools

606. **Shri Jena:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the State Governments in the country have resented the introduction of Hindi in the schools;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the nature of resentment; and

(c) the steps taken by Government and the Hindi Prachar Sabha to popularise Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States of the country?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For popularising Hindi in the non-Hindi speaking States, Government of India are operating the following schemes:—

- (i) Grants to voluntary Hindi organisations for propagation of Hindi. Government of India meets 60 per cent of the expenditure on the approved schemes of voluntary organisations;
- (ii) Free gifts of Hindi books to school, college and Public Libraries;
- (iii) Appointment of Hindi teachers to ensure at least one Hindi teacher in each higher secondary/high/middle/primary school. Government of India meets this expenditure on 100 per cent basis;
- (iv) Establishment of training colleges for training Hindi teachers. The entire expenditure is met by the Government of India; and
- (v) Award of Scholarships to non-Hindi speaking students to prosecute higher studies in Hindi and to carry out research.

The activities of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha include (i) the production of literature in Hindi and other south Indian languages, (ii) holding of Hindi examinations, (iii) promotion and research in Hindi language and literature, (iv) establishment and maintenance of schools, colleges and other institutions for teaching Hindi and for training of Hindi teachers, (v) award of prizes to Hindi scholars and award of honorary degrees and other academic distinctions to persons rendering distinguished services to the cause of Hindi.

Primary Education

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Shri J. B. Singh: 607. Shri Shree Narayan Das:	Shri Warior: Shri Vasudevan Nair: Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Shri D. J. Naik: Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
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Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Education Ministry have approached the Planning Commission for an immediate additional grant to meet the growing demand for education at the primary stage during the current session; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Planning Commission?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided in principle to make accelerated central assistance available to States. The details are being worked out in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission.

मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण

६०८. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिपाहियों का मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण देने के लिये सरकार ने १८ करोड़ रुपया राज्य सरकारों को दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो दिल्ली को इसमें से कितना दिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या इनको विकसित ज्ञात देने की योजना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनबीस) : (क) जी नहीं। मकान बनाने के हेतु सिपाहियों को ऋण देने के लिये भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को कोई आवंटन नहीं किया है, परन्तु पुलिस कर्म-

चारियों को उत्तम मकान मुहैया करने में सहायता देने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को हर साल कर्ज़ दिये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जो नहीं। सिपाहियों को विकसित प्लाट देने की कोई योजना नहीं है, परन्तु पुलिस के लिये घर बनाने के हेतु दिल्ली में कुछ जमीन निश्चित कर ली गई है।

Lime-stone Belt in Ambala District

609. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether it is a fact that lime-stone belt in village Mullah of Kharar Tehsil in Ambala District has been found?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): Yes. The band of lime-stone near Malla has been known for some time.

Human Skeleton of Second Millennium B.C.

610. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a human skeleton believed to date back to the second millennium B.C. was discovered 12 feet below the surface at the Pandu Rajar Dhibi mounds in Burdwan district?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): Yes, Sir, but the age of the skeleton is not certain.

Illicit Liquor in Delhi

611. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of bottles of illicit liquor that were seized by Police in Delhi and New Delhi areas during the last four months?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): In the period between 1-4-63 to 31-7-63, the police have seized 3979½

bottles of illicit liquor in Delhi and 11142-3½ bottles in New Delhi areas.

स्वीडन से कागज

612. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि निर्धन छात्रों को मुफ्त पुस्तकें देने के लिये स्वीडन ने गत वर्ष जो आठ हजार टन कागज दिया था उससे कितने विद्यार्थियों को लाभ पहुंचा है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): कागज अभी बहुत हाल ही में प्राप्त हुआ है और अभी इस समय लाभान्वित विद्यार्थियों की संख्या बताना कठिन है।

मलकानी समिति

613. श्री बालमीकी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोई ऐसे राज्य हैं जिन्होंने में तरों द्वारा गन्दा ढोने की स्थिति संबंधी मलकानी समिति की रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशें लागू करने के लिये स्वायत्त संस्थाओं को अभी तक आदेश नहीं दिये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख) सूचना राज्य सरकारों व यूनियन टैरिटरीज से एकत्र की जा रही हैं।

मलकानी समिति की रिपोर्ट

614. श्री बालमीकी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेहतरों द्वारा गन्दा ढोने से संबंधित मलकानी समिति की रिपोर्ट का हिन्दी तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में द्वावाद करा दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) और (ख) रिपोर्ट को इन्दो में अनुवाद करके थापा जा चुका है। मराठी तथा मलयालम में भी इसका अनुवाद किया गया है। अन्य भाषाओं में अनुवाद करने का कार्य आपात्काल को दृष्टि में रखते हुये स्थगित कर दिया गया है।

दिल्ली में अर्जित भूमि

६१५. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूमि अर्जन कानून के अधीन दिल्ली में गत दो वर्ष में कितनी भूमि अर्जित की गई है; और

(ख) इसके लिये कितना मुआवजा दिया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : (क) मई, १९६१ से मई, १९६३ तक की अवधि में १२,०३८ एकड़ भूमि "भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिनियम, १९६४" के अधीन अधिग्रहण की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ छोटे छोटे जमीन के टुकड़े दिल्ली प्रशासन और दिल्ली नगर निगम की छोटी योजनाओं के लिये अधिग्रहण किये गये हैं।

(ख) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में निर्दिष्ट १२०३८ एकड़ भूमि के लिये १४,८२,२६,८५८ रुपये की रकम निर्धारित की गई है।

डिस्ट्रीक्ट जज या हाई-कोर्ट में उनके उजर या अपीलों का फैसला होने तक कुछ जमीन मालिकों ने इसमें से कुछ रकम बसूल नहीं की है और कुछ रकम के बारे में उजर होने से भी अभी जमीन मालिकों से उसे बसूल नहीं किया है।

Per Capita Production in Coal Industry

६१६. श्री ईस्वरा रेड्डी: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what was the average *per capita* production in the coal industry during 1962;

(b) how this compares with the figure for the previous year; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the productivity?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The average annual production per worker in the coal industry during 1962 and 1961 was as follows for different categories of workers:

	(in metric tonnes)	
	1962	1961
(i) Miners & loaders.	398	391
(ii) workers in underground and open-cast workings.	199	192
(iii) All workers in mines.	142	135

(c) Steps being taken to increase productivity include measures such as:

(i) improvement in the lay-out of existing mines by

(a) provision of better haulage system,

(b) greater use of modern underground mining machinery e.g. coal cutters, mechanical loaders, power drills, mechanical conveying from the face, and

(c) provision of better ventilation etc.

(ii) planning of new mines with an accent on mechanisation, both underground and open-cast.

(iii) adoption of modern long-wall with caving mining methods where conditions permit,

(iv) provision of training facilities for making the workers familiar in handling machinery, and

(v) improvement in the measures for the safety and general health of workers, etc.

Crude Oil Supplied to Noonmati Refinery

617. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crude oil supplied to the Noonmati Refinery is charged at Rs. 82 per ton as against Rs. 65 per ton for imported crude supplied to Refineries at Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the difference?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) The price paid on a provisional basis for crude oil supplied to the Noonmati Refinery varies between Rs. 83.70 to Rs. 85.20 per metric ton. The price includes a Sales Tax of 1 nP. per litre (about Rs. 1² per ton) levied by the Assam Government. The current price for imported crude of equivalent quality is Rs. 69.77 approximately.

(b) The price at which the Indian Refineries Limited is to obtain crude oil from Oil India Limited, is determined on the basis stipulated in the Second Supplemental Agreement dated 27th July, 1961 between the Government of India, Burmah Oil Company, Assam Oil Company and the Oil India Limited. The agreement stipulates a minimum net return of 9 per cent per annum on the equity capital of Oil India, after deducting all costs, outgoings and taxes. Accordingly, the price paid per ton of crude will increase when supplies are low and decrease when supplies go up to the full requirements of the Indian Refineries Limited.

Ropeways in Coal-fields

618. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made up-to-date in respect of installation of six ropeways to be set up in Jharia and Raniganj coal-fields during the Third Plan period; and

(b) what is the amount spent thereon so far?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) Of the six ropeways, three are to be installed in the Jharia coalfield and three in the Jambad-Kajora area of the Raniganj coalfield. Progress made in respect of each of these ropeways is indicated below:

(1) *Ropeway for area 'D' of the Jharia field:*

This ropeway is expected to be in commission by April, 1965, contract for the work having been awarded in January, 1962. Most of the land required has been acquired, materials brought to site and fabrication of structures to the extent of 50 per cent completed for different stations and tressles.

(2) *Three ropeways for Jambad-Kajora area of the Raniganj field:*

Contract for this ropeway was awarded in January 1963 and these ropeways are expected to be commissioned by January, 1966. Licence for import of plant and machinery has been procured and permission of the West Bengal Government for the installation of the ropeways taken.

(3) *Aerial Ropeway for area 'F' of the Jharia field:*

This is expected to be commissioned by January, 1966. It is proposed to finance the project from the A.I.D. funds. Contract has been awarded to an American firm.

(4) *Ropeway for areas 'B-C' of the Jharia field:*

As doubts have been expressed regarding the adequacy of sand reserves, the matter is generally being examined by the Coal Board and the Geological Survey of India.

(b) The amount spent on the scheme up to 31st July, 1963 is Rs. 173.033 lakhs.

संगीत नाटक अकादमी

६१६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री २० फरवरी, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संबंध ६३ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संगीत नाटक अकादमी के प्रशासन में सुधार करने के लिये कौन कौन से ठोस कदम उठाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) उन कदमों के उठाये जाने से उस अकादमी के प्रबन्ध में कौन सा निश्चित सुधार हुआ है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हमायून कबिर) : (क) दूसरे कामों के साथ साथ, निम्नलिखित कार्यवाहियां की गई हैं :—

(एक) एक वित्तीय और लेखा नियमावली तैयार करके लागू की गयी है। एक प्रशासनिक और लेखा अधिकारी, एक मुख्य सहायक और एक वरिष्ठ लेखाकार की नियुक्ति कर के वित्तीय प्रशासन को मजबूत बनाया गया है।

(दो) एक संशोधित विधान तैयार किया गया है और अकादमी का पंजीकरण कराया गया है। जनरल कॉसिल और दूसरे प्राधिकरणों के लिये नये चुनाव नामजदगियां की गई हैं।

(तीन) एक वरिष्ठ अनुभवी अधिकारी जो पहले आकाशवाणी में काम करते थे आजकल डेपुटेशन पर अकादमी में काम कर रहे हैं।

(छ) (एक) अकादमी के सचिवालय के काम में स्पष्टतः सुधार हुआ है। काफी समय से देर या अव्यवस्था की कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है।

(दो) अकादमी एक निश्चित योजना से काम कर रही है और नृत्य, नाटक और संगीत में रुचि रखने वाले सभी भासी में अब अधिक संतोष है।

(तीन) महा लेखाकार, केन्द्रीय राजस्व की सन् १९६०-६१ और १९६१-६२ की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार लेखा सन्तोषजनक ढंग से रखा गया है।

दिल्ली के लिये उच्च न्यायालय

६२०. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री महेश्वर नाथक :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री १ मई, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संबंध २५८६ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में एक स्वतंत्र उच्च न्यायालय स्थापित करने के सुझाव के बारे में इस बीच क्या कोई निश्चय किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनबीस) : जी नहीं।

Women Officers

621. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women officers recruited to the different All-India Services during the last 16 years;

(b) whether the Government have made any study of the problems peculiar to women officers; and

(c) if so, broad features thereof and the measures taken to solve them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Indian Administrative Service—

25

Indian Police Service—Nil.

(b) No special difficulties peculiar to women officers have been brought to the notice of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Congress of World Orientalists

622. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to hold the Congress of World Orientalists in India early next year has matured;

(b) what will be the number of participants from different countries, who have expressed their consent to participate; and

(c) what subjects of particular interest to this country are expected to come up for discussions in the said Congress?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The XXVI International Congress of Orientalists will be held in New Delhi from 4th to 10th January, 1964.

(b) 200 foreign scholars have so far indicated their desire to attend this Congress.

(c) A list of Sections into which the Congress will be divided is given below:

1. Egyptology

2. Semitic Studies

(a) Babylonian Studies, Assyrian Studies, etc.

(b) Hebraic Studies

3. Hittite and Caucasian Studies

4. Altaic Studies including Turcology

5. Iranian Studies

6. Indology

7. South-East Asian Studies

8. East Asian Studies

9. Islamic Studies

10. African Studies.

School Curriculum

623. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Curriculum Committee appointed by the National Council for Women's Education has recommended to Government that the core curriculum for boys and girls should be the same upto the secondary school level; and

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

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India broadly agree with the recommendations made by the Committee. The final decision in the matter will, however, have to be taken by the State Governments to whom copies of the report of the Committee have been circulated.

स्कूलों में सदाचार की शिक्षा

624. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री य. बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वालकों को सदाचार, शिष्टता एवं राष्ट्रीय मानवा आदि सद्गुणों की शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रमों में सम्मिलित किये जाने के लिये

भारत सरकार क्या कुछ विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त विषयों की उपयुक्त पाठ्य पुस्तकों को तैयार करने की दिशा में क्या कोई प्रयत्न जारी है और वह क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त कार्य में परामर्श देने के कार्यों को प्रगति देने और उचित पुस्तकों का चयन करने के लिये सरकार ने कोई समिति बनाई है या बनाने का विचार है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० फा० ला० श्रीमाली):

(क) से (ग). धार्मिक तथा नैतिक शिक्षा के संबंध में श्री श्रीप्रकाश की अध्यक्षता में, भारत सरकार ने एक समिति बनाई थी। इस समिति की सिफारिशों को राज्य सरकारों के पास भेज दिया गया है जो अपने, अपने क्षेत्रों के स्कूलों में उपयोग के लिये पाठ्यचयनियं और पुस्तकें तैयार करती हैं।

लगभग सभी राज्यों ने इन सिफारिशों में से अधिकांश को स्वीकार कर लिया है और सूचित किया है कि वे इनको (सिफारिशों को) किसी न किसी रूप में कार्यान्वित कर रही हैं। नैतिक और धार्मिक शिक्षा के विषय पर, शिक्षा मंत्रालय कुछ सहायक पुस्तकें भी तैयार करा रहा है।

Coal Transportation Problem

625. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert from Holland came to India to study and advise on the coal transportation problems in the year 1961-62;

(b) whether he submitted any report; and

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

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

Co-ordination in the Working of Oil Refineries

626. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the steps taken to bring about better co-ordination in the working of Indian Refineries Limited, the Oil India Limited and the Indian Oil Company for better results and greater production?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): The Managing Director of Indian Oil Company Limited is represented on the Board of Directors of the Indian Refineries Limited and the Managing Director of Indian Refineries Limited is represented on the Board of Directors of Indian Oil Company. This enables the two companies to deal with problems of common interest.

There is also a Co-ordination Committee on Assam Oil and Gas Projects. Oil India Limited, Indian Refineries Limited and the Indian Oil Company Limited are, inter alia, members of this Committee which meets periodically to consider problems arising in the course of the implementation/execution of various projects based on Assam oil and natural gas.

The proposal to merge Indian Refineries Limited and the Indian Oil Company Limited is under the consideration of Government.

Trainees for Army Engineers' College, Bangkok

627. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether some students were selected by his Ministry for being sent for training to the Army Engineers' College at Bangkok run by SEATO;

(b) If so, whether the Ministry of External Affairs refused clearance and passport at the last stage; and

(c) the reasons for refusal?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

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

Russian Scholarships for Sports Coaching

628. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Russian Government has offered attractive scholarships to India for modern methods of sports-coaching for 1963-64;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) what would be the criterion for selection of candidates?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Under the Cultural Co-operation Scheme between India and U.S.S.R., ten scholarships are being availed of during 1963-64 for advanced studies in subjects under Humanities including Advanced Coaching in Sports.

(b) The scholarship includes the following—

(i) maintenance allowance of Roubles 100 (Rs. 526) per month;

(ii) exemption from tuition fees;

(iii) free medical aid;

(iv) an allowance upto Roubles 50 per annum for purchase of books and other appliances;

(v) an allowance upto Roubles 150 (Rs. 789) for purchase of passes to sanatoria or rest houses including fare to and fro if the candidate wants to spend the vacation in the U.S.S.R.;

(vi) clothing allowance upto Roubles 300 (Rs. 1,579); and

(vii) tourist|second class sea passage from U.S.S.R. to India only. Outward travel cost will have to be borne by the selected candidate or his/her sponsoring authority.

(c) Applications were invited through an open advertisement and selections have been made on an all India basis purely on merits assessed on qualifications and through personal interview by a selection committee duly constituted for the purpose.

Teaching Ophthalmology in Hindi

629. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Kesar Lal:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi books have been compiled for teaching Ophthalmology; and

(b) if so, in which of the colleges these books have been introduced?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindi Consolidated Glossary

630. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Kesar Lal:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a consolidated Hindi glossary has been prepared for two lakh English words; and

(b) if so, whether these include scientific terms?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir. A consolidated English-Hindi glossary containing about 1,50,000 words has been prepared and published.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Hostels for the Deaf and Dumb

631. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of institutions for the deaf and dumb which have been given grant by Government during 1961-62 for construction of hostels?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): None.

Home Guards

632.

Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Home Guards trained by each State upto the 15th of August, 1963, State-wise;

(b) whether organisations like Rakshadals etc., raised by different States have been merged in Home Guards; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1496[63.]

Haldia-Barauni Oil Pipeline

633. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey work on the Haldia-Barauni oil pipeline has begun;

(b) by when the pipeline construction is planned to be completed; and

(c) whether the pipeline will have one-way or two-way traffic system?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) 31-12-1964.

(c) The pipeline will have provision for two-way movement.

एम० ए० परीक्षा

६३४.

श्री सर्जू पांड्य :
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १ मई, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संब्धा २५५३ के उत्तर के संबंध में य बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तीसरी श्रेणी में उत्तीर्ण एम० ए०, एम० एस सी० और एम० काम० के विद्यार्थियों को पुनः परीक्षा देने के प्रस्ताव के संबंध में क्या निर्णय हुआ है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (आ० का० ला० श्रीमाली): विषय दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की विद्यापरिषद के विचाराधीन है। परिषद ने इस सम्बंध में विभागाध्यक्षों के विचार मार्गे हैं।

राष्ट्रीय एटलस

६३५. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय एटलस संस्थान के अन्तर्गत कोई ऐसा निश्चय किया जा रहा है कि राष्ट्रीय एटलस छापने का कार्य व्यक्तिगत रूप से विभिन्न छापेखाने के मालिकों को दे दिया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका विस्तृत विवरण क्या है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (आ० म० श० दास :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) मामले पर विचार हो रहा है।

राष्ट्रीय ऋण छात्रवृत्ति योजना

६३६. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री बासुदेवन नायर :
श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :
श्री बालगोर्गीवंद वर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार की "नेशनल लोन स्कालरशिप स्कीम" के अन्तर्गत विद्यार्थियों को व्याज रहित कर्जे के रूप में छात्रवृत्तियां देने की कोई योजना अपनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक कितना रुपया बांटा जा चुका है ; और

(ग) कितने राज्य इससे लाभान्वित हुए हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) ११६३-६४ वर्ष में ऋण देने के लिए राज्यों को १,३२,४०,००० रुपये की राशि दी जा रही है ।

(ग) भारत के समस्त राज्य ।

दिल्ली शिक्षा विभाग के प्रकाशन

६३७. श्री नवल प्रभाष्कर : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) शिक्षा विभाग, दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा प्रकाशित नये शिक्षितों के लिए पार्श्विक पत्र "हमारा गांव" और "हमारा शहर" कितना संचय में उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) इनको ग्राहक संख्या कितनी-कितनी है ।

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यह पत्र बाटे में चल रहे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन प्रकाशनों का ग्रोवर्चित्य क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली)

(क) मारा गांव—२,०००.

हमारा शहर—१,०००.

(ख) हमारा गांव—८० ग्राहक (११६

प्रतियां) ।

हमारा शहर—८५ ग्राहक

(१२१ प्रतियां) ।

(ग) और (घ). यह पत्रिकायें मुख्यतः उन नव शिक्षितों के द्वित के लिये प्रकाशित की जाती हैं जिन्होंने समाज शिक्षा केन्द्रों में शिक्षा पाई है । यह पत्रिकायें नव शिक्षितों की सहायक सेवाओं का एक अंग है जिससे कि वे अपनी पढ़ाई लिखाई भूल न जायें । इन पत्रिकाओं को समाज शिक्षा केन्द्रों में मुफ्त बांटा जाता है । अतः इनका धाटे पर चलने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । यह पत्रिकायें स्थानीय स्कूलों और गैर सरकारी संस्थाओं को भी, जो इन्हें खरीदना चाहें, मामूली वार्षिक चन्दे पर दे दी जाती हैं ।

Development of Coal Mines

६३८. { Shri R. Barua:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation is going to draw up schemes for the development of deep mines with the aid of Polish credit;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) the estimated cost of each scheme; and

(d) in which areas the schemes are likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (d). The N.C.D.C. has a programme of developing 7 deep mines, with Polish collaboration, out of which 5 will be in the Jharia Coal-field of Bihar and 2 in the Santa Coal-field in West Bengal.

(c) Estimate in regard to cost is available for only the first of these mines which will be at Sudamdih in Jharia, and on which work has already commenced. The cost is estimated to be Rs. 17.5 crores. Estimates in regard to the rest have not been prepared yet.

Furfural from "EKRA" Reed

639. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process tried at the Regional Research Laboratory in Assam to obtain furfural from 'Ekra' reed has been successful;

(b) if so, whether any concrete step has been taken to have pilot scale trials for the product and for its commercial production;

(c) what is the anticipated demand for furfural in India at present; and

(d) where do we get this substance from and the total cost, thereof per year?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir, on a laboratory scale.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) The present demand cannot be accurately estimated, but on the basis of assessment made in the past, it is likely to be negligible.

(d) From indigenous production and it is reported to be sold at Rs. 4:50 per lb.

Wastage of Petrol

640. { Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a report appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 30th May, 1963 regarding the wastage of more than 1,000 litres of petrol of I.O.C. because of leakage of pipe line in one of its filling stations in Delhi;

(b) if so, who is responsible for this carelessness; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the person/persons concerned?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The Government is aware of the press report. The matter has been investigated by an independent officer. On account of the possibility of the shortage (which was found to be 503.47 litres, valued at about Rs. 400) being due to the difference in the theoretical and physical calibration of the tanks, the situation is being watched.

Noonmati Refinery

641. { Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Noonmati Refinery is working to its full capacity;

(b) the daily requirement of crude oil per day for the refinery; and

(c) whether there is regular supply of crude oil to refinery from the oil fields?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) 2,250 metric tons per day, when working on full stream.

(c) Yes.

Karanpura Coal Mines

642. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project agreement has been signed between India and France

for the exploitation of thick coal seams of the Karanpura field in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the contract?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Under the project agreement, the National Coal Development Corporation will carry out working of thick highly inclined Sirka seam at Gidi—A colliery in Karanpura by adopting the French long-wall mining method with caving and false roofing on an experimental basis. The French Government will place at the National Coal Development Corporation's disposal a French Engineer and Technicians for acting as Instructors and operators at the site, and also supply special equipment such as steel props, cantilever bars armoured chain conveyor, compressor and methanometer. The French authorities would bear the engineering fees covering technical and managerial services to be provided by them and also a fixed provision for depreciation of the specific equipment to be imported from France. The precise value of the equipment to be supplied by the French Government will be known only after the complete data in regard to the mine is available and the list of equipment is drawn up. The other expenses will be borne by the National Coal Development Corporation. They will become the full owners of the equipment after the departure of the French team.

Untouchability (Offences) Act

643. { Shri P. Kunham:
Shri Veerappa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases reported to the police under the Untouchability (Offences) Act in 1961 and 1962 in different States;

(b) the number of cases challaned by the police;

(c) the number of cases in which the accused were convicted by the courts;

(d) the number of cases in which the accused were acquitted by the courts; and

(e) the number of cases still pending in the courts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (e). Information is being collected. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Houses for Harijans

644. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to Kerala for building houses for Harijans in the State in the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) how much of this amount has been spent; and

(c) the number of houses built in the first two years of the Third Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Rs. 12.01 lakhs.

(b) to (c). The exact position is being ascertained from the State Government. A statement giving the required information will be laid on the Table of the House when it becomes available.

Conference of State Education Secretaries

645. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Kishen Patmayak:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the State Education Secretaries was held in June, 1963 to assess the achievements and shortfalls in the Educational Plans and to determine whether any changes in the existing educational targets are called for;

(b) if so, what observations or recommendations were made at the meeting; and

(c) the Government's decision in the light of the same?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The relevant portion from the proceedings is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1497/63.]

(c) The recommendations/observations are kept in view while making the Plan appraisal.

Enactments for continuation of English in States

646. { Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state which of the States have passed or propose to pass legislation in their States for the continuation of English?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): Under Article 345 of the Constitution, the English language shall continue to

be used for those official purposes within the State for which it was being used immediately before the commencement of the Constitution. The date-line of 26th January, 1965 does not, therefore, apply to the use of English for the official purposes of the States. Under Article 210(2), however the English language cannot be used for transaction of business in the Legislature of a State beyond 26th January, 1965 unless the Legislature of the State by law otherwise provides. It is not possible at this stage to state as to how many States propose to pass a law for this purpose.

Report on N.P.L.

647. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Professor Blackett's report on the working of the National Physical Laboratory has been submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, what is the gist of the main recommendations of the report?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Hamayun Kabir): (a) The report has been received by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(b) The basic recommendations are: (i) The fundamental physical investigations largely unrelated to the applied work of N.P.L. may be constituted into a Centre for Advanced Physics to function in collaboration with the Delhi University; and (ii) The rest of the work is to be suitably reorganised which includes *inter alia* the establishment of (a) a strong division devoted to Standards and Testing to assist industry; (b) a Projects Division to undertake specific projects of development; and (c) setting up of

two development-cum-production Units:

- (1) for fabrication of Electronic Components.
- (2) Fabrication of glass apparatus and equipment.

Coal Supply

648. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

- (a) whether coal supply beyond Moghalsarai has improved;
- (b) if so, to what extent; and
- (c) the steps taken further to improve the position?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes. The daily average loading of coal wagons for movement in the direction above Moghalsarai has improved as will be observed from the following statement:

(Figures in wagons)

Months	Actual loading in 1962	Actual loading in 1963
January . . .	1,875	2,027
February . . .	1,734	2,130
March . . .	1,918	2,149
April . . .	1,890	2,127
May . . .	1,807	2,026
June . . .	1,815	1,908
July . . .	1,927	2,118

(c) The following are the main steps taken by the Government to further improve the supply of coal to consumers situated in the above Moghalsarai direction:-

- (i) Increase in rail movement capacity from July, 1962 by 100 wagons per day in the "Above Moghalsarai Area" from the Bengal/Bihar coalfields;
- (ii) the pattern of distribution has been revised from February 1963 so as to move maximum

supplies in block rakes for long distances;

- (iii) collieries are being urged to step up loading of coal wagons on Sundays and Holidays;
- (iv) an additional route is being provided for movement of coal from the Bengal/Bihar field to consumers above Moghalsarai by the construction of a new line connecting Garhwa Road to Robertsganj;
- (v) plans have been drawn to develop the Singrauli coalfield, which will produce about 2.5 million tons under the Third Plan and all the coal will be for industries in the "Above Moghalsarai direction";
- (vi) creation of coal dumps at important places in the various States.

Surveys of Wind Velocity in Rajasthan

649. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the success which has so far been achieved as a result of surveys of wind velocity conducted in Rajasthan; and

(b) the names of the places where the survey has been carried out?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Hamayun Kabir): (a) The surveys indicate that if lines are drawn due North and West from Jodhpur, the area to the West and North of these lines is more favourable for wind power utilisation. Wind electric generators of 1-2 KW may work in these areas except during the winter months. Water pumping windmills will work over most parts of Rajasthan but their performance will be appreciably less during the winter months.

(b) The names of the places are:

1. Ganganagar.	12. Pilani.
2. Bikaner.	13. Tonk.
3. Jodhpur.	14. Alwar.
4. Barmer.	15. Dholpur
5. Jaipur.	16. Erinpura Road.
6. Ajmer.	17. Phalodi.
7. Kotah.	18. S.kar.
8. Brijnagar.	19. Jaisalmer.
9. Gadra Road.	20. Udaipur.
10. Churu.	21. Jhalawar.
11. Nagaur.	

Former Ruler of Bastar

450.	Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:
	Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:
	Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:
	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
	Shri Gokaran Prasad:
	Shri Mate:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:	

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to release the property of former Ruler of Bastar from the control of Court of Wards;

(b) if so, what are the details of the decision; and

(c) whether the same has since been implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):
 (a) to (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have released the property of the former Ruler of Bastar from the Court of Wards with effect from the 25th July, 1963. The property belonging to the former Ruler in his private capacity will be handed over to him, but the property held by him in his capacity as Ruler of Bastar will however pass to the present Ruler, Maharaja Vijay Chandra Bhanj Deo.

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष

६५१. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में भूतपूर्व नरेशों ने अब तक कितना पैसा दिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : भूतपूर्व नरेशों ने राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में अपनी निजी धैरियों में से कुल २८,७९,६१७ रु ४० न० प० का वार्षिक अंशदान देने का वचन दिया था। गृह मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध मूच्चना के अनुसार भूतपूर्व नरेशों ने अभी तक १७,६३,४४५ रु ० की रकम दे दी है।

जीव उत्पत्ति संबंधी अनुसंधान

६५२. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या 'ज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चार भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों ने नैनीताल की प्रयोगशाला में जीव उत्पत्ति के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण तत्वों का विश्लेषण किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनके पांच साल के अध्ययन का क्या परिणाम रहा है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) और (ख). यह प्रश्न [शायद उस अनुसंधान के बारे में है जो प्रोफेसर ओ० एन० पर्टी के नेतृत्व में डी० एस० बी० गवर्नमेंट कालेज, नैनीताल में और इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी के रसायन शास्त्र के असिस्टेंट प्राफेसर डा० कृष्ण बहादुर के नेतृत्व में इन-आर्गेनिक सामग्री से जीव-उत्पत्ति के बारे में की गई है।

हमारी पूछताछ पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने निम्नलिखित मूच्चना दी है :—

नैनीताल में प्रोफेसर ओ० एन० पर्टी और श्री एम० डी० पाठक तथा इलाहाबाद में डा० कृष्ण बहादुर और उनकी पत्नी डा० एस० रंगनाथकी, अपने अनुसंधान छात्रों की मदद से, फोटोकैमिकल प्रोसेस के जरिये ऐसी सेल के आकार की यूनिटें (०-५ से

२.५ माइक्रोन) तैयार करने में सफल हुये हैं जिन में समरस वृद्धि, गुणन और मैटाबोलिक क्रिया के जीवसंबंधी गुण दिखाई देते हैं। इन यूनिटों को जीवाणु कहा गया है।"

Departure of Australian Tennis Coach

653. { Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press statement of the Director of the National Institute of Sports regarding the Australian Tennis Coach, Mr. Stanley Edwards;

(b) whether Mr. Edwards has left India with the tennis team without the permission of the Director of the National Institute of Sports;

(c) if not, who has accepted his resignation; and

(d) whether the resignation was accepted against the unanimous decision of the National Institute of Sports Board to the contrary?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Mr. Stanley Edwards accompanied the Junior Tennis team to U.K. with the permission of the Government of India who advised the Director, National Institute of Sports to relieve him.

(d) No, Sir.

Ban on Promotions

654. **Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a ban on promotions during the Emergency and if so, to what categories does this ban apply;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain senior officers of Home and Finance Ministries were promoted recently;

(c) if so, what were the special reasons for promoting them in spite of the ban; and

(d) in how many cases, for categories of staff below the rank of Under Secretary, have exemptions from the ban been given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) There is a ban on promotions only to decentralised cadres and as such the ban does not apply to promotions to the grade of Under Secretary and above as appointments to these grades are centralised and any surpluses can be adjusted by transfers from one Ministry to another and by adjustments in tenure deputations.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to (a).

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1498/63].

Committee for Survey of India

655. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 226 on the 10th November, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the Report of the Committee for Survey of India and the National Atlas Organisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The Report is still under consideration by the Government.

Science Teaching

656. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 195 on the 14th November, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to implement the recommendations of the National Seminar of Science Consultants for improvement of science teaching in the elementary stage; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Seminar have been circulated to all the State Governments for necessary action.

Higher Education in Delhi

657. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Balkrishna Wasmik:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of admission in colleges had been very acute during this session in Delhi;

(b) whether a large number of aspirants for higher studies have been refused admission; and

(c) the latest position in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). It is a fact that there was some difficulty in the matter of admission in colleges in Delhi during the current academic session, but the University met the situation by increasing the number of seats in various courses by 1702. Besides, to enable some more students to get admission in Science courses, where all the seats were not filled, the minimum percentage required for admission for B.Sc. (Hons.) was lowered from 60 to 57 and for B.Sc. (General) Group 'A' from 50 to 45. Those who could not secure admission in the regular B.A. (Pass) course were advised to join Correspondence Courses and the Advisory Board of Women's (Non-Collegiate) Education.

(c) Out of the total of 10575 students who registered themselves with Delhi University for admission to different courses, 8,390 have been admitted.

Evening College at Calicut

658. **Shri Imbichibava:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala University has submitted any proposal to start an evening college at Calicut;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the college is expected to start functioning?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

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

Plan Allocation on Education

659. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the over-all utilisation of Plan allotments for education during the First, Second and Third years of the Third Plan and the percentage of utilisation in these years; and

(b) the schemes where the utilisation so far has been less than 40 per cent of the allotment and reasons for slow progress?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1499[63].

(b) The schemes of General Education have been grouped in four main groups viz., Elementary Education, Secondary Education, University and Higher Education and Other Educational Schemes. In none of these groups, is anticipated expenditure for 1961-64 less than 40 per cent of the allocation.

Lady S. V. Teachers

660. **Shri Bade:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Lady S. V. Teachers under Directorate of

Education, Delhi have been ignored for grant of scale of Rs. 130-300/- under the Directorate of Education, Delhi;

- (b) if so, what are the reasons; and
- (c) whether they will be granted the scale in near future?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) All eligible lady S. V. Teachers have been granted the scale of Rs. 130-300/-.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

National Physical Laboratory

661. Shri Bade: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of National Physical Laboratory has not been appointed as yet; and

(b) since when the post is lying vacant?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 14th June, 1961, but a Deputy Director-in-Charge was appointed on 21-4-1962.

Production of Coal

662. Shri Bade: Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether Government have fixed field-wise targets of production of coal in various collieries?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): Yes; Government have fixed field-wise targets of production of coal during the Third Plan period.

Civics Teachers

663. Shri Bade: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi which do not have qualified staff to teach civics to Class XI and the reasons as to why required staff could not be provided therein;

(b) whether there are any teachers in Delhi Higher Secondary Schools who have not been provided post graduate teachers' grade even if they hold the requisite qualifications to teach civics to XI class and are teaching civics to XI class at present; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Nil.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Aid to Bharat Sewak Samaj

664. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount of grant given to Bharat Sewak Samaj (Punjab Branch) during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far for running different Camps?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):

Year	Amount
1962-63	29,611.71
1963-64	10,806.00

*Note.—The grant has been paid through the Central Bharat Sewak Samaj, New Delhi.

International Programme on Scientific Hydrology

665. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 904 on the 17th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether India participated in the preparatory meeting of experts convened by UNESCO in May last to work out long-term programme for international cooperation on Scientific Hydrology;

(b) if so, whether some experts of Transport and Communications Ministry also were included in the delegation; and

(c) the main points discussed and recommended by the meeting and Government's reactions to them?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement will be placed on the Table of the House after the proceedings of the meeting have been received and examined.

'Kalgi' of Guru Gobind Singh

666. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kalgi (Holy Crown) of Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru of Sikhs, was taken by the English to London and is in the Museum of London;

(b) whether a demand has been made to secure its return; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Text-books from Printing Press at Mysore

**667. { Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
 \ Shri Sezhiyan:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the subject and class-wise details of the publication of school text-books by the Printing Press at Mysore;

(b) what is the method of the selection of the text-books to be printed; and

(c) the number of text-books to be distributed to poor and needy children in different States?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The printing press for Mysore is one of the three printing presses offered as gift to India by the

Government of West Germany under the UNESCO programme of Assistance to South-East Asian countries to expand primary education. It has not yet been set up. The issues raised in (a), (b) and (c) do not therefore arise at this stage.

Research in Astronomy

668. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to promote research and training in astronomy in Indian Universities;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the expenditure to be incurred in this respect during 1963-64?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Government has no such scheme but the University Grants Commission, during the Second Five Year Plan selected the following centres for developing facilities for training and research in Astronomy:

(1) The Nizamiah Observatory and the Department of Astronomy, Osmania University, Hyderabad (Deccan) for training and research in experimental Astronomy, and

(2) the department of Physics, Delhi University for training in Theoretical Astronomy and Astro-Physics.

(c) During the Second Five Year Plan period, the Commission approved a total non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 18,58,500 for the development of the Nizamiah Observatory and the Department of Astronomy at Osmania University, Hyderabad. A part of this expenditure amounting to \$ 1,60,000 was available for purchase of equipment and books and journals from the funds under the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme. The remaining expenditure is to be met on a sharing basis of 2:1 between the University Grants

Commission and the Osmania University. The Commission also approved an expenditure of Rs. 32,000 p.a. for staff and maintenance of the Department of Astronomy. In the case of the Department of Physics, Delhi University, the Commission, during the Second Plan period, sanctioned a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 9.50 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 20,000 per annum.

During the Third Five Year Plan, sanctions for appointing additional staff members and for incurring expenditure on library books and journals have also been conveyed to the Department of Astronomy, Osmania University, at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,650 (recurring per annum) and non-recurring Rs. 10,000.

Necessary grants against the expenditure approved as indicated above are being released to the universities concerned according to their requirements and would be made available during the year 1963-64 also.

Regional Schools of Printing

669. { Shri Kajrokar:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eleventh All India Printers' Conference has urged Government to improve the teaching standards in the four Regional Schools of Printing; and

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

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No such proposal has been received from the Printers' Conference.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Police Radio Institute

670. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Police Radio Institute is proposed to be set up in Delhi;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) what steps have been taken in that direction so far?

The Minister of States in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) to (c). A proposal to set up a Central Police Radio Institute in Delhi is under consideration and the details are being worked out.

मिर्जापुर जिले में लौह अयस्क और चूने का पत्थर

671. { श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :
श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :

क्या लान और इंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मिर्जापुर जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में भूगर्भवेत्ताओं के दल को लौह अयस्क और चूने के पत्थर का भारी भंडार मिला है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो लौह अयस्क तथा चूने के पत्थर का कितना भंडार प्राप्त हुआ है?

लान और इंधन मंत्री (श्री अलगोशन):

(क) ऐसी में ऐसी कोई खोज नहीं की गई है किन्तु बहुत वर्षों से चूना-पत्थर के बड़े निकेपों और कच्चे लोहे की कम मात्रा की विद्यमानता का पता लगा है।

(ख) चूना पत्थर के संचयों का 75 मिलियन मीटरी टन में होने का अनुमान है।

Single Organisation for Coal Washeries

672. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to run all coal washeries under one organisation; and

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

THE Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). There is no proposal, at present, to run all coal washeries under one organisation.

रुद्र सागर क्षेत्र में तेल

673. श्री राठ स० तिवारी : क्या लान और इंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि असम के रुद्र सागर क्षेत्र में जो पड़ताल की गई है उसमें तेल पाये जाने की पूरी संभावना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके निकाले जाने पर कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब से शुरू हो सकेगा ?

लान और इंधन मंत्री (श्री अलगेश्वन) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) इस स्थिति पर नहीं बताया जा सकता ।

(ग) २८-५-१९६० को अन्वेषण कार्य शुरू हुआ । अब तक ६ कुएं व्यधित किये गये हैं । आगे अन्वेषण कार्य प्रगति पर है ।

Central Research Organisation for Graphic Arts

674. { **Shri Kajrolkar:**
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eleventh All India Printers' Conference has urged Government to establish a Central Research Organisation for Graphic Arts; and

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

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No such proposal has been received from the Printers' Conference.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Economic Service

675. **Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2615 on the 1st May, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the list of officials to be included in the Indian Economic Service has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be published?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) The list has yet to be finalised.

(b) It will be published as soon as it is finalised.

Study of Languages in Delhi Schools

676. **Shri G. S. Musafir:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the class from which the second language is to be taught in the schools of Delhi Union Territory where the medium of instruction is Hindi and the minimum number of students required to start the subject;

(b) the class from which the second language is to be taught where the medium of instruction is not Hindi but and other language out of the fourteen approved under the Constitution of India; and

(c) the class from which the third language is to be taught where the medium of instruction is Hindi and the minimum number of students required to start the class for the introduction of third language?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The position regarding teaching of languages in Delhi Schools is as follows:

(1) *Clauses 1 to VIII*

(i) **Hindi Medium Schools.**

In Hindi medium schools the second language which is English is introduced from Class VI. The second language is compulsory for all students and the question of prescribing a minimum number of students for introducing this language does not arise. A third language is also allowed from Class VI if at least 12 students make a request for it. The third language can be so taken in lieu of one of the following subjects: Sanskrit, Drawing, Music, Art and Craft.

(ii) **Non-Hindi Medium Schools.**

In schools where the medium of instruction is other than Hindi, the second language which is Hindi, is introduced from Class III. English which is the third language is introduced from Class VI. Both the second and third languages are compulsory.

(2) *Clauses IX to XI.*

(i) **Higher Secondary Schools.**

In Classes IX to XI, English is compulsory for all. In addition, a modern Indian language (Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Marathi or Sindhi) is also required to be taken. The choice of a particular modern Indian language is allowed if the minimum number of students taking that language in a school is 12.

(ii) **Multipurpose Schools.**

In Multipurpose Higher Secondary Schools three languages have to be taken for examination (i) English (ii) Mother tongue or a regional language and (iii) a language other than mother tongue (Hindi for those whose mother tongue is not Hindi and some other modern Indian language for those whose mother tongue is Hindi).

Teaching facilities for compulsory language subjects are provided without any requirement of particular number of students, but regarding other language subjects, the number of students taking any particular language in the school should be at least 12.

Modern Indian Languages in Delhi University

677. Shri G. S. Musafir: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Delhi University and its constituent Colleges to encourage the study of Modern Indian languages especially Bengali, Urdu, Tamil and Punjabi;

(b) in how many colleges the arrangements for the teaching of these subjects exist and in how many colleges the arrangements are expected to be made in the coming academic year; and

(c) what is the minimum number of students required for starting the course on Modern Indian Language?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The University of Delhi permits the teaching of the various Modern Indian Languages in the following courses:—

B.A. (Pass)—Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Panjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telgu, Kannada, Malayalam and Gujarati as one of the subjects of study.

B.A. (Hons.)—Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and Panjabi.

The University, besides providing teaching facilities for M.A. courses in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and Panjabi, has also introduced Certificate Courses in Tamil, Kannada, Gujarati, Malayalam, Bengali, Telugu and Marathi.

(b) Arrangements for the teaching of one or more of these languages for B.A. (Pass) Course exist in all the Colleges depending on the number of students. These arrangements are likely to be continued during the next academic session.

(c) No minimum number has been fixed. However, at a meeting of the Principals of Colleges held in October, 1962, it was decided that if the number of students offering a Modern Indian Language like Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, etc., was 10 or 12, the College may make arrangements for teaching of such language by appointing a part-time teacher in the subject concerned, otherwise the teaching may be done in collaboration with nearby Colleges, which have facilities for the same.

Suicides in Union Territories

678. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were any cases of suicides on account of hunger in the Union Territories during March, 1963; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Welfare Extension Projects in Nefā

679. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Social Welfare Board has started any welfare extension projects in NEFA; and

(b) if so, how much amount had been spent for the purpose during 1962-63?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes Sir, the Board sanctioned 10 multipurpose welfare extension project centres for NEFA in July 1963. The number of centres in which the work has actually been started is, however, not known.

(b) No amount was incurred by the Board on this account during 1962-63 as the project centres have been sanctioned only during 1963-64.

Hindi Books for Educational Institutions

680. **Shri Sezhiyan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount allotted for 1963-64 for free supply of Hindi Books to Educational Institutions and Libraries in non-Hindi speaking States?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): Rs. 2·0 lacs.

12.00 hrs.

RE: CALLING-ATTENTION-NOTICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we shall take up the calling-attention-notice.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): May I make a submission, Sir? I want your guidance and also some information. So, I want to make a submission. Would you kindly allow me, Sir? Four days ago, I had sent a notice calling the attention of the Prime Minister to the strike of the students in NEFA, which has paralysed and shaken the confidence of the tribal people in the strategic area. Like everything relating to the tribal people, it seems that that notice has been shelved and ignored. May I know whether this is the way Government are treating the tribal question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request the hon. Member to see me in my Chamber and get the reply.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE EXPLOSION IN POLICE STORAGE MAGAZINE NEAR GAUHATI

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation to

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon: —

"The explosion in the police storage magazine near Gauhati on the 13th August, 1963, resulting in the death of a large number of persons."

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): It is with deep regret that I have to make this statement about the tragic accident on the 13th August at Garbhanga about 9 miles from Gauhati in Assam which resulted in heavy casualties. The local authorities reached the spot soon after the occurrence and started enquiries. Our Inspector of Explosives from Calcutta and the Deputy Chief Inspector of Explosive from Nagpur also reached Gauhati without delay. The details of the accident that we have been able to obtain from the State Government and from our own officers are as follows.

The explosion occurred in the State P.W.D.'s provincial explosive magazine at Garbhanga at about 16.00 hours on the 13th August. The site is in a reserve forest. It appears that three truck loads of newly received explosives, said to be only safety fuses, were being unloaded and stacked in the magazine. Adjoining this magazine, there was another large high explosive magazine. Both magazines were licensed by the Department of Explosives. Both the magazines blew up, leaving only two deep craters, one 70 ft. in diameter and the other 30 ft. About 32 persons, including labourers, drivers of vehicles, State P.W.D. officials and police guards, were killed, and their bodies blown to bits. Three P.W.D. labourers, who had gone out on other work, had a lucky escape. The blast of the explosion was so great that 28 cattle grazing in the vicinity were killed and the forest area within a radius of 300 yards was shorn of all leaves.

Section 9 of the Indian Explosives Act lays down that whenever there is an accident caused by explosives and resulting in loss of human life, the District Magistrate shall hold, or direct a Magistrate subordinate to him to hold, an enquiry into the causes of the accident and make a report to the Central Government. The Additional District Magistrate started an enquiry under this Section, but we have since decided, in consultation with the State Government, to have an enquiry conducted under Section 9-A of the Act by the Senior Divisional Commissioner, Gauhati, and Chairman, Board of Revenue, Assam. This has been considered necessary in view of the seriousness of the case, and, as provided by clause (2) of Section 9-A, we have also directed that the Additional District Magistrate's enquiry shall be discontinued. The Chief Inspector of Explosives has been appointed to act as an Assessor to assist in the enquiry.

We shall now await the findings of the enquiry under Section 9-A, to be fully seized of the causes and circumstances of this grievous accident.

This tragedy has been extremely distressing and regrettable, and I would like to extend on behalf of Government our deepest sympathy to the bereaved families.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I know whether Government have ascertained after the preliminary enquiry that this is not a case of sabotage?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I would not be able to say anything on the matter, because the enquiry, as I have stated, was started by an officer of the district, but as the tragedy was very grim and serious, we have appointed one of the senior most officers to hold the enquiry, and I have also directed the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Nagpur, to assist in the enquiry so that we can ascertain the causes.

STRIKE SITUATION IN BOMBAY

श्री श्रीकारताल बेरवा : (कोटा) : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो एक्सप्लोसिव्स का ट्रक अनलोड किया जा रहा था उसमें असम से आये हुये दो पाकिस्तानी मजदूर भी काम कर रहे थे और क्या इसी कारण विस्फोट हुआ ?

श्री भेहर चन्द लक्ष्मा : मुझे इस चीज का इत्म नहीं है। मैंने अभी सदन के सामने घर्ज किया कि एनकवायरी शुरू हुई है। जब तक एनकवायरी की रिपोर्ट न मिल जाये तब तक यह कहना बहुत मुश्किल है।

श्री श्रीकारताल बेरवा : यह एनकवायरी कब तक खत्म हो जायेगी ?

श्री भेहर चन्द लक्ष्मा : अभी तो शुरू हुई है। मैं सदन को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा इसको खत्म किया जायेगा।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : (करनाल) : क्या एनकवायरी के बाद सदन को सूचना दी जायेगी ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, आपने इस पर सही नहीं किया है। इसलिये आपको मौका नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : (केराना) : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ ठिक इस तरड से मरने वाले लोगों के परिवारों को कोई एक्स-प्रेशिया पेमेंट किया गया है ?

श्री भेहर चन्द लक्ष्मा : यह तो स्टेट पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का काम है और स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट का काम है। उनको लेवर लाज के मुताबिक कम्पेन्सेशन मिलेगा, लेकिन मैं खुद नहीं जानता।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have allowed another call attention notice on a matter of public importance. Shri Yashpal Singh.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (फरुखाबाद)

बम्बई हड़ताल पर मैंने एक डाई घटे की बहस मांगी है। लोक सभा एक मकड़ी की तरह अपने ही जाल में न फंस जाये। मैं इन बातों पर बहस नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। कोई इतला नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। और जब ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव होता है तो हम लोग अपनी बात नहीं कह पाते, खाली मंत्री अपनी बात कह देते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On this?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बम्बई की हड़ताल के बारे में।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only those Members who have signed the notice can ask.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He has given notice of a motion for a $2\frac{1}{2}$ hour discussion of the strike situation, a no-day-yet-named motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will look into it and send you the information. Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Balram-pur): On a point of order.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि "लोक सभा कहीं अपने ही मकड़ी के जाले में न फंस जाये" ये शब्द इस्तेमाल करना सदन में उचित नहीं था। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूँगी कि इनको रिकांड से निकाल दिया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is nothing derogatory. Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The strike situation in Bombay at present and steps taken by the Central Government to issue directions to the State Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Minister any information?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The adjournment motion has been disallowed. That means it is the clear intention of the Minister that he did not want to allow any discussion. They simply want to issue a statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want your guidance in this. Instead they have accepted a call-attention notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not for the Minister to disallow or allow an adjournment motion. The call attention notice has been allowed by the Chair.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How can you disallow an adjournment motion and on the same matter accept a call-attention notice? It is discriminatory. After all, yesterday you gave a ruling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have given my ruling. I have disallowed your adjournment motion also and allowed this call attention notice. I have disallowed it for the same reason, that a no-confidence motion is more urgent than that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is true. But I seek your protection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want protection from you now. The hon. Member is getting up every time and taking the time of the House. He will please sit down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is surprising.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Minister any information?

Shri Ram Sevak Yadav rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow this. Please sit down.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): As the Calling Attention notice is in my name, may I inform the House that the strike has been called off? I have nothing more to say. If there is anything, my colleague the Labour Minister will answer.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Daji (Indore): Let the Labour Minister make a statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Half a dozen people getting up and going on like this, I cannot allow this. Order, order.

Shri Manaen (Darjeeling): Are the Members of the Opposition opposed to the strike being called off?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया कि स्ट्राइक खत्म हो गयी है और हम चाहते हैं कि वह हो जाय लेकिन कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि जिन मजदूरों ने रोजी के लिये स्ट्राइक की थी उन लोगों के साथ सब्ती की जाय या उन से जवाब तलब किया जाय?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : एक बड़ी बात हुई और वह यह कि स्ट्राइक अभी खत्म हुई है, मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि माननीय सदस्य ने एक दूसरा सवाल पैक

कर दिया। स्ट्राइक खत्म होने के बाद ही बड़स होती है, बातचीत भी होती है और कोई फैसला होता है। लेकिन इस तरीके से सवाल करनेसे जगड़ा बजाय घटने के बढ़ता ही है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): My name is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not three people from the same party.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am a signatory.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Home Minister said that the strike has been called off. Is the House to understand that the entire civic strike or the Port and Dock Workers strike and all these strikes have been called off? In view of this morning's news bulletin of the All India Radio that the talks had broken down, is the House to understand that subsequently there were talks and the Maharashtra Government have given the assurance that the demands will be considered sympathetically?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him answer. It is for the Minister to answer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must take the latest information given by the Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore, my question is whether the Government of Maharashtra has given the assurance that the demands of the strikers will be considered sympathetically and expeditiously.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any information on that.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): I know the strike has been called off unconditionally. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are not in the Chair. You must leave it to me to control it. Why should the hon. Member get up?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why should he say that thing?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for me. Leave it to me. Is this the way to conduct the national Parliament? I am very sorry.

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): I got intimation of the strike having been called off just a little while ago. I presume that it was about 10 o'clock that this happened. After that, I am told that the Chief Minister is having a press conference. Maybe it has been held. Whatever he has to say he will have stated there at that press conference. So far as the other strikes, dock workers etc., are concerned, the only strike as such was that of the municipal workers, the other strikes were in sympathy with that. They are all over, and the whole city is normal.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): While thanking the Minister for the information he has been kind enough to give to the House, may I ask if he is aware of the conditions under which the strike has been withdrawn? (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Member is entitled to ask a question. Let him put this question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why are they excited about this?

Shri Nath Pai: Though Shri Shastriji has provoked laughter by his remarks, may I know in view of the past experience that he, the Labour Minister and the Defence Minister will use their good offices to see that the wounds are healed and a spirit of vengeance is not adopted towards those who went on strike. (Interruptions). This is extremely important; do not try to browbeat us.

Shri Nanda: There can be no vindictiveness about such things; we are all friends of the workers; they know it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Buta Singh.... (Interruptions).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, what is that? Even before the says anything, they about and they are inviting trouble.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I request both sides to maintain silence.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I want to make a submission to the Leader of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have finished your question? You can make your submission later on. Now, Shri Buta Singh.

श्री बूटा सिंह '(मोगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि जो हड़ताल थी वह खत्म हो गयी है। जैसा कि समाचारपत्रों में सूचना प्रकाशित हुई थी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह पुरानी बात है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : स्ट्राइक खत्म हो गयी है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्न तो किया जाता है मंत्री महोदय से और जवाब कांग्रेसी मैन्यूर्स दे देते हैं तो क्या यह समझा जाय कि कांग्रेस बैचेज पर जितने भी सदस्य बैठे हैं वे सारे मंत्री हैं? दूसरा सवाल मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि जब १० लाख के करीब मजदूरों की हड़ताल थी उस के बारे में समाचारपत्रों में लिखा गया है कि वह बिलकुल शांतिपूर्ण हड़ताल थी, मैं उस पर मजदूरों को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ, और मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हड़ताल खत्म हुई है तो इस मसले के फैसले के लिये क्या कोई मध्यस्थ नियुक्त किया गया है?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter for negotiation. The hon. Members should not be in a hurry. The strike has been called off only recently. These matters have to be settled by talks.

Shri Bade: His question whether an arbitrator has been appointed or not has not been answered.

श्री बूटा सिंह : मेरा सवाल है कि मध्यस्थ मुकर्रर किया गया है या नहीं?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये।

Shri Nath Pai: I beg to make a submission to the Leader of the House. You were pleased to admonish them earlier. Yesterday also, I think in the exercise of your responsibilities, you named a Member. I feel that a definite duty is cast on him also to see that the House is conducted with due dignity and decorum, a matter to which you made reference today and you reminded us rightly. We are the national Parliament of this country. Whenever that kind of intolerance is shown by them by their howling and screaming, when they try to browbeat us, he sits quite... (Interruptions). May I try to tell them, Sir, that none of us will be browbeaten by this continuous chorus of howling? We want to submit to your authority and I think we do so to the best of our ability. Now and then we try to argue because we do not sit like dumb blocks of wood... (Interruptions). I appeal to him that he should use his authority as Leader of the House which extends to us also. I would request him to drop the policy of non-alignment in the House at least, where his party concretely defies the rules of decorum.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad the hon. Member has referred to this matter because I have been greatly concerned about it. Certainly, I would appeal to everyone in the

House and certainly to those on this side. But I confess—and my impression has been—that the greatest disorder and unseemly noise have come from a few hon. Members on the opposite side. In fact, it has become a common occurrence that when you stand up hon. Members go on speaking; you ask them to sit down but they go on speaking, shouting and waving hands. It is not at all seemly for me or for us or for the House. I do hope that everyone in the House will carry out your dictates, your directions, and not stand up while you speak—half a dozen Members standing at a time with hands raised and waving the arms—and generally not misbehave. I certainly would appeal to the whole House to do that.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या प्रधान मंत्री अध्यक्ष को सलाह दे सकते हैं कि वह क्या करें ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I am glad that the Leader of the House has made this statement. When I raised with so much difficulty my point *vis a vis* the Chair itself, I was glad that he did not interrupt me. While I was having my own difficult struggle to carry my sense of reason to the Chair, when I raised that difficult question to the Home Minister, I was also glad that the Home Minister came to your rescue as well as to my rescue by volunteering to give that information. I want such occasions to be avoided by the Speaker, and by all Members of the House including myself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members must maintain a high standard of dignity and decorum in the House. The whole country and the world is looking to this Parliament to set up an example. I appeal, just as the Leader of the House has done, to everyone of you to maintain decorum and dignity. I will, as far as possible, try to the best of my ability to satisfy all sides.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय..

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1961-62

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1961-62, under section 41 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1427/63].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following notifications under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962:—

- (i) The Defence of India (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in notification No. G.S.R. 854, dated the 15th May, 1963.
- (ii) The Defence of India (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1072, dated the 24th June, 1963, as corrected by notification No. G.S.R. 1196, dated the 20th July, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1488/63].

PAPERS UNDER THE OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION ACT, 1959

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri Alagesan): I beg to lay on the Table:

[Shri Alagasan]

- (i) a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1953:
- (a) Certified Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1959-60 together with the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Certified Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1960-61 together with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1489/63].
- (ii) a statement explaining the reasons for delay in laying the papers at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1490/63].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to present the Twenty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.24 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—
Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now proceed with the further discussion of the motion moved by Shri J. B. Kripalani that this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): Before you proceed, Sir,

I request that in view of the tremendous interest that this motion has raised not merely inside Parliament but also outside in the country, you may be so good as to extend the time allotted for this discussion by one day, that is to say, the discussion will go on tomorrow also and the Prime Minister will be kind enough to reply on Friday morning. That is my request and, I am sure, the request of my colleagues also in this matter.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I may tell you, Sir, on behalf of the Government that the Government wants that this debate should go on until tomorrow, and the Prime Minister will try to speak at about 4 o'clock tomorrow; the hon. Member will then reply and after that we take the vote.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A good via media.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (केराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को रूलिंग चाहता हूँ। जिन पार्टियों ने इस में एक्स्टेन किया है और नो-कांफिडेंस मोशन में हिस्सा नहीं लिया है, क्या उनको हक हासिल है कि वे इस समय में से समय ले सकें?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are non-party members also who are anxious to speak. I will try to accommodate the major parties and also as many Members as possible. But the House will have to co-operate with me and the speeches will have to be short. Much of what has got to be said has already been said.

श्री रमेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आंदर, आंदर।
माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप के कुने से अनेक बार बैठ जाता हूँ। आप मेरी बात ही नहीं सुनना चाहते। मेरा निवेदन है—मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगा—कि यह हाउस जिन के ऊपर बैठा हुआ है, जिन लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, इसको चनने वाले जनता के लोग आप के द्वारा पर पड़े हुये हैं अपने स्वीकृतियों के साथ। आप कृपा करके उनकी बात सुनिये : जो लोग अनाज। उगाया करते हैं, वे अपने घर बांधोड़ कर यहां पड़े हुये हैं। वे यहां पर भूखे पड़े हुये हैं; और वर्षा में नंग हो रहे हैं। आप सब लोग कोठियों में रहते हैं। गाजियाबाद के आसपास के गांवों के पचासों आदमी यहां पर पड़े हुये हैं। कम से कम आप उनकी बात को सुन लें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप मेरी प्रार्थना को सुन लें।

सरकार ने उनकी जमीन जबरन ले ली है और उस के लिये उन को कोई पैसा नहीं दिया गया है, ताकि वे कहीं और काम करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह क्या पार्लियामेंट है? यह कैसा न्याय है? यह क्या आर्डर है?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It is a State matter. It does not arise here. It concerns the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

श्री रामेश्वर काशी (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। आज से तीन दिन पहले बाद और गाजियाबाद के किसानों के संबंध में हम व्यापक आकृति नोटिस दे चुके हैं। हम को हमेशा यह इतिलाल मिलती है कि वे विचाराधीन हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कब तक विचाराधीन रहेंगे। न हम को कोई सूचना

मिलती है और न उनको उठाने की आज्ञा मिलती है। किसान चार दिन से पड़े हुये हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Yadav, it is a State subject. The U.P. Government is concerned with it. This Parliament is not concerned with it.

श्री बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. That adjournment motion has been disallowed.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यू० पी० गवर्नरमेंट ने उन को निकाल दिया है और अब वे लोग आप के द्वारा पर आकर पड़े हुये हैं। यह बड़ी सरकार है, लेकिन वह उनकी बात को सुनना ही नहीं चाहती है। आखिर वे कहां चले जायें? क्या वे पाकिस्तान चले जायें। या कहीं और चले जायें?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not allowing any discussion on that matter nor any point of order. It does not arise.

श्री बागड़ी : मैं डिस्केशन नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं प्वायंट आप आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। I am not allowing you.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। प्रधान मंत्री ने उनको विश्वास दिलाया था।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : चूंकि उन किसानों की बात नहीं मुरी जाती है, इसलिये मैं विरोधस्वरूप सदन को छोड़ कर जाता हूँ।

(*Shri Rameshwaranand then left the House*)

श्री बागड़ी : प्रधान मंत्री ने उन लोगों को विश्वास दिलाया था, इसलिये वे वापस चले गये। इस बजह से यूँ सेंटर का विषय बन गया है। चूंकि उस पर बात करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है, इसलिये मैं वाक आउट करता हूँ।

(*Shri Bagri then left the House*)

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, once more, and very definitely, the Opposition groups in the Indian Parliament have failed, and failed miserably, and have demonstrated to the country and to the outside world that they are not capable in the art of democracy or in handling the nation's affair. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you see it every day. Even now we have seen, after the appeal of the Prime Minister to the Opposition groups of this country, that they cannot behave properly even in the day to day functioning of the Parliament. It is our good luck that the Congress Party and the Prime Minister who is the leader of the Congress Party was given the chance in this country at the very beginning when we were infants in the art of democracy to work upon it. But we are very sorry that while this democracy is functioning so well in this country the Opposition groups in this country are not able to behave in a democratic fashion. I will quote one instance. The House of Commons, which is the Mother of Parliaments, in the whole of its life up till now has moved only one motion of no confidence. His Majesty's Opposition, even in the worst crisis in the British history, even in the worst days of British history when they were shouting

against Chamberlain's appeasement policy, when Britain was reduced to debris, did not move a motion of no confidence because they know what is a vote of no confidence. A vote of no confidence means that the Opposition party should be in a position to take over the reins from the Government. But they do not understand this, or if they understand this, they cannot agree on one point so that they can move a vote of censure. The vote of censure requires agreement at least on one particular issue by the Opposition parties. Here what we find is tiny groups of three, four, ten or twenty members who cannot agree even on one issue. One is for Hindi, another is against it; one advocates the policy of *laissez faire* and another wants nationalisation of all industries. Therefore, there is no unity among the opposition groups. As was very rightly stated by some hon. Members, it is only a marriage of convenience. Therefore, I say, and I say it very deliberately and with a full sense of responsibility, if they look at the working of democracy in the whole world, they will find that even in the worst days of the House of Commons the Opposition in England did not behave in the way in which the opposition groups here are behaving today. So, I am very sorry indeed for my country, because when we are trying to work for the preservation and strengthening of democracy in our country, we are not getting any sympathy or support from the opposition which other democratic countries are getting from their opposition parties.

As the Prime Minister has very correctly stated, there are fascist tendencies among some of the opposition parties, which by their Hitler-like tactics are trying to devour an infant democracy like India. As I was saying, they have not come to any agreement even on one particular issue. It has been very rightly stated in a leading article in one of our papers. *The Statesman*, that "the opposition parties could not select

for their attack any single act of the Government or its policy. Instead, they presented a blank form of no-confidence, leaving each party to fill up the blank as it likes. That is how they have come to this House and to this country with a vote of no-confidence."

What are the things that are common between them? There are three things in common between them. One is their lure for power. They are very much attracted towards the treasury benches though they are not yet capable of running it. The second thing in common between them is their hatred for Congress, arising naturally as a corollary of the first. The third and most important thing in common between them is their desire to weaken the authority of the Central Government.

Here I want to remind this House and the country the consequences of weakening the authority of the Central Government. In 325 BC Ambhi gave a foothold to Alexander and our north-western frontier was run over by Alexander. Then, Jaichand wanted to weaken the authority of Prithvi Raj and in came the Ghori. Mir Jaffar invited the British and got us and himself governed by them. Then, after that, we have the example of Acharya—not Acharya Kripalani but Acharya Kalak—who invited the Shaks because he had differences with the king of Ujjain. Here is another Acharya leading the attack when the monstrous Chinese are at our frontiers. They do not need any invitation from Jaichand, Mir Jaffar or Acharya Kalak.

Here is an opposition, supposed to be a responsible opposition, giving a handle to the propaganda of foreign countries, trying its level best to weaken the authority of the Central Government. In that way, it wants to hit the Government and create conditions favourable to the enemy, like

Marshal Petain who created conditions in France which were favourable to the handing over of that country to Hitler.

Now the opposition parties want to censure the Government because they have no confidence in this Government. But they have no leader. They want to displace this Government and run the administration themselves, but they have no leader. Who is their leader? Since they had no leader themselves, they handed over the reins to a desperate, dejected, disappointed and frustrated free lance politician of this country to lead the attack.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip):
We shall accept you as our leader.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Therefore, such things can never help the working of democracy (*Interruptions*). Let the opposition have patience. I have heard them without interrupting them. If they have any questions to ask at the end, I am prepared to reply to them and hit them back on their own ground. But they must permit me to have my say.

The members of the opposition have taken this as a God-sent opportunity to attack our policies. They attack our economic policy, our foreign policy and then say there is corruption in the country. Referring to our economic policy, Acharya Kripalani said that there are shortfalls in the achievement of the Plan. Why did you drop the petro-chemical industry, he asks. Why did you take up the construction of big dams when you had no money, he asks. Then he wants to know why the iron ore project was not taken up in Kerala. If one hon. Member cannot resist the temptation of coming to the Lok Sabha by spending lakhs of rupees, we plead guilty to the charge that we could not resist the temptation of overplanning for the welfare of the people of this country. When we fall short of our resources, we drop it and we shall drop them in future but

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

we shall again frame more and more plans in the coming days in the Fourth Plan and in the Fifth Plan. Therefore what is this criticism of Shri Kripalani?

The big dams are an eyesore to him. I would request him very humbly to have a joy trip to Bhakra Nangal and to Mayurakshi and see that the dams which are an eyesore to him are a source of inspiration to the millions and millions of farmers of our country.

Shri Masani who led the attack on our economic policy on behalf of the vested interests in this country has said, "What is this State monopoly? What is this State capitalism?" He has got the ghost of nationalisation and the phobia of State monopoly always haunting him even in his sleep. He says that there is no progress in the country. Who is that bold man in this House who can say that there is no progress in anything? I say, there has been progress in everything. What do you want to take up? You want to take up industrial production? It has increased hundred per cent. Do you want to take up food production? Shri Patil yesterday told you very brilliantly that from 47 million tons it has come up to 83 million tons. You want houses? There are more houses in the country. You want roads? I say, if not a pucca road at least a kutcha road is today leading to and is connecting almost every village in this country. If you want wells, there are wells for irrigation as also for drinking purposes. If you want other things....(Laughter). Only laughing will not reply. I have heard Shri Shastri's attack yesterday and I am prepared to pay him back now. He talked of corruption.

I particularly mention three things—steel, cement and sugar—because they are very much talked of in this country. I know, there are difficulties and short supplies in the

country, but what we maintain is this: Can you say that there has been no increase in production of steel or of sugar or of cement? Yes, there has been. But there has been increase in the demand also because of our First Five Year Plan, Second Five Year Plan and the Third Five Year Plan. We are having a large number of projects which every day demand from us more steel and more cement. Therefore, naturally, we are almost lagging behind the pace of demand. But we want to catch up with it.

We are a democratic party and we discuss things amongst ourselves very frankly. But we want to know who is that man who can say boldly in this House that there is no improvement in the economic field. There is one thing in which there has been no increase. I ask the Opposition to say what is that and also my hon. friends to my left. My partymen can say that. There is one thing in which there has been no increase and that is the thinking of the Opposition parties in this country. They still live in the Sixteenth Century. They again talk with the same brief in the same brief bag. Shri Masani comes to the House after the lapse of 1½ years with the same brief bag. He quotes again the same figures. I know, he is a student of economics; so am I. I want to know what is State monopoly and State capitalism. He says that the hon. Prime Minister has said and so also the hon. Labour Minister that the poor have become poorer and the rich have become richer. I say, we are correct in saying that because we are a party who say things openly and admit our defects. What is the meaning of the poor becoming poorer and the rich becoming richer? It is not that there has been no increase or no progress in the country. Shri Masani quoted figures the other day.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I want to know from the hon. Member the meaning of the rich becoming richer and the poor becoming poorer.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Have patience at least for a minute. I will tell you. Shri Masani says that the Congress Party should realise that the sacrifice of Rs. 50 is more than 50 per cent of Rs. 10,000 sacrifice. I want to say that Rs. 20 to a family of five in the course of the three Plans is there but when it becomes Rs. 100 to a family of twenty it certainly becomes less as to a family of five Rs. 10,000 and to the family of 15 Rs. 1,00,000 becomes more. That is the meaning of the poor becoming poorer and the rich becoming richer. That means that in this country there has been no stagnation. The economy is growing. A poor person with a family of five members who was getting Rs. 20 is now getting Rs. 100 and so also the rich person who was getting a thousand rupees has got Rs. 1 lakh. What happens is that the population is growing so fast that a person who had Rs. 20 before and now even if he had Rs. 100, because he multiplies from 5 to 20, he becomes poorer.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): It is a bad arithmetic that you are doing.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I expect you to cooperate with us in this. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Opposition knows only one thing. They feel that it is their responsibility only to spread discontentment in this country. It is not their responsibility to teach the public at large what are our difficulties. We have shortfalls. It is not for them to say to the people that we are short of cement, steel and sugar, and therefore, consume less. Their only duty is to stand up everyday and put an adjournment motion and say, "I get only half a kilo in my village." Why do you want to have half a kilo? In the worst days in Britain when there was no sugar and eggs available, they did not rush to the shops to collect these things; rather, they refused to have it. Are you saying the same thing to them? No. You want to run there—those treasury benches—and, therefore, you want to multiply, over-multiply, a

thousand-fold to show the smallest difficulties as the bigger ones. Therefore, this is the difficulty. So, I feel Mr. Deputy-Speaker—this House as well as the country outside I want to convince—that charges on economic front are baseless, absolutely baseless. There is no ground to stand for those charges. I challenge that. And I still say that there is not even one item in this country, let it be per capita income, let it be per capita consumption of cloth, of foodstuffs, of anything, on which there has been no increase. I say, excepting the thinking on their behalf, everything else has increased. Therefore, the charges of my hon. friends led by the great Acharya and Mr. Masani, representing the vested interests in this House, are absolutely false and baseless.

They have talked very much of corruption. For four months we are hearing a charge of corruption by a responsible Member, the leader of the P.S.P. Party. He says, if a man takes a few thousands of rupees from somebody for election, that amount is not entered into the account book of the Party. This is the ground he is holding. I now charge Mr. S. N. Dwivedy upon the same fault and count. Here, Mr. S. N. Dwivedy who went to one of his friends in the Congress Party in Orissa—and he has accepted it in the Press Conference—accepted thousands and thousands of rupees from that Congressman.

An Hon. Member: What for?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That is the truth. Now, that friend of his, Mr. Patnaik says, "I lent money to Mr. S. N. Dwivedy when he was sick, when he was ill, when he had family troubles." But here is a man saying, "No, no. I did not accept it for that purpose. I accepted the money from Mr. Patnaik to defeat the Congressman." I want to point out to this country: Can there be any type of corruption higher than this?

Several Hon. Members: Shame, shame. (*Interruption*).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He accepted the money knowing fully well that this money..

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, on a point of personal explanation. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You can explain it after he has finished. Let him go on.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: My specific point is this. Even if it is true that Mr. Patnaik was a corrupt man and that he lent money to this gentleman against the Congress candidate, if that is so, I want to know is he not the greatest corrupt man in the country who accepted the money from a Congressman to defeat the Congressman? (*Interruption*).

Some Hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is that the morality, is that the ethics that he wants to establish in this country?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, then I ask another thing. For the last four months, as the whole world knows, as the whole country knows, Mr. S. N. Dwivedy has been saying that if a Minister accepts ten thousand rupees and does not deposit the sum in the account book of the Congress Party, he is a corrupt man. I say, here is a man who charged the Congress with it and who himself accepted the money, thousands and thousands. And he admitted it to the press correspondent. Questioned by a correspondent as to whether it was a lakh of rupees, he said that he does not remember the exact amount, but it was in thousands.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): A very innocent person!

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He said that he took this amount to utilise it against some Congress candidates. He

said "No" when questioned whether the amount taken from Shri Patnaik has been shown in the account of the P.S.P. Party. He said, "No". Here is a man who accepted the money for such an immoral thing, for such a wrong thing. (*Interruptions*.) I say that. It is not a question of laughing. Is the truth so pleasant to laugh at? Here is a man who took the money and he laughs over it. Here is a man who took the money and did not deposit in the account books of the P.S.P. Party: the same charge which he brings against us.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): He did not return it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I think this is the greatest type of corruption ever practised by the leader of any political party in the world. Let him reply.

Shri Tyagi: They must return the money.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you will be kind enough to remember that day before yesterday there was a charge levelled against a Congressman, the Deputy Chief Minister of Orissa. I do not want to take the brief of the Deputy Chief Minister of Orissa. The Chief Minister of Orissa has referred this case to the leader of the Opposition there. But he, the leader of the Opposition, refused. Why? Now the Chief Minister has openly challenged: examine it, investigate it by the Public Accounts Committee of the Orissa Assembly. Here is the leader who asks the Party Member of the Public Accounts Committee, "No, no; do not take it up." Why? It is because the charges are frivolous, false and absolutely baseless. If they are not, I challenge to accept the investigation and examination of this charge by the Public Accounts Committee. Here are Members who bring charges and they do not stand by them. They

are not prepared to examine them. And he himself commits the corrupt practices.

Now, I will give another example...
(*Interruption*)

Shri Rajeshwar Patel (Hajipur): On a point of order. Sir.

The hon. Member has been leveling a very serious charge against Mr. Patnaik who is not here, the charge that he was a party to this corrupt practice. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What a wonderful understanding! (*Interruptions*) I never said this. I said, here is a good leader of mine who was generous enough to lend the money to a friend in trouble. I said only this. I never levelled any charge against him. I will now go on to another point. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: I am not giving in. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: It was said by the hon. Member that it was with a very charitable disposition that he gave some money. But all the same it is a very serious matter that a high Congress dignitary, the Chief Minister of a State about whom it is being said that he was guilty of giving money to an Opposition Member to get a Congress candidate defeated:... (*Interruptions*) This is what he has said.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Well, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I sympathise with the anxiety of my friend of my Party. I again make it clear that here is a good man and there are many good men in the Congress Party who have a little money to give to friends of the Opposition who are in trouble. What is wrong about it?

Now, I may say another thing. Here is a news item from Ratlam:

"A Socialist M.P. has sent a threatening letter to a forest ranger asking the ranger to send him wooden door pairs and some other material of household use failing which the M.P. would ask a barrage of questions in Parliament about it.

Disclosing this to newsmen here yesterday, Mr. Gulshan Ahmad, Madhya Pradesh Deputy Minister for Finance and Law, said the letter was in his possession and that he would produce it before the State Legislature."

Here is a Socialist friend who writes a threatening letter to the forest ranger saying that if he does not send him wooden door pairs and other material, he would ask a barrage of questions. What a wonderful type of clean and honest man. And that is socialism!

We are very often told, "You spend huge amounts in your elections". I want to know, wherefrom did the *Dada* of North Bombay fame get lakhs and lakhs of rupees which he spent in the Amroha constituency. Is it not the worst type of corruption, the worst example that has been set by him before the country?

By citing these examples I do not want to minimise the social evil. It is a social evil. And it is a credit to the Congressmen who have aroused the conscience of this country against corruption. The most important point is this that the people have grown impatient and therefore when there is a cry and louder noise they always say that it is multiplying.

Another point and I will finish in five minutes. (*Interruption*). I am getting it from my party, I will never get it from your party. On the next point, namely non-alignment, I will not dwell, because most of my friends have spoken on it and spoken very

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elaborately that this policy of non-alignment has been supported all over the world. In the international world all the new-rising and free nations are today supporting the policy of non-alignment and having an independent foreign policy. Just recently, in Addis Ababa all the Foreign Ministers of Africa gathered together and said, "we can adopt this policy". Sir, I cannot do anything more than to say this that all over the world we are finding that there is great force for this policy. Only one thing I will quote and it is this. Even a paper like the *Manchester Guardian*, whose sympathies are very well known, published what the following quotation of Lord Altrincham:

"We have heard much in recent years of the German miracle, the Italian miracle, the Japanese miracle. But there has been all too little talk of the Indian miracle, whereby a vast, illiterate and undernourished community has been led forward on the democratic road. The man who has worked this miracle is Jawaharlal Nehru."

And then he goes on to say:

"His achievement would have been impossible but for the policy of non-alignment."

So we find everywhere the policy of non-alignment is gaining favour, but there are a few deaf, dumb and blind in this country who cannot see things.

There was then the great fallacy introduced by Mr. Masani that in the general elections if they had had proportional representation they would have got 316 seats to their credit. I want to ask him only one simple question and it is this, that in the general elections the Communists got 9 per cent, his party got 7 point some per cent, the Jan Sangh got 6 per cent. He knows the principle in

proportional representation, namely, that when it comes to more than the required number of candidates the last man is eliminated. So the first party to be eliminated will be Mr. Masani's party! I want to ask him, where would he give his preference, to the Communists or to the Congress.

Shri Ansar Harvani: To the Communists.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He would not say. Under proportional representation the Congress Party would be in an overwhelming majority. All of them would have come, not they. Nowhere will they be seen.

Therefore, I refute the allegations of the opposition parties on the economic ground, on the corruption ground and on the non-alignment ground, and I say that they have miserably failed in their attempt. It is pure and rank opportunism as a result of which they have gathered together with no common ground but hatred. But they forget that hatred does not pay. Therefore I say, in these circumstances, this motion of no-confidence is a motion of no-confidence amongst themselves, not in the Government. The 1962 general elections have amply demonstrated that all the policies for which the Congress stands have been supported by the people.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy rose...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one or two things, on that point.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, you should not obstruct me. He has raised two points and I think I have a right to explain myself fully.

I am very grateful to the hon. Member that he has raised this question here, because I do not want that anything regarding any public worker should be kept in the dark. I demand and it has been my demand since

many years, that let there be an enquiry even about the private affairs of men holding high public positions. Therefore I have welcomed this particular reference made by the hon. Member.

I shall read out from the report of the Press Conference, published by the Government of Orissa, given by the Chief Minister of Orissa on the 28th June, 1963 for the benefit of this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may come to his explanation.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That will explain. If you don't want I will not speak. Some grave charges have been made against me and when I am explaining my position you should not interrupt me like this. This is not the way. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This question was asked of the Chief Minister:

"Surendra Dwivedy has raised this hue and cry about public leaders accepting money. Have you given some money to P.S.P.?"

The Chief Minister replies:

"Well, I know Mr. Surendra Dwivedi has taken large sums of money from me personally from time to time—for his personal affairs—for his sickness."

then question is put by the press-men:

"Personal difficulties?"

The Chief Minister says:

"Well, whether he used it for personal difficulty or for public or party purpose, I do not know." (*Interruptions*) Just hear me.

"But just because one happens to be a member of the opposition party, like the P.S.P., it does not

mean that our personal friendship is completely deleted."

Shri Tyagi: Generous man.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Very generous.

"If it is so then it is not democracy. We might have a party Government like the Communist Party."

Sir, these allegations were made.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): What has the Communist Party got to do with it?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has said that, I have not said.

Sir, thees remarks were made when I was in America. And when I came back, as my friends said, in a press conference this question was put to me and I said—I did not say that I did not take money; I could have said that—but I admitted, "Yes, I have taken money".

Shri Tyagi: How much?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How much? It is about five to seven thousand.

Shri Tyagi: Only?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If you are concerned with more, I do not know.

And that I have taken on two occasions. I do not know whether he has mentioned two or three—there is no mention. I say, I stand by it (*Interruptions*). Because, we are personal friends, probably he wanted to have this done. Therefore he asked me, as a personal friend, "What are you going to do about these two candidates"—particular candidates he mentioned—"In your election? Have you sufficient resources etc.? Will you be able to defeat them?" Necessarily I told him, "There are certain difficulties. The party has no resources and we require. . ." (*Interruptions*). You have made a charge and you

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must hear the reply. I said "and we require some more money".

श्री प्रिय गुप्त (कटिहार) : पंडितजी, अपने आदर्मियों को संभालिए।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This money was given to me, and it is a lie to say that this is not shown in the party's accounts. I have made it perfectly clear in the press conference that every pie collected by any member of the party is in the accounts book of the Praja Socialist Party, and I said audited accounts of the party's funds were placed before the conference and adopted. I asked the pressmen that they may go and see it in the account books whether there is entry or not about money. So it is a lie to say, it is false to say that in the press conference I said anything like that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He may say that it is not true or not correct. "Lie" is unparliamentary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Wholly untrue (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order, When your leader is speaking, you are going on talking.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is very untrue to say this. I am prepared to admit, if you consider it from the highest moral point of view or ethical point of view, then probably it was wrong of him to suggest that; it may be wrong of me to take money from a person who wanted it to be utilised against his own party men. If you consider it from that point of view, from that highly moral or ethical point of view, I am guilty of the charge that when this money was offered to me for a purpose which was immoral, I accepted it. That is so far as the first charge is concerned. There is also another charge levelled by him. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has also made another charge against me. As regards that, I would say that it is there in the press conference of

the Chief Minister. Nobody knew it earlier. (*Interruptions*) It is there in the press conference to which I made a reference, and it is this. It was in this press conference that the Chief Minister said this. At the press conference, when people asked him whether Mr. Biren Mitra who was the Deputy Chief Minister had taken money from Serajuddin etc., he explained that; he explained and said 'No, no'. I shall read out what he said about Mr. Biren Mitra, for the benefit of the House...

13 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may confine himself to the remarks made against him.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am confining myself to the charge which he has made. He has made a charge about Rs. 16 lakhs. You probably did not hear him properly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is explaining something else.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He has made a reference about Rs. 16 lakhs, and he wants that I should be prepared to have an enquiry into this...

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That is not the point. The point is whether he and his party are prepared to have their accounts investigated into or not. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have allowed him to explain his position. Let him go on, but let him be brief.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I shall finish by saying what I have to say about this. He made a reference to it. We did not know actually how much money Mr. Biren Mitra had taken from Serajuddin or how much profit he had earned in the course of three or four years. In this press conference, the Chief Minister disclosed that during 1959-62, he had

put this Mr. Mitra into business, and that within those four years, he had earned a profit of Rs. 16 lakhs; and there was a demand for an inquiry... (Interruptions)...in respect of which probably the Chief Minister told the Prime Minister, and he said then that he was referring this matter to the Public Accounts Committee of Orissa and asking them to go into the entire affairs of Orissa Agents. Now, the charge against me is this.. (Interruptions)...that the PSP Member in the Public Accounts Committee did not want to go into the question. I may tell you that when this request was made to the Leader of the Opposition in the Orissa Assembly, who is the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, he accepted it first. We do not know what happened. He did not refer it to the Public Accounts Committee. He rejected it then. Then, again, the Chief Minister came and probably met the Prime Minister. I do not know what he did. Again, he had written a letter to the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of Orissa asking him to go into this question.

In the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee, Members said—and it is not only the Member from my party who is represented there, but even Congress Members are there represented in the Public Accounts Committee.....

An Hon. Member: What happens in the Public Accounts Committee is secret. How does my hon. friend know it?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I do not know. The Public Accounts Committee's records are secret. So, I do not know what he said. But I know it for a fact that what he said was this. I do not know what he said actually, but he said, let us inquire into this, and let us also make a demand that any such transactions undertaken by other companies also should come within the purview of the Public Accounts Committee. When

he made that demand, then the other Members, who were the Members of the Congress Party, in a large majority, decided that the Public Accounts Committee should not take up this matter. Therefore, it was written to the Chief Minister that the Public Accounts Committee at its sitting had decided not to take up the matter.

Therefore, the demand is made that let this matter be judicially inquired into. That is the demand that has been made...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different matter altogether.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am very happy that this matter has come up here, and I hope the Prime Minister will take note of it and the entire affairs will be sent for a judicial probe.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let there be an open judicial inquiry.

आ० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फल्खाबाद):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अचरज होगा कुछ लोगों को कि इस सरकार को आजादी के ३, ४ महीनों तक मेरे ऊपर भी मोह रहा। लेकिन कई कारण हुये जिन में से कि एक का उदाहरण मैं आप को देता हूँ। गांधी जी से एक बार मैं अन्न सेना द्वारा नई जमीन को तोड़ कर खेती करने के लायक बनाने के बारे में बात कर रा था। इतने में प्रधान मंत्री आये और उन्होंने मुझ से बड़े तब से पूछा कि कां हैं यह जमीनें? जिस तरीके से कल यहां पर खाद्य मंत्री ने यही सवाल पूछा था तब मैंने जवाब दिया था कि वह सुद अपनी किताबें देख लें और कम से कम तब भी और अब भी १७-१८ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है जिस पर खेती हो सकती है। उस में से ३, ४ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन ऐसी है कि बिना खर्च किये हुये खेती आसानी से हो सकती है। लेकिन ऐसे

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

रास्ते न जाकर प्रधान मंत्री ने देश को क्या क्या नुस्खे दिये गमले में खेती करो, मकान की छत पर खेती करो । यह नुस्खे उन्होंने एक बार नहीं बल्कि कई बार दिये हैं । इसका नतीजा है (Interruptions).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I submit that a maiden speech is usually never interrupted.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब इस तरह से अगर वे हल्ला मचाते हैं तो मुझे उस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है हालांकि मैं आप से एक निवेदन करूँगा कि जो कुछ इस तरीके का हल्ला हो उसका समय मेरे समय में न गिना जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का समय २५ मिनट का है । पांच मिनट आप और अधिक ले सकते हैं । आपको आधिक घटे में अपना भाषण समाप्त कर देना चाहिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यहां पर यह मेरा पहला भाषण है इसलिये कृपया आप मुझे कुछ अधिक समय दीजिये ।

मैं बतला रहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने क्या क्या नुस्खे दिये । गमले में खेती, मकान की छत पर खेती जिसका कि नतीजा हुआ कि कुछ असें पूले पुरलिया जिले में फकीर महतो जोकि कई बार अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ते हुये जेल गये और जिनकी बदौलत हजूर प्रधान मंत्री अनाज इस गढ़ी पर बैठे हुये हैं उन के पिता की मौत बिन खाये हो गयी । इसी तरह राजस्थान के कई इलाकों में और हिसार तहसील में बिना चारे के जानदरों की हालत बिगड़ी । कुछ लोग कहेंगे कि गमले में खेती करना केवल विभिन्न

दिमाग का सबूत है लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता । यह सबूत इस बात का है कि कोई आदमी शब्द जोश के द्वारा अपनी जनता को मोहले । यह बात इन्हीं हुई है कि कुछ कहना नहीं । सब से पहला आरोप मैं इस सरकार के खिलाफ लगाना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रधान के आधार पर बांक और परिणाम-हीन लफकाजी तथा शब्द जोश के ऊपर अपना कामकाज चला रही है । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि कल खाद्य मंत्री पाटिल साहब यहां आकर फरमाते हैं कि खेती की पैदावार बहुत बढ़ी है । क्या वही है ? मैं चाहूँगा कि वे अपने आंकड़े सुधारें । ६ करोड़ टन से ८ करोड़ टन तक पैदावार बढ़ी है लेकिन आवादी उसी समय में कितनी अधिक बढ़ गयी है उसको भी तो उन्हें रखना चाहिये था । उस के हिसाब से कोई सवा सात करोड़ एकड़ होनी चाहिये । (Interruptions).

अगर कोई तर्क हो तो बतलाइये आप को जवाब सीधे मिल जायेगा । व्यर्थ का हो हल्ला मत मचाइये । कोई तर्क है क्या आप के पास ? कोई तर्क नहीं है न ? ६ करोड़ से सवा ७ करोड़ आवादी के हिसाब से बढ़ना चाहिये था । तो क्या बढ़ती हुई अनाज की पैदावार में ?

इसी के साथ साथ मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस चीन से अनाज हम लड़ रहे हैं उस के अनाज की पैदावार २४ करोड़ टन है । वह तो खुद ३०-४० करोड़ टन की पैदावार का दावा करते हैं लेकिन जैसा कि २४ करोड़ टन की पैदावार उनकी आंकी गई है तो हमारे अनाज की पैदावार १६ करोड़ टन होनी चाहिये । इसके अलावा मैं आपको यह बतला दूँ कि हम दुनिया के सब से भूखे देश हैं । १५००-१६०० कैलोरीज में रहते हैं । मुझे बड़ी लज्जा होती है जब कोई खाद्य मंत्री यहां आकर अनाज के बारे में इतनी शोश्ची बधारता है ।

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी आप के सामने अर्ज करूँ कि दाता के बारे में बड़ा जिक्र किया जाता है। लेकिन वह कौन से दाम हैं? वे कुछ मंडियों के थोक दाम हैं। फुटकर दामों की यह सरकार कभी चर्चा नहीं करती क्योंकि यह सरकार खाली ५० लाख बड़े लोगों की सरकार है और साड़े तेनालीम करोड़ छोटे लोगों का इससे कोई वास्ता नहीं है। इस तरह से देश के अन्दर इस सरकार की असफलता रही है और एक कुदृष्टि सरकार के अन्दर और देश में फैली है। आज कुशल मंत्री कौन है? कुशल मंत्री वह नहीं, जो देश की पैदावार बढ़ाये। कुशल मंत्री वह है, जो रूस से मिग विमान लाये या अमरीका से गेहूं लाये। देश की और सरकार की दृष्टि इतनी ज्यादा बिगड़ी गई है कि हम आंतरिक प्रयत्न की जगह पर बाहरी प्रयत्नों पर ज्यादा विश्वास करने लग गये हैं।

विष्णु महाराज की तो कई बांहें हैं और मैं श्री हिरण्य मुकुर्जी से कहूँगा कि कहीं वह सहस्राबृ के चपेटे में न आ जायें। न जाने कब कोई बाहु उन पर भी आ सकती है। जहां एक तरफ एक मन्त्री अमरीका के साथ चिपटता है, वहां दूसरा मन्त्री सोवियट कैम्प के साथ चिपट जाया करता है। यह भी विदेश नीति, बिन लगाव, निरपेक्ष नीति का परिणाम हुआ है। मैं यहां जोर के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान सरकार की विदेश नीति बिल्कुल ही निरपेक्ष नीति और बिन लगाव की नीति नहीं है, क्योंकि शूरु से ही कोशिश यह की गई है कि कुछ मन्त्रियों को लगा दिया जाये सोवियट कैम्प के साथ और कुछ मन्त्रियों को लगा दिया जाये अटलांटिक कैम्प के साथ और जादूगर ने सोचा कि वह व्यक्तित्व के चमत्कार से न जाने किसी तराजू के दोनों पलड़ों को ठीक रख लेगा। वह निरपेक्ष नीति नहीं है। निरपेक्ष नीति तब होती, जब देश विदेशी मसलों पर एक देश की तरह से सोचता।

आज हम टूटे हुए हैं। मंत्री मण्डल दो हिस्सों में टूटा हुआ है। लोकसभा विदेशी मामलों में दो हिस्सों में टूटी हुई है। अगर देशी मामलों में टूटती, तो समझ सकता। साग देश टूटा हुआ है। देश की आत्मा टूट गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इतिहास में और कोई भी देश ऐसा रहा है, जो किसी विदेशी प्रश्न पर इतना टूटा है, जितना हिन्दुस्तान।

नीति यह हुआ है कि हमारे देश में उन्नति नहीं हुई है। मैं कोई गंवार आकड़े आप को नहीं दूँगा। हालांकि मैं पड़ा-लिखा बहुत ज्यादा नहीं हूँ, लेकिन फिर भी इन दोस्तों से तो कुछ बात कर ही सकता हूँ। जहां तक उन्नति का प्रश्न है, सबसे पहले हम को दो दृष्टियां सामने रखनी होंगी। एक तो यह कि पड़ीसी के मुकाबले हमारी क्या हालत रही और दूसरे, हमारी खुद की भूत के मुकाबले हालत क्या रही।

जहां तक पड़ीसी के मुकाबले में हमारी हालत का सवाल है, धाना अफरीका का बिल्कुल कल का देश है, जो अभी आजाद हुआ। वह तीस, चालीस रुपया की आदमी की साल उन्नति कर रहा है, बड़ रहा है। अमरीका, रूस वर्गीरह २००, २५०, ३०० रुपये के हिसाब से बड़ रहे हैं। इनके मुकाबले में हिन्दुस्तान छः सात रुपये के हिसाब से बड़ रहा है। सैकड़े बाजी के आंकड़े बड़े खराब होंगे, क्योंकि अमरीका और हिन्दुस्तान दोनों दो, ढाई सैकड़ा के हिसाब से बड़ रहे हैं प्रोटोर इस सरकार की चाल यह रहती है कि सैकड़ा बता दे—ढाई सैकड़ा, लेकिन वह ढाई सैकड़ा अमरीका के लिए ३०० रुपये है और हिन्दुस्तान के लिए रहता है ७ रुपये। यह मैं उन्नति की बात कह रहा हूँ। वर्तमान राष्ट्रीय आमदानी वर्गीरह की नहीं।

कम से कम पहले दस बरस तक अपने खुद के भूत के मुकाबले में हम थोड़ा बहुत आगे रेंग रहे थे। उसी से कुछ लोगों को यह कहने का मौका मिल जाता था कि हम बड़े। हम

[श्री राम मनोहर लोहिया]

योड़ा रेंग रहे थे, चाहे कोई कारखाना बन गया सिदरी का, चाहे कोई चीज हो गई। लेकिन अब हालत यह है कि हम लोग पैदावार बढ़ा रहे हैं डेढ़ सैकड़ा के हिसाब से और आवादी हमारी बढ़ रही है, दो सवा दो, ढाई सैकड़ा के हिसाब से। हम अपने भूत के हिसाब से भी बंध गए हैं। जिस तरह बंधा हुआ पानी सड़ जाता है, उसी तरह से हमारा आर्थिक जीवन भी बंधा चला जा रहा है।

अब मैं इसको एक दूसरे ढंग से भी बताना चाहता हूँ। १९६४८ में कोई ८,५०० करोड़ रुपए हमारी राष्ट्रीय आमदनी थी, जो अब उन्हीं दरों के हिसाब से करीब १३,५०० करोड़ हुई है। अब ५,००० करोड़ रुपये के हिसाब से हमारी जो आमदनी बढ़ी है वह गई कहाँ है, उसके भी आंकड़े मैं आप को बताता हूँ। १९६४८ में १,००० करोड़ रुपये खर्च होता था सरकार के ढारा, जो अब बढ़ कर ५,५०० करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। सरकारी नौकर, जो पहले आवादी का डेढ़ सैकड़ा था, अब बढ़ कर करीब तीन सैकड़ा हो गया है। अगर ये सरकारी नौकर पैदावार बढ़ाऊँ होता, तो मुझे इस में कोई ऐतराज न होता, लेकिन यह कलम-विष्मू सरकारी नौकर है, जो कागज भरा करता है, जिससे पैदावार नहीं बढ़ पाती है, लेकिन जिससे खाली दिखाने के लिए चमत्कार सा हो जाता है कि लोग काम-धाम कर रहे हैं।

इस बारे में आप से एक तपसील की बात कहे देता हूँ कि योजना का एक गोरीका है कि बरस के आखिर ने कितना पैमा खर्च किया गया। इस से योजना कूटी जाती है। आदमियों के हिसाब से नहीं, चीजों के हिसाब से नहीं, पैसा कितना खर्च किया गया, इस हिसाब से कृती जाती है। इस का लाजमी नतीजा यह होता है कि जब बरस खल्म होने लगता है, पैसा बच जाता है, तो सरकारी दफ्तर और महकमे उस पैसे को अंदा धुंध

खर्च करने लगते हैं और अपने रिष्टेदारों और जात-विरादरी वालों को नौकरी में रख लेते हैं। कहा जाता है कि विकास-खर्च हुआ, लेकिन वास्तव में वह खर्च हो जाता है अपने खानदान को बढ़ाने के लिए।

उसी तरह से मुझे एक सवाल पूछना है, या जवाब देना है, कि आखिर यह सब हुआ क्यों। बहुत सोचा मैंने। इसका एक ही जवाब मुझे मिला और वह यह है कि जब अंग्रेज यहां से गए, तो सरकार के सामने प्रश्न था कि कैसा राज्य चलायें और बजाये इसके कि वे अंग्रेजों से भिन्न एक राज्य चलाते, उन्होंने सोचा कि शायद उनका बड़प्पन इसी में होगा कि उनका जैसा बढ़िया राज्य हम भी चला सकते हैं। नतीजा यह निकला कि बजाये इसके कि वे बड़े लोगों को ऊची जगह से पकड़ कर नीचे लाते और सारी जनता के स्तर को उठाते, मंत्रियों ने यह सोचा कि हम भी छलांग मार कर बड़े के साथ बैठ जायेंगे।

जैसा कि हिन्दुस्तान के योजना कमीशन के एक सदस्य ने कहा है, इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि ६० सैकड़ा कुटुम्ब २५ रुपये महीना पर निर्वाह करते हैं, यानी २७ करो आदमी तीन आने रोज़ के खर्च पर जिन्दगी निर्वाह करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह हमेशा याद रखा जाये कि २७ करोड़ आदमी तीन आने रोज़ के खर्च पर आज जिन्दगी चला रहे हैं, जबकि प्रधान मन्त्री के कुत्ते पर तीन रुपये रोज़ खर्च करना पड़ता है। यह है आज हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की हालत। (Interruptions) ज्यादा होगा, लेकिन मैं जान-बूझ कर कम कह रहा हूँ, ताकि कोई मेरी जीभ न पकड़े।

इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि हमारे देश में शैर-बराबरी जितनीयी, उससे ज्यादा बढ़ती चली जा रही है। मैं खाली यही बताऊं कि हमारे देश में खेत-मजदूर १२ आने रोज कमाता है, क, ख, ग या अलिफ वे पे पढ़ाने वाला अध्यापक दो रुपये रोज कमाता है, हिन्दुस्तान का एक व्यापारी खानदान है, जो तीन लाख रुपये रोज कमाता है, जो सबसे अमीर व्यक्ति है हिन्दुस्तान का, वह तीस हजार रुपये रोज कमाता है और जो सरकार में सबसे बड़ा आदमी है, यानी प्रधान मन्त्री उसके ऊपर पच्चीस, तीस हजार रुपये रोज खर्च होते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कवर्स्टियन ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : किताब छप चुकी है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवदी (हमीरपुर) : माननीय सदस्य ने छापी है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने छापी है। नहीं तो क्या माननीय सदस्य छापते ? अगर उनमें छापने की हिम्मत होती, तो फिर मामला ही कुछ और हो गया होता । ज्यादा कहोगे, तो मैं ज्यादा बताऊंगा कि प्रधान मन्त्री की क्या क्या हरकतें होती हैं। इसलिए इस बात को छोड़ो ।

लोग समझते हैं कि मैं प्रधान मन्त्री से कोई द्वेष करता हूँ। यह बिल्कुल झूठ बात है। है। मेरा उनसे कोई निजी द्वेष नहीं है। मैं माफ कर देता, मैं सोचता कि उम्र बढ़ी है, चलो, कुछ तकाजे हुए हैं, लेकिन पचास लाख बड़े लोगों ने उनकी नकल करते हुए आज हिन्दुस्तान को बर्बाद कर दिया है। पचास लाख बड़े लोग डेढ़ खरब रुपये की राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में से पचास अरब रुपये हजम कर लेते हैं और साथे ४३ करोड़ लोगों के लिए कुल सौ अरब रुपये बच जाते हैं। इस सबसे पूँजीकरण नहीं हो पाता। क्या कारण है कि हमारा पूँजीकरण इतना खराब

है, खेती खराब है, उद्योग धंधे खराब हैं, सब खराब है, हम आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रहे हैं ? चीन ने हमको आ दबोचा है, इसलिए नहीं कि हमारी पलटन खराब थी—वह भी एक सबब था—बल्कि इसलिए हमारा अर्थिक जीवन बिल्कुल सड़ चुका है और चीन को एक भौका मिल गया हम पर हमला करने का ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक चीज जहर कह देना चाहता हूँ इस योजना के बारे में। आदमी और चीजों का जो रिश्ता होना चाहिये वह इस योजना ने बिगड़ दिया है। हम गाय, बकरी, बैल नहीं हैं, बोली के लोग हैं। हमारी बोली नहीं रही है। अंग्रेजी के जरिये इस योजना को चलाने की कोशिश की गई है। अगर गाय बैल बकरी का कोई खेत होता तब फिर बोली के बिना काम चल सकता था। और मैं अर्ज करूँ कि मेरा मतलब हिन्दी से बिल्कुल नहीं है, मातृभाषा से है। जिस किसी की जो मातृभाषा हो, उसके जरिये कामकाज चले तो पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं द्विवड़ मुनोज कड्डम की स्तुति करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने वहभाषी केन्द्र अथवा दो भाषी केन्द्र के सिद्धान्त को अपनाया है और अंग्रेजी को वे हटाना चाहते हैं। प्रधान मन्त्री जी से मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह द्र० मु० के० के स्थान बैठ करके इस अंग्रेजी को जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म करने का रास्ता निकालें।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान की ३४४ वीं धारा को हम लोग रोज यहां तोड़ रहे हैं। उस में लिखा है कि अंग्रेजी का घटाता स्थान होना चाहिये, हिन्दी का बढ़ता स्थान होना चाहिये। मैं स्वयं हिन्दी की जगह मातृभाषा कहूँगा, मातृभाषा का बढ़ता स्थान होना चाहिये। इस लोक-सभा में मैं नहीं चाहता कि कोई भी भाषण अंग्रेजी में हो, सब अपनी मातृभाषा में बोलें और अगर विज्ञान भवन में

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

कानफून से सब लोग तर्जुमा सुन लेते हैं तो यहां पर क्यों नहीं कानफून से सब तर्जुमा सुना जा सकता है ?

ऐसी चीज जब उठती है तो मैं आप से कुछ व्यापार और राजनीति के सम्बन्ध में भी कहूँगा । वैसे श्री द्विवेदी ताकतवर आदमी हैं, इनको मेरी रक्षा की जरूरत नहीं है । लेकिन मैं दग रह गया जो सवाल भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में उठा । वह क्या है ? क्या राजनीति और व्यापार का ऐसा सम्बन्ध रहेगा कि राजनीति के जरिये व्यापार फायदा उठाये और व्यापार के जरिये राजनीति फायदा उठाये ? यह सवाल है जिसका जवाब हमें देना है । श्री सुरेन्द्र द्विवेदी जी के पास कौन सी ऐसी चीज थी कि जो बदले में वह किसी को दे सकते थे ? असली सवाल तो यह है कि कि व्यापार और राजनीति का रिश्ता हिन्दुस्तान में इन्होंना बिगड़ गया है कि वे एक ही कुटुम्ब के दो अंग हो जाते हैं और ऐसी जोड़ियां मशहूर हैं अपने देश में, बाप बेटों की जोड़ी, मियां बीबी की जोड़ी आदि । अगर आप चाहें तो बाप बेटों की जोड़ी के बारे में मैं कुछ कहूँ... ।

श्री त्यागी : कोई भी नसीब न हुई आपको ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या करें त्यागी जी, आपने कभी कोई ऐसा मौका ही मुझे नहीं दिया ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बाप बेटों की जोड़ी के बारे में मैं कुछ कहा चाहता हूँ । अगर आप चाहें तो मैं सदन के सामने ऐसे कागजात रख सकता हूँ जिन से यह साबित होगा कि बाप तो एक सूबे की मोटर यातायात को चलाता है और बेटा उसी को अपनी मोटरें बसें बर्गरह बेचा करता है । यह एक ऐसा काम है जो बिल-कुल ही भ्रष्टाचार वाला है । एक ही कुटुम्ब के दो अंगों के काम का बंटवारा कर

लिया, एक अंग बन जाता है मंत्री और दूसरा अंग बन जाता है व्यापारी ।

इसके प्रलावा एक और सिलसिला भी चला है । कुछ व्यापारी कम्पनियां चाहे चन्दे के रूप में और चाहे मंत्रियों के लड़कों को ऊंची ऊंची नौकरियां दे कर के अपने काम-काज को चलाया करती है, जैसे बड़े कम्पनी वाला हिसाब है । विल्कुल साफ है । मैं इस संबंध में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक यह कहा गया है कि अंग्रेज लोग वहे अच्छे होते हैं व्यापार में, लेकिन अब यह साबित हो गया है कि कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेज लोग बहुत गन्दा व्यापार चलाया करते हैं और एक पानी के जहाज से जिस में वे त्रोम ले जाया करते थे अस्सी नब्बे लाख रुपया कमाया करते थे । मुझे मैं इतनी ताकत नहीं है । लेकिन त्यागी जी के एक दोस्त थे । मुझे अफसोस है कि यहां नहीं हैं और चाहता हूँ कि वह यहां होते र्थेंकि सरकारी पार्टी के वह आदमी थे । एक मसला उठा सकता है और वह मसला कानपुर की उस कम्पनी का है जिस में एक मंत्री लुढ़का । उसी कम्पनी में कुछ ऐसी बातें हो गई हैं, जिस में न जाने और किन्तु लोग लुढ़क सकते हैं ।

इन सब का नतीजा हुआ है कि दामों की जबर्दस्त लूट चल रही है । कोई भी कारखाने की जरूरी चीज को आग लेने नहीं द्या जा सकता चलेगा कि आसत लागत खिलाफ ४० सेंकड़ा होता है और सरकारी कर ३० सेंकड़ा और कम्पनी का मुताफा २० सेंकड़ा और फिजूली दस सेंकड़ा । चाहे वह बीनी हो या मिट्टी का तेल हो या कोई भी चीज हो । खाली तपेदिक की बीमारी के खिलाफ जो सुई होती है उसका मैं जिक्र करता हूँ । स्ट्रैप्टो-माइसीन की सुई सरकारी कारखाने में बनती है । दो आने के खर्च में तैयार होती है लेकिन बाजार में वह दो आने के बजाय बारह चौदह आने में बिक रही है । तपेदिक के फेफड़े

से सूट करते हुए सरकार को शर्म नहीं आती है? ज़फरी चीजों के दाम में इतनी जबदर्दस्त लूट कम्पनियां और सरकार की चल रही है। लेकिन मैं एक बात इस बक्त कह देना चाहता हूँ। यह सही है कि हम में से कुछ हैं जो सिंकं कम्पनियों की लूट बन्द करना चाहते हैं, कुछ हैं, जो सिंकं सरकार की नूट को बन्द करना चाहते हैं लेकिन कम से कम मैं उनमें से हूँ जो दोनों लूटों को बन्द करवाना चाहते हैं।

रूस को बहुत कुछ चिन्ता हम लोगों के बारे में हुई है, और वे कह रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ प्रतिक्रियावादियों ने कोशिश की है कि इस सरकार को हटायें। मैं एक बात बता दूँ कि रूस है शिखर वामपंथी, चीन है दक्षिणांदाजी वाला राजसी और हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार? प्रधान मंत्री साहब वामपंथी कहते हैं अपने को। याद दिखाऊ वामपंथी हैं उन के मुंह में वामपंथ और समाजवाद रहता है लेकिन उन के हाथों में पूजीवाद भी नहीं, सामनवाद रहता है। हिन्दुस्तान में एक नकली और धूसखोर वामपंथ को चलाना चाहते हैं। मुझे जैसे आदमी ने उस पर फैसला दिया है। रूस चाहे जब हम को गलत समझे लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में हम जनता का तन्दुरुस्त वामपंथ चलाय करके यहाँ जनता की क्रांति करेंगे।

नीति की तरफ जब हम जाते हैं तो मैं आपका ध्यान चार बंदियों की तरफ खीचना चाहता हूँ, शराब-बन्दी, वैश्या बन्दी, चकवन्दी और अब जो बन्दी चौथी आई है, सोना-बन्दी। हमेशा से ही अब तक मैं शराब बन्दी के हक में रहा हूँ लेकिन आज नहीं हूँ। ऐसा कोई न समझे कि मुझे अब शराब की आदत पड़ गई है। लेकिन अब मैं शराब बन्दी के हक में नहीं हूँ बयोंक मैंने देख लिया कि बारह तेरह बर्फ के लगातार जुल्म, अत्याचार, पुलिस के हड्डे के बाद एक प्रान्त जिस ने शराबबन्दी चलाई थी, चीन की लड़ाई के शरू होते ही उस

ने शराब बन्दी खत्म कर दी। मुझे ऐसा नगता है कि यह सरकार उस बच्चे की तरह है जो झूले में बैठकर के पेंगे मारता है, कभी इधर पेंगे और कभी उधर पेंगे मारता है। विपरीत दिशा में जाती हुई, कभी शराबबन्दी बारह तेरह बरस तक और कभी फिर शराब खीली, उस से तो मुझे इस बक्त वा भा डरलग रहा है कि सोनाबन्दी का भी वही हाल होगा। इतनी और जबदर्दस्ती, इतना जुल्म और नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकल पाता क्योंकि जो काम खुल कर होता या वह काम छिपकर होता है। नए धंपे अलवत्ता खुल जाते हैं, नए रोचगार अलवत्ता खुल जाते हैं, पुलिस वगैरह के।

इसका सबब क्या है? सबसे बड़ा सबब है कि सरकार के इरादे बड़े कच्चे हैं, किसी चीज पर यह जम नहीं पाती है। शराबबन्दी भी अगर करती है तो जम करके शराबबन्दी को करें तो शायद कुछ ननीजे हासिल हों, लेकिन जरा सा धक्का लगा, इरादा छोड़ा, शराबबन्दी खत्म कर दी और अब जरा सा धक्का लगेगा तो सोनाबन्दी भी छूट जाएगी। कल या परसों जब वित्त मंत्री को मैंने यह कहते हुए सुना कि सोने का तस्कर व्यापार अब बन्द हो चला है तो मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ कि इस तरह का जवाब वह दे सकते हैं। पता नहीं कैसे उहोंने यह जवाब दे दिया। सोने का तस्कर व्यापार चल रहा है यह भी मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि सोने के कर्मचारियों ने, सुनारों ने आश्वासन दिया है सरकार को भी और मैं आपके सामने उस आश्वासन को रख देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यहाँ पर सरकार तैयार है सब तरह की कानूनी कार्रवाई तस्करों के खिलाफ करने को, चे है वे लोग मंत्रियों के बेटे क्यों न हों, तो सुनार लोग भी तैयार हैं। हिन्दुस्तान से सोने के तस्कर व्यापार को विकुल खत्म करवा देने के लिए। इसके लिए सोनाबन्दी की ज़रूरत नहीं थी।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

एक सरकार की ओर भी नीति है, भला चाहती है शायद आधुनिकता भी। लेकिन कब्ल-अज्ज-वक्त भला, कब्ल-अज्ज-वक्त आधुनिकता। इसी के कारण ऐसी नीति चलती है। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि आज हम एक संकट-कानून के बस में हैं। मैं आपका ध्यान यहीं के एक माननीय सदस्य की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ, श्री किशन पटनायक। हमारे साथ वे होने चाहिये थे, लेकिन आज वे जेल में बन्द हैं। इस का क्या कारण है? उन्होंने अपने एक भाषण में कहा था कि इस संकट स्थिति में सब को त्याग करना चाहिये, लेकिन सरकारी लोगों के जो बड़े बड़े बंगले हैं, उनमें ओर एक कमरा बढ़ाने के लिये जो कोशिश करते हैं, उनको गर्दन पकड़ कर के निकाल देना चाहिये। कुछ लोग कहेंगे गर्दन पकड़ कर निकालना या कान पकड़ कर निकालना भाषा अच्छी नहीं है, अपनी अपनी राय है। चर्चिल साहब इस भाषा को बहुत ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करते हैं। जार्ज फर्नेंडीज चार महीनों से जेल में पड़े हुए हैं। यह जार्ज फर्नेंडीज हैं कौन? इतनी उल्टट राष्ट्रीयता का जो आदमी कि उस के सवाल को ले कर खुद प्रधान मंत्री ने मैं समझता हूँ बड़े अनुचित ढंग से चीन के प्रधान मंत्री से माफी मांगी थी। उस जान फर्नेंडीज को जेल में रख लोडा है। वकील अहमद कंफी, दरभंगा, क्या कम्यून उनका? १,००० मन मिट्टी खोदने के लिये ११० रु ठेकेदार को दिया जाता है, सब से बड़ा जो है, मजदूर, उस को जा कर मिलता है ३० रु। इतनी जबर्दस्त लूट।

इसी तरह से बन्वई की हड़ताल के संबंध में देखिये। इस पर ज्यादा न कह कर इतना मैं बतला दूँ कि वही मेहतर लोग, जो हड़ताल किये हुए थे, जुलाई, १९६२ में ६० रुपये पाने लगे थे और सितम्बर १९६२

के बाद ८५ रु० महीना पाने लगे थे। उन की तन्वाह घट गई, बड़ी नहीं। कोई यह कहे कि जीवन का खर्च बम्बई में उसी समय में घट गया तो मैं कहूँगा कि फिर यह आंकड़े किसी विश्वास के लायक नहीं। मैं तो यह भी तज्ज्वीज रखना चाहूँगा कि अगर मेहतरों की आमदानी खुब बढ़ा ली जाय और उंची जाति वाले मेहतरी करने लगें तो इस से जाति पांत टूटने का कुछ मौका आये, कुछ ब्राह्मण और बनिये भी मेहतरी करें तो अच्छा है।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं आप से हिन्दुस्तान के जबर्दस्त अन्दरूनी पतन के साथ साथ चीन के बारे में कुछ कह देना चाहता हूँ। चीन का रहस्य क्या है? क्यों हमने चीन के संबंध में इतनी बुरी नीति अपनाई। मैं इस पर भी सोचता रहा। बरसों सोचता रहा, तब जा कर एक मुझे अन्दरूनी कारण मालूम हुआ, और वह है स्पर्श क्रान्तिकारिता। जब आदमी खुद पीछे देख लोता है, प्रतिगामी होता है देश को आगे बढ़ा नहीं पाता, अपने देश की गैरवरावरी दूर नहीं कर पाता, अगर क्रान्ति ला नहीं पाता तो सोचता है कि जो मशहूर है क्रान्तिकारिता के हिसाब से उसे छू लूँगा तो मैं भी योड़ा बहुत क्रान्तिकारी बन जाऊंगा। मैं बड़ी नम्रता से इस सदन के सामने इस विचार को रखना चाहूँगा क्योंकि मैं सन् १९४८ से देख रहा हूँ कि चीन के संबंध में हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति बिगड़ी, और खुद प्रधान मंत्री के सिद्धांतों के हिसाब से बिगड़ी, क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र में हर एक देश को, जो अपनी जमीन का मालिक है, जगह मिलनी चाहिये। दो चीन थे। एक कम्यूनिस्ट चीन और दूसरा चांग काई शेक वाला कुमिटांग चीन। स्पर्श क्रान्तिकारिता की लालच से प्रधान मंत्री ने चीन को छुआ। सोचा शायद उससे क्रान्ति अथवा क्रान्तिकारिता बढ़ जायेगी। लेकिन इसके नतीज बड़े खराब होते हैं। पूरे अफ्रीका और एशिया

में एशिया के कम्यूनिज्म के बारे में जो विचार चलने चाहिये ये वे चल नहीं पाये। एशिया का कम्यूनिज्म दखलन्दाज होगया, राक्षसी, हो गया क्योंकि उस का सामना करने वाला पूजीवाद या सामन्तवाद या नकली धूसखोर, बाम पंथ ताकतवर है नहीं योरप में जर्मनी, फ्रांस और अमरीका में यह सब ताकतवर थे, वह स्स का मुकाबला कर सकते थे। चीन का मुकाबला करने की ताकत अभी तक एशिया में नहीं पैदा हुई। मैं समझता हूँ कि सन् १९४८ में वह मौका खो दिया गया जब हिन्दुस्तान ने चीन के प्रति इस प्रकार की नीति अपनाई। और नीतिहीनता कैसी है? चीन हमारे देशपर हमला किये हुए है। युद्ध है, कहते हैं। लेकिन फिर भी हिन्दुस्तान राष्ट्र संघ में चीन की भरती के लिये पैरवी करता है। कोई लड़का अपनी मां के बलात्कारों के साथ अपनी मां की शादी करवाने की इच्छा करे, यह कैसी बात है?

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह उपमा बहुत खराब है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बहुत खराब है, लेकिन इस से भी ज्यादा खराब मामले चल रहे हैं, मैंने तो खाली उपमा ही दी है नीतिहीनता की। मैं आप को नीतिहीनता के और भी सबूत दूंगा। मगर मेरा पूरा विश्वास है यह सब चीजें देख कर कि अगस्त, १९६२ में सरकार को चीनियों से कहीं ज्यादा अच्छी शर्तें मिल सकती थीं बनिस्वत उन के जो आज कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों में हैं। क्योंकि तब तो दिमाग ऊँचा था। मैं आप को याद दिलाता हूँ हजरत प्रधान मंत्री का १२ अक्टूबर का बयान और किर १६ नवम्बर का बयान। १२ नवम्बर को उन्होंने कहा कि चीनियों को खदेड़ बाहर करो, यह शेर की दहाड़ थी और ३७ दिन बाद १६ नवम्बर को जब बोमदीला और वालोंग गिर गये तब रेडियों पर उन्होंने भाषण दिया, घिस्घी बंधी हुई थी, वह बकरी की पुकार थी।

मंत्री का मन बड़ा संयमी होना चाहिये। इतनी जल्दी खुश और इतनी जल्दी दुखी उसे नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर मंत्री का, राज करने वालों का मन संयमी नहीं रहता, तो हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति कभी चल नहीं पायेगी।

फिर इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं आपका ध्यान हवाई जहाज की तरफ ले जाऊंगा। भारत की एक विद्रोही सन्तान है नागा। उनके ऊपर हवाई जहाज से बम वर्षा की गई। भागते हुए पुर्णगाल वालों पर बमवर्षा की गई। अगर हिन्दुस्तान बिल्कुल बम वर्षा न करता तो मैं इस चीज को समझ पाता। बम वर्षा हिन्दुस्तान कर रहा है। लेकिन बड़ते हुए चीनियों पर कोई बमवर्षा नहीं हुई। लोग कहते हैं कि हमें विश्व शांति बड़ी प्रिय है। सारी दुनिया जानती है कि विश्व की शांति को अगर कोई तोड़ सकता है तो वह हैं स्स और अमरीका। इन दो के अलावा कोई तीसरा ऐसा नहीं है जो चाहे भी तो विश्व शांति को तोड़ सके क्योंकि कम्यूनिस्ट चीन के पास वह ताकत नहीं है जो विश्व की शांति को खत्म कर सकती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप का समय समाप्त हो गया। अब आप सीधे ही अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि जल्दी से जल्दी अपनी बात पूरी कर लूँ, लेकिन यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव है। आज यहां पर मैं ही अकेला ऐसा हूँ इस सदन में जिसको पहले चार महीनों को छोड़ कर पूरे पन्द्रह वर्ष इस सरकार में विश्वास नहीं रहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कृपालानी। है

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कृपालानी जी पछतावा कर के अविश्वास प्रकट कर रहे हैं लेकिन मुझे पछतावा नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री से मेरी कोई निजी लड़ाई नहीं है। मेरी सिर्फ़ नीति की लड़ाई है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आप से एक बात कह दूँ। जब अमरीका में भारतीय राजदूत से पूछा गया कि तुम्हारी सरकार हवाई जहाज का इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं करती तब उन्होंने सीधा जवाब दिया कि इसलिये कि हमें डर है कि चीनी लोग बदले में अपने हवाई जहाज इस्तेमाल करेंगे। यह है असली बात। मैंने गप्प सुनी है कि दिल्ली के राजमहलों में अक्ष्युवर और नवम्बर के महीनों में जब कभी भुरं भुरं की ज्यादा आवाज सुनाई पड़ती थी तब लोग पूछते थे “क्या आ गया?”?

बहुत बातें चलती हैं हियारों की। हियारों से और निरपेक्ष नीति से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं और मैं प्रधान मंत्री को उनकी बहुत पुरानी एक बात याद दिलाना चाहूँगा। जब वह ऐसा कहा करते थे कि जब थोड़ा नहीं है तो लगाम किस काम की? जब हिन्दुस्तान का राष्ट्र ही नहीं बचा रह पाता तो क्या निरपेक्ष नीति, क्या सारपेक्ष नीति और क्या कोई नीति? सब से पहला कर्तव्य यह हो जाता है कि जब देश पर हमला हो तो हम उस की रक्षा करें। अब इस सम्बन्ध में आप नीति देखिए। कभी तो प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि हम नायून से लड़ेगे, लाटी से लड़ लेंगे, फिर कहते हैं कि हम हियार खरीद लेंगे। जब चीनी ढंडा जोर से पड़ता है तो कहते हैं कि हम उधार और दान ले लेंगे, जब और जोर की मार पड़ती है तो कहते हैं कि अब हम अपनी हवाई ताकत की शिक्षा के लिए शिक्षक भी ले लेंगे। अगर और मामला जाता तो कहते कि हम सिपाही भी ले लेंगे। निजी जीवन में यह सही हो सकता है,

मोहब्बत करते वक्त, कि उंगली पकड़ो अब आगे मत बढ़ना, पहुंचा पकड़ो अब आगे मत बढ़ना, कोहनी पकड़ो लेकिन अब आगे मत बढ़ना, मगर राष्ट्र के साथ ऐसा नहीं हो सकता।

अब मैं प्रधान मंत्री की एक और बात बतलाऊं। यहां पर बड़ी चर्चा हुई वायस आफ अमेरिका की। खाली यही कहा न कि मैंने पढ़ा है, लेकिन उसे आप ऐसा ही मानें कि बेपढ़ा है। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। केरल में मुस्लिम लीग से जब इन्होंने समझौता किया था, जब उस समझौते के नतीजे निकल रहे थे, कांग्रेस के चनाव में जीतने की सम्भावना थी, तो कुछ नहीं बोले। जब कांग्रेस जीत गई तो उन्होंने कहा, मैंने मुस्लिम लीग के धोषणापत्र को टीक तरह से पढ़ा नहीं। मैं हीरेन मुखर्जी साहब से कहूँगा कि याद रखा करो, अपने दोस्त की आदतों को पहचानों कि कैसी हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री होने के पहले की तो मैं नहीं जानता। किसी जमाने में मैं भी थोड़ा बहुत चबकर में रहा हूँ, लेकिन जब से यह प्रधान मंत्री बने हैं तब से साफ़ बात कहने की आदत तो बिल्कुल ही नहों रही। हमेशा गोल बात करते हैं। मैंने ऐसा मूना है कि वाइस आफ अमरीका के समझौते को इन्होंने करीब करीब हर सफे पर देखा है और टिक लगाई है। लेकिन उसकी भी जहरत नहीं है। आखिर वाइस आफ अमरीका के समझौते का मतलब क्या था? यही न कि अमरीका भी हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन से अपने भावण कर दिया करे। इसमें तफसील में जाने की क्या जरूरत थी।

इसी तरह से मैं आपका ध्यान एक और बात की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ कि चीन पाकिस्तान की सरहद के मामले में सन् १९४७ के पहले प्रधान मंत्री को बिल्कुल चिन्ता नहीं थी। जब हिन्दुस्तान के अफसर चीन के अफसरों से बात करने लगे और इतने मोटे मोटे पौधे छरे, उनमें कहीं जिक्र नहीं है। लेकिन अब उनकी चीन पाकिस्तान की सरहद की बहुत ज्यादा चिन्ता होने लगी है।

अब आपको लांगजू के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। लांगजू धाटी है। उसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री ने अक्सर कहा है कि विवादग्रस्त इलाका है। सब से पहले तो मैं आपके जरिये एक यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी देश के प्रधान मंत्री को अपने देश की भूमि के किसी भी अंग के बारे में, खास तौर से लड़ाई के दिनों में, यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि यह विवादग्रस्त इलाका है। इस तरह के शब्द किसी अच्छे प्रधान मंत्री के नहीं होते। लांगजू के बारे में कई बार इस सदन को प्रधान मंत्री ने गुबराह किया है क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि लांगजू दो तीन वर्गमील का इलाका नहीं सैकड़ों वर्गमील का इलाका है। लांगजू में लोग बसते हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री साहब बहस नहीं चलाना जानते, शायद चाहते नहीं क्या मालम क्या सबब है। दूसरे भी इनकी नकल करने लगते हैं। मैं एक देशी मिसाल लेता हूँ। हमारी तरफ से कई बार कहा गया कि साड़े छ्ये एकड़ से कम खेती वाले किसानों का लगान माफ कर देना चाहिए, जो कि वह खुद कहा करते थे। इस पर इन्होंने फरमाया कि लगान खट्म कर दिया जाएगा तो सरकार कैसे चलेगी। मैं आपको बताऊं कि आज सरकार साड़े पांच हजार करोड़ रुपया सालाना खर्च

कर रही है और साड़े ६ एकड़ तक की खेती करने वाले किसानों से केवल ७० या ८० करोड़ रुपया आता है। यानी सौ पैसे में से एक पैसा। यदि सरकार की इच्छा हो तो इस को आसानी से छोड़ सकती है। यह ३५-४० करोड़ किसान लोंग तीन आने रोज़ में अपना कपड़ा, लत्ता, खाना पीना, बच्चे की फीस, पड़ाई लिखाई सब चलाते हैं। लेकिन उनका लगान खट्म करने को कहा जाता है तो क्या तर्क दिया जाता है।

इसी तरह से तिब्बत की हत्या के सम्बन्ध में क्या तर्क दिया है। सब से पहले तो मैं यह कह दूँ कि मैं युद्धवादी नहीं हूँ। न पहले था न आज हूँ। चीन ने हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत सी जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि हिन्दुस्तान की पल्टनें जाएं और उस जमीन को वापस लें, और मैं कहूँ भी किस मुंह से। मैं इस सरकार से किस मुंह से कहूँ, जो पांच दिन तक लगातार ३० भील की रफ्तार से उलटे मुंह भागी हो। क्या मैं उस सरकार से कहूँ कि जाओ उस जमीन को वापस ले लो। मैं सिर्फ़ यह कह रहा हूँ कि उन कारणों को दूर करो जिन कारणों से हम कमज़ोर रह गए और तिब्बत के मामले में बिल्कुल साफ बात है। १९४६ में मुझ जैसे लोगों ने कहा था, करो तिब्बत की रक्षा, और रक्षा से मतलब हमेशा लड़ाई से नहीं होता। मेरा कहना था स्वीकारो मत। जो तिब्बत की शिशु हत्या चीन के की थी उसे स्वीकार करके प्रधान मंत्री ने बड़ी भूल की। जब मैंने कहा था कि स्वीकारो मत तो उसका यह मतलब नहीं था कि अपनी फौजें भेज दो। उस समय प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने लिए एक तर्क यह दिया कि तिब्बत के मामले के समय हम बहुत कमज़ोर थे, अब हम ताकतवर हों रहे हैं। यह तर्क बिल्कुल गलत है क्योंकि चीन उस बत कमज़ोर था। इस

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

सम्बन्ध में आपको एक आंकड़ा देता हूँ । उस बक्त चीन दस लाख टन फौलाद पैदा करता था साल भर में और हम साल भर में ११ लाख टन फौलाद पैदा करते थे । लेकिन आज चीन साल भर में डेढ़ करोड़ टन फौलाद पैदा करता है जब कि हम साल भर में ३५ लाख टन पैदा कर पा रहे हैं । यहाँ आंकड़े बहुत दिए जाते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे इजाजत दें तो जल्दी जल्दी अपनी बात को खत्म कर दूँगा । अगर कोई लोग मुझे पांच पांच मिनट अपने समय में से दें तो मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर सकता हूँ ।

श्री बजराज सिंह (बरेली) : मैं देता हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उस बक्त आपसी गृह युद्ध के कारण जो कि कुओमिट्टिंग और कम्युनिस्टों के बीच चल रहा था चीन की स्थिति कमजोर थी और अगर उस बक्त निव्वत के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान ने स्वीकारोक्ति न की होती तो नतीजा निकल सकता था ।

यहाँ कूटनीति का बहुत जिक्र किया जाता है । कहा जाता है कि हम लड़ाई के मैदान में हार गए लेकिन कूटनीति में हम लोग जीत गए । अगर कूटनीति से ही नतीजा निकालना था तो उस कूटनीति को मन १९६२ में दिखलाना चाहिए था और चीन के साथ समझौता करके इसमें ज्यादा अच्छी शर्तें ले लेनी चाहिए थीं ।

प्रधान मंत्री को पछतावा नहीं होता जितली भूलें हों—

श्री कृपालानी (प्रमरोहा) : कभी होता नहीं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जितना भी देश गिरता चला जाता है, लेकिन फिर भी वह पूरी ताकत के साथ कहा करते हैं कि देश तो बढ़ रहा है । मेरा सरकार से कोई सरकार नहीं रहा । अंग्रेजों ने आठ बार मुझे जेल में रखा, तो प्रधान मंत्री ने भी मुझे दस बार जेल में रखा । फिर भी मेरे मन में गलानि होती है, मैं शर्म खाता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान कमजोर रह गया और हम उसके लिए कुछ न कर पाए । लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री को, कोई शर्म नहीं लगती कि हिन्दुस्तान इतना कमजोर रह गया, और हम चीनियों के मुकाबले में नहीं अड़ पाएं और हमारे २७ करोड़ आदमी तीन आना रोज पर अपनी जन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं ।

प्रधान मंत्री हमेशा अपनी गलतियाँ मानते हैं, बार बार कहते हैं कि हम से गलतियाँ हुई लेकिन कोई एक गलती नहीं मानते क्योंकि उसको मानें तो उसको सुधारने की जिम्मेदारी आती है । बड़ कोई एक गलती नहीं मानते ।

फिर कहा जाता है कि चीन ने हमको धोखा दिया । यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है । चीन ने शुरू से आखिर तक बिल्कुल साफ बताया है कि जिस पर इतने पोथे लिखे गये हैं । जो हुआ उसमें चीन ने कोई धोखा नहीं दिया । लेकिन अगर थोड़ी देर के लिये मान लिया जाए कि यह तर्क सही है और चीन ने धोखा दिया, तो जो मंत्री इस तर्क को इस्तेमाल करता है उसको क्या कहा जाए । आज से डाई हजार साल पहले चाणक्य कह गया है कि जो राजा अपने पक्ष में यह बात कहता है कि विषय की तरफ से, दुश्मन की तरफ से उसको

बोक्खा हो गया, उस राजा को एक क्षण में हटा कर बाहर करो ।

अब मैं कुछ ऐसी चीज कहूँगा जिस पर मेरे कुछ पुराने दोस्त तिलमिला उठेंगे । सेकिन मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हम सब इसके शिकार हैं, और वह है जाति प्रथा । डेढ हजार वर्ष से यह देश रोगी है और १५ वर्ष से इसको कोढ हो रहा है । डेढ हजार वर्ष का रोग और १५ वर्ष का कोढ है । इस जाति प्रथा के कारण अवसर और योग्यता की निरन्तर, लगातार, सिकुड़न होती रहती है । जिन योग्य लोगों को मौका मिलता है वे बहुत कम तादाद में होते हैं । यह सही है कि मेरे बाप के मेरे सिवा और कोई लड़का या लड़की नहीं थे । मैं अपने लिए कोई बड़ी चीज नहीं कह रहा हूँ । शायद यही एक अकस्मात बात हो गई जिसके सबब से मेरा कोई लगाव बुझाव नहीं है । लेकिन

श्री त्यागी : बड़े बात बाप के लड़के हो ।

आ० राम ननोहर लोहिया : मेरा बाप कहां बड़ा था ।

तो कोई मेरे रिश्तेदार नहीं हैं । और हो सकता है कि मैं भी अगर कहीं किसी जगह पर पहुँच जाता तो मेरी जाति विरादरी के लोग मेरी तरफ खिच जाते । और अभी भी मैंने देखा है कि कुछ लोग आ जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हारे भाई हैं या बहिन हैं । मैं इस को बहुत खराब समझता हूँ । लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस जाति परस्ती और कुनवा परस्ती का अगर कोई सरदार है तो इस देश में तो वह प्रधान मंत्री हैं । उन के जितने भी मुहकमे हैं आप देख लीजिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के सब मुहकमों में उन की जाति विरादरी के और उन के रिश्तेदार लोग भरे हुए हैं । मैं उनका नाम यहां नहीं लूँगा । खाली एक

का लेता हूँ । बड़े सेनापति जिसके कि बारे में उन्होंने गलत बयानी की थी कि उसने लड़ाई के मैदान में लड़ाई देखी थी जो कि विल्कुल गलत बात है । कभी देखी नहीं थी । उस अफसर को उंवंसीअं का अफसर बना कर भेजा । मैंने कुछ दिनों पहले प्रधान मंत्री से सवाल किया कि क्या दिल्ली से कोई ऐसा सरकुलर भेजा गया है कि जब कोई जगह गिरने वाली हो तो उसको खाली कर दो । उसका अर्थ क्या लगाया गया? जब कोई चीज गिरने वाली हो तो खाली कर दो । बोमडीला में तो गोली बर्गरह चली नहीं किर भी लोगों ने फैसला कर लिया कि यह तो खाली कर देना चाहिए । पतन और खाली करना इन दोनों के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ हुआ वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है । शब्दों को लेकर एक गलतकहाई हो सकती है लेकिन मैं यह बतला दूँ कि उस बक्त रक्षा मंत्री मैनन साहब नहीं थे बल्कि रक्षा मंत्री खुद प्रधान मंत्री थे ।

बहुत ज्यादा मामले बिगड़ जाया करते हैं । इतने बिगड़ जाते हैं कि पिता बन जाता है सरकार का मालिक और पुत्री बन जाती है जनता की मालिक । योग्यता की अवसर की इतनी जबरदस्त सिकुड़न होती है । मैं आप से बहुत नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की श्रीरत्ने हरिजन, आदिवासी, पिछड़ी जातियां धार्मिक भी अल्पसंख्यकों की हैं और उन्हें यह जो पांच बड़े बर्ग हैं जिनकी कि आवादी कुल मिला कर ६० सैकड़ा होती है उनको जब तक आप विशेष अवसर नहीं देंगे तब तक देश का गंदा पानी साफ नहीं हो सकता है । समान अवसर के सिद्धान्त को लेकर सारे लोग चल रहे हैं, रस और फ़ास वाले सिद्धान्त, लेकिन मैं अजंक करना चाहता हूँ कि विशेष अवसर के सिद्धान्त को हमें अपनाना पड़ेगा । योग्यता और अवसर इस समय कुछ ही लोगों में सिकुड़ कर रह गये हैं ।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे अपने मन में एक टीस अनुभव करता हूं और वह यह कि मेरे चुनावों वर्गरह के चक्कर में पड़ गया क्योंकि मेरे पास साधन नहीं हैं, पैसा नहीं है फिर भी सैकड़ों लोग आते हैं कि हमारा फलांना काम कर दो हमारा ढिमाका काम कर दो। सिर्फ राज्य दल के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूं बल्कि हम सब इस चक्की में पिसे जा रहे हैं। व्यक्तिगत मामलों को लेकर हम लोग इतने फंस जाते हैं कि सार्वजनिक नीति के मामलों के ऊपर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दे पाते। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि हम हम सबगों मिल कर इस चीज का हल निकालना पड़ेगा।

इसी तरीके से मेरे आपका ध्यान दिलाऊं इस बात पर कि अक्टूबर नवम्बर से देश में बड़ा बदलाव हुआ है। यहां पर बहुत आंकड़े दिये गये। १९६२ का एक तर्क में रखना चाहता हूं। सन् ६२ के शुरू में शायद स्थिति रही हो कि कांग्रेस सरकार को देश की जनता का समर्थन रहा हो लेकिन अक्टूबर-नवम्बर १९६२ के बाद से यह स्थिति नहीं रह गई है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का समर्थन कांग्रेस सरकार को नहीं है यह में नवम्बर ६२ के बाद की बात कहना चाहता हूं। इसलिये मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि इस बदली हुई परिस्थिति में इस सरकार को इस्तीफा दे कर नये चुनाव कराने चाहिए। मैं आम चुनाव की मांग करता हूं।

यह सही है कि यहां पर कहा गया कि विरोध बड़ा टूटा हुआ है। जरूर टूटा हुआ है हालांकि कुछ ऐसे हैं जो शायद फिर से जुड़ सकते हैं, लेकिन यह जरूर है कि आज वह टूटा हुआ है। लेकिन ये हजरत खुद अपने में कितने टूटे हुए हैं? राज्यों के मंत्रिमंडल टूटे हुए हैं। केन्द्रीय मंत्री मंडल टूटा हुआ है। सरकारी बंचों

पर बैठने वालों की बात का तो कहना ही क्या? यहां मेरे खिलाफ और भले ही वे सरकार के समर्थन में कितना ही ध्यायपाते हों लेकिन गत में पहुंच कर घर में जा कर यह कहेंगे कि भाई वाकई लोहिया खूब बोला, जो हमारे मन की बात है वह उसने साफ तौर से रख दी लोहिया ने हमारे मन की बात कह दी है यह वह यहां से बाहर निकल कर कहेंगे। मैं इस टूटे हुए विरोधी पक्ष के बारे में केवल इतना ही कहूँगा कि अभी मसाला गीला है, सांचा बना नहीं, लेकिन सांचा बन रहा है। हो सकता है कि अगले दो, तीन साल में ऐसा कोई सांचा बन जाय कि एक दल तो हो १५ अगस्त १९४७ की सीमा रखने वालों का और दूसरा दल हो द मित्रवर, १९६२ की सीमा रखने वालों का।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अपनी स्पीच को खत्म करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दो माननीय सदस्यों ने मुझे अपना समय दे दिया है इसलिये याड़े समय मुझे और बोलने दिया जाय।

हो सकता है कि इस १५ अगस्त १९४७ की सीमा मानने वालों में भी विरोध हो। जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि इनमें वे लोग हैं जो कि कम्पनी लूट और सरकार लूट दोनों के खिलाफ हैं, तो कुछ इसमें ऐसे लोग हैं जो सिर्फ सरकारी लूट के खिलाफ हैं और कम्पनी लूट के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। लेकिन मेरी यह आशा है कि जब सांचा पूरी तरह से बन जायेगा तो हमारे जैसे लोग इस सांचे में बहुसंख्या में रहेंगे और तब मैं आशा करूँगा कि श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी तो शायद इस सांचे में न आयें लेकिन गोपालन साहब इसमें जरूर चले आयेंगे।

श्री त्यागी : आप सारी पार्टियों में फूट डालना चाहते हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जी हां, मैं सब पार्टियों में फूट डालना चाहता हूँ ।

मेरा धंधा और है क्या ? त्यागी जी भी यदि इधर चले आयें तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा । मैं तो चाहूँगा कि साथ में वे अपने पुराने दोस्तों को भी इधर लेते चले आयें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा ।

एक तरीका यह है कि हम लोग हिन्दु-स्तान में आम चुनाव करवा कर जनता की दृष्टि का अंदाजा लगा लें क्योंकि मैं फिर जोर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार राष्ट्रीय शर्म की सरकार है और जनता का इस सरकार को समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You must close now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बस एक, दो मिनट में मैं ख़त्म किये देता हूँ । मुझे खुद बड़ा बुरा लगता है इस तरह बोलना ।

प्रधान मंत्री ने एक बार एक जलूस के बारे में कहा था कि वह ढाई सौ आदमियों की हुल्लडबाजी से इस्तीफा नहीं देंगे । कलकत्ते में २५० आदमियों ने प्रदर्शन किया था । उस प्रदर्शन और जलूस को उन्होंने हुल्लडबाजी कहा था । बिल्कुल सही बात है । ढाई सौ लोगों की हुल्लडबाजी से यह इस्तीफा देंगे । लेकिन २०-३० हजार की हुल्लबाजी हो गई तब तो इस्तीफा दे देंगे न ? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जोर से कि जब सरकार अपने समर्थन में प्रदर्शन निकालना शुरू कर देती है, जिस सरकार को पलटन, सेना, पैसा, ५ हजार ५०० करोड़ रुपये साल का जिसको खर्चा

करने का मौका मिलता है, जब वह भी अपने पक्ष में प्रदर्शन निकालना शुरू कर दे तब समझना चाहिए कि वह सरकार खुद एक हुल्लडबाजी सरकार है ।

मैं हुल्लडबाजी पसन्द नहीं करता । मैं शांति पसन्द करता हूँ । शांति के आधार पर विरोध चलाना चाहता हूँ लेकिन मैं आप से अर्जे करूँगा कि पिछले ५-७ दिन में अपने को मैंने दबाया है और जब तक वन सकेगा आखिर तक अपने को मैं दबाता रहूँगा लेकिन हुआ क्या था जिस चीज के लिए मुझ को यहां पर लोगों ने न जाने क्या क्या कह डाला ? यह कहा कि इस की शिक्षा नहीं है । इसारे से यह भी कहा गया कि इसके न जाने किस तरह के मां-बाप रहे हैं । एक हजारत ने ब्रीडिंग का शब्द इस्तेमाल किया था

श्री त्यागी : किसी ने नहीं किया था ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : त्यागी महाराज ऐसा कहा गया था । यह कहा गया कि मुहम्मदअली जिन्ना की इतनी अच्छी ब्रीडिंग थी कि वह निजी हमला नहीं करते थे लेकिन यह हजारत तो निजी हमला कर दिया करते हैं ।

श्री त्यागी : मजाक में कह दिया होगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह खूब रही । जब मैं बड़े लोग वाली बात कह दिया करता हूँ तो इतना क्यों भक्ता जाते हैं? मजाक बरैरह क्या है ।

14 hrs.

यह चीज क्या हुई थी, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात पर आकर्षित करूँगा कि मैंने प्रधान मंत्री से प्रश्न पूछा था, इस दिल्ली से भेजे हुए सरकुलर के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा था कि किसी

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

जगह का पतन हो रहा है तब उसे खाली करेंगे या जैसा कि उसका अर्थ लगा कर खाली किया गया वह अपने इलाके खाली कर दिये गये, वैसा उसका अर्थ है ? क्या सिर्फ पलटन की ही तैयारी हो रही है या मन की भी तैयारी हो रही है ? प्रधान मंत्री ने मेरे उस सवाल का जवाब देने के बदले कहा कि यह सब बहाना है । यह क्या हो रहा है ? तरह तरह की बातें कह दी । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री बहुत रोब से, बहुत हिम्मत से और घमंड से बोला, करते हैं और व्यंग कसा करते हैं । उसी पर मैं ने कहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री नौकर हैं सदन मालिक है । एक ऐसा शब्द, बड़िया शब्द, जिस पर कि हर एक को खुश होना चाहिए था लेकिन उसके बजाय मेरे ऊपर न जाने किन किन लोगों ने क्या क्या कह डाला । मैं आपसे अर्ज कर देता हूँ कि मैं कभी भी कोई निजी झगड़ा किसी से नहीं चलाना चाहता, मैंने चलाया नहीं है, चलाऊंगा भी नहीं, जब तक कि मैं मजबूर न कर दिया जाऊंगा । वह अलग बात है । मैंने निजी झगड़ा नहीं किया । अगर कहीं किसी अदालत में जायें, तो यह सवित हो जाये कि मैंने निजी झगड़ा नहीं किया, बल्कि हमेशा प्रधान मंत्री ने मुझे गालियाँ दीं, कभी गुंडा का है, कभी झूठा का है, कभी बदतमीज का है । यह सही है कि एक जमाना था जब मैं जवाब दे दिया करता था उन के गुस्से का गुस्से से स, लेकिन आज वह भी नहीं करता है । रहम आता है । मैं यह कहूँगा कि कुछ देर के लिए मन में होता है कि जब गुंडा कहते हैं, तो उन को गुंडाई कर के दिखलाया जाये ।

श्री त्यागी : वह जिस से प्यार करते हैं, उन को कहते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह सही है कि यह चेहरा ऐसा था कि कभी हम ने भी मुहब्बत की थी । (Interruptions) हो सकता है कि बदगुमानी रह जाये । अब मैं मुहब्बत बिल्कुल नहीं करता हूँ, यह बात मैं अच्छी तरह से कह देना चाहता हूँ, ताकि कहीं गलतफहमी न रह जाये ।

शायद बहुस के दौरान में कहा जाये कि मेरे एक भाषण में कहा गया है कि मैं सरकार के बारे में पूरा इस्तीफा नहीं चाहता हूँ । मैं पहले से साफ़ किये देता हूँ । यह उस समय था जब अगर वे अपनी मर्जी से काम करते, तो पूरा इस्तीफा न होता । मैंने चाहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद इस्तीफा दे देते, फूलपुर में फिर से चुनाव लड़ लें, जिस से नवभर के बाद जो कुछ भी हुआ है, चीजें हुई हैं, वे साफ़ हो जायें । लेकिन आज यह प्रस्ताव इस्तोफे वाला नहीं है, यह प्रस्ताव है निकालने वाला ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय (भुना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मंत्रि-मंडल के प्रति जो अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव हमारे तथा-कथित गांधी वादी, आचार्य कृपालानी ने इस सदन में उपस्थित किया है, उस का विरोध करते हुए मैं उन से उस को बापस ले की राय देता हूँ ।

14.03 hrs.

[SHRI KHDDILKAR in the Chair]

यह एक ऐसा ऐतिहासिक अवसर था, जब कि चीनी आक्रमण की पृष्ठ-भूमि में, चीन के आक्रमण की एक तस्वीर रख कर, इस सदन में हमको, विरोधी दल को, यह निर्णय करना था कि वे सदन के समक्ष किस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव लाना चाहते हैं । जब चीन ने हम पर आक्रमण किया, तो हमारे पास जो भी साधन थे, उनके द्वारा हमने उसका मुकाबला किया । तब एक युद्ध जैसी स्थिति बन गई । अभी हमारे शहीदों का खून भी नहीं सूखा था और उन शहीदों की मातामादों के आँखें भी न सूखे थे कि

इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव सदन में उपस्थित किया गया और हमें यह मौका न दिया गया कि हम प्रतिशोध की भावना लेते और अपनी एक एक इंच धरती को वापस लेने का जो संकल्प हम ने किया था, उस को कर्यरूप में परिणत करने का अवसर प्राप्त करते।

जो परिस्थिति आक्रमण के बाद उत्पन्न हुई, उस में सारा राष्ट्र एक व्यक्ति के रूप में खड़ा हो गया। हम ने सोचा कि इस ऐतिहासिक परिस्थिति में कम से कम एक बात हुई कि सारा देश एक सूत्र में आबद्ध हो गया। इस सदन के पवित्र कक्ष में अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव पर विरोधी दलों की परस्पर-विरोधी नीतियों, दलीलों, मान्यताओं और दृष्टिकोणों पर दिये गए तर्कों से यह सिद्ध हो गया कि वे दलीलें कितनी योग्यी हैं और दृष्टिकोण कितने संकीर्ण हैं।

आचार्य कृपालानी के द्वारा पेश किया गया प्रस्ताव अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव नहीं, बल्कि उन के थके हुए जीन जीवन की नैराश्यपूर्ण झलक मात्र है। उसी से यह सिद्ध होता है कि उन्होंने अपने भानुमति के कुनवे को एक ऐसे कच्चे धारों से बांध कर सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया, जिस के ७३ टकड़े होते देर नहीं लगी। यह कैसा अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव है कि जब विरोधी एवं विरोधियों के आक्रमण का उत्तर प्रचंड प्रत्याक्रमण से दिया गया, तब कुछ विरोधी तो अपनी सीटों पर धराशायी हो गए और कुछ आनन्द से विभोर हो कर समर्थन में तालियां पीटते देखे गए।

देश के सोलह वर्ष के संसदीय जीवन में यह एक पहली ऐतिहासिक घटना है कि अनेक दिशाओं में चलने वाले विरोधी दल एक अनन्होनी एलायंस के साथ दो शब्दों के अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाये, जब कि सत्य यह है कि उन दलों में परस्पर विश्वास की भावना उतनी ही दूर है, जितना दूर मालय से रामेश्वरम् है।

14.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

संसार के किसी अन्य राष्ट्र के संसदीय जीवन में ऐसी घटना का इतिहास कम ही मिलता है कि विरोधी दलों की क्षीर्ण और दुर्बल शक्ति होते हुए भी वे ऐसा प्रस्ताव लाये हों, और इस प्रकार बेमैके की शनाई बजाई हो।

पंडित जी के नेतृत्व में शासन हमारे हाथ में आया। वह हमारे या हमारी पार्टी के ही नहीं, वरन् सारे राष्ट्र के नेता हैं। प्रधान मंत्री के राष्ट्रीय जीवन के पत्रे खुले हुए हैं, स्पष्ट हैं। इवारत साफ है। ये विरोधी उन को किस भावना और विवेक से पढ़ते हैं, यह उन्हीं पर निर्भर है। विरोधी दल यह समझ लें कि कंग्रेस दल उन की कृपा या महराजानी से सत्तारूढ़ नहीं है। हमारा सीधा सम्बन्ध हमारे देश के करोड़ों मतदाताओं से है। जब तक उन की आज्ञा है, तब तक हम गैरव के साथ सेवा के रूप में देश का नेतृत्व करेंगे।

हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन में एक बड़ा परिवर्तन आया और हम शांति से क्रांति की ओर बढ़े। हम शांति भी चाहते हैं और अवसर होगा, तो क्रांति भी। चीन के आक्रमण ने देश को झकझोर दिया। हमें यहां यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय भावना अहंकारी और विस्तारवादी नहीं थी। इतिहास के पत्रे ही क्यों, घटनाओं से सिद्ध है कि विस्तारवादी तानाशाही राष्ट्र अन्त में राख के ढेर हो गए। यह भी सत्य है कि विस्तारवादी आवेश ने राष्ट्रों को खोद खोद कर बहाया ही है, जोड़ जोड़ कर बनाया नहीं है। यह उन तानाशाही राष्ट्रों का इतिहास है, जो कि यद्ध में लिप्त हुए।

विरोधी हम पर यह आरोप लगाते हैं कि हम अपनी उत्तरी पर्वत-मालाओं की सीमाओं की रक्षा में सफल नहीं हुए। यह बात सत्य होते हुए भी जिस तरह कही जाती है, सत्य नहीं है। हमें भूलना नहीं चाहिए कि उत्तरी सीमायें पूरे कान्तिनेंट की सीमाओं के बराबर हैं। पहाड़ियों पर युद्ध करना हमारे लिए एक :

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

समस्या बन गई थी। यह सत्य है कि आक्रमण के बाद कुछ रिवर्सिज हुए, लेकिन तुरन्त ही उस के बाद रक्षा की तैयारी हुई। शुभचिन्तक राष्ट्रों से हमें संतुष्टा मिली और हम ने उस को स्वीकार किया। हवाई अभ्यास का एरेंजमेंट हुआ और रक्षा-उत्पादन तेजी से बढ़ा। हमारी सरकार कृत-संकल्प है कि हम अपनी सीमाओं की प्राणपूर्ण से रक्षा करेंगे।

आक्रमण के बाद जो भारतीय एक-सूपता के दर्शन हुए थे, जबानों और वीरों पर देश जो कुर्बान होने को तैयार हो गया था, विरोधियों ने दो महीने के बाद आलोचना, प्रहर और झूठे प्रचार से उस एकता के टुकड़े टुकड़े करने में सकोच नहीं किया। नेका एन्कवायरी, जूतों और सामान की कमी और धूंधों नाट और और की चर्चा पर विरोधी भेद्वार मिलिटरी एक्सपर्ट हो गए। साम्यवादियों ने हमारे दल में लेफ्ट और राइट की बात शुरू की, जब कि उनका लेफ्ट विंग चीन के साथ है। जन संघ तो इस देश का ज्योतिषी बन गया। आर० एस० एस० के स्वयंसेवकों ने गांव गांव जा कर यह कहने की धृष्टता की कि उन के गुरु जी ने तो पहले ही पंडित जी से कहा था कि चीन आक्रमण करेगा। पी० एस० पी० इस संक्रामक काल में, जब कि एमरेंसी थी, देश की रक्षा व्यवस्था मजबूत करने के स्थान पर सिराजुद्दीन के मामले को महत्व दे रही थी जब कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लोग हम को एक कैम्प में थकेल कर युद्ध की विभिन्निका में झोंक देना चाहते थे। इन संकीर्ण कपटपूर्ण विचार और प्रचार ने हमारे बीर नीजवानों का बड़ा अपमान किया। विरोधी दलों के इस फतवे से कि सीमा युद्ध में हम हार गए हैं, उस मां पर क्या बीती होगी जिस का जवान बेटा शहीद हो गया, मातृभूमि की खतिर कुर्बान हो गया। कुछ रिवर्सिस अगर युद्ध में होती हैं तो उसको युद्ध का अन्त नहीं माना जाता है। फिर हमारे जवानों के प्रति हार का फतवा उन्हें गहरी और गम्भीर

चोट पहुंचाता है। ऐसी बात करके जो शहीद हुए हैं, उनकी आत्मा को हम शांति नहीं पहुंचा रहे हैं। विरोधी दल समझ लें कि अंग्रेजों से लड़ने वाला कांग्रेस दल चीनियों से भी लड़ सकता है, एक एक इंच अपनी भूमि इनके कब्जे से वापिस से सकता है। वह रक्षा प्रसाधनों को गठित करेगा।

श्रीमन्, संसदीय प्रणाली के हम और आप सब, विरोधी दल वाले भी, हिस्सेदार हैं। जो नियंत्रण संसद में होते हैं, उन को मानना सब का धर्म होना चाहिये। लेकिन यह कैसी विडम्बना है कि जिस रक्षा के नाम पर हम ने बजट उपस्थित किया, उस में टैक्स लगाने की बात कही और टैक्स लगाये और उन पर हमारे भाइयों ने बोट दिया, लेकिन ठीक संसद के बाहर जाने के बाद उन्होंने विद्रोह की भावना, वगावत की भावना, फैलाई, लोगों के जज्बात को भड़काने वाली बातें कहीं।

मैंने अभी माननीय लोहिया जी का जो भाषण हुआ है, उसको सुना है। संसदीय प्रणाली में नमुमार जब उन्होंने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी पर और हमारी सरकार पर आक्रमण किया है, तो शिष्टता का यह तकाजा था कि वह दूसरे माननीय सदस्य जो भाषण करते हैं उनको भी सुने। उनको चाहिये था कि वह यह भी सुनते कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्य क्या कहना चाहते हैं। जिस प्रकार की डेमागोगी का उन्होंने परिचय दिया, ठीक उसी प्रकार का उन्होंने फरूखाबाद के चुनाव में दिया था। उस वक्त उन्होंने इस प्रकार की बातें कहीं जिस प्रकार की जर्मन राष्ट्र में युद्ध के पहले युद्ध का बातावरण तैयार करने के लिये कही जाती रही हैं। एक उन के गोबल्स थे। उनका यह स्लोगन था कि जहां तक हो सके वहां तक जनता में झूठ बोलो, रोज़ झट बोलो। जोर से बोलो। उनका यह निष्कर्ष था कि एक बात जब परवर्टिड वे में तथा कैलकुलेटिड हुंग से झूठ बोल कर, रोज़ बोल

कर, जोर मे बोरलकर कही जाएगी तो उसका असर अवश्य जनता पर पड़ेगा । प्रधान मंत्री के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने साफ साफ नहीं कहा । उन्होंने कह दिया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की कोठी पर तीन रुपये कुत्ते पर रोज खच्च होते हैं । एक पुस्तिका भी उन्होंने निकाली है जिस में कहा गया है कि पच्चीस हजार रुपया रोज प्रधान मंत्री पर खच्च होता है । इसका उन्होंने उल्लेख भी किया है । इस पुस्तिका को मैं ने पढ़ा है । इस में एक जगह तो लिखा हुआ है कि दस हजार रुपया खच्च होता है, एक जगह लिखा हुआ है कि पंद्रह हजार रुपया खच्च होता है और एक अन्य जगह पर लिखा हुआ है कि पच्चीस हजार रुपया खच्च होता है और चौथी जगह पर लिख दिया है कि चालीस हजार खच्च होता है । इतना ही नहीं, यह सरकार कैसी है, इसकी ओर इशारा करते हुए राष्ट्रपति भवन के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कहा है कि बहान पर डी० सी० करेट को ए० सी० करेट में बदलने पर ४१ लाख ३६ हजार २०० रुपया खच्च हुआ है । इस पुस्तिका को जनसाधारण के सामने प्रकाशित करवा कर रखा गया है इस में ये सब आंकड़े दिये हुए हैं, आखिर वह कहते हैं, भाई देखो केवल तान आन तुम्हारी आमदनी है, सिफ़ छः एकड़ घरती तुम्हारे पास है । तुम्होंने इन लोगों ने अकिञ्चन और गरीब बना कर रख दिया है । हमें भेज दो । राष्ट्रपति जी पर इस करेट को बदलने पर देखो कितना खच्च कर दिया गया है । बाद में जब मैं ने पता लगाया तो पता चला कि यह खच्च ४१ लाख नहीं था, ४ लाख ३६ हजार २ सौ था और इतना ही अनुदान यहां से स्वीकृत कराया गया था । वह आदमी जो सदन का सदस्य नहीं होता है और उस को इस प्रकार की भी इन्कार्यारी करने का अवसर प्राप्त नहीं होता है, वह तो अपने मन में इस प्रकार की भावना पैदा होने दे सकता है कि राष्ट्रपति जी पर इतना खच्च हुआ है, लेकिन वास्तव में ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

राष्ट्रपति जी के घर की कल्पना की गई है । उन के घर के अन्तर्गत प्रधान मंत्री जी का घर भी आता है । किशन पटनायक जी से प्रधान मंत्री जी का पत्र व्यवहार हुआ है । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने पत्र में उन्हें लिखा है कि उनके रहने सहें का जो इंतजाम है, वह इंतजाम एक होटल जैसा है । हमारी पुत्री और हमारे दो नाती उस में रहते हैं और उन का जो सारा खच्चा है, वह हम बरदाश्त करते हैं । लेकिन फिर भी प्रधान मंत्री जी के उस उत्तर के बाद उनको सन्तोष नहीं हुआ और वे विताण्डावाद में पड़ रहे हैं । संसदीय प्रजातंत्र का यह एक नियम है कि जब कोई शंका हमारे मन में पैदा हो और उसका क्लरिफिकेशन हम सीकरें और उसकी सफाई दी जाए तो जो प्रधान मंत्री कहें, उसको हम मान लें । उसके बाद भी इकरार करना विद्रोह करना और यह कहना कि प्रधान मंत्री झूठ बोलते हैं और यह कहना कि प्रधान मंत्री स्पष्ट बात नहीं करते हैं, बड़ी ही गलत बात है । यह प्रधान मंत्री जी की बात को झूठी बात कहते हैं और इस तरह से कहा जाता है तो यह प्रापेंगंडा की बात हो जाती है, फट्टेशन की बात हो जाती है । इस तरह की बातें उनकी तानाशाही मनोवृत्ति की प्रतीक हैं, यह मैं स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ । प्रधान मंत्री जी का कहना क्या है, इस को आप देखें । उनकी बात पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये था ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोहिया जी का सारा पोलिटिकल कैलकुलेशन यह है कि लोगों को भड़काया जाए, उनको झूठ बोल कर सरकार के और कांग्रेस के खिलाफ किया जाये । कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि उनका तरीका यह है कि जनता को असली बात बताई जाए । अच्छा होता अगर यह बात थीक होती । लेकिन एक कैलकुलेटिड एक गुणा बाकी कर के हमारी इस राष्ट्र के एक अत्यन्त आदरणीय व्यक्तित्व के बारे में जिस प्रकार का वह भ्रमात्मक प्रचार करते

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

हैं, जिस प्रकार का एक हास्यास्पद प्रहार करते हैं, जूठा प्रचार करते हैं, उसको बहुत दिनों तक बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है।

एक बात स्पष्ट है, । पंडित जी ने पत्र के उत्तर में कहा है कि मेरी गाड़ी के आगे एक आदमी चलता है जो कि मुरक्खा की दृष्टि से आवश्यक है, उस से सिक्योरिटी का इंतजाम होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की जान की रक्षा के लिये हम को २५ हजार नहीं २ लाख २५ हजार या २ लाख ५० हजार भी खर्च करना पड़े तो वह भी हम करेंगे । इतिहास को हम भूले नहीं हैं । जरा सी गफलत से, जरा सी भूल के कारण और सम्भव है और कुछ खर्चों की बात भी रही हो, हम ने बापू को खो दिया और इस तरह के कुछ लोग बैठे हुए हैं जिन का दामन आज भी उनके खून से रंगा हुआ है । स्पष्ट बात वे नहीं कह सकते हैं क्योंकि दबी हुई हैं उनकी भावनायें । बापू की याद आते ही भारतीय संस्कृति की गर्वन नीची हो जाती है, मुरक्खा प्रशासन की गर्वन झुक जाती है । आज तक उसका कोई एक्सलेनेशन नहीं हो सका है कि क्यों हम बापू को बचा नहीं सके ।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि लाखों की दरियां हैं । लेकिन जब उन्होंने कह दिया है कि हम होटल के समान रहते हैं तो बात साफ हो जानी चाहिये । मैं आप के द्वारा सदन में यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि वह ज्ञूठ बात कहते हैं, प्रगल्भ असत्य बात कहते हैं और असत्य ही नहीं बल्कि द्वेष के कारण ऐसी बातें कहते हैं और द्वेष भी कैसा, व्यक्तिगत । इसका उत्तर दिया जाना चाहिये राष्ट्र को पता चलना चाहिये कि इस प्रकार की प्रगल्भ झूठी बातें बरदाश्त नहीं की जा सकती हैं ।

चीन के सम्बन्ध में ३० लोहिया ने कहा कि इस बात को हम से छिपाये रखा गया और सब बातें नहीं बताई गई । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक एक नहीं नौ नौ श्वेत-पत्र

इस हाउस की टेबल पर रखे गये हैं, पूरा पूरा जितना पत्र-व्यवहार चीन के साथ हुआ है, उस को सदन के सम्मुख रखा गया है, जितनी भी डिप्लोमेटिक नैगोशियेशंज हुई है, जितना भी आना जाना रहा है, वह सब का सब सदन को बताया गया है । जो हमारी रिवर्सिस हुई है, उस को भी हम ने नहीं छपाया है । कोई भी बात हम ने छिपाई नहीं है । प्रजातंत्र की उद्धार प्रणाली को हम ने स्वीकार किया है और उस पर हम चले हैं । कभी कोई बात छिपाई नहीं है । इतना होने पर भी आरोप लगाया जाता है कि बातें कोई हम ने छिपाई हैं । जो बात जिस तरीके से वह उसकी कल्पना करते हैं, जो बात सत्य नहीं है, उस तरह से उन के विचारों के अनुरूप हम उसको कैसे प्रकट कर सकते हैं, किम तरह से कागजों को फैक्रिकेट कर के हम उनको कोई बात बता सकते हैं । अगर आप यह चाहते हैं कि इस तरीके से जिस तरीके से आप चाहते हैं, कोई बात आप के सामने रखें तो यह कैसे हो सकता है । जिस तरह का आपका इंटरप्रेटेशन है, जिस तरह से आपकी कल्पना शक्ति और इमेजिनेशन है, उस से तो देश में बगावत ही पैदा हो सकती है और इसको बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

चारों तरफः म ने तरक्की की है । हमारे विरोधी दलों के सदस्य कहते हैं कि म ने कोई तरक्की नहीं की है और सरकार को छले जाना जाना चाहिये । मैं क्ना चा ता हूँ कि आपकी मेरवानी से दमयां बैठे हुए नहीं हैं, करोड़ों मत दाताओं ने म को यहां बिटाया है, आप में से किसी की मेरवानी हम पर नहीं हुई है । अपने अधिकार से बैठे हैं और बैठे रहेंगे । मैं दावे के साथ कः सकता हूँ कि अगर इलेक्शन हों जो नहीं होने चाहियें, तो भी मैं प्राप्तेसी तो नहीं कर सकता हूँ, लेकिन ये ७३ जो कन्वेंशन द्वारा मैं बंधे हुए हैं ये अगले आम चुनाव में ७३ भी नहीं आ सकते

हैं। देश पागल नहीं है, देश जागृत है, उसको ज्ञान है, और वह समझता है इस प्रपेगडे को, और वह जानता है कि यह छूटा प्रगत्या बातावरण बनाया जा रहा है और इस डैमोरोगी को वह जानता है और आप फस्टेटिड हैं, इसको भी वह जानता है,। आप क्या चाहते हैं, यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। आप चाहते हैं पद प्रतिष्ठा, राज्य। आप चाहते हैं सत्ता को लेकिन सत्ता प्रतिष्ठा पद आदि पाने का यह रास्ता नहीं है। उसका रास्ता यह है कि जनता के साथ ईमानदारी का व्यवहार कर्या जाए।

जो हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आंकड़े हैं वे स्पष्ट और साफ होने चाहिये। एक आयमा हम को सामने रखना चाहिये जिस में कोई दरार न हो,। ऐसी भावना हमारी होनी चाहिये जिस में द्वन्द्व न हो, ईर्ष्या न हो इस प्रकार राष्ट्र को हम मृत्यु दें कि राष्ट्र के निमिण में जनता भी हमारी साथ दे।

बात करते करते हमारे लोहिया जी ने यह भी कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि खेती गमलों में हो और छतों पर हो। गमले से मतलब एक छोटा गमला भी हो सकता है और काफी बड़ा गमला भी हो सकता है और अगर गमले में बेल लगा दी जाए तो उस में से कुछ बैंजीटेबल भी पैदा हो सकती है। अगर गम्भीरता के साथ प्रधान मंत्री जी की बात को लिया जाए तो छत का मतलब जमीन से भी हो सकता है और उसका बौद्धिक इंटरप्रेटेशन होगा। जमीन में खेती का मतलब उन्होंने छत लगा लिया और अच्छी खेती का मतलब उन्होंने गमला लगा दिया। यह कटुता ही हो सकती है और कुछ नहीं।

श्री विभूति चित्र : गमले में पेड़ रोपा जाता है, भाई।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे यहां दो प्रकार के मंत्री हैं। कुछ रूस से लगाये गये और कुछ अमरीका से लगाये गये। मुझे यदि आया, हमारी नान-

अलाइनमेंट की पालिसी में तो प्रोफाउंडिटी है, प्रेसाइजनेस है, जो उस का प्रभाव है, वह इसी बात से सिद्ध हो जाता है कि संसार के दो बड़े राष्ट्र हैं, एक अमरीका और एक रूस। आइडियालोजिकली में एक दूसरे को देख नहीं सकते, बड़ा अन्तर है, दोनों में, एक टोटैलिट्रियन है, एक प्रजातांत्रिक हैं लेकिन हमारा सम्बन्ध दोनों से है और हमारे मूलियों की नीति है कि हम सब के साथ सहयोग करेंगे। अगर मिग वां से आयेगा तो लेंगे, अगर एथर ड्रेनिंग का एप्रिमेंट होता है तो वहां से लायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि नान-अलाइनमेंट पालिसी की जो प्रोफाउंडिटी है, जो प्रेसाइजनेस है, जो उस की मौलिकता है, वह इसी से सिद्ध हो जाती है। जैसा लोहा जी ने कहा हैं उन की भगवना है कि सब एक है, उसी तरह से हमारी सरकार की नीति संसार के सामने वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम की है और रहेगी।

हम पर जब आक्रमण हुआ तो हमने सहायता मांगी। उसके साथ ही तमाम प्रजातांत्रिक राष्ट्रों ने हमारे लिये का कि वगैर किसी शर्त के हमारी सहायता करने के लिये तैयार हैं। और वह स्पार्टनियस हेल्प थी। हम ने उसे स्वीकार किया। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय युद्ध क्षेत्र आप देखिये। जब ऐसा संक्रामक काल होता है, युद्ध के बादल मंडलाते हैं तब पूले सधियां होती हैं। मगर हम ने सधि नहीं की। हम ने कोई कंडिशन नहीं रखी हम ने अपना दामन साफ रखा और का कि डिमाक्रेटिक क्षेत्र से साधया आती है तो स्वागत है, रूस से आती है तो स्वागत है, अमरीका से आती है तो स्वागत है, आये। जो भी हमारे साधन हैं हम उन से अपनी रक्षा करेंगे। इस के पीछे जो वैक्याउंड है और चीन की जो अहंकारी नीति है उस का हम जवाब देंगे और डट कर देंगे। इसलिये आज हमारे साथ हैं, नेहरू जी के साथ हैं, सरकार जो उन के नेतृत्व में चलती है उस के साथ हैं। हमें किसी से भीख मांगने की आवश्यकता

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

नहीं है। हमारे साथ आप रहें या न रहें लेकिन एक संसदीय प्रणाली की जो उदास भावना हैं वह यह है कि जो भी हम निर्णय करते हैं उस के हिस्सेदार सब होंगे। हम ने यहां पर टैक्सेज की बात पास की हैं, हमने बजट पास किया यह संसदीय प्रणाली संसार के किसी डिमाक्रेटिक कंट्री में नहीं होती कि जो भी सदन पास करता है उस का बाद में विरोध किया जाये। चाहे सदन में उस पर बोट हो या न हो, लेकिन वह एक मैन्डेट बन जाता है। लेकिन हमारे विरोधी दल के भाईयहां पर बोट भी करते हैं और यहां से बाहर जा कर विद्रोह करते हैं गोल्ड पालिमी के खिलाफ भाव बढ़ गये हैं, उस के खिलाफ। अनाज कम हैं, शकर कम है, लेकिन इस युद्ध की सब से बड़ी पुकार जो थी वह यह थी कि विरोधी दल के लोग, विरोधी दल का एक व्यक्ति उठ कर कहता है कि इस बक्त क्यूबा की शकर चूकि कम है इमलिये आवश्यकता यह है कि हम शकर खाना बन्द कर दें या कम कर दें, फारेन एक्सचेंज की ऐक्यूट शार्टेंज हैं, उसे हम प्राप्त करें। लेकिन एक भी राष्ट्र भक्त सामने नहीं आया जो यह करता कि आज शकर की क्यू लगी हुई हैं, अनाज के भाव बढ़ रहे हैं, चावल की कमी है तो उस का सामना किया जाय। मैं कहता हूं, जैसा कि श्री पाटिल ने कहा, यहां चावल की कमी है, लेकिन क्या चावल का काम गेहूं ढारा नहीं चल सकता? आज लोगों की हैविट पड़ गई है, वे हविंचुअल हो गये हैं यह कहने के कि हम चावल खायेंगे, चावल खायेंगे। चावल खाना ठीक है लेकिन आज अगर चावल की कमी है तो एक रोटी खा लीजिये। हमारे पास वफर स्टाक हैं, आप चाहे जितना गेहूं ले लीजिये। लेकिन चावल के नाम पर विद्रोह करना, यह कहना कि भाव बढ़ गये हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं कहता हूं कि देश को अपनी हविट बदलनी पड़ेगी, अपनी नीति बदलनी पड़ेगी। हिन्दुस्तान आज जिस चोराहे पर खड़ा है वह

दिशा बतलाता है कि स्थिति कैसी हो गई है, वह आहवान करता है कि चावल का त्याग किया जाये, चावल के स्थान पर गेहूं खाया जाये। यह आलोचना की बात नहीं इस प्रकार की स्थिति आज बदलनी चाहिये। चावल के स्थान पर रोटी का उपयोग होना हिंदू। मैं समझता हूं कि भाव बढ़ने की जो स्थिति हैं वह सदा नहीं रहेगी और इस प्रकार को समस्याओं का, जो कि हमारी सामाजिक समस्याएं हैं, अपने आप निर्णय जायें।

एक भाननीय सवस्य : अगर गेहूं खत्म हो गया तो क्या कीजिये।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : गेहूं है हमारे पास।

अब मैं भाषा के संयम के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। हमारे श्री किशन पटनायक ने कहा कि नेहरू को गर्दन पकड़ कर निकाल दिया जाय। पटनायक ने तो कहा ही, इस पुस्तिका में भी इस प्रकार की बात कही गई कि गर्दन पकड़ कर निकाल दिया जाय। हिन्दुस्तान की लोक सभा के लिये उन्होंने कहा, लोक सभा तो मालिक है। प्रधान मंत्री जी के लिये क्या कहा गया, वह मेरे मुंह से नहीं निकलता है, लेकिन लोक सभा के लिये उन्होंने क्या कहा है। उन्होंने जो कुछ उसे मैं कोट करना चाहता हूं जो कि पेज ८८ पर है और उस के बाद मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। आप लोक सभा के उपाध्यक्ष हैं, . . .

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कौन सी किताब है?

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : लो० या जी की। वह कहते हैं :

“सौ वर्षों में ऐसी लोक सभायें हिन्दुस्तान में औद्योगिकरण और समाजीकरण तथा

न्यायपूर्ण वितरण को नहीं ला सकेंगी । वह स्थिति आ जानी ही चाहिए ।"

यह फासिस्ट मेन्टेलिटी बतलाती है । लोक सभायें न कह कर अगर कांग्रेस कहते कि कांग्रेस दल १०० वर्षों में समाजीकरण नहीं कर सकता, औद्योगीकरण नहीं कर सकता तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ । लेकिन लोक सभा जो कि सावरेन बाड़ी है, डिमाक्रेटिक बाड़ी है, उसके लिये ऐसा कहना कहां तक उचित है? कांग्रेस आज है, कल नहीं रहेगी, लेकिन १०० वर्षों के बाद की प्रोफेसी करना, ज्योतिष से काम लेना, यह लोक सभा की मर्यादा और प्रतिष्ठा के विरुद्ध बात है । जो लोक सभा हमारी मालिक है उसकी यह धृष्टतापूर्ण व्याख्या मुन कर हमारी गर्दन शर्म से बुक जाती है । उन्होंने आरोप लगाया और पंडित जी की लफकाजी की बात कही । उन के एक-एक चैप्टर की बात को अगर मैं आप के सम्मुख उपस्थित करूँ तो इस प्रकार की गन्दी भाषा, इस प्रकार की असंस्कारिक भाषा, इस से लिखी हुई है कि उस को पढ़ने में भी लज्जा आती है ।

आप ने मुझे समय दिया इस के लिये मैं आप का अनुश्रूति हूँ और यह चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्रस्ताव आया है उसे न केवल हम अस्वीकार करेंगे बल्कि करोड़ों आदमी जो इस सदन के बाहर हैं वे भी रिजेक्ट कर देंगे, आउटराइट रिजेक्ट करेंगे, अस्वीकृत कर देंगे ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been listening to the discussion on the No-Confidence motion, a very ill-timed motion, a very mischievous motion, a very anti-social motion, a very unpatriotic motion, for the last two days and to tell you the plain truth I have had the sense of extreme 'let down' while listening to some of

the speeches which have been delivered on the Opposition benches. I think of that day when this House rose to a man to pledge itself to the great task which was before us, the great task of vacating the Chinese aggression, the noble task of getting back every inch of our territory. But today I find that on the floor of this House people have been singing the praises of China. They have been comparing us with China and some section of the House has been gloating over the comparison. Everybody knows, every journalist knows, every politician knows, that it is very difficult to find any statistics about China. It is impossible to know what is happening in China, how much land they are cultivating, what they are producing, how much steel they are producing....

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): How does Mr. Lohia know it?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): He has his own sources.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How much grain they are producing, nobody knows it. Even those countries which have the vast network of espionage have failed to do so. But here is a Member of the Opposition who stands up and says, China has produced so much of steel, China has produced so much of grain, China has produced so much of this thing or that thing. I hang my head down in shame when I see these things, that a gentleman should fabricate statistics about China when nobody knows anything about China and when, more than anything else, he should try to compare India unfavourably with a country about which nobody knows anything. India is an open book. Anybody can read it. This is a country with an open door; this is a country accessible to everybody, to friends and foes and we always place our cards on the table. But China which is like a secret society and which is a closed book to every-

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

body should be known to the hon. Member of this House is what baffles my comprehension. How has he been able to get these facts and figures?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Why did you send the cooperative farming team to China?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The cooperative farming team was sent to China so many years ago when you were not here. You do not know that statistics go on changing from day to day. You are only parading your ignorance. What can I do? Statistics are a living, dynamic thing. They change from hour to hour, from moment to moment, from day to day. You are talking of the times when the cooperative farming team was sent. I think nobody could be more ignorant than this.

To come back, Sir, to what I was submitting very respectfully, that a man should compare us unfavourably with China passes my comprehension; and then, for any one on the floor of this House to pass remarks about those persons who are not here is a gross violation of the traditions which we have built up in this House.

I think, Sir, that the speech which all of us listened to, a very entertaining speech, a speech which could have done very well in a Ram Leela, that speech was, I should say, in bad taste and showed sentiments with which, I think, very few Indians will agree. And when we were told that we should face the general elections and then we could see the results, I was reminded of something. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have been a teacher and sometimes I have presided over these prize distribution ceremonies. Many of my friends also might have done that. What happens is this. There are some students who get prizes on account of merit; there are some students who get certificates be-

cause of the excellent work that they have done; but there are some students to whom we award consolation prizes. These three musketeers of Amroha, Farrukhabad and Rajkot are the winners of the consolation prizes of democracy! And they talk like heroes as if they have come after killing some dragon or they have come after killing some giant or they have come after overcoming some great difficulty. Nothing of the kind. Democracy sometimes takes pity on some persons.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What can they do? General elections do not suit them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They have been crawling to reach this stage, and the public knows it. The electorate knows it. They were beaten so many times; they said, "All right, let us give these men also a chance". I do not know why they should feel so boastful about that. I think that success should not go to the head of a person; we should take success humbly, we should appreciate success in a spirit of humility. But humility is unknown to these persons and therefore they talk so extravagantly about their gains.

I have not found anything new in what they have said. But I am worried about one thing. Of course, my friends have said it is more a censure motion against each other than against the Government. Are there any parties who see eye to eye with each other? Of course, there may be freelancers; there are some; they call themselves Independents, and yet they are in some groups, they may be toeing that line. Sir, when I was a student of the High School, in algebra we used to find some exercises cancelling each other, some equations cancelling each other, and the result used to be zero. If you take the speeches of the Members of the opposition and see which has contradicted which, who has contradicted whom and cancel them, you will find that the total will be equal to zero.

They have not said anything new; they have not made any constructive suggestions. They are talking about proportional representation. Proportional representation is something which has been given up all over the world. And these are the out-moded, out-dated advocates of proportional representation. Even in small institutions like universities or other bodies this has been given up. It is practised only on a very small scale, and in small bodies. But they want us to have proportional representation when we are dealing with millions of voters, crores of voters. I think, Sir, nothing can be a greater travesty of truth than this. Now, they are talking about general elections. Have we not had these general elections? And what have they done? I think they have been talking all the time in those three general elections. We have done very well and, as somebody said last time, these general elections have been very dangerous for the opposition, specially for the opposition leaders: they are generally defeated in the general elections.

But I am not going to base my arguments on that. But I can say that general elections will come in their time and general elections will be there, and general elections will be fought with all the vigour which we command. And, then I can assure you, Sir, that the results will not be what my friends contemplate. They are living in a jottus land; they dream of capturing power. It is the dream of an opium eater. I think that the general elections will not make much difference so far as the supremacy of the Congress at the Centre is concerned and so far as the supremacy of the Congress in the States is concerned. We will still hold the field, come what may, and I can tell them that their calculations will go wrong, their hopes will be disappointed, their ambitions will not be fulfilled. That is what will happen.

I want to say one thing. To whom will this debate do good? I think Members of the Opposition have not

brought forward any new points which we do not know already or any new argument which the public does not know already. For whose benefit is the opposition speaking? Of course, I do not think they have that intention, but I can tell you that the speeches of the opposition will be read with the utmost joy, with the utmost sense of self-gratification, with the utmost sense of self-congratulation, in China, in Pakistan. They will gloat over these speeches. They will say, "This is what the Members of the Lok Sabha are saying and this is what they are aiming at and this is what they are thinking." (Interruption). I can assure you, I know, I have said that you may not intend it like that; but you will fall into that trap. They will quote your speeches, they will broadcast them on the radio. What I say is this that these speeches are not going to dislodge the Government. These speeches are not going to dislodge the Council of Ministers. But these speeches will be a grist to the broadcasting stations of Peking and Karachi. They will provide food for the press of Pakistan and the press of China. That is what will happen, and I think we will not feel very happy. Because, one thing that we have done all these three days is this, that each one of us, in his own way, has tried to spoil the image of India that the world has got. I do not talk of India as it is understood by the opposition members; the opposition will not see any good in the party in power, and it should not.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): You see much good in yourself.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I should be afraid when you see much good in me; but I must very respectfully say, Sir, that the image of India that we have given to the world for the last 15 years is going to be besmirched by the unbridled speeches that they have made on the floor of the House. What is the image of India in the outside world? I am not talking of this world to my left, a few benches to my left, but I am talking of millions of people who are living in this world.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

All over the world that is the image that we have got? The image of India that they have got is this. India has meant democracy on a big scale, India has made a thumping success of democracy. Nobody can deny that and every country, Sir which stands for democracy is proud of it. Whenever I go to any outside country, to any democratic country, people there feel happy to look at me because they think that I come from a country where democracy is a going concern, a successful concern, where democracy is prospering, where democracy is doing so well. Well, what are they doing here? They are trying to say that democracy is a failure. Whatever you may say, the world knows that we have made a success of democracy and even the statements made by the opposition shows how much latitude the ruling party can give because it is interested in democracy. Democracy, as we understand it, is a synonym for tolerance, for large-heartedness, for open arms of friendship and that is why I say, Sir, that the world understands it.

Therefore, I would request hon. Members of the opposition not to besmirch this grand image of democratic India that the countries of Asia, Africa and America have got. What the people there know is this. They know that India is a country where we are trying something unique. It has not been done anywhere. (*Interruptions*). Of course, it has been done in Israel to which my hon. friend has sometimes gone and he will understand this argument of mine. They know that we have attempted planning on a big scale within the democratic framework and that we have tried to raise the standard of living of the people. Somebody said that 25 crores of people were earning only three annas per day.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): 27 crores. It is in the Planning Commission's report. That is nearly 60 per cent.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know it. These things are said not to improve the standard of living of the people but to say to them: Well, remain where you are, you are getting only three annas per day. Remain where you are till after 100 years or 140 or 150 years our party comes into power and then we will be able to raise your standard of living to four annas or four and a half annas. So, Sir, this is what is happening.

Now, I would like to say something about our economic policy, our defence and about our non-alignment. Everybody speaks highly about our non-alignment and I should tell you that our non-alignment is only of military blocs. So far as trade, cultural exchanges etc. are concerned, there is no non-alignment in any part of the world. There is an exhibition of American books in Moscow and there is an exhibition of Russian books in New York. What I mean to say is this. Non-alignment is there. This non-alignment is known the world over though some of my friends from the opposition do not know it.

About economic policy, I wish to say something. Is our economic policy a failure? Why do they have an Aid India Club? Why do so many countries of the world give us money to make our plans successful? Why do they give us money? Why is it that an unknown country is going to give us Rs. 60 crores? Do you think they are going to give the money so that it can go down the drain? They believe in our plans. They believe that we make good use of the money that we get. They believe that we will spend every pie that we get for improving the standard of living of the people.

Then, Sir, something has been said about steel plants. It was said that steel plants are making a profit of 0 or 0.04 or 0.05 per cent. Well, how can you expect a child to have the same strength which a grown up man has got? Our steel plants are yet in a state of infancy and as they grow they will show much profit and would

compare with any other private sector project.

An hon. Member said something about the condition of landless labourers. People living in Malabar Hill, people living in Marine Drive are talking about landless labourers! Anatole France has written about a French woman wearing diamond earrings and talking socialism. People living in high altitudes of society are talking about landless labourers. Are they having their tongues in their cheeks? But I tell you that landless labourers in India today are much better off than they were ever before. They have got their pieces of land and their wages are determined and nobody can say that the landless labourer is not having a fair deal in our country.

Somebody said that the country is suffering from a mood of frustration, a mood of unhappiness, a mood of depression, etc. and that these great physicians have come to dispel that mood. I remember the words of a great American poet, Robert Frost who said "I had a lover's quarrel with life". They feel unhappy because they love the Congress and know that Congress is a mass organisation and not a splinter body with membership of a few lakhs. Congress is a mass organisation. People love the congress. They love the Congress government because they know that the Congress government stands for the welfare of the people in general and above all they stand for the leader of this country, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, because they know that he has his utmost respect for and utmost faith in the people of this country and is thinking every minute of his time to serve our country. I think, Sir, this no-confidence motion is ill-timed and I am sure this House will give it the treatment which it deserves. And I am sure the House will give it the burial which it deserves but I want to say that the House should give it a decent burial, because, after all, the Congress party stands for decency.

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा (वक्सर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस अविद्वास-प्रस्ताव के विलाप बोलने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं, उस को इस सदन में पेश करने के लिए जिस सज्जन को शिकार बनाया गया है, अर्थात् कृपालानी जी, उन्होंने गांधी जी के कदमों में बैठ कर बहुत दिनों तक उन से सबक लिया । मैं समझता हूं कि उन के लिए भी यह एक बहुत ही दुर्भाग्य की बात है । दुर्भाग्य की बात इसलिये है कि तमाम विरोधी पार्टियों ने, जिन के न सिद्धांतों में एक है और न काम और वचन में,

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप लोगों में है ?

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : आप से ज्यादा है ।

. . . उन सब ने मिल कर इस काम के लिए दादा को अपना नेता चुना ।

श्री कृपालानी : आप ने निकाल दिया, इसलिए उन्होंने चुना ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : दादा को यह अच्छा काम मिला है, क्योंकि महाभारत में भी एक शिखड़ी का उपयोग किया गया था ।

इस प्रस्ताव के लिए दादा कृपालानी जी, मसानी साहब और लोहिया जी, इन विचित्र त्रिमूर्तियों का मिलन हुआ है, कृपालानी जी सिद्धांतों के सम्बन्ध में अपनी अल्पदृष्टि के लिए मशहूर है । आज यहां और कल वहां, इस तरह की बातें करते हैं । मसानी साहब की बात तो कहने लायक ही नहीं है, क्योंकि कल तक तो वह देश में समाजवाद स्थापित करना चाहते थे और आज वह देश में पूँजीपतियों का समर्थन कर रहे हैं । जहां तक लोहिया जी का सम्बन्ध है, जो कुछ दुनिया में बना हुआ है, उस सब को वह विद्वंस करना चाहते हैं, यहां तक कि अंग्रेजी में लिख हुए साइन-बोर्डों को भी तोड़ना चाहते हैं । आज उन्होंने बहुत ही नाटकीय भाषण दिया और

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

मैं नमभता हूं कि पिछले पंद्रह वरस से उन को जो भूख थी, वह आज पूरी हुई है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अब ज्यादा खा लेने से कहीं उन की तर्जियत खराब न हो जाये। अबर उन के सारे भाषण का देखा जाये— मैं ने उनको दो चार बातों को नोट किया है— उस भाषण में प्रधान मंत्री पर कीचड़ उद्घालने, उनकी निन्दा करने और उन की आलोचना करने के मिवाये कोई भी ऐसी बात नहीं मिलेगी जिस के आधार पर इस सरकार या किसी भी सरकार के प्रति अविश्वास प्रकट किया जा सकता हो।

वास्तव में विरोधी पार्टियों को तरफ से यह प्रस्ताव सरकार के प्रति कोई अविश्वास प्रकट करने के लिए, या अविश्वास पैदा करने के लिए, नहीं लाया ज्या है, बल्कि यह नाटक उन लिए रखा गया है कि जो देश का सब से बड़ा नेता है और जो देश की जिम्मेदार सरकार है, उन को लोगों के बीच में बदनाम किया जाय और अपनी पार्टियों और अपने निदानों का प्रचार किया जाये। इस प्रस्ताव के मूल दादा, अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि कल जब इन प्रस्ताव पर राय ली जायगी, तो इन का हश्च क्या होने बात है। यह बात बड़े लोगों को मालूम है।

मुझे अपसोम तो इस बात का है कि काश, इस अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव को पेश करने ने पहले आचार्य कृपालानी ने यह भी देखने की कुछ कोशिश की है, कि पिछले पंद्रह वर्षों में इन देश में प्रति का कोई काम हुआ है या नहीं। मुझे याद है कि आज से तीन बार दिन पहले उमरे क्षेत्र के एक बड़े बजुग कांग्रेसी प्रधान मंत्री को मिलने आये। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे एक आंख रह गई है और मेरी छवाहिं थी कि मरने से पहले आप को देखूँ। प्रधान मंत्री ने उन को कहा कि आप की एक आंख तो है, लेकिन वहाँ से एक लोग हैं, जिन की दो आंखें होते हुए भी वे कुछ नहीं देख सकते। लोहिंगा जी की

दो के बदले चार आंखें हैं और कृपालानी जी की भी चार आंखें हैं—वह चर्मा पहनते हैं— लेकिन फिर भी वे देश में पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों में हुई उत्तरी और काम को नहीं देख सकते, अथवा देखना नहीं चाहते। इसीलिए वे यह अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव लाए हैं।

उन सज्जनों ने जिसनी भी बाते कहीं, उन में सिवाये व्यक्तिगत आक्षेप के कोई भी ऐसी बात नहीं थी, जिस से यह कहा जा सके कि उन के पास कोई कारण है सरकार पर अविश्वास प्रकट करने का।

मुझे आज मालूम हुआ कि लोहिंया जी को ३६, अशोक रोड एलाट हुआ, जो उन्हें पमन्द नहीं है। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी की और उनके उपर खबरों की चर्चा करते हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी को भी चर्चा की जाती है, लेकिन कहा दूर बता सकते हैं कि अपनी पार्टी को चुनाव के लिए उन लोगों के पास खर्च कहाँ से आता है? जब ये खोग कलकत्ता जाते हैं, उस समय मजदूरों का क्या काम करते हैं यह बात मैं जानता हूं। आज लोहिंया जी चुनाव की बातें करते हैं। मैंने मुख्लमध्य में चांदह बग्गे से मजदूरों के बीच में काम किया है। वहाँ पर उन को शिक्षित किसने दी थी? मजदूरों ने दी थी या किसनो ने दी थी? किस ने दी थी? आज वह चुनाव का चैलेज करते हैं। मैं सदन के सामने उन को चैलेज करता हूं कि लोहिंया जी इस्तीफा दे कर जहाँ भी खड़े हों, मैं वहाँ विरोध में खड़ा होने के लिए तैयार हूं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : इस्तीफा दे दो।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : लोहिंया जी से इस्तीफा दिलाया गया। मैं खड़ा होने के लिये तैयार हूं।

आज प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लीडर आफ दि हाउस की हैसियत से और उपायक

महोदय ने आदेश दिया है कि सदन में उचित और सम्भव व्यवहार किया जाये और शिष्ट भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाये, लेकिन आज सदन के सामने जिस प्रकार की अशिष्टतापूर्ण भाषा का प्रयोग किया गया, चाहे वह पार्नियामेंटरी भाषा रही हो, उसको कोई भी आदमी बर्दाजन नहीं कर सकता। विरोधी पार्टियों के दोस्तों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि चाहे वे जिनना भी प्रोत्साहन लोहिया जी को दें, लेकिन लोहिया जी की एक एक बात उन पर भी लागू हो सकती है—स्वतन्त्र पार्टी पर भी हो सकती है और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पर भी हो सकती है और दादा की तो कोई बात ही नहीं है।

मैंने इस सदन के सामने रखने के लिए कोयले के उत्पादन में बढ़ि और इण्डस्ट्रीज की प्रगति आदि के बारे में आंकड़े तैयार किये थे, लेकिन समय कम होने के कारण उन को यहां रखना कठिन है। कल पाटिल साहब ने खाद्य के बारे में सब बातें मदन को ब्राह्माई। मेरे जैसा माध्यारण कार्यकर्ता तो इन बातों को देख सकता है, लेकिन आज्ञायं की बात है कि कृपालानी जी, लोहिया जी और मसानी माहूर उन को नहीं देख सकते हैं।

15 hrs.

अब मैं कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और उनके उन समर्थकों, फैलो ट्रेवलज़, के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ, जो अपने आपको इंडिपेंडेंट कहते हैं, लेकिन जिन को आज से कुछ समय पहले हमारे फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब ने फैलो वांडरर कहा था। आज से कुछ दिन पहले इन लोगों ने इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रूम रेजोल्यूशन मंजूर किया और अब दो तीन रोज़ से वे बम्बई की म्हाइक को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं। इस कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने १९४२ में क्या किया? आज कम्पलसरी डिप्लॉजिट स्कीम का बिरोध किया जा रहा है, प्राइसिंग और डीयरनेस एलांउन्स की बातें कही जा रही हैं, लेकिन १९४२ में जब हिन्दुस्तान गांधीजी के नेतृत्व में एक झंडे

के नीचे आजादी की आखिरी लड़ाई लड़ रहा था, उस समय नूँकि ब्रिटेन और सूम के बीच में सन्धि थी, इमलिए फ़ि. नूस्तान के कम्पूनिस्ट साथियों ने मज़दूरों से जबर्दस्ती काम कराया और कारब्बानों में लड़ाई का सामान तैयार करवाया और इसको जनयुद्ध बनलाया। उन्होंने उस समय महाराई का सवाल नहीं उठाया, उस समय उन्होंने मज़दूरों के खिलाफ़ क्या ज्यादती हुई इस सवाल को नहीं उठाया। गोपालन साहब ने कहा कि ट्रेड यूनियन के कार्यकर्ताओं को आज जेल में बन्द किया जाता है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि किसी भी ट्रेड यूनियन कार्यकर्ता को ट्रेड यूनियन के काम के लिये जेल में नहीं बन्द किया गया है। बन्द किया जाता है जब उसके ऊपर शक होता है कि वह चीन का मददगार है, जब वह देश-प्रोह का काम करता है। जब वे ऐट्टी-सोशल काम करता है तब जेल में बन्द किया जाता है। मुझे आश्चर्य मालूम हुआ कि आज मेरे एक दिन पहले सदन के सामने हमारे गोपालन साहब ने कहा “वर्कस आर वर्किंग मोर एप्ड डिमांडिंग मोर।” मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक प्रोडक्शन का सवाच है, काम करने का सवाल है इस देश में उत्पादन बढ़ने का सवाल है, उसके लिये वे क्रेडिट लेना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आज इमर्जेंसी के समय में ट्रूस रेजोल्यूशन मानने के बाद उन का नागा क्या है? कहते हैं “आधा दाम और आधा काम, जैसा दाम वैसा काम।” इस प्रकार की बातें करते हैं और लोगों को स्ट्राइक के लिये इंस्टिगेट करते हैं। एक तरफ मैं डेज लास्ट में कमी की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उत्पादन बढ़ता है तो उसका क्रेडिट लेना चाहते हैं। इस पार्टी ने इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रूम रेजोल्यूशन को मंजूर किया और उसे तोड़ा भी। सबसे बड़ा अफसोस तो नव मालूम होता है जब देखते हैं कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को आड़ में तीन चार आदिमियों की जो सोशलिस्ट पार्टी यहां पर है, जिसने मुस्लिम लीग से साठ-गांठ किया, जनसंघ से साठ-गांठ किया बड़ प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, जो कि

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

आखिरी दम तोड़ रही है, वह भी उसके पीछे संगढ़ाती हुई चलने की कोशिश करती है। इन पार्टियों की हालत आज क्या है? मैं खास तौर पर मजदूरों के बीच में काम करता हूँ। यह बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी बातें करते हैं, लेकिन सारे देश में पिछले १५, १६ वर्षों में, या २० वर्षों में कोशिश करने के बाद भी आज मजदूरों के बीच में उनकी क्या हालत है? किसी की सदस्य संख्या १ लाख है, किसी की १। लाख है, ए० आई० टी० य० सी० की ३ या ४ लाख के बीच है, लेकिन उसके मुकाबले राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस है, उसके अन्दर लाखों की तादाद में मजदूर हैं। उन की संख्या १६, २० लाख तक पहुँच चुकी है।

श्री स० श्र० बनर्जी : वह बोगस होंगे।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : जो बोगस होते हैं वे हूँसरों को भी बोगस समझते हैं क्योंकि उनकी कोई हैसियत नहीं है। वे न तो सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में हैं न कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में हैं और न प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में हैं। ये तो अपाचुं-निस्ट पार्टी में हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय में जो उनकी संख्या आज देश के अन्दर कम है वह क्यों है। लोगों को बहका कर, छोटी मोटी बातों के लिये ज़रूर वे तैयार कर सकते हैं वे भी किसी किसी जगह में, लेकिन सब जगह पर वे ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। आज से दो दिन पहले इस सदन में बनर्जी साहब ने कहा था कि सारे देश में स्ट्राइक फैल जायेगा। क्या वे सन् १९६० की बात भूल गये? सारे देश में उन्होंने ने सैकड़ों मजदूरों को गुमराह कर के स्ट्राइक करवाया और आज वे भूखे मर रहे हैं। इसका दोष किस के ऊपर जायेगा? कल श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने कहा कि जो लोग लड़ाई में मारे गये उनकी माताओं को कौन जवाब देगा? मैं पूछूँगा उन वामपनियों से जिन्होंने सन् १९६० में मजदूरों को गुमराह करके हड़ताल करवाया। सैकड़ों लोग आज नौकरी से बाहर बैठे हुए हैं। उनकी जिम्मेदारी किस के ऊपर है? गुमराह करवाने वालों के ऊपर है।

(Interruption) आपसे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति जो देश में फैल रही है वह इसलिये कि वे कांग्रेस पार्टी को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं, बदनाम करना चाहते हैं। आपकी जब कोई गणना नहीं है देश में तो फिर क्यों चिल्लाते हैं।

15-05 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

लोहिया साहब का क्या उद्देश्य है यह भी मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने फर्खाबाद एलेक्शन में कहा कि कांग्रेस की हृकूमत बदले, अगर देश में अराजकता भी फैल जाय तो वह ज्यादा अच्छी है। वे देश में अराजकता फैलाना चाहते हैं। वे ऐसा क्यों करना चाहते हैं, लोहिया साहब देश में अराजकता क्यों फैलाना चाहते हैं यह मैं आप से बतला रहा था। जहाँ तक उनके आपस के विचारों का सवाल है वे भेशा आपस में टकराते रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने यहाँ पर आकर एक साजिश की ताकि यहाँ पर एक तमाशा खड़ा करें। उस साजिश के पीछे एक ही बात थी कि दो तीन दिनों से लोगों को पढ़ा लिखा कर, समझा बुझा कर यहाँ पर ये प्रस्ताव लाये

(Interruption) जिस में देश के सामने और लोगों के सामने कांग्रेस के प्रति एक अश्रद्धा फैल जाय और कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व के प्रति अश्रद्धा फैल जाय। इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के पीछे और कोई बात नहीं है। मैं यहाँ पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोहिया जी ने जो कुछ अपने भाषण में कहा उसमें व्यक्तिगत बातों के सिवाय और क्या है। उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री के लिये कहा कि वे व्यक्तिगत बातों में बहुत अधिक उलझ जाते हैं। मैं इस सदन के सामने पूछूँगा चाहता हूँ कि क्या यहाँ पर कोई ईमानदार व्यक्ति ऐसा है जो इंकार कर सके कि लोहिया जी ने व्यक्तिगत बातों के सिवा और कोई भी बात कही? तो उनका उद्देश्य सिर्फ यह था। मुझे याद है पटना के एक होटल में बैठ कर उनके एक नेता जो बम्बई में हड़ताल

करते हैं और सुलद की बात भी करते हैं। वहां पर मैं भी बैठा था, वे शायद मुझे प.चानते नहीं थे। लोहिया साहब भी पहचानते नहीं हैं कि हमारे ही लोगों ने लोहिया साहब को हराया था चन्दौली में।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : कौनसी जगह की बात है?

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : पटना की जी, आप तो होटलों में बैठते हैं। वहां पूछा गया कि संसद में आपका कार्यक्रम क्या होगा? उन्होंने कहा कि संसद में हमारा कार्यक्रम सिर्फ नेहरू के खिलाफ बोलने का है, और कुछ नहीं। उन्होंने एक बात भी कही कि कलकत्ते में डाई हजार आदमियों ने प्रदर्शन किया और प्रधान मन्त्री से इस्तीफा देने के लिये कहा।

एक भाननीय सदस्य : डाई सौ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : डाई सौ आदमियों ने प्रदर्शन किया और प्रधान मन्त्री ने उसे हुल्लडबाजी बतलाया और कहा कि वे उनकी हुल्लडबाजी से इस्तीफा नहीं दे सकते हैं, बीस हजार लोग हुल्लडबाजी करें तो मैं यहीं वे इस्तीफा दे दें। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि लोहिया जी अगर इसमें विश्वास करते हैं कि हुल्लडबाजी ही बहुत अच्छी चीज है और उससे वह देश की हुकूमत बदल सकते हैं, तो उन्हें समझना चाहिये कि जिस अस्त्र को अपना कर वह देश की हुकूमत को बदलना चाहते हैं उसी अस्त्र के उससे पहले वे शिकार हो जायेंगे क्योंकि दुनिया में यह बात सही मानी गई है कि जो इन्सान दूसरों के लिये जो रास्ता अस्त्यार करता है उसी रास्ते से उसे जाना पड़ता है।

मैं आखिर में कहना चाहता हूं कि आज इस सदन में अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाने का समय नहीं है। इस सदन में कुछ लोगों ने कहा, श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने कहा, कि उन्हें सफेद टीपी से शिकायत है। वे शायद चाहते हैं कि सब लोग रंग बिरेंग कपड़े पहन कर साथ

सन्यासी बन जायें ताकि उन लोगों को ज्यादा फायदा हो सके। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कपड़े का दोष नहीं है। यह है मनो-वृत्ति का दोष जो कि अच्छी चीजों को अच्छी चीज की तरह नहीं देख सकते हैं। उन्होंने गांधी जी के कोटेश्वन्स दिये, गांधी जी के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ कहा। लेकिन गांधी जी के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने वह कहा जो कि उन्हें सूट करता है। जो उनको नापसन्द है उसे नहीं कहा। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं गांधी जी का जो सबसे बड़ा सिद्धान्त या वह यह या कि पहले अपने को देखो उसके बाद दूसरे को देख सकते हो। पता नहीं आचार्य जी ने गांधी जी के कदमों में बैठ कर क्या सीखा। उनको गांधी जी से जो सबक लेने का मौका मिला उन पर विचार करते हुए कैसे उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को सदन में रखा। आज अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पेश करने का समय नहीं है। आज तो समय इस बात का है, जिस तरह से सारे देश की ओर आज भी चीन का आक्रमण जारी है, लड़ाई बन्द है लेकिन आक्रमण जारी है, चीन तैयारी कर रहा है आक्रमण करने के लिये, उसमें जरूरत इस बात की है कि सारे देश की जनता, सारे देश के लोग मिल कर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में इस देश की आजादी की रक्षा उसी तरह से करें जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी हासिल करने के लिये गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में देश ने एक होकर लड़ाई की थी। मेरा विश्वास है कि देश की जनता जो हुल्लडबाजी होती है उसके ऊपर ध्यान नहीं देगी क्योंकि इस देश की जनता को पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की ईमानदारी में विश्वास है, उनके नेतृत्व में विश्वास है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Buta Singh. It seems it was agreed that he will get only five minutes. He may please bear it in mind.

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): I will try to finish even before that.

[Shri Buia Singh]

I rise to speak on behalf of the Sikh constituents of the Shiromani Akali Dal to endorse the case which Shri Masani has made against the Council of Ministers of the Government of India. In addition, I accuse the ruling party of the country of three particular mortal sins which they have committed, not only in relation to the Sikh people, but also the entire Indian nation. These three mortal sins of the Congress rulers I list as follows. The first is that they have deliberately and through evil disposition destroyed inter-group faith amongst the various sections of the Indian nation, by violating the solemn pledges they had given to the Sikhs before and during 1947.

It is well known that on account of their peculiar political importance and their historical significance, the Sikhs had been accorded the status of a third party in India in 1947. At that time it was open to the Sikhs to carve out for themselves a separate destiny and a separate homeland, but they did not choose to do so. They did not choose to do so for two reasons. Firstly, they were convinced that they could not realise their true destiny except as an integral partner in the destiny of the Indian nation as a whole. Secondly, they were stoutly opposed to any solution of the political problem of India based on physical partition of the country. The highest Congress leaders, and specially those who have held power at the Centre since 1947, formally and solemnly assured the Sikhs that no Constitution of the country would be enacted unless the Sikhs freely endorsed it, and further that, political arrangements shall be made such as can give the Sikhs "the glow of freedom". After power passed into the hands of the present rulers, all those solemn pledges were not only perfidiously repudiated, but all the cleverness peculiar to foreign rulers was employed to divide, frustrate and to demonetise the Sikhs.

I am not speaking here for the concession of a Punjabi Suba. Punjabi

Suba is already made a Dead Sea fruit by the Congress rulers and the Sikhs have been already reduced to what they are. In any case, the Sikhs shall get what they deserve, and they are not entitled to any more than what they can take and hold. Such is the Law of the Jungle. But what I emphasize here is the complete cynicism of the Congress rulers in repudiating solemn pledges made to the Sikhs who constitute a vital part and parcel of the Indian peoples.

I remind this House of the one reason why India remained weak, divided and subjugated during the last one thousand years. It was because there was lack of mutual confidence amongst the various groups of the country. The present Congress rulers have sown afresh the seeds of this inter-group mistrust which cannot but lead to further misfortunes to this unfortunate country. This sin of the Congress rulers is of such a magnitude that history is sure to condemn them with much greater vehemence than the acclaim to which they have got themselves accustomed at the present moment.

My second accusation against the Congress rulers is that they have systematically and deliberately eroded all the foundations of a true democratic Society, with the object of capturing totalitarian power for their party. True democracy can be sustained only in a society where there is an independent press, an enlightened middle class and an independent and fearless judiciary. The Congress rulers, during the past 16 years, in the name of socialism and in the name of simulated emergency, have destroyed the foundations of all the three. The people of the country are now almost completely in their grip. Those who have lived through British slavery and Congress freedom, and are not now on the right side of the right people, envy those who died as slaves. Neither is their 'mind free of fear', nor is their 'head held high'. Now, the building up of a truly democratic and free

society in India has become a truly Herculean task. I accuse the Congress rulers of this mortal sin also.

Lastly, I accuse the present rulers of the country of having denigrated the moral bases of our social structure under the pretext of secularism and planned economic growth. For the temples of the shining gods they have substituted tangible works and achievements of man in the shape of dams and industrial plants. For the Golden Temple of the one timeless God they seek to substitute the Medical Research Institute at Chandigarh. They have banished God and conscience from our social awareness, and have thus tried to strike at the very roots of our moral foundations. This can only lead to chaos, communism and slavery. I accuse the Congress rulers of this mortal sin also.

I therefore say: let the present Congress rulers quit the seats of power which they have occupied through a minority vote during the last 16 years. Let them go for the sake of the Indian nation. Let them go for the sake of the country. Let them go for the sake of the political health of Asia. Let them go for the sake of the good of mankind. Let them go and quit soon, for, there is no decent alternative, not even a procession in Delhi of a hundred thousand people from Punjab, led by the Chief Minister of the State of Punjab.

Shri Karuthiruman (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the great poet Tiruvalluvar has said:

*"Pal kuzhuvum pazh seyyum
utpahaiyam vendu alaikkum kol
kurumbum illadu nadu."*

Ever since the time of Tiruvalluvar, caste and other group complexes have given trouble to the orderly administration of the State. The State should be free from too many groups and divisions based upon distinctions of race, religion and caste, it should be free from anti-social and destructive elements which disturb the peace of the nation. If these elements gain the

people's mind, even an orderly Government will find it very difficult to function.

The so-called no-confidence motion sponsored by Acharya Kripalani reminds of a story in the *Panchatantra*. The alliance of these parties is like the alliance of the rat and the frog in that story. A rat and a frog had an alliance, their legs tied to each other. The frog being an aquatic animal and the rat being a non-aquatic animal, they could not live long. Yesterday, the frog, the D.M.K., tried to leap out of this circle, because they say they do not stand for this nation. Their philosophy of a nation is quite a different thing, which cannot be understood. It could have been understood in the eighteenth century under Robert Clive's rule. But now we are in the twentieth century where we think in terms of a world nation, world peace.

For your information I may say that as early as 1946 there was a conference of the Justice Party at which the so-called leader of that party sponsored a resolution requesting the British Government that in case independence was granted to India, Madras State should have the benefit of direct rule of the British Government. These people come here and say that this is a polyglot country and all these things.

I want to tell the House that they are the most anti-national elements prevailing in the country. In 1957 when the Prevention of Insults to the National Honour Bill was brought before the Madras Assembly, these are the people who voted against it. They have no business to exist in this country because they say that the national flag can be insulted. They are such anti-national elements that cannot be tolerated. Fortunately or unfortunately they are here, but the people of Madras will teach them a lesson for ever in the 1967 general election.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Exterminate them.

Shri Karuthiruman: Even in the last elections, they made false promises and misled the people. They have proclaimed that for one rupee, if they come to power, they would give three Madras measures of rice, that is, 5 kgs. per rupee. I am afraid that it will not be possible even at the end of the Fifth Plan and even if 50 per cent. of the cost of cultivation is subsidised. There is so much of politics in this cry about the rise in prices; Shri S. K. Patilji showed the real politics behind this cry. To get cheap popularity they raise these slogans. But the farmers of India and the rural people of India are behind the Congress. They raise these slogans for the benefit of some urban people but 70 per cent. of the people are not benefited by what they say. Communists want controls and State trading. If the Government imposes controls, they will go to the people and say that because of the Congress regime, they have got these controls. God forbid controls. They say that we are short of foodgrains. But they should give remunerative price to the farmers and a fair price. The present increase in agricultural production is partly due to plans, and partly due to advance in the methods but chiefly due to the prevailing prices. But these people here say that the prices should be lowered down without looking to the farmers' needs, without caring for the cost of cultivation.

It was said by the Opposition that non-alignment was not fit for our country. This is a product of the divine leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Once a college girl wrote a letter to Gandhiji: how she could guard her chastity without sacrificing non-violence and truth. Gandhiji wrote back: it is possible to guard chastity by a resolute will and by your nails of the fingers and by the teeth in your mouth. The defence of India does not depend upon military strength alone. In the nuclear age it partly depends upon diplomacy and world opinion and chiefly upon the morale of the people and the army. We were a

down-trodden country under the British Imperialism. We freed ourselves. Even this dragon can be fought with tooth and nail of the 43 million people of India.

The opposition says that the Congress got only 45 or 46 per cent. of the votes whereas they got more than 50 per cent. I am reminded of a 200 yards race where ten people take part. The man who successfully runs all the 200 yards is naturally declared successful. The people who are defeated, if they say that that one man ran 50 yards, another ran 76 yards and the third ran 100 yards and so all the others put together have run more than 200 yards, can they claim thus that they were successful? Will any sportsman approve of it. Will any political party in the whole world tolerate such a claim as is now made by the opposition? Shri Govinda Menon pointed out why in any democratic country any ruling party cannot get more than 50 per cent. of the votes. If they go to the people and get more than 40-45 per cent. of the votes, well and good; let them get a majority. But they would not get a majority because it is only the Congress Party which stood for the people and for the welfare of the people, whether in or out of office.

Kambar has said: *puyathurai valia-renum poraiyudan porundhi vazhthal jayathurai aranumadhe*. Even if we are fully armed and equipped, peaceful co-existence is the secret of success in any nation. Instead of adding strength to the Government, the motion of no-confidence wants to create confusion among the people. I am afraid that this may give a handle to the Chinese aggressors to say: here is an opposition like this. In a democratic country it is true they can bring motions like this but this is an ill-timed motion. They express their want of confidence in the Council of Ministers. What have they done? Thiruvalluvar says: *vankan kudi kathal katu aridhal al vinaiyodu ain-dhulan mandathu amaichu*. There are

five requisites for a good administration, for a good Minister: a minister should be resolute in action, have the welfare of the people a heart, possess learning and discrimination and be ever active. Can we find any person who satisfies these conditions more than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is not that I am praising him as he is our leader. He is not only the leader of India but he is the light of Asia and the leader of the world. If there is going to be world Government and I am sure he will be chosen the leader of the world government. Why? Our country has got a long history. We had Asoka, the great lover of peace. We had Akbar the great for the national integration. We find both Asoka and Akbar in the great personality of Pandit Nehru. Long live Pandit Nehru for the state of the people and the nation.

श्री गुरु सिंह मुसाफिर (अमृतसर) : सभापति महोदय, डा० लोहिया की तकरीर के बाद कुछ भारे मेम्बर्स बीले हैं जिन्होंने बारबार डा० लोहिया का नाम लिया है। मैं बहुत ज्यादा उन का नाम लेना नहीं चाहता। शायद ये तकरीर उन्होंने इसीलिये की मालूम पड़ती है कि वे ऐसा ममझते हैं कि हृकूमत तो कभी उनके ज्ञाय में आ नहीं सकती है तो चलो भेरा जिक ही बारबार अगर पार्लियामेट में आ जाय तो वही काफी होगा। इस मौके पर मुझे एक शायर का शेर याद आ रहा है:—

“नजरे गजब मे देखते हैं, देखते तो हैं,
मैं शाद हूँ कि हूँ तो किसी की निगा० मे”

डा० लोहिया की जो तकरीर हुई है। जो शहम बहैसियत पार्लियामेट के एक म्बर के, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को सम्बोधन करके इस किस्म के अल्फाज इस्तेमाल कर सकता है, बेशरभी के अल्फाज इस्तेमाल कर सकता है, उसके बारे में आप खुद रुचाल कर सकते हैं कि वे किस किस्म का है।

इस लिये उनका जिक ज्यादा करने का क्या फायदा है।

“बहुत जोर सुनते ये प.नू में दिल का,
जो चीरा तो एक कतरये खुन निकला।”

जितनी भी बातें उन्होंने की हैं मैं तो समझता हूँ कि उनकी तरदीद करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। हो सकता है कि उनका मतभेद हो। डिफेंस आफ ओपीनिय हो सकता है मगर व्यक्तिगत इस तरह के अल्फाज इस्तेमाल करना, यह शायद डा० लोहिया ही कर सकते हैं। यह जो बेएतबारी का प्रस्ताव इस में पेश किया गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि ये बाएँ-बारों पर बेएतबारों की तरफ से बेएतबारी का प्रस्ताव है, क्योंकि जिन्होंने ये बेएतबारी का प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, उन पर तो किसी को ऐतबार नहीं है। जनता ने उन पर ऐतबार नहीं किया। उन्होंने इस इलेक्शन में मिल कर पूरा जोर लगाया, लेकिन एक एक पार्टी फेल हुई इकतावार हासिल करने में, इसलिये बेएतबारों का यह जो पैकेट है, अगर वह ऐतबार बालों पर बेएतबारी का प्रस्ताव पेश करता है, तो यह एक मजाक है।

दो रोज तक, कल शाम तक, जो तकरीरें हुईं, उन से तो कुछ ये अन्दाजा लगता था कि शायद कोई अच्छे ढंग से यहां पर बहस होगी, लेकिन कल शाम और आज की कुछ तकरीरें सुनने के बाद मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि तकरीर करने वालों ने यह रुचाल किया है कि आचार्य कृपालानी और मसानी साहब ने हमारे साथ इन्हाँ का नहीं किया है, क्योंकि यह प्रस्ताव पास तो हो नहीं सकता, इस लिये हम ने तो कुछ के ने सुनने के लिने ही यह प्रस्ताव पेश करने के लिये उन को आगे किया था, लेकिन अगर वे अच्छी तर कह मुन नहीं सकते और, मको कहने सुनने का मौका नहीं मिलता, तो कुछ

[श्री गुरु मुमाकिर]

कहना मुनना है, अगर वे भी हम ने जोर से नहीं कहा, तो हम को यह प्रस्ताव पेश करने का फायदा नहीं है।

जैमाकि मैंने कहा है, यहां पर बड़े दावे किये गये कि इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे इस बक्त जनता की आवाज है। नोंहिया साहब ने यह कहा कि और मसानी सा वे ने भी इस तरफ इशारा किया। मैं नहीं समझता कि ये बात समझने का उन का मैयार क्या है। आचार्य कृपलानी ने जिस ड्रामेटिक तरीके से अपने थेले में से कुछ चिट्ठियां निकाल कर मेज पर रखी, क्या मसानी सा वे उससे अन्दाजा लगाते हैं कि २१ करोड़ बोर्डर उन के साथ हैं? आखिर क्या मैयार है, जिस में अन्दाजा लगाया जा सके कि किस बक्त जनता इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे है। किस तरफ अन्दाजा लगायें?

एक अन्दाजा लगाने की आवाज पंजाब से उठी, तो सब तड़प उठे। कि या गया कि जो कास्टीट्यूशन की बात है, तरोंके की बात है, वह हो, ऐसा काम करें। लेकिन यह मुजाहिरों का काम गूह किसने किया है? अगर किसी मकान को गिराने के लिए मुजाहिरों हो गकते हैं, कुदालें उठाई जा सकती हैं, तो जो लोग उस मकान को बचाने की कोशिश करते हैं, क्या वे बुश करते हैं? फारमी की एक ममल है कि जो चीज़ तुम अपने लिये पमन्द नहीं करते, दूसरों के लिए क्यों पसन्द नहने हों। अगर मुजाहिरों की बात बुरी है, तो पांच दस जार आदमी क्यों डक्टर्स किये गये मुजाहिरा करने के लिये? अगर पंजाब के एक स्टार आदमी ने, जो मैन आफ मासिज है, उस का जवाब देने के लिये यह आवज उठाई, तो उस का विरोध क्यों किया जा रहा है?

इस बारे में कल माननीय मेम्बर, श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री, ने कि रक्षा दल के लोग आयेंगे। उन्होंने पहले ही अन्दाजा लगा लिया है। पंजाब की जनता

यह बात बताना चाहती है कि जो बांदर का मूबा है, वहां के लोगों की अवस्था दूसरों से बिल्कुल ही मुख्तिनिक है। उन में अपनी सरकार पर एतमाद, कन्फिडेंस, पैदा हुआ है। अगर आप मेरी कास्टीट्यूश्मी, अमनसर, में जा कर दें—मैं माननीय मेम्बरों को वहां आने की दावत देना हूँ— तो आप को पता चलेगा कि हमारा किमान बांदर के मिरे पर अपने कंधे पर बन्दूक रख कर हल चलाता है और एक इंच जमीन भी नहीं छोड़ता है।

यह एतमाद उस को किस ने दिया है? यह एतमाद उस को गवर्नेंट ने दिया है। वह इस एतमाद को गिरने नहीं देता चाहता है। वह लोगों को यह इम्प्रेशन नहीं होने देना चाहता है कि यह गवर्नेंट कमज़ोर है।

आज नोंहिया साहब ने कहा है कि पहले इस्तीफे की बात थी, लेकिन अब हम जवाहरलाल को निकालना चाहते हैं। ये किन लोगों के हमनवा हैं? मेरे हाथ में एक देपर है, जो पाकिस्तान सरकार की नूमाय दीरी करता है वह लिखता है:—

“मिस्टर नेहरू अगर वाकई मुस्तफी होना चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें यह कदम फौरन उठाना चाहिये। मजीद ताखीर उन्हें मंहीर पड़ेगी और कुछ अरसे के बाद उन का इस्तीफा बेमानी होगा।”

यानी जो भाई यह बात कहते हैं, वे पाकिस्तान के हमनवा हैं। जो पाकिस्तान बाले चाहते हैं, वही बात हमारे कुछ भाई भी चाहते हैं।

जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, यह बैएन-बारी का प्रस्ताव बैएनबारों की तरफ से किया गया है और उन गुलचीनों की तरफ से किया गया है, जो हमारे बाग के फूल चुनना चाहते

है, छीनना चाहते हैं, लेकिन फूलों के गिरं
जो बाढ़ लगी हुई है, उम पर वे नाराज़
हैं। इस बारे में मुझे एक शेर याद आता
है :

फूलों के गिरं क्यों है लगादी बाढ़ कांटों की,
यह गुलचीरों ने नालिश दाग दी है बागवानों
पर।

सेठ गोविंद दास ने इस गठजोड़ के बा-
में हिन्दी की एक मसल मुनाई थी कि “कड़ीं
की ईंट कहीं का रोड़ा, भानमनी ने कुनबा
जोड़ा।” यह ठीक है, मगर मैं यह बहना चाहता
हूँ कि अगर ये रोड़े हैं, तो वे पांवों में चुभने
के लिये हैं और अगर ईंटें हैं, तो इमारत की
तामीर के लिये नहीं, बल्कि किसी का माथा
फोड़ने के लिये है, क्योंकि इन की बनावट
ही ऐसी है। अगर डां लोहिया जैसे कारी-
गरों ने इन को इमारत में लगाना है, तो
फिर यह किसी सूरत में किसी इमारत में
काम नहीं आ सकती।

अभी हमारे भाई, सरदार बूटामिह,
ने आप के सामने तकरीर की। मैं आप को
एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ और मैं उम्मीद
करता हूँ कि मेरी बहनें और खासतौर से
माननीय मदस्या, श्रीमती मुभद्रा जोशी,
मुझे माफ करेंगी, क्योंकि मैं सिर्फ मिसाल
के तौर पर ही यह बात हक्कना चाहता हूँ।
मैं कुछ औरतों के इकट्ठा की उपमा दाना चाहता
हूँ। जो हर बक्त इस ताक में रहती है कि
कहीं रोने पांटने का अवसर मिल। लेकिन
जब उन को रोने-पीटने का अवसर मिलता
है, तो वे सिर्फ अपनों को ही रानी हैं, चाहे
वे कितनी देर के मरे हुए हों। मसानी साहब
ने कुछ कहा, द्विवेदी साहब ने कुछ कहा और
सरदार बूटामिह ने कुछ कहा। मैं आप को
सब कहता हूँ कि अगर अकाली दल, मुस्लिम
लीग और जनसंघ बाले मिल सकते, तो हमारे
देश की गुलामी की उम्र कभी भी इतनी
लम्बी न होती।

श्री कछुवाय (देवाम) : उम बक्त जन-
संघ था ही नहीं।

श्री गुरु सिंह मुसाफिर: यह पाकिस्तान,
जो आज हमारे लिये ददै-मिर बना हुआ है,
जिस का जिक्र हर एक माननीय सदस्य ने
किया है, कभी न बनता, अगर अकाली दल,
मुस्लिम लीग और जनसंघ बाले इकट्ठ हो
जाने। फारसी में कहा गया है, “ई ख्याल
अन्नों महात्र अस्तों जनूं अस्तूं।” उन का मिलना
बहुत मुश्किल बात है। कृपलानी और मसानी,
यह काफिया नो मिल सकता है, लेकिन
मिल कर वे कोई हूँकूमत चला सकेंगे, “ई
ख्याल अस्तों महात्र अस्तों जनूं अस्तूं।” यह
ख्याल कभी भी किसी तरह पूरा नहीं हो
सकता है।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि बेशक
अगर किसी मकान को गिराने के लिये कई
मनचले कुदाले ले कर इकट्ठ हो जायें, तो
उसे बहुत जन्मी गिरा सकते हैं। लेकिन
बनाने के लिये प्लान की जरूरत होती है,
नवजों की जरूरत होती है, मैट्रीरियल की
जरूरत होती है, अच्छे कारीगरों को तत्त्वाध
करनी पड़ती है। जब यह सब कुछ हो जाता
है तब जा कर इमारत बनती है। जो गिराने
की बात सोचते हैं, बनाने की बात अगर वे
नहीं सोचते हैं तो कम से कम गिराने की बात
तो न सोचें; जो कुछ बना हुआ है, उनको
तो बनाये रखें। अगर वे उसको चार चांद
नहीं लगा सकते हैं तो वह जो नवशा बना
हुआ है, उसको तो न बिगाड़ें। तामीर करना
बड़ा मुश्किल है, गिराना बड़ा आसान है।

खुदा न व्यास्ता अगर जो भाई हमारे
इकट्ठे हुए हैं, जो गृह मिल हैं, और जो मिल
कर इस बनी बनाई इमारत को गिरा भी
देते हैं और अपनी हूँकूमत कायम भी करना
चाहते हैं, तो उन से तो मैं एक ही बात पूछता
चाहता हूँ। मुझ भाई पंजाब का फ़िक्र है।
मैं जानना चाहता हूँ आवायं जी मे कि
पंजाब में अकालियों का पंजाबी सूबा
वह बनायेगे या जन संघ बाले जो बात कहते

[श्री गु० सिं० मुसाफिर] हैं, उसको मानेंगे। क्या वह इसके मुताबिक फैसला करेंगे, इसको तो जरा बता दें।

राय में जरूर इच्छिताकृ हो सकता है, सब बातें हो सकती हैं। लेकिन फिर भी कोई न कोई उसकी बुनियाद जरूर होनी चाहिये। बुनियाद के बगैर जो भी तामीर होगा, वह टेढ़ा होगा, जल्दी गिर जायगा और अब्बल तो किसी सूरत में भी वह बन ही नहीं पायेगा।

इस भौके पर मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ अपने एक पुराने लीडर श्री राजगोपालाचारी का जिक्र करना पड़ रहा है। मैं उनका बड़ा अदब करना हूँ, मुझे उनका बड़ा लिहाज है और मैं उनकी पूरी इज्जत करना हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी जवान से कोई ऐसा लफज न निकले जो कि उनकी शान के खिलाफ जाता हो। लेकिन ये जो हमारे भाई बात करते हैं और चेलेंज देते फिरते हैं उनको मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मेरी चेलेंज लफज इस्तेमाल करने की आदत नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे इसमें अच्छा लक्ज और कोई मिलता भी नहीं है। मैं किसी जजबात के मात्रत नहीं कह रहा हूँ। लेकिन राजा जी ने यह जो नई तजवीज छोड़ी है कि काश्मीर को या तो यू० एन० आ० के हवाले कर दिया जाये या मुश्तकरा मिल कर दोनों को निजाम बना लेया जम्मू और काश्मीर को खुदमुख्यार करार दें दिया जाए, यह ऐसी तजवीज है, जो कि किसी भी हिन्दुस्तानी के गले नहीं उत्तर सकती है। काश्मीर का सवाल एक बर्निंग सवाल है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि राजा जी जैसी शब्दसियत अगर इसके बारे में कुछ कहे, तो इसका कोई असर न हो। अगर कोई ऐसा कहता है, तो मैं उसकी बात को नहीं मान सकता हूँ। लेकिन यह सवाल इनना नाजुक सवाल है कि अगर इस पर कुछ भी न कहा जाए तब भी एक बड़ी भारी गलती होगी। मेरी बात को आप चेलेंज ममझिये या उमे एक गर्जशन ममझिये।

ये हमारे भाई अगर इनमें हिम्मत है, उनको अपने आप पर भरोसा है और हमारे लोर्ड जी देर से इसका इन्तजार कर रहे हैं कि अगले जनरल इलेक्शन में यह हक्मत सम्भालेंगे और उन के सामने मैं नाचीब सा हूँ, मेरी उतनी आवाज भी नहीं है, तो मैं भौका दे देता हूँ कि इसी इश्य पर राजा जी कहीं से भी खड़े हो जायें या कोई और उनका कहीं से भी खड़ा हो जाए और मैं उनकी इज्जत की बजाए से कांप्रेस के किसी चपड़ासी के बारे में तो नहीं कहता लेकिन छोटे से छोटा कांप्रेसी भाई जो है, अगर उसको भी खड़ा कर दिया जाए, तो इसी इश्य पर उनकी जमानत जब्त हो जाएगी। कहीं से भी इस इश्य पर वह चुनाव लड़ कर देख लें। अगर कोई व्यक्तिगत बात नहीं है और पालिसी का ही मतभेद है, तो इसी इश्य पर चुनाव लड़ा जा सकता है और उसका जो परिणाम आयेगा, उसको देखा जा सकता है। काश्मीर का सवाल एक बर्निंग सवाल है। इस सवाल के बारे में हमारे एक सेंटर के मिनिस्टर ने पास्किस्तान के साथ बड़ी सकसेसफूली बात की है और आप जानते ही हैं कि कितनी देर तक बात होती रही। आखिर कुछ बात तो है जिसकी बजाए से यह मारी चीज चलती रही है। जो बात मैं कह रहा हूँ यूँ ही नहीं कह रहा हूँ। लेकिन मैं खास तौर पर पंजाब की और आम तौर पर सारे फिन्डुस्तान की फीलिंग्ज को अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ। इस मार्शल में राजा जी का यह कहना और इस तरह से विचार प्रकट करना, मैं समझता हूँ देश की पीठ में छुरा धोपने के बराबर है। किसी सूरत में भी

Shri Ranga: You are afraid of having even a by-election. Why do you talk of all these things in a boastful manner.

श्री गु० सिं० मुसाफिर : मृझे एक शेर याद आता है :

बागदां ने आग दी जब आश्याने को मेरे जिन पे तकिया था वही पत्ते हवा देने लगे।

चीन ने हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला किया तो हमने कहा कि एक दोस्त 'नुमा' दुष्मन है और उसको माफ नहीं किया जा सकता है लेकिन जो भाई हो कर इस तरह की बात कहे तो वह गजब का शरोनः और वड़ा बामानी शेर मुझे याद आता है :

खाके जो तीर देखा कमीगांह की तरफ अपने ही दोस्त से मुलाकात हो गई ।
(हसी)

ये जो तीर अपने भाई लगा रहे हैं, यह हमने की बात नहीं है, सोचने की बात है । चीन हिन्दुस्तान को हड्डप करना चाहता है तो ये हमारे भाई उनको हड्डप करना चाहते हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान की हिफाजत कर रहे हैं ।

मैं काफी देर हुई १९५४ में मास्को गया था और आते ही मैंने अपने कम्युनिस्ट आइयों को सलाह दी थी को मास्को का जो बातावरण है वह तो ऐसा है कि आपको कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टी की हिन्दुस्तान में जरूरत नहीं है । उसके बाद हिन्दुस्तान के तालुकात रूस के साथ अच्छे होते गए हैं । कई बातों में इच्छालाफ होता होगा क्योंकि मसलों पर उन्होंने अपने धंग से सोचना होता है और हम ने अपने ढंग से सोचना होता है । बहुत से आइयों ने, राजनीतिक सज्जनों ने नान-एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी को नुकताचीनों को है । अगर वह इस पालिसी को गलत समझते हैं तो वे भाई यह बतलाने की कृपा करें कि अगर नान-एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी पर न चलाऊ जाए तो एलाइनमेंट किसके साथ होना चाहिए । अपोजीशन के भाई व जायें कि किस का साथ हम करें । जब आपस में बात होती है तो कहते हैं कि खुशी की बात है कि हमारी रूस भी मदद करता है और अमरीका भी मदद करता है । मैं यह कहता हूं कि कम्प्युनिस्ट पार्टी अगर अकल से काम ले तो शायद रूस और अमरीका एक दिन एक हो जायें, आपस के जो ये मारे जागड़े हैं, ये खत्म हो जायें, बड़ी ताकतें जो झगड़ती हैं, वे झगड़ना बन्द कर दें । हमारे नेता ने जो पालिसी अखत्यार

की है, उस पालिसी की इस बक्त यहां ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरे लोगों ने भी सरातना की है । हमारे भाई जो नुकताचीनी करते हैं, वे इस बास्ते करते हैं कि एक आदत सी हो गई है कि जरूर गवर्नरमेंट के किसी भी काम की नुकताचीनी करती है, चाहे वह अच्छा भी काम क्यों न हो । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नरमेंट गवर्नरमेंट में फक्त होना है, काम, काम में फक्त होता है । पर बाना भी जलता है और शमा भी जलती है, लेकिन दोनों के जलने में फक्त है । शमा और परवाना जल जाते हैं लेकिन फक्त है एक जलने केलिए है और २ एक जलाने के लिए है । इसलिए उसको समझना चाहिए कि यह सरकार जो है, इसकी बेशक वे नुकताचीनी करें । लेकिन इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारे देश में पैदावार बड़ी है, लोहे का प्रोडक्शन बड़ा है, इरिगेशन के मामले में हमने तरक्की की है और तर ने जारा बिजली और पावर हमारे देश में बड़ी है । लेकिन क्या आपको पता है कि हमारे भाई जो नंगल के इंद्रिगिर्द अपोजीशन वाले रहते हैं वे क्या कहते हैं ? इलेक्शन के दिनों में मैंने खुद उनके भाषणों को सुना है । उन्होंने कहा है कि इस पानी से नंगल में जो बिजली तैयार को जा रही है यह पानी से बिजली तैयार नहीं की जा रही है बल्कि पानी में बिजली तैयार की जा रही है और जब यह पानी खेत में लगाया तो खेती जल जायेगी । दूसरी बात वे यह कहते थे कि पानी से जो ताकत है उसको निकाल रहे हैं और फैका पानी जो है, वह खेतों को दिया जा रहा है । इस तरह का प्रचार हमारे अपोजीशन वालों ने चुनावों में किया है । मैं आपको एक मिसाल देता हूं । जाट और तेली का आपस में झगड़ा हो गया । तेली ने गुस्से में जाट से कहा जाट रे जाट तेरे मिर पर खाट । जाट ने कहा तेली रे तेली तेरे मिर पर कोत्ह । तेली ने कहा यह कांफिया नहीं मिला और उसको जावाब दिया गया कि जिसके सिर पर कोत्ह होगा वह उसके बोझ से तो मरेगा ।

[श्री गुरु सिंह भूसाफिर]

यही हमारे भाइयों की भी बात है। बात करते हैं पंडित नेहरू से गद्दी छड़वाने की। मगर यह गद्दी छड़वाने का जो नारा है वह ऐसा ही है जैसा नारा कभी पाकिस्तान ने लगाया था कि "दिल्ली चलो", "दिल्ली चलो।" मगर वह भूल गये थे कि दिल्ली जाने के लिए रास्ते में अमृतसर भी आता है। यह हमारे भाई घबरा गये हैं इस जलूस जो यहां इस-लिये आयेगा कि वह बतलाये कि वह पाकिस्तान को, बतलाये चीन को, कि जनता जो है हिन्दुस्तान की, जनता जो है पंजाब की, वह नेहरू के साथ है, नेहरू सरकार के साथ है। इसमें बुराई क्या है? अगर वह यह बतलाते हैं तो इसमें कौन सी खराबी है? अगर उन्होंने एक चौंज शुरू की है तो उसमें घबड़ाने की क्या जरूरत है? प्रताप सिंह को उसमें बार बार क्यों लाते हैं? प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी ने यह फैसला किया है और चूंकि प्रताप सिंह स्ट्रांग आमदारी हैं और वही इस फैसले को पूरा कर सकता है, तो इसमें बुराई की क्या बात है? उसको जरे बहस किस लिये ला रहे हैं? यह तो एक सोधी सी बात है कि पंजाब के जो लोग हैं, जिन्होंने वह एक सेकेन्ड लाइन आफ डिफेन्स है। एक माननीय मेम्बर हैं राज्य सभा के, इस पार्लियामेंट के, जिन की रहन्माई में यह रखा दल चल रहा है। रखा दल में क्या बुराई है? जलूस में तो सिर्फ जनता के लोग आयेंगे। आप देख लेंगे कि पंडित नेहरू के हाथ में हुकूमत आई। उनके हाथ में हुकूमत आने के बाद पंडित जी ने हुकूमत की गेंद को एडलट कैचाइज के मैदान में फेंक दिया। जिसकी ताकत हो उस गेंद को ले जाये। मारी टीमें तैयार हुई। एक दफ़ हारे, दूसरी दफ़ हारे, तीसरी दफ़ हारे।

सितम को हम करम समझे, जफा को हम बफा समझे,

जो इस पे भी वह न समझें तो उस बुन से खुदा समझे।

यानी तीन दफे हारने के बाद भी यह कहते हैं

कि नेहरू ने अपने पास गद्दी रखी हुई है। उन्होंने गेंद फेंका हुआ है। जिसकी ताकत हो ले जाये। लेकिन अगर ले जाने की ताकत नहीं है तो याद रखिये :

तूरे खुदा है कुफर की हरकत पै खन्दाजन फूकों से यह चिराग बुझाया न जायेगा।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Maurya. According to the arrangements, he will have ten minutes.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): Sir, may I point out that it is totally inadequate? I will require more time.

Mr. Chairman: He has to adhere to the time limit, because the Finance Minister has to reply to the debate.

An Hon. Member: He can do it afterwards.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I have called Shri Maurya.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Finance Minister replying to the debate or participating in the debate?

Mr. Chairman: I am not a pandit in English. I will accept his correction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not a question of correction. There is only one pandit in this House. I am not questioning that. I want to know something on a point of information.

Mr. Chairman: I accept his correction. Now, Shri Maurya.

Shri Maurya: My party was given an assurance that we will be given twenty minutes. I am surprised to know that I have been given only ten minutes. So, I am rather disappointed. May I request you to give me more time?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This is the arrangement made by the Deputy-Speaker. So, he may proceed with his speech.

Some Hon. Members rose—

15.56 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Please do not interrupt me when I am on my legs. Dr. Lohia was given more time because some other hon. Members very generously gave their time to him. Now, we must have some arrangement with regard to allotment of time for each party. Shri Maurya's party gets ten minutes. So, I call upon him to speak.

Shri Buta Singh: Sir, may I point out.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I have called Shri Maurya. Are you Shri Maurya? If not, you may resume your seat. I think he can defend himself. I do not want one hon. Member to speak on behalf of another hon. Member. Now will he resume his seat or not? I want to hear Shri Maurya.

Shri Maurya: I would like to know how time is being allotted between the various parties. Some hon. Members are given twenty minutes or more while I am given only ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: There can be no argument on the allotment of time by the Chair. Does he want to take this opportunity to make his speech or not? If he does not want to make his speech, I will call the next member.

श्री मौर्यः : सभापति महोदय, मैं इसी से शुरू करता हूँ आज की चर्चा को अफसोस इस बात का है कि सदन में भी डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होता है। मुझे बुझको बतलाया गया था कि १० मिनट तुमको मिलेंगे, उसमें डा० लोहिया को समय देने या न देने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता था। लेकिन मैंने देखा कि कुछ विशेष व्यक्तियों को जो कि किसी दल से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखते, वो भी मिनट और उससे ज्यादा समय मिला। पर जैसी आपकी आज्ञा है, मैं तो वैसे ही चलता हूँ।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I told you that you will get only ten minutes.

Shri Maurya: That is what I have said but some of the Congress Members are objecting that I am being given less time.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस के कुछ आदरणीय सदस्यों ने, इस सदन के, अपनी चर्चा के समय यह कहा है कि विरोधी दलों का यह अपवित्र गतवन्धन है। कुछ हैं जो अराजकता में विश्वास करते हैं, कुछ हैं जो समाजवाद में विश्वास करते हैं, मगर इसके बावजूद भी वे आज एक हैं। मैं यहां से ही अपनी बात को शुरू करता हूँ। बहुत सी सफेद टोपियाँ इस सदन में नजर आ रही हैं। वे इसी प्रकार से हैं जैसे कि अग्रणी सूरज की किरण को एक प्रिज्म के भीतर से देखा जाय तो सफेद किरण के बहुत से रंग दिखलाई देते हैं। मूँझे सफेद टोपियों में से सब के सब रंग नजर आते हैं। उनमें कुछ जनसंघी हैं, कुछ मुसलिम लीगी हैं, उनमें से कुछ स्वतन्त्र विचारधारा के हैं, उनमें से कुछ समाजवादी हैं, उनमें से कुछ कम्पनिस्ट हैं, कुछ उनमें से जनसंघ से भी ज्यादा दिक्यानूसी विचारधारा के हैं। यहां पर जब कांग्रेस के लोग इस प्रकार की चर्चा करते हैं तो कम में कम वे अपनी तरफ तो देख लिया करें। इस बात की ओर ज्यादा ध्यान देते हुए यहां पर जो मैं अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव में सम्मिलित हुआ हूँ रिपब्लिकन पार्टी की ओर में, उस के बारे में कुछ चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ।

भारत में जिन प्रान्तों आम चुनाव होते हैं, मेरा और मेरी पार्टी का विश्वास उन में से जाना रहा है। गरीब आदमी, जो कि ६५ फी सदी भारत में रहते हैं, वे यहां पर इस तरह की व्यवस्था में चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकते। यदि वे लड़ेंगे तो जीत नहीं सकते,

[श्री मौर्य]

यदि जीत जायेग तो पिटीशन से बच नहीं सकेंगे। यहां व्यवस्था ऐसी है जिस में ६५ फी सदी आदमी चुनाव में लड़ कर सच्चे प्रतिनिधि नहीं भेज सकते। प्रधान मंत्री यहां उपस्थित हैं, और भी मंत्री यहां मौजूद हैं और कांग्रेस सत्ता दल के अन्य सदस्य भी मौजूद हैं, उन के दिल जानने हैं कि चुनाव के अन्दर उन के कितने रूपये खर्च हुए हैं। आम चुनावों में या उप-चुनावों में रूपयों की होली फूकी जाती है। पहले तो मैं यह कहता हूँ कि चुनाव की जो प्रथा है उस को बदला जाय ताकि ६५ फी सदी लोगों के प्रतिनिधि, उन के रिप्रजन्टिव सही मानों में इस सदन में आ सकें। इसी कारण से मैं अविश्वास प्रस्ताव में सम्मिलित हुआ हूँ।

यही नहीं है, हमारे यहां संविधान है, हमारा कांस्टिट्यूशन है, वह इन्ता ही पवित्र है, जैसे भगवत् गीता जैसे धम्मपद जैसे कुरान शरीफ जैसे गुरुओं की बाणी उस के अन्दर धारायें हैं, वे भी उसी तरह पवित्र हैं। एक हमारे संविधान की धारा है ७५ सबक्लाज़ (३), वह कहती है :

"The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People."

यह हमारे संविधान की पवित्र धारा है। मैं पुरानी चर्चाओं में नहीं जाना चाहता, जो घटनायें हुई हैं कल और परसों, उन में जाना चाहता हूँ।

चीन ने हमला किया। सन् १९५४ में हमला हुआ। ब्लाइट पेपर में जो चर्चा चलती है, वह बाराहोती से चलती है। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बात को जानते थे किर भी हिन्दू-चंनी भाई भाई का नाश लगा, चीनी प्रधान मंत्री यहां बुलाये गये और सब चर्चायें उन से चलती रहीं। मैं यह नहीं कहना कि डिफेन्म लिनिस्टर जिम्मेदार थे। मैं खाती नंविधान की धारा को लेता हूँ।

Article 75, sub-clause (3):

"The council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People."

श्री कृष्ण मेनन के पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू गुरु थे और वे उन के चेले थे उन के कहने पर ही चलते थे तो पुरी कैबिनेट की यह जिम्मेदारी थी कि जो भी उन्होंने ने गलती की, उस पर सब के सब इस्तीफा देते। भले ही वे दुबारा इस सदन के नेता चुन लिये जाते परन्तु उन्हें इस्तीफा देना चाहिये था।

यही नहीं अभी वायेस आफ अमरीका की चर्चा हुई। उन दिनों मैं अमरीका में था। अमरीका के लोग हिन्दुस्तान के नेतृत्व पर हंस रहे हैं, यहां की जनता चाहे जैसी हो नेकिन यहां के नेतृत्व पर वे हंस रहे हैं। वह कहते थे कि क्या अब भी तुम कह सकते हो कि तुम नान-एलाइंड हो, क्या अब भी तुम कह सकते हो कि तुम किसी ब्लाक में नहीं गए हो, इस प्रकार वहां के लोग हमारी हंसी उड़ाते थे। ये चर्चाएं जून के महीने में चली थीं। प्रधान मंत्री से जब पूछा जाता है तो कह देते हैं कि मुझे पता नहीं था। प्रधान यह है कि पता क्यों नहीं था, और था तो एसा क्यों होने दिया गया।

टाटा, बिडला, डालमिया का प्रेस नाराज हो गया, कुछ मारवाड़ियों का प्रेस नाराज हो गया। उन नाराजों को दूर करने के लिए जो समझदार साथी थे उन की कुरबानी दे दी जाती है। यह अच्छा तरीका नहीं है। यहां पर संविधान के आवार को तोड़ कर हम कुछ ऐसे कलबेशन बनाते जा रहे हैं जिन में कि आगे चल कर देश में एक सिविल वार हो सकती है।

वहूं सभी चीजें हैं जिन पर मैं रोशनी डालना चाहता था। नेकिन समय नहीं

है। आप ने केवल मुझे दस मिनट का समय दिया है।

भ्रष्टाचार, मिलावट और अनटचेबिलिटी, ये तीन इस देश के सब से बड़े अभिशाप हैं। चीन चाहे हम को समाप्त न कर सके लेकिन मैं दावे से कह सकता हूँ कि यदि ये तीन अभिशाप भारत वर्ष में रहे तो एक लाख नेहरू भी इस देश को नहीं बचा सकते, यह देश इस ज्वाला में स्वाहा हो जाएगा। जातिवाद, अस्पृश्यता, भ्रष्टाचार और मिलावट, इन चीजों को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये। यह बहुत जल्दी है। आदरणीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू में केवल कांग्रेस को ही विश्वास नहीं है बल्कि विरोधी दलों को देश की जनता को भी उन में विश्वास है, परन्तु वे कुछ कदम ऐसे उठा लेते हैं, अपने भ्रष्टाचारी साधियों को शरण देते हैं। जिसे देख कर हमारे दिलों में बगावत पैदा होती है। क्या वह यह नहीं जानते कि बहुत से चीफ मिनिस्टर रखा जाता है। क्या वह नहीं जानते कि बहुत से चीफ मिनिस्टर हिन्दू मुस्लिम दंगे करवते हैं और उन के कारण कलकटरों को कमिशनर बना कर तरकी देते हैं। क्या वह यह सब नहीं जानते। वह सब जानते हैं। लेकिन उन के खिलाफ कोई कदम नहीं उठाते।

जो अनटचेबिलिटी का अभिशाप है, मैं उस की ओर जाना चाहता हूँ। “जाति हीन समाज की स्थापना के बिना स्वराज्य प्राप्ति का कोई महत्व नहीं”, यह शब्द भारत के एक सपूत बाबा साहब अब्देकर ने कहे थे। उन का कहना था कि यह किस तरह का स्वराज्य और स्वतंत्रता है जिसमें जातिवाद बढ़ता जा रहा है। आदरणीय महात्मा गांधी जी ने भी कहा था—“छूतात कलंक है। हम भी इस कलंक को मिटा दें नहीं तो यह कलंक हमारी स्वतंत्रता को समाप्त

कर देगा।” क्या हम ने छूतात को समाप्त किया। आप के शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमीशन की रिपोर्ट मेरे हाथ में हैं। ये कहती हैं कि यहां पर अभी भी छूतात चल रही है। काश मेरे पास समय होता और मैं उन को पढ़ कर आप को मुना सकता। यहां पर जातिवाद है और अस्पृश्यता है। मैं एक रिपोर्ट में से कुछ पढ़ कर आप को मुनाना चाहता हूँ। इस में लिखा है :

“In some villages of Andhra Pradesh, even now, Scheduled Caste people have to wait in a row, with their earthen pots, on the embankment of tanks till some Caste Hindu would come and pour water into their pots, according to his own convenience. The Scheduled Castes are not allowed to wear dhotis below the knees.”

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Andhra Pradesh was the first State to have a Scheduled Caste Chief Minister.

Shri B. P. Maurya: The Scheduled Castes are not allowed to wear dhotis below the knees, and a Scheduled Caste bride-groom cannot put on a turban with a *turra* in some of the villages of Madhya Pradesh. In some areas of this State, band music is not allowed to be played at the time of marriage among the Scheduled Castes, their women folk cannot wear bangles and other ornaments made of silver and the Scheduled Caste people are not allowed to ride a horse or use a bullock-cart as means of transport.... it is to be admitted that untouchability is still practised in many parts of the country, in some form or the other, the most common ones being:—

denying access to public restaurants and hotels and the use of utensils kept in such places for general public;

not allowing the use of wells, tanks, water Laps and other sources of water.”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अब आप खत्म करें।

श्री मौर्य : अभी तो मुझे बहुत सी बातें कहनी हैं। पर मैं उन को छोड़े देता हूँ और आगे चलता हूँ।

हम रिजरवेशन के विरुद्ध हैं। रिपब्लिकन पार्टी रिजरवेशन की नीति के विरुद्ध है। आप कमीशन की रिपोर्टों को उठा कर देखें। कलास बन सरविसेज में एक फी सदी भी अछूत नहीं पाए जाते। कलास टू में...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस रिपोर्ट पर तो चर्चा आगे आने वाली है।

श्री मौर्य : उस बक्त में इस पर डिटेल में बोलूंगा। मैं तो यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के साथ क्यों हैं। हमारा इन लोगों से जोकि समाजवाद के दुश्मन हैं कोई लगाव नहीं। लेकिन हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि इस देश में भूखी मरती हुई जनता जिस को २० फीसदी कहा गया है, उस में ६ करोड़ अछूत लोग हैं और अछूत कहे जाने वाले लोग शत प्रतिशत भूखे मरते हैं, उन के पास जमीनें नहीं हैं, उन से बेगारे लोग जाती हैं। वे लोग राजा महाराजाओं के समय में जिनना बुरा जीवन बिताते थे आज राम राज्य में भी वे वैसे ही बुरा जीवन बिता रहे हैं। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि हम को चीन से उतना खतरा नहीं है जितना कि गरीबी, भुखमरी, अनटचेबिलिटी, करज्जन आदि से है। हो सकता है कि चीन इस पर हमना न करे। लेकिन आज जो डर कम्युनिज्म से है उम को मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ। अछूत कहे जाने वाले हम शोषित लोग कम्युनिज्म को एक गंदा हथियार कहते हैं—कम्युनिस्ट मिल मुझे धमा करेंगे। हम ने उम का बड़ी मात्रा में उपयोग नहीं किया है। लेकिन इस समाजवादी समाज में समाज रचना के स्थान पर बैठे हुए उच्च वर्ग के लोग हम को धूसे मारते हैं। मैं कमज़ोर होने के कारण धूसे का जवाब धूसे से नहीं दे सकते।

लेकिन वे गंदा हथियार हमारी जेब में हैं।

Shri R. S. Pandey: I want to know what weapon he has got in his pocket.

श्री मौर्य : आप चुप करें। बतलाता हूँ।

उस गंदे हथियार को हम इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम से सब का दामन छूट जाए और हम उस हथियार को उन के सीने में भोक दें और यहां बगावत हो जाए। इसलिए श्रीमन् मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि भुखमरी को समाप्त करो। आज तक यह समाजवाद हम को रोटी और कपड़ा नहीं दे सका है। ये पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं किस काम की हैं। हम को ज्यादा नहीं चाहिए। हमको विधान सभाओं की और संसद की सदस्यता नहीं चाहिये हमको बड़ी चीजें नहीं चाहिए रिजरवेशन नहीं चाहिए। आप ने रिजरवेशन रखते हुए भी १३०० शिड्यूल कास्ट अफसरों को नालायक बना कर निकाल दिया। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप नालायकों को लेते क्यों हो। उन को विद्वान बना कर लेना चाहिये। हम कहते हैं कि हम शोषितों को रोटी दो, कपड़ा दो और उस के साथ मकान दो, निश्शलक जान दो और अगर यह नहीं दे सकते तो इन गढ़ियों को छोड़ दो वरना यहां बगावत हो सकती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Today also the House will sit till 6 o'clock. Shri Morarji Desai.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been listening very carefully and attentively to all that has been said on the no-confidence motion which was moved by my hon. friend, Acharya Kripalani, whom I have always considered an elder for myself. He moved this motion on behalf of almost all the Opposition parties except the Communist Party. I was glad to note one thing, at any rate, that except in one speech from the Opposition there were no personal attacks. I was also very happy that my hon. friend, Kripalaniji, did not indulge in any satire of which he is a master. I

was also happy to find that my hon. friend, Shri Masani, who was always cavilling at planning and socialism, has also admitted the necessity of socialism and has been believing now in a mixed economy.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): I have always believed in a mixed economy.

Shri Morarji Desai: His disappearance from the House for some time seems to have been very educative and specially his contact with the Rajkot constituency seems to have been more educative.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): Do not hold too much of temptation for him there.

Shri Morarji Desai: They will also know him and he will know them very soon—there is no doubt about it—as he has known them in other constituencies also. He never repeats the same constituency.

Shri M. R. Masani: I promise to repeat it next time.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am quite sure, he will do it with great regret. But that is a different matter. I am not sorry that he has come here. I do not in any way dispute the right of the Opposition to move a no-confidence motion. It is not necessary that they should be sure that the No-Confidence motion should pass, nor is it necessary for them to do it only when they are sure that the Government can be changed and they can take charge of the Government. I quite grant that right, accept that right. It is not a question for me to grant. It is their right under democracy and under the Constitution. Whether they exercise it at the proper time or not is their choice, not my choice. I welcome it because it gives them a chance to throw out all that is worrying them and making them embittered so that they may be free from all that malaise and it is good for us so that we hear all that can be said against us so that we can profit by whatever

shortcomings we may notice and what they tell us and we can also profit by getting a sense of patience and also courtesy enough to hear even things which may be said with great discourtesy or unpleasantness. That is a good education for us also.

There have been strange incidents in this No-Confidence motion, mainly one which is very peculiar. It is surprising, but perhaps inevitable, that the No-Confidence motion could not be moved by the leader of any Party but had to be moved by a leader who has no Party and that was so because the other Parties could not agree about the reasons to be given for the No-Confidence motion. That is obvious because the motion was only a short motion of 13 words. If it had been added a 14th word, perhaps the number of 72 could not have been mustered. But that was also a good thing. I would be very glad if the Opposition could unite permanently and remain united permanently. It is a good thing for democracy; it is a good thing for us. It is certainly a matter of great harm to us that there is not a strong Opposition. If there is a strong Opposition, it would also enable us always to see reason where we do not see reason or where we fail to see reason and also to keep us always on the right path or doing more and more service. I, therefore, welcome even this temporary unity. But this temporary unity was exhibited by giving reasons which were self-contradictory. That was unfortunate. I wish they could have been united even in the reasons they gave us. Both economic and political reasons have been given and I propose to deal with both of them according to my liking. I am not replying to the debate. It is not my place to do so. The Prime Minister will do so and he is the person who is most fitted to do so. But I would like to give some views on the matters raised here as regards economic and political questions.

The one political question which I would like to deal with is what was

[Shri Morarji Desai]

referred to by Kripalani. He said, this Party which is ruling the country has got only 45 point something per cent of the votes, whereas the Opposition has got 54 point odd per cent of the votes. I wonder if my hon. friend Kripalani believes in the inference to be drawn from them. And yet he says this that he represents the people. He does not represent anybody except that one Constituency. Yet all sorts of votes are gathered by all sorts of Members of Opposition—those who have succeeded and those who have voted are jumbled together—in order to show that this party has not a majority. Why did it happen? It will always happen whether this party is in power or another party is in power as long as there are many parties functioning in this country. When many candidates stand in one Constituency, votes get divided amongst many people and the person who wins does not necessarily get a majority of the votes in that Constituency. But, if you will look at Gujarat where generally there were straight contests in most of the Constituencies, you will find that the Congress got 52% of the votes and the Opposition got 48% of the votes.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I accept it.

Shri Morarji Desai: Therefore, if you look at these matters in proper perspective, I am quite sure that this argument will not be brought forward that this party represents minority.

My hon. friend Shri Masani claimed that he would get a large number of seats if it was by proportional representation. I do not know what would happen if it were by proportional representation? It is, therefore, seriously argued that in this country we can have our elections to Lok Sabha and the Legislatures by proportional representation. I doubt if you would ever do that. Arguing only for the sake of convenience, it does not have any educative value. After all, in this House, we meet here to

conduct the Government of this country in order that our levels at all stages are raised and not merely for the sake of debating a point with one another. That is not what we are interested in. At least I am not interested in that kind of thing. We do not, therefore, claim any perfection in the tasks that we have performed and in the tasks that we are going to perform.

Kripalani started by saying that the planning in this country has been completely useless and its execution has been more useless. If he had said that the planning is not perfect and is full of faults, I would not have disagreed with that. There are bound to be faults in any scheme of things for which human agency is responsible. No human agency can arrogate to itself perfection or freedom from faults. That does not give of course licence to anybody to commit faults. We must certainly see the faults and correct them. Have we been doing it or not is the question that we have got to examine. What was done in order to prove that planning is useless? Three projects were cited by Kripalani—three projects costing Rs. 25 crores. Even granting that these projects have been faultily planned and badly executed or not executed at all, is it showing a proper sense of proportion to say that the whole planning is useless because three projects worth Rs. 25 crores have gone amiss or the planners have not been able to look at all the foibles which would come in the way of these three projects? After all, more than Rs. 1,100 crores have been assigned to industries in the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: That was only as an example.

Shri Morarji Desai: And these three projects would mean much less than 10%. That is so. Even he has admitted that 10% or 15% of mistakes is excusable and even if it is granted

that all these three things are useless, it comes within this limit of mistakes which he says can be committed. I do not say that. Also we would be able to say that that is alright and we have not made any mistakes. I do not want to take shelter even in that margin of mistakes. But is it right to condemn a whole thing from one item? After all, even in these three projects what has happened? These three projects are not given up. The project in Maharashtra is still under consideration. But what has happened is this, that after it was conceived there have been certain other things which have come to light or new discoveries have been made which made things more costly and less economical if the same scheme is proceeded with. It is therefore that we have to consider it. And we considered it. Also, there was a question of foreign collaborators. And if the foreign collaborators shy at the thing because of certain new circumstances having arisen, it cannot be said that the Planning Commission has made a fault. After all, the planning that we have got today in this country is done under very arduous conditions. We must remember from what stage we started. After all, when it is said that this country has made no progress—that was another castigation of the Government by Acharya Kripalani—it has to be remembered from what place we have started. When we became free in this country there were many people in the tribal areas, and even in other areas, who did not get a square meal in a day for several months in a year. That was the position. Today that position does not remain. Today nobody can say that he does not get cereals, not even one man in this country. That is the position we have reached. But that does not mean that we have reached a very good position. Not at all. We still remain very poor and we want to be better, and better as early as we can. But abusing the Congress Party is not going to make the country better in any way. If my hon. friends had

shown some other things, if they had suggested some other things to show how things could be improved and how better plans could be made, I would have certainly thanked them. But it is a good sign of progress that those who did not believe in planning at all have now begun to believe in planning and are trying to show that the planning is faulty! I think that is some service that the Congress planning has done, and if that is recognised we should be satisfied for that kind of a thing.

My hon. friend Shri Masani said that in the steel project there was a loss in one year. Well, he does not seem to have examined the whole account. A large amount, several crores were taken in as depreciation, into the depreciation fund, and therefore it appeared like that. But even if that were not so, in the initial years that is bound to be so until full production is reached. Does he remember the case of Tatas where he was serving for a long time? I do not know whether he is doing so now.

Shri M.R.Masani: I left them seven years ago. You are out of date by seven years.

Shri Morarji Desai: They are very able people and very good industrialists in this country. It was a good thing that he was there. But he does not seem to have profited by it. If he had looked at them he will find that they gave only three dividends in twenty years. That was the steel works in Jamshedpur. The Burnpur people gave three dividends, again, in eighteen years. And yet that is forgotten and it is expected that the steel works of Government must begin to give dividends even before they are properly built or before full production has started. The production is now coming in and they are paying dividends. He also said that wrong priorities are there...

Shri M. R. Masani: That is right.

Shri Morarji Desai: Now you will say that that is right—and that Government is unnecessarily concentrating all basic industries like steel production which are capital-heavy industries. The argument is that we should concentrate more on consumer industries or light industries where less capital is required and more profits are obtained and that we should not invest more money in steel factories. Does he realise that steel is the base of the whole industrialisation?

Shri M. R. Masani: Agriculture is the base.

Shri Morarji Desai: Agriculture is certainly the base. For industry steel is required even more than agriculture. We have given the greatest priority to agriculture. That is the first priority. (*Interruptions*). That may be disputed by the hon. Member because he believes in disputing and not giving facts, but he forgets this. He forgets that Jamshedjee Tata was the pioneer of industrialisation in this country and who is respected and revered by all people in this country. In 1907 and before that he thought it fit to bring the steel works in this country when there was no industrialisation whatever and my hon. friend, Shri Masani says, he is wiser than Jamshedjee Tata. I don't understand this at all.

Shri M. R. Masani: He risked his own capital. He did not invest the ex-payer's money.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is true. But still, in very adverse circumstances he brought a steel factory to this country and then there was no industrialisation and he had the foresight to see that this is very necessary. If he had not done that perhaps we would not have been able to erect even the three factories today which government have set up; and yet my hon. friend blinks at all the facts and says that there should be no heavy industries, there should be less concentra-

tion and less investment in that. But I am glad that he believes in a mixed economy at any rate.

Shri M. R. Masani: I was the father of the mixed economy in 1945, when we were not independent. You just do not know the background.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend gets very impatient when it goes home. I did not interrupt him when he was speaking. I did not try to correct him when he was speaking. He speaks according to his likes and I speak according to my likes and therefore it is no good getting annoyed by these things and trying to correct things.

Shri M. R. Masani: In 1947 I had published a book, a Plea for the Mixed Economy. It is no good your putting things into my mouth.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend Mr. Masani is more obstinate than anybody else. But these are matters where one must give at any rate good hearing to the other side but he is not prepared to do so. He even jumps to conclusions immediately. I have been digesting all that he has been saying all the while and I have come after that with all these facts and figures

An hon. Member: It is a case of indigestion.

Shri Morarji Desai: If I take only the substance which you could give me it will be nothing else but death but I know what else I have got to take. Even that I can take even if it is very difficult and therefore it is not possible for my hon. friends to give me indigestion.

Then, Sir, in the matter of planning, you would remember that we started with a very low base. We started without any experience of this kind of thing. We had no technicians when we became free. We had very few technicians. We had very few who had

experience and still we had to start with it. We started that in 1951 and after that we have gone on profiting by experience and working it better and better and even now I cannot say that we have perfected the whole system. We have got to go on learning as long as we live. If we do not go on learning everyday and working better we will become more stupid. Therefore it is necessary that we should go on like this. As hon. Members have pointed out certain faults, we will certainly profit by them. But is it a case of finding out only the faults? It is only a case of condemning the whole thing without any facts only because this Government has got to be condemned? I can understand the desperation to which the opposition is reduced to because there is no chance for them to get power but this is not the way to get power. I wish they get power. I do not want that congress party should remain here all the while. It will be a wrong thing at any time for one party always to remain in power. But congress cannot give up its responsibility. So long as another party does not get the confidence of the people it is impossible for congress to give up its responsibility. And therefore it has to go on going to the electorate.

An hon. Member: What about Kerala?

Shri Morarji Desai: Somebody asked, what about Kerala. There was nothing wrong in Kerala. I don't understand what has happened in Kerala.

Shri Nambiar: When another party was in power in Kerala you throttled it and you did everything including violence to throw it out.

Shri Morarji Desai: Again my hon. friend is running riot and therefore he is trying to attribute that to us also. If anybody has been responsible for more rioting than anybody else, it is my hon. friend. They remember only riots because what else can they do? They wanted to create riot in Bom-

bay and they have failed. Therefore they are sorry. These are all the things which are happening. But we are not like that. We believe in democracy. And I have every hope that my hon. friends also one day will come round to that path and will give up the wrong path in which they are now. I have no doubt about it in my mind, if we have sufficient patience and if we are right in what we are doing.

Therefore, in the matter of planning, if we are not planning properly, that is, if there are some mistakes, we are there to learn, but nobody will be able to say that the planning in this country has been barren or desolate or useless. The testimony of all those economists of the world who are unbiased and are objective is there before anybody to see. Not only has the planning benefited this country, but it has benefited other democracies also. For, there was a feeling before that planning could not be done in a democracy and planning was associated only with dictatorial governments or with communist governments or with fascist governments, because then alone they thought that a plan could be carried out. And, therefore, we were suspect even in the eyes of democracies that we were going on the path of communism. But when people realised that ours was a real democratic planning, we found that other democracies also were copying, and they are also now thinking in terms of planning. That is the service which we have done not only to this country, but, I think, to the democratic world too.

Then, my hon. friend Acharya Kripalani said that we have failed in coal, electricity, iron and fertilisers which were to be the basis for future progress; he also said that there has been no progress in agriculture. In the matter of coal, there was some lag which is now made up. We have made some progress which must be seen. If there was a temporary lag, that did not mean that we had failed. Bottlenecks are bound to come, in planning or in the execution of planning in a coun-

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try like his, where the resources are poor but where the population is very large, but without any technicians, and where the technicians also have got to go on increasing every year. Therefore, we have to depend upon machinery from outside. If, therefore, we have spent the money that we have said we shall spend for the Plan, and we have not fulfilled the targets in the sense of achieving all that we wanted to achieve, it is because we are depending upon imports from outside countries where the prices go up from time to time. Then, again we are also short of experience, and we are gaining more and more experience. We are also in a hurry or in an impatience, as we should be, to see that we made more progress in these things. Therefore, we want to plan as much as we can and to bring in as many projects as we can, of course, consistent with prudence, with as much prudence as we can muster. Therefore, the estimates increased. The time also increases. It is not that the time increases for no reason. In order to fulfil the task early, we made an estimate that we would take a short time, but then the time increases, because the time is bound to increase, and the thing is bound to take its own time.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: A barber learns by shaving fools.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know that a barber always goes to fools. I never realised that a barber picked up on fools. But I do not know how my hon. friend knows so much about the profession of a barber.

In the matter of electricity also, we are increasing the content of power production. In the matter of fertilisers also, we are trying to increase the production and it is increasing. But there too there are limitations which prescribe also the limitations of progress. And yet, we are doing all that we can to see that progress is made. But to say that no progress is made in the face of the figures that

are there is something which I am not able to understand from people of the eminence and intelligence of my hon. friend Acharya Kripalani. It is only because he is very much, perhaps annoyed with us ever since he left us that he is seeing nothing good in us after he has parted company with us. But I have every hope that he will see as well as his better half has seen.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I am not a hen-pecked husband like you.

Shri Tyagi: You are the son-in-law of the Congress Party.

Shri Morarji Desai: You need not abuse me like that. I did not say that he is hen-pecked. But if I say that his better half is really better, how am I wrong?

Then, the question of heavy taxation is raised, that there has been very heavy taxation and the burden of taxation is too very great. Now, if it is granted by everybody—and it has been granted by everybody—that we must have our proper defence—even more than what Government is doing just now—and that we must develop more than what we are able to do today, that means we must have more investment, more resources. On this we are all agreed. If we agree on that, then we have got to produce these resources. How are we going to produce these resources? There are only two ways of doing this. Either do it through taxation or loan, or do it through deficit financing. I do not think anybody, at any rate in this honourable House, will have lost sense so completely that he will ask me to do deficit financing. After all I have heard from day-to-day in this House that there should be less and less deficit financing, even less than what we are doing just now. And if that is so, deficit financing is out of the question. And I hope the honourable House will admit that we have kept deficit financing within good limits. We have kept it even much below

the target that was fixed for the Second Plan. For the Second Plan we had kept a limit of Rs. 1,200 crores; but we brought down deficit financing to 950 crores. In the first year of the Third Five Year Plan it has been less—it was 87 crores—and in the second year, for States and the Centre altogether it is only 132 crores.

Though it should have been 240 crores for Centre alone, it has come down to 132 crores for Centre and States together for 1962-63. For 1963-64 we have shown a deficit financing of 182 crores. But it is my hope that it will be brought down and I am happy that by the various measures that we are taking we will be able to show that we are well within that limit which we have kept. But if that is so, we have got to have more taxes, and who else is going to pay it? The tax we have levied this year is of course heavy. I myself have said that it is heavy. If you are not to bear this heavy burden to drive out the Chinese from our land and to make developments.....

An Hon'ble Member: Are you going to drive them out?

Shri Morarji Desai: If Government is not going to drive out, is the Opposition going to do that? The Opposition is doing everything to put spokes in the wheel and spike the guns which we are preparing. To say that we are not making any effort won't be a proper criticism at all.....

Shri Ranga: Please allow me to interrupt him for a second. Let the Prime Minister say that he is keen to drive out the invader and to vacate aggression.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know why this interruption should have been made. The Prime Minister has spoken times out of number that the Chinese will certainly be put out of our land. He has only said that— which we all say—that we will try to do so by peaceful means, if possi-

bly. If peaceful means are not possible, then certainly by force of our arms we will do it. There is no doubt about it. And he will be a mad man who says that you must always act like a bull in a China shop and then get destroyed ourselves without preparation. Who is going to say that? (Interruption).

After all, we have provided Rs. 867 crores for defence for both revenue and capital expenditure. It is more than double of what we had provided for last year. For the last four or five years, we are increasing our defence expenditure in order that we make our armies more efficient, larger and better equipped. It is not a matter where it can be done merely for the wish of it. It requires some time to train people; it requires more time to make equipment and ammunition. It requires even time to get it from other people. And it is not as if we have shied at getting it from other people. We have never shied at doing so. But there are always various reasons which delay these matters. It is not as if we do not want ammunition or arms, whatever we require from all friendly countries who have been very good to come to our help and who are also giving us. We have been asking them and they are also considering it. They have given us several things and they will give us other things also in future. But there are certain considerations which they have to take into account, which we have to consider, on which there is no dispute. But these are not all considerations which can be trotted out in public. That is not how wars are fought. That is not how defences are made and that is not how political transactions are made. If that is how it is done, then there will be an end of everything, because then nothing will be obtained.

It is, therefore, that I am not free to speak about these matters, and I have to hear the impatient criticism my hon. friends. I am not quarrelling

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with their impatience. If they are impatient, certainly if they tell me more about it, if they criticises us more about it, we are not at all annoyed about it, because we feel that it is good that they are at us in order that we may remain all the while awake and exerted in this matter. For that I certainly thank them. But may I tell them that it is not good to go on doing it all the while, because then it will lose its prodding effect. After all, if a horse which is running is whipped all the while, the horse will fall down; it cannot run faster than it can.

Therefore, there should be a limit in this matter also. It is for them to consider. I am not prescribing anything here. I am only begging of them to consider this because the interest of both of us—all of us—is the same. And in this House, even when there are different parties, there are some matters on which we should have no difference of opinion whatsoever.....

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Bribery, corruption.

Shri Morarji Desai: This is a matter on which there can be no difference of opinion except my hon. friends, the communist, because they look at it from a different angle, a different point of view. I can understand that. Put even they claim to be as patriotic as other people and they say that they are as much interested in removing the Chinese as all others are.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: And also you.

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know whether they are. If they say that I am unjust to them, I will have to bear the blame, because I certainly am not sure that they are. That is my feeling—from all the actions they are doing. If that is not so, would they have wholesale strikes in the country?

would they stop everything at the time when all these things are being done? Would they want to do it? They say that they are interested in mobilising the resources. Would they be interested in asking for more and more dearness allowances and spend the resources, which are very valuable, which are required to be spent for these other purposes, for these other matters, and in exciting people in the name of poverty to run riot and then to go against at this Government in order to bring it down? Certainly, I do not think that that is prompted by patriotism. I cannot say that that is so.

Therefore, the taxation may be heavy as it is being called, but, after all, for what purpose is it imposed? Is it not for necessary purposes? If these purposes are not necessary, then certainly this taxation would not be necessary, but if the purposes are necessary, as they are granted to be, then the taxation is necessary. And have we not excluded all articles of minimum consumption or consumption by the very poor people from this taxation? We have done that except the item of kerosene. That we had to do because we are dependent on imports for more and more kerosene. And the increase in tax was lessened at the request of several of my hon. friends here. But the taxation has served a good purpose, I find, in the last three months. It has reduced consumption of kerosene in this country, and it has saved foreign exchange. Consumption was rising in the first three months of the year, and now it has gone down. I do not know whether the trend will persist and whether again it will go down, but in these three months it has happened and the policy has succeeded.

At the same time, we did not increase the tax on edible oil. On the contrary, we took it away from edible oil. We have, therefore, made this taxation only in such a manner that it can be borne. Of course, it can be

borne only with difficulty, but difficult days have got to be borne with difficulty, and if difficulty is not to be borne, then difficult days cannot be borne and we will go down and perish, and it is therefore that we have got simply to do this. Instead of that, if we ask them to do something else, we will not be loyal to the country, and we will not be loyal to the voters or the electorate. This, is why I am pleading with my hon. friends to see this matter in its proper perspective.

Therefore, all this talk of heavy taxation is unjustified if it is meant to excite the people against the Government by giving that as a reason. It is therefore that, when the Budget was being passed, I request my hon. friends to see that the people bore it cheerfully when they went out after it was passed, to see that this was explained to them, that there was no opposition on this account, so that the people of the country could meet as a whole the menace that is there on the northern frontiers with success.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Why don't you control prices? That is the main point.

Shri Morarji Desai: Madam, do not be very impatient. I am coming to that, and I am coming to you also. (Laughter). Some people may mistake me, but I meant I was coming to her party.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is a hardy annual, go ahead.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is always started by the hon. Member. Otherwise, I will not have to reply. I have never made any attack.

Then it is said that this taxation could be avoided if nationalisation of banks is made or if nationalisation of export and import trade is made or if nationalisation of general insurance is made. There is a great fondness of this nationalisation in certain quarters. We in this Government at any

rate have no allergy either for or against it. If nationalisation is necessary, we will do it, but we do not want to indulge in the pastime merely for the sake of doing it. After all, what will nationalisation do? Take the banks themselves.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is a Congress Member who moved the resolution to nationalise banks.

Shri Morarji Desai: There are several friends on my side who are sometimes affected by the thoughts which you propagate, but that is a temporary thing.

Shri Hem Barua: It is very good, it is a compliment to us.

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, I am giving you a compliment, but it is no compliment to my hon. friends if they are not affected by good thoughts. In the matter of banking, if you take last year and if Government had all the banks with it the profit would be about Rs. 6.5 crores. Would this give me all the material that I require for defence and development?

An Hon. Member: What about the deposits?

Shri Morarji Desai: They are given out to various people; they are not lying in the banks to be taken by my hon. friends and by me. We do not believe in expropriation; that is not a system in which this Government believes and it will not believe in it whatever my hon. friends may want us to do. If we nationalise them, we will have to pay compensation. I have not calculated how much it would be but on a rough estimate it will not be less than Rs. 100 crores. Where am I to pay it from? It will take more than 16 years if I have to pay from the profits.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): What is the paid up capital of the whole banking industry?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not go with all the figures in my head but as I said it will require about Rs. 100 crores to nationalise them and to give them compensation. The deposits are about Rs. 2000 crores.

Shri Prabhat Kar: You can give them defence bonds.

Shri Morarji Desai: Even then there will be interest to be given; it will not be less than the profit that accrues. Then, as soon as it is done my hon. friends will immediately come for higher wages for the workers and will say that Government must set an example. Therefore, the profits also will be less when it comes to the Government. Instead of all that, we have sufficient powers with the Reserve Bank to see that the banks work properly and see that the banks do their duty to the country. They are doing it; they are investing large amounts, several crores in Government securities according to the limits prescribed by the Government. That limit was recently increased and they are doing that. Therefore, there would be no use whatsoever in doing it. On the contrary, it will hurt us. The same thing applies to nationalisation of other things. If we nationalise all the other industries as they say, we should have to pay again compensation. Where is that compensation to come from? It has to come from whatever resources Government has. Instead of having running industries and locking up all the money with you like that, is it not better that whatever money you have could be invested in new industries and thus increase the scope of employment in the country and also the prosperity of the country. That is what this Government is doing. This constant trotting of nationalisation could come only from rigid adherents to a philo-

sophy which is not good to this country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Ceylon, Burma and Nasser could do it; only we could not do it.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg of hon. friends not to make invidious comparisons. Every country has its own philosophy and I do not want to criticise any country. I only say that it is not good for us. If it is not good for us, we will not do that.

I will now come to prices about which my hon. friend is very impatient. In this connection, I would first refer to what my hon. friend Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri said. He quoted the *Times of India*. I hope I am right; and there was a heading: "40 per cent rise in cost of living in one year". I do not know whether he read only the heading or he read also what was written inside because if he had read what was inside I am quite sure he would not have made the mistake which he has. What was the survey? The survey is completely unscientific, there is no systematic investigation. There is no collection of figure anywhere. They have jumped to the conclusion from one fact here and another fact there and a third fact from somewhere, and have jumbled up everything, and then again made wrong headings. The very first sentence says that the cost of living has gone up by anything between 15 and 40 per cent varying from centre to centre. But the heading says that it is 40 per cent and not 15 to 40 per cent. But even that is wrong. This is how the *Times of India* goes on. Apart from this, throughout the text there is no consistent reference to any particular period of time. Although the headline refers to rise in the cost of living in one year, the text hints at so-called increases in the cost of living sometimes over a period of eighteen months, sometimes over the period of the last six months of 1962 and some-

times, as in the case of their table, during the first six months of 1963. It is also clear that far from having made a systematic survey, the newspaper has consulted at random individuals and organisations and have recorded their impressions, just like the impression of my hon. friend here. The general conclusion formed do not follow in anyway from the so-called facts as the newspaper has reported. It is only a sensational printing and nothing else. That is all I can say.

Even then, take one instance in this matter, the case of Kashmir where they say on the authority of the President of the Kashmir Chamber of Commerce, the cost of living in Kashmir has gone up by 40 per cent in the past 18 months. While we are expected to believe this statement, the only facts quoted in the report would suggest that the rise in the cost of living could not have been anywhere near this figure. The table in the report, for example, shows that in the fair price shops, rice was available in July, 1963 at the same price as in January, 1963, that is, at 36 nP per kilogram; wheat shows only a slight rise from 64 nP to 69 nP per kilogram and edible oils from Rs. 2.42 to Rs. 2.70 per kilogram; sugar from Rs. 1.30 to 1.55 per kilogram and kerosene from 66 nP to 83 nP per litre over the same period. These commodities form nearly 70 per cent of the consumption expenditure, and yet, the paper has the hardihood to say that it has gone up by 40 per cent. If this is how we are going to rely on the figures in a very responsible House like this, I do not know how we are going to look after the interests of this country. That is the only question that I have got to ask. I hope my hon. friends study these matters before they quote those figures. I have no objection to figures being quoted, but the figures must be properly quoted and properly scrutinised.

Shri Nambiar: When was rice sold at 36 nP per kilogram? In which year

was it sold like that? It is an absolutely wrong figure. Rice was never sold at 36 nP per kilogram during 1963.

Shri Morarji Desai: This is only about what is happening in Kashmir. It is in Kashmir; not in Kerala. The figures are absolutely correct.

Shri Nambiar: They have been quoted as the figures for India.

Shri Morarji Desai: Why does not the hon. Member hear me? Why should he sleep at one moment and awake immediately?

Now, by how much has the rise in price taken place? The general index of wholesale prices has gone up from 127.1 in March, 1963 to 135.7 during the week ending 3rd August, 1963, that is, an increase of 6.8 per cent. I am well aware that the recent trend in prices has caused considerable concern not only to us here but to people outside also, but we must be aware of what these things are. Therefore, we have got to examine properly what is happening.

In part, the price rise is due to seasonal factors. In every season, from March to August, the prices do rise; they rose last year; they rose in the previous year; they rise every year. From September to March the prices go down; from March to August the prices go up, because of scarcity or because at that time all the crops have come in as the case may be. Therefore, this is merely seasonal. Six to 8 per cent between March, 1963 and August, 1963 compares with last year not very badly. If you take the whole year, that is, if you compare it with last year at this time, the rise is only 3.5 per cent. Therefore, on this to say that prices have run away is only to beat the Government with wrong figures. That is all I should say.

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And, why have they risen? It is mostly on account of three commodities: rice, sugar and gur. Was Government responsible for making a bad season? If rice was produced less, it was not due to any fault of the Government, it was due to the fault of the season which happens in this country often. My hon. colleague, Shri Patil yesterday replied in the matter of agriculture and other matters very ably. I need not, therefore, repeat those arguments. But whereas rice has gone up, and gone up mostly in three States—Orissa, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh—it has not gone up so much in other places.

Shri Priya Gupta: In Assam also.

Shri Morarji Desai: In Assam the prices are generally high and that is taken into account. But in other things the prices have gone down—wheat prices have gone down, jowar prices have gone down, bajra prices have gone down and in others also the prices have gone down.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: See the figures. What is the price of jowar?

Shri Morarji Desai: I can give you the figures. The index figure for the wholesale price for wheat in the week ending 3rd August, 1963 was 90.5 as against 92.6 in the corresponding week last year.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What about bajra?

Shri Morarji Desai: Similarly in the case of jowar it was 109.0 as against 140.1 last year. For bajra it was 1333 as against 136.5 last year. In maize it was 107.1 as compared to 110.9 last year.

Shri Priya Gupta: Those statistics are lipsticks of the Government

machinery. They are all wrong figures.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say, Sir, with all due respect to my hon. friend who has the habit of getting up every time—and he does not want to miss any single opportunity of making us hear his voice he says it every time—I would only ask him only one thing. Will he grant that it is only the Government which has the machinery for getting statistics and it is only those statistics which the hon. Members also are using? They cannot get any other statistics from their brains or minds (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: See the Reserve Bank figures.

Shri Morarji Desai: These are all Reserve Bank figures; these are not otherwise.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: But these figures show something different.

Shri Morarji Desai: You can send them to me and I will verify them again. I am not interested in wrong figures.

Therefore, we have got to consider that these rises are not abnormal.

Again, when we talk of stability in prices do we mean that prices will remain at one place and very low all the while. After, all, if prices of agricultural commodities have risen, they have risen because incentives had to be given to agriculturists, and agriculture would not come up if that were not so. In this connection, I was very much surprised to hear from the hon. Member, Dr. Lohia that foodgrains production or agricultural production has gone up from Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 8 crores. He forgets that it was Rs. 5.2 crores and not Rs. 6 crores. He goes on disputing figures that he does not know. He may be a great economist, but if this is the basis of being a great economist

I do not know what value to attach to that great economist's views. Therefore, we must have a proper sense of proportion in the matter of prices and not run away with them.

What happens when prices come down? My hon. friends there come up immediately and say, support the prices and bring them up. If they come up by two points, immediately they shout that they are going up. They want us to perform a rope-trick. A rope-trick cannot be performed like that. After all, there is bound to be some resilience in this matter. And how we compare with other countries in this matter over the last twelve years has to be seen. I have seen these figures often. If they do not want these figures, what can I do about it? I hope they will profit by these figures and not repeat the same stale argument all the while in order to make a point which is entirely wrong.

If we take the wholesale prices in India between 1950 and 1962, they have increased by 21 per cent; that is, at the rate of 1.6 per cent annually at the compound rate. This can be compared with a corresponding rate of 3.4 per cent in Australia, 2.1 per cent. in Denmark, 1.7 per cent. in UAR, 4.8 per cent. in France, 2.1 per cent. in West Germany, 3 per cent. in Japan and 2.8 per cent. in U.K. let alone 22.7 per cent. in Brazil or 30 per cent. in Chile. There are a few countries, like Canada, Switzerland and the United States where it is less than that of us, where the record is better than that of us. But, even there there is no basic stability of prices.

Shri Priya Gupta: What is the *pro-rata* percentage of corruption?

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend is again up.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Masani, talked about controls. I do not know what control he was referring to. Does

he want that there should be no controls on import?

Shri M. R. Masani: Minimum controls.

Shri Morarji Desai: They are the minimum.

Shri M. R. Masani: They are the maximum.

Shri Morarji Desai: Who says so? Let my hon. friend point out the spheres in which the controls are in excess. If he does so, I shall certainly give my very respectful attention to them. But it is no use merely making a vague allegation that there are controls. This Government is not wedded to controls as a philosophy.

Shri M. R. Masani: Since the hon. Minister has asked for an example, I will give one. Change the policy of licensing for industries.

Shri Morarji Desai: Does my hon. friend mean that there should be no licensing of industries?

Shri M. R. Masani: Yes, I say so.

Shri Morarji Desai: If that is done, does he realise there will be no money to meet all these things? Also, all sorts of things will come up and nothing good will come.

Shri M. R. Masani: Certainly not.

Shri Morarji Desai: How will that improve matters? After all does he not know that no license is required for an industry which requires only Rs. 10 lakhs as capital.

Shri M. R. Masani: There should be no limit.

Shri Morarji Desai: There can be no limit to one's folly but, certainly, a limit must be there in the case of licensing.

Shri M. R. Masani: There is no limit to his confusion.

Shri Morarji Desai: Then, it is very easy to bring forward suggestions. The question is how they are to be implemented.

Then there was the question of corruption and the Congress President was quoted in this matter. The Congress President has clarified what he had said. It seems what is quoted is something different from what has fallen from his mouth. He said that these are the arguments which are made by many people and, therefore, we must take note of them and be careful as to what we do so that we give no opportunity to any people to say anything about what we do. That is what he has asked them to do.

An hon. Member: Question.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question involved here. This is what he told me when I asked him about it, and I have no reason to disbelieve his words. But, if my hon. friends do not want to believe his words and want merely to stick to what he is supposed to have said, then it is a different matter altogether.

Then, this talk of corruption, if it is applied to everybody, it is somethink which, to my mind, is not at all honest. Why should it be applied to everybody as if everybody is corrupt, as if the whole Congress Party and the entire governmental machinery are corrupt and only my hon. friends of the opposition are the angels in this country? It looks as if they are the only angels who have come from heaven in order to man the opposition and the people here, on this side of the House, are all people who are useless. I do not understand this argument or reasoning.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are all in hell.

Shri Morarji Desai: If we are in hell and if my hon. friends are in heaven, I do not want to go there. (Interruptions).

It was argued by an hon. friend that we have large foreign debts and we have got to give much interest. After all, when we want to develop and develop fast, we have got to have debts; otherwise, you cannot advance further. But against large debts we are building up large assets and if those assets are there, the debts do not become that liability which cannot be repaid. That has got to be done. It is a wrong philosophy that my hon. friends are believing in. I do not think, they will do the same thing, if they have got to do these things at all, what they are preaching.

I have only two more points or two more things to touch upon—one is what was said by the hon. Member, Shri Lohia, and the last thing that I will have to refer to is what was said by my hon. friends from the Communist Party about myself.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why do you not say something about the CDS?

Shri Morarji Desai: If they want to hear anything about gold control and CDS, certainly I will say but a great deal of time has gone.

Shri Nambiar: We are anxious to hear about gold control and the CDS.

Shri Morarji Desai: If you want it, I will certainly touch upon them. But I think, a sufficient answer has been given about gold control.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We want to know the reason for your failure.

Shri Morarji Desai:and compulsory deposits, but I would certainly mention one thing about gold control. It was said that I had said that there was no suicide. I had never said that there are no suicides. I only said that there are not hundreds of suicides as it is said. I have enquired from all the States and I have it in writing from them that in all there have been 17 deaths like that and not 165 or 200 as it is being said.

Not only that, but even among these 17, several are not due to this but due to other factors also. Yet, they are all being tagged on to this matter. I have got facts and those who have any concern for facts can come to me and I will give those facts.

It was immediately said that I did not even know that hundreds of thousands of people are being arrested every day in Bengal.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Hundreds definitely.

Shri Morarji Desai: Hundreds of thousands. It was said, that was the rhetoric as my hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee, admitted rhetorically..... (*Interruption*). But there cannot be this exaggeration hundreds of thousands. I have read it in his speech; it is here with me. He has said 'hundreds of thousands' when there are in all 5,400 people nearly arrested between July and 10th August, when they started. But they are not in jail today. They have all been released because they withdrew the whole thing. They realised the folly of following persons whom they should not have followed. Therefore, they have withdrawn; they are not doing it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They should have followed you and committed suicide.

Shri Morarji Desai: If they had followed me, they would not have committed suicide. It is only because they went into the hands of my hon. friends that they had to commit suicide.

About the Compulsory Deposit Scheme I had explained in great detail the rationale and the purpose behind it and the use of it when the Bill was passed. I was glad to see at that time that the Bill, even though it was opposed in the beginning, was passed without a division when it was passed.

Shri Ranga: No, Sir.

Shri Morarji Desai: It was passed without a division.

Shri Ranga: I raised my voice against it. We dissented from it. You are talking about truth; consult your records.

Shri Morarji Desai: No ballot was called for; votes were not recorded.

Shri Ranga: It was voice vote. What more could we do?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not say that hon. Members agreed to it. I am not saying that. But they did not call for a division as they call for on other matters.

Shri Ranga: What does it matter? We dissented from it and we continue to dissent from it.

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend need not be angry.

Shri Ranga: We raised our voice and said, "No"; they said, "Yes" and we let it pass. That does not mean that we agreed to it. Why does he twist things like that?

Shri Morarji Desai: Why is my hon. friend unnecessarily angry?

Shri Ranga: We know your habit.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is not my habit. That is given to you. I do not do it.

Shri Ranga: We know, how pernicious your twists are!

Shri Morarji Desai: I now come to what the hon. Member, Shri Lohia, said. I heard him for the first time in this House. I never had any opportunity of hearing him at any time before this. I had read some of the things which he said for some time. Then I gave up reading him because I found that there was nothing else but abuse of some people. Now, if I say that there is nothing else but abuse of some people, I will read from his

[Shri Morarji Desai]

own book and then you will see what he has to say also for my hon. friends there. Then, it will be known. Then, they can clap him as much as they like to their heart's content. I would read from Hindi which he thinks perhaps as more authentic because he writes in Hindi. There is also English version. But I would rather read from Hindi because he considers it more authentic. What he says about Parliament we must know it. This is what he says. This was in June, 1963.

'हिन्दुस्तान की संसद् इस गंदी स्थिति को हूबहू तस्वीर है। इन के द्वारा जनता के लिये महत्वपूर्ण किसी सवाल पर विचार-विमर्श होता ही नहीं है। 'काम रोको' प्रस्तावों के ध्यानाकरण की सूचना दी जाती है और एसा लगता है कि सरकार को और विशेषतः प्रधान मंत्री को यह प्रदर्शित करने का मोका देने के लिए ही इस की अनुमति दी जाती है कि सरकार कितनी बहातुर और अकलमन्द है। लकीर से बिना इधर उधर खिलके चीज़ें या पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तावों के लगातार उपस्थित किये जाने का लगता है कि एक प्रचलन सा हो गया है। हिन्दुस्तान की संसद्, कभी-कभी अपने प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में एकमात्र रईसे-आलम के समक्ष, भूल से कम्यूनिस्ट कहे जाने वाले पाने गये तेंदुओं के बच्चों। (Interruptions).

I hope the hon. Members hear it. Then I can say it again.

An Hon. Member: It was not audible.

Shri Tyagi: We could not follow.

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : "... भूल से कम्यूनिस्ट कहे जाने वाले पाने गये तेंदुओं के बच्चों, प्रजा सोशलिस्टों और स्वतंत्राइयों के रूप में राजनीतिक भांडों"

Now, he has something to say about Congress also.

"और स्त्रियोंचित स्वर वाले कांग्रेसियों का भौं-भौं राग वाला तबला-सितार-बादन का नजारा है। कुछ सोशलिस्ट वहां अवश्य हैं जो मोलिक सवालों को उठाते हैं लेकिन मैं यह ज़हर मंज़ूर करूँगा कि हम भी असर पैदा न कर सकते" वालों के समूह हैं। "वर्तमान समय में तो मैं केवल आशा ही कर सकता हूँ।"

That is what he has got to say about everybody else except his own friends.

Shri Tyagi: God help him.

Shri Morarji Desai: And this is the gentleman who was being clapped very heavily by hon. friends there. Then, look at the other taste in which he has written it again. He says:

"कुछ लोग सोचते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री के साथ मेरा व्यक्तिगत ढेष है। यह एकदम गलत बात है। उन के लम्बे जीवन की अगर कोई अकेला व्यक्ति कामना कर सकता है तो वह मैं हूँ, यद्यपि इस के लिए मेरे पास जो कारण हैं, उन्हें वे बहुत पसन्द नहीं करेंगे। मैं चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में प्रजातंत्र इतना मजबूत हो जाता कि एक दिन उन की गद्दन का टेटुआ पकड़ कर उन्हें अपने पद से हटा दियो—जाता।"

Several Hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri Morarji Desai: This is a book which I did not care to read before. But I thought I would get hold of it and see what is written. This is how he brings out that Rs. 25,000 are spent on the Prime Minister everyday. It is on the line, on the reasoning which is given in this manner. After all, all the police which is there is for security. All that is no Prime Minister's account. No policemen are engaged for this purpose. They are there. That expenditure is always incurred. Is it argued that the Prime Minister's security should not be looked after especially when hon. Members like Shri Lohia are out to preach

what they are preaching? I do not see how can that be done. There can be a mad man in this country and there have been examples. Even the Father of the Nation was removed from us by an assassin who was also taken in by preachings like that. (Interruptions).

Shri R. S. Pandey: Shut up; shut up. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: It is you who killed Mahatma Gandhi. (Interruptions). क्या कह रहे हैं? आप कैसे

जाइये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Morarji Desai: I hope the hon. friends do not speak like this. My hon. friends should not get excited on this side. Let him get excited. Why do you want to get excited? (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री भौयः महात्मा गांधी का सून कांपेस-जनों के मस्तिष्क पर है

श्री राम सेवक यादवः आप रक्षा उनकी र सके... (Interruptions).

Shri Morarji Desai: My hon. friend gets angry. But he need not get angry. Let him examine within himself the consequences of what he is saying and what he is doing and it is therefore that I am bringing this to his notice.

Shri Priya Gupta: There are contradictions in the sayings and actions of the Prime Minister. (Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Morarji Desai: The hon. Member Shri Lohia made his personal attacks against the Prime Minister. Sir, I do not think that these attacks should be taken notice of very much because he has been doing that con-

sistently for many years. He says he has been waiting for 15 years to do this in this honourable House. Well, he has now satisfied himself and I hope that satisfaction will give him better sense in future.

But, Sir, I should like to refer to three or four matters to which he has referred. One was—he said—that the Prime Minister only remembers his relatives and Kashmiris and what has he to say about it. He referred to one General—General Kaul, probably. But, does he know that Gen. Kaul was in the Army before the Prime Minister ever became a Prime Minister? (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Morarji Desai: He refers perhaps to Shri B. K. Nehru who is Ambassador in U.S.A. or Shri R. K. Nehru who is Foreign Secretary or Secretary General here or perhaps to Mr. Kaul who is in Russia. (Interruptions)

An hon. Member: He is rebuking.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Morarji Desai: But, Sir, I say that these three gentlemen were not engaged by the Prime Minister at all. They were in the Civil Service much before the Prime Minister ever came to Government. They have been there for more than 20 years and therefore to say things like this is something which is simply showing a perverse taste. That is all I can say. After all, it is not a crime to be relatives of the Prime Minister or of any Minister and if Kashmiris are clever and if many of them get into the army or in the civil service, it is not the fault of the Prime Minister. Should the Prime Minister pass a law or should any Prime Minister pass a law that when he is there, nobody belonging to his community or family should ever be in the service or they should go out of service the moment he comes to power? (Interruption).

Shri Ranga: They should not be taken to the top.

Shri Morarji Desai: This is how the hon. Members are behaving. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Morarji Desai: But, if they have risen by their own merits, where is the question of not going to the top?

Shri Ranga: They do. But others also have gone to the top.

Shri Morarji Desai: What is the use of saying this? Then, he equally in very bad taste referred to the daughter of the Prime Minister, Sir, again in his book. The taste with which he can write can be seen; how he has referred to her. I am ashamed to read it but, I must bring it before the House how this gentleman refers to these matters. He says. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Read the English version. Let the whole House understand this. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Maurya: On the floor of Parliament why is he going on with all this? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down, Mr. Maurya.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say, Sir, that this is what he says about her:

"When I made my prophesy 5 or 6 years ago, I had not known this story. I had only known the actors in the drama rather well but this story confirms my prognosis."

— the prognosis is that she will succeed the Prime Minister—

"I may add my personal reaction to it. I would prefer Mrs. Gandhi to anybody else in the Congress Party if for no other reason than that my morning newspaper would give me a pretty face to behold."

Some Hon. Members: Shame.

Shri Morarji Desai: This is how the hon. Member refers to these matters. and the story goes through the whole book Rs. 25,000/- A Day.

The hon. Member is a brilliant person intellectually, but when brilliance runs amuck it also runs brilliantly in a wrong way. And that is what is happening to him, and I hope my hon. friends here, instead of encouraging this kind of wrong brilliance, will give a proper place to that brilliance and see that that brilliance is utilised in a better way, in better taste, and in the interests of the country, rather than in this wrong way which is good neither for him nor the country nor his party.

Then I would like to refer to the hon. Member, specially Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, who spoke on behalf of the Communist Party on this motion. He said that he would be satisfied if the Prime Minister reshuffled his cabinet and put the Finance Minister and the Food and Agriculture Minister out of the cabinet. I was surprised when he said after that—and gave me a certificate—that I was a very straight person. He said: he is a very straight person. He repeated it thrice. He said: he does not shilly-shally, does not dilly-dally, gives a straight answer also. Now, it only means this that he does not want straight men; he wants only men who would be caught by him and deceived by him; he would want people who would not be straight but who would do tricks. Is this what he wants? But I know that whatever or wherever I may be they will not want me; and perhaps their party may not want me also to remain in this world because I am a constant menace to them, as they say. But they are very much mistaken. I have no enmity against them. I consider them as much my brothers as I consider others, even though they are mistaken and misled and are quite on a destructive path. But I do believe that if I have patience enough, they will come round one day. And

I have not lost hopes of people, and that is the Indian philosophy. Of course, they do not believe in the Indian philosophy; they believe in some other philosophy. Also, I think that one day the Indian blood will call to them and tell them that that philosophy only is true, and then I have no doubt that we will be all right.

But I know their game. Their game is to divide this party. Their game is to create divisions in this party to show that the party may be destroyed, so that they may have a full ground to play. It is like a bird which only waits for dead bodies; it does not wait for live men but it waits only for dead bodies. And this is what the Communist Party wants. It wants the dead body of the Congress, so that they may have a full play. They are not bothered about the other people at all. They think the Congress is the only impediment. And they somehow give me the tribute that I am standing in their way, therefore I must be put out. Well, I know that for fifteen years. Not only they want to put me out of the cabinet but, as I said, they would want me to be put out from India or from the world.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is nothing in common because . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is political.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): We are satisfied with your quitting the cabinet for the present.

Shri Morarji Desai: When they say this, the objection against me is that I do not believe in Congress socialism or in the socialism which the Congress believes in and that I am not here carrying out the policies which the Congress Party has laid down and which the Prime Minister, as others believe him, has laid down. Are

they not doing injustice to the Prime Minister? And they do injustice to me; I have no quarrel with it. But they know that I would not stay here for one minute if I did not believe even in one item of the Congress Party programme. I would sooner quit than remain here. I would sooner quit the Congress if I did not believe in it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You have not been straight now.

Shri Morarji Desai: And there is not one item that I have done, there is not even one thing I have done which has not the concurrence or the full approval of the Prime Minister. What is the use of saying all these things? There is no one policy which is followed which is against the policy of the Congress—it is not only not against the policy of the Congress but is entirely in conformity with and in furtherance of the programme that the Congress has laid down.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, my hon. friend Dr. Lohia referred to the Prime Minister's dog. I remember the story of President Roosevelt when he referred to his dog. The late President Roosevelt said: "My enemies have attacked everyone, around me; now they have started attacking my dog." This is what I was reminded of when Dr. Lohia talked about the Prime Minister's dog. I also remember another story which I read long ago, 30 years ago, in Nasik Road jail as a prisoner when an Anglo-Indian jailor handed to me a book and said, 'This is a book written by the jailor of the Andamans jail who looked after your political prisoners'. And there was a sentence in that book wherein it was stated that prisoners in jail had to remain alone and secluded and they loved to see the sight of dogs and flowers and they love to see and play with children too! I also love to play with children. Dr. Lohia is a happy bachelor and he does not like children perhaps. I have never seen a flower in his button-hole and about the third,

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I am sure, he does not like the sight of dogs. Dogs are very faithful animals. If you have a dog, you like to have a second dog. Many ministers have dogs. My wife warns me that if I get a second dog I shall be turned out of the house. Now, I want to warn those who have one dog and like to have a second dog and a third dog not to have more than one dog. Dr. Lohia likes neither flowers, nor dogs nor children.

All the three hon. Members opposite make a very strange combination. Acharya Kripalani does not like the face of the Prime Minister. Mr. Masani would like to be the Prime Minister, and step into Nehru's place. Dr. Lohia has made a very vicious attack on the image of Nehruism and the image of our country. The hon. Finance Minister has made certain revelations from the book written by him. All that I can say is this. It comes from a diseased mind. I was a great admirer of Dr. Lohia in the past when he was removed from Bombay to Lahore jail in the Quit-India campaign. Not one paper dared to write about his transfer to that jail but I had the courage to write about that in my journal, the Forum, and ready to take the consequences. But Dr. Lohia has passed a long way since then. Being a lonely warrior in the battlefield of his imagination his mind has been thwarted. He was also in Germany when Hitler was there, and I think he was hardly 13 years old when the great Pandit Motilal Nehru joined the non-cooperation movement and he was less than 20 years when the great Saroop Rani the mother of our Prime Minister faced lathi charge in the streets of Allahabad. This young man who got his shelter in Anand Bhawan in Allahabad when he came from Europe should not talk against a guru in the fashion in which he has done it. When a gentleman ceases to be a gentleman he cannot be moved by a clean talk, a clean mind and a clean act. It is time that he is hauled up. We have seen how his

followers have been trying to pull down parliamentary government to pieces. If the discipline and character of Parliament is gone to pieces, you and I will have a very big and solemn responsibility on our shoulders. Our children and the school boys and girls look up to us. But when they come here and sit in the galleries they put down their heads in shame, because here the gentleman starts standing and shouting when the Speaker starts speaking. These are Dr. Lohia's followers whom we see. If we see the followers, we can judge the tree from which the fruit has fallen.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia objects to Rs. 25,000 being spent on the Prime Minister's security. The hon. Finance Minister has answered him very well. Does he want the hand of a Godse to fall on the Prime Minister?

I was the first person to suffer after Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated. I shall tell you a story in this connection. I wrote a small piece about Shri Jamnadas Mehta who was put up for trial at the Red Fort for the murder of Mahatma Gandhi, and I wrote in Forum that he pretended to be innocent when he was guilty! I am grateful to the then Home Minister of Bombay, Shri Morarji Desai, who ordered the police to show me the diary, because a civil defamation suit was filed against me. On that occasion, I had the opportunity to see the diary written in Godse's own hand-writing. On the 27th January, 1948, he went to Bombay and met and stayed with Shri Jamnadas Mehta who was once a follower of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. On the 28th, he went to Delhi. On the 29th he was in Gwalior, and on the 30th January he shot Mahatma Gandhi. So, these are the persons who secretly nourish ambitions to kill the great ones of the land. What shall we say of others who can be hired out on Rs. 1000 to kill anybody they like? You can hire out easily one hundred

people for one hundred rupees. It is a shame for you and I who are the guardians of our land that in order to protect the image of our country, in order to protect Mahatma Gandhi and in order to protect all the leaders, we have to have hired police. This is a shame for which the whole population and you and I are equally responsible. You and I are responsible for the safety of our national leaders. What will the world say, and what will history say, that the great ones of this land suffered for their country, but the moment they assumed power, the assassin's hands were ready to hit them? So, we have to protect our great leaders. But for this sum of Rs. 25,000 which is spent on the security of the Prime Minister, God alone knows what would have happened to him.

An hon. Member: He has not said that.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am not concerned with whether he has said it or not. I am concerned with the money that is apportioned for the police protection of our great leaders or of any VIP.

We have seen what is happening in other countries. There was a Minister here from Burma, Mr. Rauf. I forgot his name. His brother was an Ambassador of our country. I know him. He told me that he was absent on that particular day in Burma, otherwise, he too would have been shot at. Seven Ministers were killed, and you know what happened in Burma. We do not want that kind of thing to happen here. But these people first want to remove the image and then the others. These are the things that I am concerned with in regard to the security of the land.

Now, let us come to the question of leadership, the organisation and the followers. What kind of leader have we got? Have we got a man of less calibre? Go round the world and see for yourself. I was for four days together seeing the House of Com-

mons, but Mr. Macmillan was not there on his seat, for all those four days, though he was in London. Though old Mr. Churchill, the great warrior was there sitting on his seat, the next day he fell down in his bathroom. But our Prime Minister, whenever he is in Delhi, day in and day out, for every hour almost, except for an hour or two, is always on his seat. That is not a small thing. He is there on his seat, with all his enormous physical disabilities, with enormous physical pressure on his time, with innumerable calls and what not. And yet, Dr. Lohia says that he wallows in luxury. You cannot get a better leader with that noble calibre. May I say that it will take a long time before another Prime Minister will come into this country with a calibre, nobility and sagacity such as that of our present Prime Minister? Suppose you go to his room; he will open the door and see you in; he will get up and greet you, an act of grace which I hope the ordinary officers of this land will imitate.

An Hon. Member: They would not.

Shri Joachim Alva: The Members of Parliament are sometimes shocked when ordinary IAS officers do not get up and greet them. I am saying this not because they are representatives of the people but because unless they learn to greet the ordinary Members of Parliament, how will they care for the ordinary man in the country? The Prime Minister has set the highest pattern for others to follow.

I have seen him going to the UN by plane in 1960. I was an ordinary passenger travelling in that plane. And I can say that the Prime Minister of ours has got the smallest retinue of any VIP in the world. When the last Prime Minister of Turkey came, Mr. Adnan Menderes—Shri D. C. Sharma will confirm me; we met him in Turkey—he came to Delhi with a full load of Members of Parliament and friends on his plane. I would not say anything more on this. I am only stating facts. I have

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nothing against anyone. That is not my business at all. But he came with a full load of Members of Parliament and friends on his plane. Then, we had Prince Norodom, a charming man of great culture; he came with a load of people generally on his plane though his daughter was no doubt a good dancer and so were others in her troupe. And I saw Dr. Sokarno having his ADC on the platform of the U.N. I am not saying anything which I have not seen or heard. Here is our Prime Minister who enters a small car as if he cannot go in a bigger car. We have other magnates who want to change the pattern of their cars every three months. Here is a Prime Minister going in a small car just to show an example that you need not waste money on cars. He does not think that though he is an old man he needs a bigger car.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He is not old.

Shri Joachim Alva: These are things which you and I know. But then these Opposition Party men here who have worked with him and dined with him—Shri Masani has served under the Prime Minister, Acharya Kripalani and Dr. Lohia were his companions—run and scandalise the Prime Minister. It is time to call a spade a spade!

How can this party be knocked down? India has faced three massive general elections, the mightiest perhaps in the history of democracy. We have a leader, a great leader, who has won these elections after contacting millions and millions of people, and after the third election he fell ill and was luckily snatched away from the jaws of death. He has had to pay a heavy price to pay for electioneering. You and I are just here on this platform, on the platform of this Parliament, because of this victor. He is an unchallenged victor in the elections which no country in the world has had.

I have also witnessed the Presidential election of President Kennedy. You could not be sure till the last minute as to who would win. It was only when the American electorate made up their mind before the third television that the people knew that Mr. Kennedy was elected. Here the Prime Minister goes from place to place beyond his physical capacity—4 o'clock at Hyderabad, 8 o'clock at Aurangabad, 9 o'clock at Belgaum, 10 o'clock at Hubli, 1 o'clock at Mangalore. I have seen him 40-45 times getting out of his car to greet people, whereas you and I are not perhaps able to get out once and wish our friends.

Now that is a heavy price to pay. That is the leadership we have got. This leadership we may not get in the next generation or hereafter. This is a leader who is unchallenged. Bring me one leader of one-fifth of his calibre and then you can cross over and take the place in the treasury benches. You have none like that, my dear friends. Let us be very clear about that.

I remember what Rajaji said at the last Congress Party meeting in the fifties. The words are ringing in my ears. He said: "I am going away from here when the going is good"! But still he has not left politics but is clinging to visions that should have vanished from his mind. He is acting as a Swatantra party mentor and is giving political and spiritual flavour unto his crowd of irreconcilables.

The Opposition have ignored everything. In the first general election the Congress got 357 seats. In the second general election we got 371 seats. In the third we got more than what we got in the first election. We got 361 which means we lost 10 seats. Now these three knights are intoxicated with success. These gallant knights were saying blood-curling stories—I will do this, I will do that—and now want to pulverize Indian democracy.

Another point is, Shri Masani said that we should go under the NATO umbrella. Very fine, wonderful! What kind of NATO umbrella is it? I shall now read out from a paper which Shri Measani is himself very fond of. I am referring to TIME. Shri Masani said that Turkey is protected, Pakistan is protected and Thailand is protected. Pakistan has kicked out its protector and gone out of the umbrella! I have been on the border between Russia and Turkey and have seen the situation from both sides of the border. This is what TIME, dated February 3, 1958, says about Turkey:

"In the last 300 years the Turks have fought the Russians so many times they have lost count; some say there have been 13 Russo-Turkish wars, some estimate as many as 22. In the process, Turkey has come to regard Russia with hatred and utter distrust."

Says one U.S. official, noting with rueful admiration that Turkey's man army constitutes the biggest force contributed to NATO by any nation: "With most of our allies, the problem is to get them to build up to minimum strength. With the Turks, the problem is how to reduce them."

And the last:

"Turkey today has one of the world's most inflated currencies and a credit rating so poor that the Turkish Central Bank refuses to honour government orders to release foreign exchange".

This is the state of Turkey as pictured through American eyes. What is the state of Thailand? When I was in Bangkok, I said 'Please take me to Parliament'. They said 'Parliament is closed'. I asked, 'Parliament is closed after session?' They said, 'No, Parliament is closed permanently'.

Now, do we want to be protected in this manner? Do we want to have our democracy run in that fashion? Do we want our country to follow in the wake of Thailand or of Turkey or of our next-door neighbour, Pakistan which is getting the best of both the worlds, which has kicked out one of its protectors and which will perhaps ultimately become a victim of one of its latest protectors, an aggressive neighbour? This is the position of these countries.

Shri Masani and other leaders of the Opposition never mentioned about our greatest problem, the explosion of population. Only Shri Frank Anthony referred to it. All the plans that we have will go off the track—with all the goodwill that you and I have—if the population grows at the terrific rate at which it is growing. Our population was just 200 millions about 60 years ago; today it is 450 millions. This is a problem to deal with which you and I, all of us, will have to co-operate. If the population growth goes out of our hand, no planning can succeed. It is no use finding fault with the planners. No plan can succeed, and not all the gold in the world will help us, if we do not arrest its growth. China has a population of 600 millions and perhaps it has its ambition to take it to 1000 millions and thus be an aggressor and frighten us all. The countries between Burma and Australia have got less than 100 millions and they are afraid to extend their helping hand to us. This is the position of our neighbouring countries.

If this is the kind of population explosion we are having, the earlier we, the leaders of the Opposition and the leaders of the Congress Party, sit together and put matters right, the better for all of us.

India has made all-round progress. In air services, external and internal, we have progressed. We have the second largest internal services of the world. We have got Air India which is a matter of pride to us. If you go

[Shri Joachim Alva]

round the world and see a number of our posters Air India's posters come first or second.

We have got our shipping. In 1947, we had less than 1 lakh tons. Today we have crossed the 1 million ton mark. Our ships are earning hard money. This is a striking fact which my hon. friends opposite ignore.

In regard to dams, irrigation, hospitals, medical services and so on, we have built them and multiplied them. On the food front, we had a production of 50 million tons; from that in the last ten years or more we have increased it and now have 80 million tons. In regard to atomic energy, we are holding our head high. Today we are holding our head very high and we are the third, fourth or fifth power capable of taking atomic care of ourselves. This is a matter of pride for us.

As regards films, a capital investment of Rs. 87 crores is invested. It gives us more than Rs. 50 crores of turnover every year.

Coming to oil, we have made sufficient progress. We have three refineries. We have many gas and oil wells. Workers are searching and doing the work of exploitation and putting it on sale. We have the Indian Oil Company. We have got the Nunmati in Assam which is capable of earning Rs. 3 lakhs a day and making a profit of Rs. 50 lakhs, though it has just gone out of order (*Interruption*). It will be all right. Do not worry. It is not our fault. It is perhaps the unconscious fault of the people who set it up. These are the things that have helped us. There Shri K. D. Malaviya did a very good job as the Minister of Oil. And we must not forget that in regard to oil, we can hold our head high and show something important.

Shri Masani talked about unemployment. He forgot to go to the

home to which he always goes. One of the major planks on which president Kennedy was elected was that he would remove the unemployment of five million people in the United States, and he is right now worried that he will have to face the electorate next year with four million people unemployed. If this is the condition of the United States, what is the use of telling us that we have not done the work in less than 20 years?

He went on to compare India with Germany and Japan. Japan was an integrated nation almost two or three centuries ago, while we have started the process less than 20 years ago. Germany was a great industrial power as far back as 1918 when it started fighting the Allies and several European powers. What is the use of comparing this pigmy with those great industrial giants? Give us more time, and we will deliver the goods and succeed.

In regard to Voice of America, I would like to quote Mr. George Allen, who wrote an article in the *New York Herald Tribune*. He was Director of the United States Information Services and in charge of the Voice of America. This is what he wrote recently.

"Too many of them (men and women from the East European countries hired by the Voice of America) tacitly incline toward the Peking thesis that the East-west conflict must ultimately be decided by war. Only through this means can their kinsfolk and fellow nationals be freed from communist dictatorship. Their thinking and their interests are basically East & European rather than American. . . Above all, let there be no more crusades. Nothing has served to label United States Information Agency more indelibly than the anti-Castro campaign, and nothing could have helped Mr. Castro.... It is often

said that Americans are the world's worst propagandists.

"Perhaps during the next ten years they shall come to admit this fact and stop trying. Only then will the USIS become powerful instrument it should be in the conduct of our foreign relations, because it will be believed."

Shri Masani who has worked as the Ambassador of this country under the Prime Minister in 1947 thereafter accused the Prime Minister of lack of courage. He should have known one thing about Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. He may lack anything else, I can concede, but he has never lacked courage. His courage has always been in the forefront, by which he has inspired all of us. It has been the backbone of his career. Shri Masani says that the Prime Minister is afraid, that the Government is nervous. The reply has been given by Shri Morarji Desai that we do not want to rush like a bull into the Chinese shop and destroy ourselves. Our experiment of friendship with China was a great experiment in the laboratory of international human relationships. We may have failed, but we have not failed spiritually, we have not even failed politically, because we are governed by the philosophy of peace with both the East and the West, the philosophy of both Christ, Buddha and Asoka who said that if one cheek is slapped, show the other cheek. We shall continue to advocate admission of China into the United Nations. Perhaps Shri Masani does not know that if China had been there, she would have behaved like a gentleman rather than like a desperado. Today we shall use all our resources and all our strength and fight Chinese aggression and keep our country free from aggressors.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): A few days ago I was more amazed than shocked when 72 people stood here

to move a no-confidence motion. It was a motley crowd. There were different types of people, with different thinking, different ideas and different languages. But it was very obvious that the motion was to be moved by Acharya Kripalani who has been the wandering Jew of Indian public life. I still remember that he was the President of the Indian National Congress, he was the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress. There are not many friends who will bear witness now. At a time when the Indian National Congress was not a party but a front in which all the elements of this country who were against the British Imperialism were in, Acharya Kripalani represented the most reactionary and the most backward and conservative sections in that organisation. I still remember that Acharya Kripalani was one of the congressmen responsible for hounding out Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Tripura Congress; on the eve of freedom when Kripalani became president of the Congress, he could not contain himself within the Congress organisation. After freedom he left the Congress and he formed the KMP Party with neither kisans nor mazdurs and ultimately that party fizzled out and disappeared. Our PSP friends welcomed and elected him as their leader; they were proud of their dada and of his leadership. But they did not realise that here was one who could not remain in any party and ultimately he left it. Everybody knows what happened in North Bombay and today he has returned to the House as an independent Member. He is independent of responsibility, of any ideology, of any thinking. I found in that motley crowd a very old and beloved friend of mine for whose intelligence I have the greatest respect, I mean, Mr. Masani; he was connected with the cause of socialism within the Indian National Congress but the moment he entered the house of Tatas in Bombay, he who was a votary of socialism became the principal advocate of the

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

forum for free enterprise. I was again shocked to find an old colleague and comrade of mine, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, who believes in socialism. I do not know how he can collaborate with a man like Mr. Masani who is against socialism. About Dr. Lohia, the less said, the better. He has exposed himself today and therefore any further remarks about him will not be necessary. But I found three other parties who had every justification to stand: the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, the DMK and the Muslim League. These parties do not believe in the unity and integrity of India. I was shocked to see that some of the parties which claimed to be progressive and which claimed to be socialist stood up at this hour of crisis when a vote of no confidence was moved against the Government headed by one of the greatest sons of Mother India, one of the greatest men that in India has produced, the real successor to Ashoka and Akbar.

My hon. friends on that side often talk of corruption. We also talk about corruption from this side here; perhaps we criticise corruption much more than they have done. Unfortunately Acharya Kripalani is not here. I want to ask him: what happened to this huge funds that he received for the relief of Tibetan refugees from the Dalai Lama? How much was spent from the funds of the Gandhi Ashram for the elections in North Bombay and Amroha? I would like to ask him: how much

money he has spent in North Bombay where the ceiling was Rs. 25,000? How much money has been spent in Amroha? Did he adhere to the People's Representation Act? Is it not also corruption? They talk of corruption in Congress. The votary of non-violence, the inheritor of Mahatma Gandhi's traditions, the man who is said to be the heir of Mahatma Gandhi instead of Pandit Nehru, has indulged in every corrupt practice in North Bombay and in Amroha elections. I do not want to make a remark that has already been made.

He wanted to convert this House to his views. He has failed to convert even his better half to his views.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall we continue a few more minutes so that he can complete his speech today?

Shri Ansar Harvani: I shall continue tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are others.

Some Hon. Members: He may continue tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: well, then; the House stands adjourned.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 22, 1963/Sravana 31, 1885
(Saka)

1969

DAILY DIGEST

1970

[Wednesday, August 21, 1963/Sravana 30, 1445 (Saka)]

COLUMNS		S.Q.	Subject	COLUMNS	
S.Q.	Subject	No.			
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—	1681—16	209	Co-ordination Committee on Physical Education, Recreation and Youth Welfare	1731-32	
S.Q.	Subject	U.S.Q.			
180	Vivian Bose Commission's Recommendations	1681—85	577	Excavations near Varanasi	1732
181	Vital statistics	1685—89	578	Assistance to dramatic troupes	1732-33
182	Criteria for backwardness	1689—97	579	Complaint boxes	1733-34
183	Assessment of University education	1697—1701	580	"Evils of Drink" as subject of study	1734
184	Central Bureau of investigation	1701—12	581	I.A.S. and I.P.S. Officers	1734
185	Oil refinery in Madras	1712—15	582	Hostels for women	1734-35
186	Private Sector collieries	1715—16	583	Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act in Delhi	1735
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	1717—94	584	Transport of Coal	1735-36	
187	Literacy	1717	585	Police Housing Schemes	1736
188	Co-operative House Building Societies	1717—18	586	Adult Women's Education	1736-37
189	Primary education	1718	587	Housing Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Tribes	1737
190	Whitley Councils	1718—19	588	Development of Oriya language	1737
191	Hindi-English Dictionary of common words	1719—20	589	Integration formula in Punjab	1737-38
192	ESSO	1720	590	Zoological Survey of India	1738-39
193	Motels on highways	1721	591	Lignite in Ramnagar	1739-40
194	Kerosene oil	1721—22	592	Loans and Grants-in-Aid to J. & K.	1740-41
195	Setting up of Universities	1722—23	593	Mata Tila Dam Project	1741
196	Oil exploration in the coastal areas of Kerala	1723—24	594	Cess on property for libraries	1742
197	Oil refineries	1724	595	Committee on Primary Education	1742
198	Rajasthan Land Reforms Bill	1724	596	Productive Labour Scheme in Schools	1742-43
199	Central pool of officers	1725	597	National Pay Scales for Secondary School Teachers	1743
200	Scientists in National Projects	1725	598	Rural Education	1743-44
201	Oil prospects in Gujarat capital area	1725—26	599	Failures in Higher Secondary Classes in Delhi	1744
202	Production of coal	1726—27	600	Backward classes	1744-45
203	Revocation of proclamation of Emergency	1727	601	Fees in Delhi schools	1745-46
204	Summer schools	1727—28	602	Oil struck near Sanand	1746-47
205	Structural Drilling Operations in Cauvery basin	1728—29	603	Free text-books	1747
206	Koyali Oil Refinery	1729—30	604	supply of rigs and splices	1747
207	Reforms in education system	1730			
208	Correspondence courses of Delhi University	1731			

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
605	Schools in tents	1748
606	Hindi in Schools	1743-42
607	Primary education	1742-50
608	House building loans	1750-51
609	Lime-stone belt in Ambala Distt.	1751
610	Human skeleton of second millennium B.C.	1751
611	Illicit liquor in Delhi	1751-52
612	Paper from Sweden	1752
613	Malkani Committee	1752
614	Malkani Committee Report	1752-53
615	Land acquired in Delhi	1753
616	Per capita production in coal Industry	1754-55
617	Crude oil supplied to Noonmati refinery	1755
618	Ropeways in coal-fields	1756-57
619	Sangeet Natak Akademy	1757-58
620	High Court for Delhi	1758
621	Women Officers	1758-59
622	Congress of World Orientals	1759-60
623	School curriculum	1760
624	Instructions in good conduct in schools	1760-61
625	Coal transportation problem	1761-62
626	Co-ordination in the working of oil Refineries	1762
627	Trainees for Army Engineers' College, Bangkok	1762-63
628	Russian Scholarships for sports coaching	1763-64
629	Teaching ophthalmology in Hindi	1764
630	Hindi Consolidated Glossary	1764-65
631	Hostels for the deaf and dumb	1765
632	Home Guards	1765
633	Haldia-Barauni Oil Pipeline	1765-66
634	Master's Degree Examinations	1766
635	National Atlas	1766
636	National Loan Scholarships Scheme	1767
637	Delhi Education Department Publications	1767-68
638	Development of coal mines	1768
639	Furfural from "Ekra" Read	1769

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
640	Wastage of petrol	1769-70
641	Noonmati refinery	1770
642	Karanpura Coal Mines	1770-71
643	Untouchability (Offences) Act	1771-72
644	Houses for Harijans	1772
645	Conference of State Education Secretaries	1773
646	Enactments for continuation of English in States	1773-74
647	Report on N.P.L.	1774-75
648	Coal supply	1775-76
649	Survey of wind velocity in Rajasthan	1776-77
650	Former ruler of Bastar	1777
651	National Defence Fund	1777-78
652	Research on origin of life	1778-79
653	Departure of Australian Tennis Coach	1779
654	Ban on promotions	1779-80
655	Committee for Survey of India	1780
656	Science teaching	1780-81
657	Higher education in Delhi	1781-82
658	Evening College at Calicut	1782
659	Plan allocation on education	1783
660	Lady S.V. teachers	1782-83
661	National Physical Laboratory	1783
662	Production of coal	1783
663	Civics teachers	1783-84
664	Aid to Bharat Sewak Samaj	1784
665	International Programme on Scientific Hydrology	1784-85
666	'Kalgi' of Guru Govind Singh	1785
667	Text-books from printing press at Mysore	1785-86
668	Research in Astronomy	1786-87
669	Regional Schools of Printing	1787
670	Central Police Radio Institute	1788
671	Iron ore and lime stone at Mirzapur District	1788
672	Single Organisation for Coal Washeries	1788-89
673	Oil in Rudra Sagar region	1789
674	Central Research Organisation for Graphic arts	1789-90
675	Indian Economic Service	1790

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.
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COLUMNS

676	Study of languages in Delhi schools . . .	1790—92
677	Modern Indian languages in Delhi University . . .	1792—93
678	Suicides in Union Territories . . .	1793
679	Welfare Extension Projects in NEFA . . .	1793—94
680	Hindi books for educational institutions . . .	1794

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 1794—1806

(i) Shri S. M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation to the explosion in the police storage magazine near Gauhati on the 13th August, 1963, resulting in the death of a large number of persons.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri M. Chand Khanna) made a statement in regard thereto.

(ii) Shri Yashpal Singh called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the strike situation in Bombay at present and steps taken by the Central Government to issue directions to the State Government.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE . . . 1806—07

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1961—62, under section 41 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962 :—

(i) The Defence of India (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 854 dated the 15th May, 1963.

(ii) The Defence of India (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1072 dated the 24th June, 1963, as corrected by Notification No. G.S.R. 1196 dated the 20th July, 1963.

(3) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Act, 1959 :—

(a) Certified Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1959—60 together with the Annual Report thereon.

(b) Certified Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1960—61 together with the Audited Report thereon.

(4) A statement explaining the reasons for delay in laying the papers at (3) above.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLU-
TIONS PRESENTED . . .

1807

Twenty-third Report was presented.

MOTION OF NO-CONFID-
ENCE IN THE COUN-
CIL OF MINISTERS . 1807—1968

Discussion on the Motion of No-confidence in the Council of Ministers moved by Shri J. B. Kripalani continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY—
AUGUST 22, 1963 /SARA-
VANA 31, 1885 (SAKA)

Further discussion on the Motion of No-confidence in the Council of Ministers.