

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



(Vol. XL contains Nos. 41 - 50)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 58—Thursday, May 14, 1970/Vaisakha 24, 1892 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1621 to 1625 ..	...	...	1—32
Short Notice Question No. 34 ..	...	...	32—48

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1626 to 1650 ...	...	...	48—217
Unstarred Questions Nos. 9607 to 9643, 9645 to 9690, 9692 to 9744, 9746 to 9775 and 9775-A to 9775-D ..	...	...

Correcting Statements to USQ 4315 dated 21.8.1969 and USQ 7206

dated 23.4.1970	217—18
--------------------	-----	-----	--------

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Missing of IAF Plane ..	...	...	218—27
<i>Re</i> Strike in Southern Railway ..	...	...	227—28
Question of Privilege against the "Aryavarta", Patna... ..		...	229—30
Papers Laid on the Table ..	...	...	230—33
Message from Rajya Sabha ..	...	...	233—34
Architects Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha ..	...	...	234

Election to Committee—

Central Advisory Committee for National Cadet Corps	234—35
--	-----	-----	--------

Matter Under Rule 377—

Facilities to the Leader of the Opposition	235—51
---	-----	-----	--------

Discussion *Re.* Situation arising out of Recent

Communal Disturbances in the Country ..	...	...	251—372
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ..	...	...	251—75
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav ..	...	...	276—83
Shri S. K. Patil ..	...	...	284—91
Shri Sitaram Kesri ..	...	...	291—96
Shri J. Mohamed Imam ..	...	...	296—303
Shri N. K. P. Salve ..	...	...	304—09
Shri S. A. Dange ..	...	...	309—18
Shri K. Subaravelu ..	...	...	318—22
Shrimati Indira Gandhi ..	...	...	322—31
Shri Badrudduja ..	...	...	331—35

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

			COLUMNS
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu	...	...	335—40
Shri M. A. Khan	...	...	340—48
Shri Nathpai	...	...	348—58
Shri Muhammad Ismail	...	...	358—65
Shri Randhir Singh	...	...	366—72

LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 14, 1970/Vaisakha 24,
1892 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Success of Industrial Relations Machinery

+

*1621. SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL
DEVGUN :

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

(a) the extent to which the present Industrial relations machinery has succeeded in preventing disruption of work and the inefficient use of manpower; and

(b) the steps taken to reform the labour laws with a view to having the optimum use of manpower in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-
MENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI
S. C. JAMIR) : (a) The Central Industrial
Relations Machinery has, on the whole, been
fairly effective in preventing stoppages of
work. According to a recent study covering
the period 1965-68, 86% of the industrial
disputes were settled by the officers of the
Machinery through preliminary discussions,
informal mediation and conciliation.

(b) The labour laws have been recently
reviewed by the National Commission on

Labour. The question of further legislative
action, as may be found necessary, is under
consideration in the context of the commis-
sion's recommendations and in consultation
with the various interests concerned.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : मैं मंत्री महोदय
से जानना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग
ने अगस्त, 1969 में जो सिफारिश की थी कि
इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स—मालिक और मजदूरों के
सम्बन्ध का विषय—राज्य सरकारों और केंद्रीय
सरकार से लेकर उस के लिए एक अलग
मशीनरी बनाई जाय तो मैं जानना चाहता
हूँ कि सरकार ने इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स कमीशन
एंड लेबर कोर्ट्स के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में क्या
निर्णय किया है और सरकार की उस के प्रति
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJI-
VAYYA) : Sir, I could not get the English
translation of the question.

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : What
steps have the Government of India taken
on the recommendations of the National
Commission on Labour published in August
1969 that the subject of industrial relations
should be taken away from government and
an independent machinery should be created
namely, industrial relations commission and
labour courts to solve the industrial dis-
putes ? What is the reaction of the go-
vernment to this recommendation ?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : It is true
that the National Commission on Labour
has made such a recommendation, namely,
that instead of industrial tribunals Industrial
Relations Commissions should be appointed.
All recommendations of the National Com-
missions on Labour are under examination
in consultation with the various interests

concerned. Finally, in the fourth week of July the Standing Labour Committee, which is a tripartite body, is meeting when final decisions will be taken. Thereafter the Government will take such steps as are necessary.

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : The labour relations machinery has been taking keen and active interest in solving labour disputes all over India. May I know if they have gone into the causes of the labour trouble in West Bengal during the U. F. Government regime and found out what were the causes, what are the findings of the Government of India in regard to those disputes and how far they have used the machinery to solve those problems.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : So far as labour disputes all over India are concerned; they are divided into two categories, those which fall under the Central sphere and those which fall under the state sphere. So far as disputes which fall under the State sphere are concerned, the State Governments look after them. With regard to the disputes which fall under the Central sphere, the Central Government looks after them. As regards the other question whether a study has been made with regard to the cause for the unrest in West Bengal area during the U. F. Government days, we have not yet made any study. If that is desired, we will make a study.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister is aware that after the 19th September, 1968 strike of the Central Government employees, the Government brought forward a legislation called the Essential Services Maintenance Bill at which was opposed by all sections of this House with the exception of the Swatantra Party and the Bill was passed. But now that there is no trouble, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would recommend to the Cabinet or to the Government to repeal such a black Act in the larger interest of improving relations between the Government and the employees. Secondly, I would also like to know whether he would recommend that the ban on strike which is likely to be imposed when the J. C. M. is made statutory should

not be imposed because the ban on strike has resulted in more strikes in the country. I would like to know his reaction to that.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : On an earlier occasion, I have answered this question which was put by the hon. Member himself that the whole matter is under discussion between the Labour Ministry and the Home Ministry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My first part of the question was about repealing the Essential Services Maintenance Act. Is that Act going to be repealed? Is he going to recommend that as the Labour Minister?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : When the matter is still under consideration, I cannot categorically say what will happen ultimately.

श्री हुषम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्राइवेट उद्योग हैं उन में यदि कोई विवाद होता है तो उस में सरकार भी हस्तक्षेप कर के उस विवाद को सुलभाने का प्रयत्न करती है, लेकिन सरकारी उद्योग के छन्दर जो विवाद होता है उस के लिए सरकार बिल्कुल कानों में तेल डाल कर पड़ी रहती है, उस के लिए सरकार कुछ नहीं करती है, ऐसा क्यों है? दूसरे सरकार ने जो प्रोवीडेंट फंड की स्कीम बनाई है उस के अन्दर बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में मालिकों ने मजदूरों का पैसा जमा नहीं किया है, अपना कंट्रीब्यूशन भी नहीं जमा किया है, इस के लिए जो सजा रखी है वह बहुत कम रखी है। तो आप कौन सा ऐसा कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं जिस से तत्काल मालिक मजदूरों का और अपना पैसा जमा करें। जो ग्रेजुटी का पैसा है उस के लिये भी क्या सरकार अलग से बिज्ञान बनाने जा रही है? और जो राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की रिपोर्ट आयी है उस पर पूर्णतः सक्ती से अमल किया जायगा इस के लिए आप कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : With regard to the recommendations of the National Labour Commissions, I have stated the position. With regard to labour laws, I must categorically state that there is no discrimination shown to the public sector.

श्री हुकम चन्द कडवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था कि सरकारी उद्योगों के अन्दर जो विवाद चल रहे हैं उन में सरकार बिलम्ब करती है। प्रोवीडेंट फंड का पैसा जमा न करने के लिए जो जुर्माना रखा है वह बहुत कम है। अगर मालिक मजदूरों का पैसा जमा नहीं करता है तो बहुत कम जुर्माना रखा गया है। तो क्या आप कोई ऐसा कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं जिस से मालिक मजदूरों का प्रोवीडेंट फंड का पैसा तत्काल जमा किया करें। इस प्रश्न का उत्तर जाना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know about disputes within the public sector.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : Whenever there are arrears of provident fund, we institute recovery cases and also prosecutions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon Minister is repeatedly emphasizing that because the recommendations of the National Labour Commission are still under discussion, he cannot give a final reply to these questions. Therefore, I would like to know from him, in view of this fluid position, why is it that two State Governments, the Governments of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, are being permitted to go ahead with new State legislations pertaining to industrial relations and the rights of the trade unions which concern very fundamental question? Why are not these Governments requested by the Centre to hold in abeyance until the National Labour Commission's recommendations are finally disposed of? In the case of West Bengal they have held up given approval to a Bill which was passed unanimously by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. That is held up on the very ground that the

National Labour Commission covers the same ground and the matter is under discussion. Why are Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra allowed to bring in new labour legislations covering the same ground and they are not being asked to observe the *status quo*?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : So far as Andhra Pradesh Government is concerned, to my knowledge, we have not permitted the Andhra Pradesh Government to go ahead with any new legislation.

With regard to Maharashtra Government, we have permitted because the Bill introduced by the Maharashtra Labour Minister is in accordance with the existing policy of the Government whereas the Bill introduced and passed in the West Bengal Assembly is a departure. Therefore, if there is going to be any departure, that should await the final decision on the National Labour Commission.

श्री रवि राय : क्या डिस्टिन्क्शन है?

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : My friend wants to know as to what the difference is. The present system of recognition of a union or finding out a representative union in a particular unit or undertaking is to verify the membership and whichever union has got the highest membership is treated as the representative union. But the West Bengal Bill lays down that this method should be given a go-by and it should be determined by a secret ballot.

विभिन्न राज्यों में भूमि की अधिकतम

सीमा

1622. श्री महाराज सिंह मारती। क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रा यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में भूमि की कितनी अधिकतम सीमा निश्चित की गई है ;

(ख) पहले से निर्धारित भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा के अतिरिक्त, प्रत्येक राज्य में एक

व्यक्ति को अन्य प्रयोजनों जैसे बाग-बगीचों, दुग्धशालाओं यंत्रीकृत फार्मों के लिए कितने एकड़ भूमि रखने की अनुमति दी गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों को अपना दृष्टिकोण बता दिया है ?

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

sions relating to ceiling on existing holdings in various States.

(b) No provision has been made fixing any limit to the extent of land which a person may hold in respect of certain categories of lands for which exemption has been made from ceiling on holdings.

(c) At the Chief Ministers Conference held in November, 1969, it was decided that the provisions relating to ceiling in the existing legislation should be reviewed having regard to technological development and social requirement and their implementation expedited.

Statement

State	Level of ceiling (in acres)	Unit of appli- cation	Surplus area declared or taken posses- sion of	Surplus area distributed
(in thousand acres)				
Andhra	27 to 324	Individual	74	Nil
Assam	50	-do-	68	1
(Bill as intro- duced)	25			
Bihar	27 to 60	-do-	Nil	Nil
Gujarat	19 to 132	Family	50	25
Haryana	27 to 100	Individual	179	65
Jammu and Kashmir	22-3/4	-do-	450	450
Kerala	6 to 20	Family	N.A.	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh	25 to 75	Individual	84	13
Maharashtra	18 to 126	-do-	271	123
Mysore	27 to 216	Family	N.A.	Nil
Orissa	20 to 80	Individual	Nil	Nil
Punjab	27 to 100	-do-	178	64
Rajasthan	22 to 336	Family	N.A.	Nil
Tamil Nadu	24 to 120	-do-	25	16
(Bill as passed)	12 to 60			
Uttar Pradesh	40 to 80	Individual	241	121
West Bengal	25	-do-	794	N.A.
Himachal Pra- des	27 to 100	-do-	7	Negligible
Manipur	25	Family	Nil	Nil
Tripura	25 to 75	-do-	Negligible	Nil
Mahar	15 to 36	-do-	Nil	Nil

N.A.—Not available.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है उस में परिवार के लिए 6 एकड़ से लेकर 336 एकड़ तक की सीलिंग है। मैंने अपने सवाल के तीसरे हिस्से में जो आप से प्रश्न किया था उस के सिलसिले में आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज की परिस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई परामर्श राज्य सरकारों को दिया है ताकि एक सी सीलिंग हो सके, और क्या उस पापुलेशन के हिसाब को देखते हुए कोई ऐसा परामर्श दिया है कि कम से कम कितनी सीलिंग रखी जा सकती है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member referred to the variations in ceiling limits. He referred to the figure of 336 in Rajasthan for instance. Now, if the hon. Member...

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI : It is there in Andhra also.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am just referring to the different limits. There may be a case for different ceilings for different areas. I am not denying that. Take the case of Western Rajasthan. The hon. Member might have visited that area. There, whether you own 15 acres or 100 acres is not at all relevant. But in Andhra and other areas there can be a case. This matter, therefore, was reviewed in the recent Chief Ministers' Conference and our broad approach in this is in the spirit in which the hon. Member spoke. The broad recommendation of the Chief Ministers' Conference has been that the State Governments will review the existing ceiling legislation especially in the background of technological development and social requirements. And, Sir, we have also requested the State Governments in this regard. Even in respect of the existing legislation, the main thing today is this that although many of the State Governments have enacted ceiling laws, they have not been properly implemented. Therefore, we have suggested to them that they should at least be rigorously implemented.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे सवाल को राजस्थान के पश्चिमी हिस्से

का उदाहरण दे कर टालना चाहा है। मैसूर में 210 एकड़ है। मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे सवाल का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया कि अभी तक उन्होंने कोई सलाह दी है या नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऐग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट ने सिचित और असिचित भूमि तथा दूसरी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई अपना पेटर्न बताया है कि कम से कम सिचित भूमि इतनी हो और असिचित इतनी हो, अर्थात् क्वालिटी के हिसाब से उस को कर दिया जाये ? मंत्री महोदय पोलिटिकल कारणों से इस सवाल को इवेड करने के लिए इस को स्टेट पर छोड़ रहे हैं, क्या यह सच नहीं है ?

SHRI RANGA : How can the Government of India give directions to the State Governments ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I don't think the hon. Member is right when he said we are trying to evade the issue. It is not true. The Hon. Member asked whether the Government of India has a right to give directions. I would say, after all, there are State Assemblies. Land is a State subject. But broad guide-lines have been given to the State Governments. If the land is irrigated naturally the ceiling limits will be different. If it is unirrigated the ceiling limit will be different. It is very difficult to suggest one yardstick for all the lands.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : वह मानें या न मानें, आप तो कम से कम दे सकते हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Conditions are different in different States. After all, Assembly Members have their own views and they have to take into consideration the local needs. But, may I say, as far as the Government of India is concerned, we are very clear about this. We want that the Land Ceiling Act should be rigorously enforced in all the States so that the surplus land is available for distribution to the landless people and agricultural farmers.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चीफ मिनिस्टर्स काफ़रेंस ने इस बात को भी तय किया था कि विभिन्न राज्यों में जो लैंड सीलिंग हो वह प्रति व्यक्ति पर हो, और क्या यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि व्यक्ति को यूनिट न मान कर परिवार को यूनिट माना जाय जिस से ज्यादा जमीन निकल सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have mentioned about this in the statement which I have submitted for the information of the honourable House. If the hon. Member would look into it, he would find that there are certain States where it is related to the family as a unit, whereas in certain other States, it is related to individuals. Our broad approach is this that the State Governments should do it on the basis of family as a unit.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जोत की अधिकतम मर्यादा निर्धारित करते समय क्या सरकार इस बात का अनुमान लगाने का प्रयत्न करेगी कि जो अधिकतम मर्यादा होगी उस से किसान को कितनी आमदनी मिलेगी। नगरों में आमदनी बढ़ रही है। गांवों में एक व्यक्ति या परिवार की कितनी आमदनी होनी चाहिये क्या इस का अनुमान लगाने का भी प्रयत्न किया गया है, और क्या आमदनी और सीलिंग को जोड़ने की कोशिश करने का कोई विचार है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In implementing the Land Ceiling Act the State Governments do follow the yardsticks and especially as I have mentioned in the original reply, in the background of the technological development even smaller units will become more viable. But the hon. Member should appreciate that in our country there is pressure on land. There is very heavy pressure on land. The main reasons of unrest in our country could be attributed to agrarian causes. Non implementation of land ceiling legislation is one of the reasons of agrarian unrest.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : लैंड सीलिंग की जो नीति है उसका मकसद यह है कि जो बेजमीन लोग हैं, जो जमीन निकले, वह उन में बाँटी जा सके। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभिन्न राज्यों में जमीन की हद बंदी करने के जो कानून बने हैं, उसके बाद प्रत्येक राज्य में कितनी जमीन अलग अलग निकली है जिसे आपने खेती हर मजदूरों या बेजमीन किसानों में बाँटा है या बाँटना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am sorry the hon. Member has not cared to look into the statement which I have laid on the table of the House. All this information statewise is given in that statement. The position is that out of the total of about 23 lakhs acres of land which has been declared as surplus, 11 lakhs acres have been made available for distribution. This is not really a very satisfactory state of affairs. As has been referred to earlier, there have been attempts to evade implementation of Land Ceilings Act in various States and the attention of the State Governments has been drawn to this.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that so far as implementation of land legislation in various States is concerned, that has not been implemented properly ? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether definite guidelines have been given to the State Governments to the effect that the land ceiling Act should be fully implemented by the end of 1970, and the ceilings should be fixed in such a manner that actually the landless people will get the lands and the distribution should be complete by the end of 1970.

You will be surprised to know that in Orissa, in the name of suppression of Naxalites, three or four adivasi villages—Saura Tribes villages—in Koraput have been completely razed to the ground by the Gorkha Regiment there. How long will this thing go on ? The hon. Minister of Food recently stated that to meet the Naxalite problem economically and politically, the lands should be distributed to the landless speedily. What steps are the Government going to take to

see that at least before 1970, these Acts are implemented right earnestly and the lands distributed ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : A reference was made in this regard at the Chief Ministers' Conference which was held under the Chairmanship of the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture. Guideline has been laid down that within a period of one year at least these intermediaries in the lands should be abolished and direct relationship between the cultivators and the State should be established.

As far as reviewing of the Implementation of Land Ceilings Act is concerned, the State Governments have been requested to take immediate steps.

SHRI RANGA : Is it not a fact that a large area of land has been allowed to be kept as a kind of plantation by many of the sugar factories owned either privately or in the name of so-called cooperatives—not real cooperatives ? Is it not in the interest of the peasants themselves that these huge plantations should not be allowed to take a shape in this manner ? These so-called peasants are depending upon their own small holdings or bigger holdings and they are all subjected to the Land Ceilings Act.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In some States, it is true that the lands owned by sugar factories are exempt from the land ceilings. For instance, in Maharashtra, the land ceilings law has been made applicable even to the lands owned by sugar factories. These lands have been taken over. As I said, it is also for the State Government to take the necessary steps in the matter. And we do not come in the way. I say on the floor of this House that the State Governments should take steps to make it uniformly applicable all over the country to sugarcane farms.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it not a fact that the U. F. Government in West Bengal tried to implement the land ceilings ? And they were pressed by the Union Government. If so, may I know why they have failed to implement the Land Ceilings Act ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : So far as West Bengal is concerned, I have given in the statement that twentyfive acres was the limit prescribed under the West Bengal Land Ceiling Act but it was related to individuals. Then, it was under the consideration of West Bengal Government whether they should be related to families.

Recently, there had been some discussion. Our Secretary—Ministry of Agriculture—and the Cabinet Secretary discussed this matter and we have advised the State Government that it should be related to the family.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I wanted to know why that plan had failed.

श्री गुरचरण सिंह : पोटें बी में सीलिंग के अलावा बागात बगैरह के लिए जो जमीन छोड़ी है उसका जिक्र है। क्या आप के इल्म में है कि पंजाब में तीन स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ की सीलिंग के बाद जो जमीन लोगों के पास बची, मालिकों के पास बची उसमें उन्होंने बागात बगैरह लगा लिए। सरदार गुरनाम सिंह ने इस की जब इनक्वायरी की तो दो जुर्म उन लोगों ने किये, इसको पाया। एक तो सीलिंग से जमीन को बचाने के लिए फर्जी बागात दिखाये और दूसरे और लोगों को जो पानी का हिस्सा था उसका मार कर तीन गुना बागात के लिए पानी भी ले लिया। इनक्वायरी के बाद उन्होंने फर्जी बागात का पानी कैसल किया। मौजूदा चीफ मिनिस्टर सरदार प्रकाश सिंह बादल ने चीफ मिनिस्टर बनते ही फैसला किया कि इस तरह के बागात जहाँ पानी दिया जाता था वहाँ पानी दिया जाता रहेगा। वहाँ की हकूमत इस जुर्म में शामिल है या नहीं, क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इसकी इनक्वायरी कराएगी ? दो जुर्म हैं। पंजाब में हकूमत करने वाले लोग जमीन भी रखते हैं और बागात के नाम पर नाजायज पानी भी ले रहे हैं। क्या इसकी इनक्वायरी आप करायेंगे ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इसका जवाब जरूर पाना चाहिये। जरूर इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिये।

श्री छतल बिहारी बाजपेयी : बादल से तो पानी मिलेगा ही ।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : प्रकाश नाम है, इस बास्ते रोशनी भी आएगी ।

SHRI GURCHARAN SINGH : I want a reply to my question.

क्या मेरा सवाल रेसॉर्ट नहीं है ?

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether I was relevant or not...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : It is for the Speaker to decide.

MR. SPEAKER : May I point out that the question, howsoever important, has gone out of the scope of the present question ?

SHRI GURCHARAN SINGH : They are committing two offences...

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not bring in the quarrel of two Chief Ministers into this. Shri S. Kandappan.

SHRI GURCHARAN SINGH : They have not given any land.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Shri S. Kandappan.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is unfortunate that whenever we think of land reforms either at the Centre or in the States, we seem to be concerned only with the fixing the ceiling limits, and are totally oblivious of the other aspect, namely the uneconomic holdings. To my mind, agriculture in India suffers more from uneconomic holdings than from over-holdings. So, I would like to know whether the Centre has ever thought of this problem and have tried to advise the States as to where they should fix the floor-holding ; unless that is done, it is impossible to have agricultural wells or power-connections or modernise agriculture at all. So, I would like to know

what Government are going to do in this regard. Even in the matter of release of lands after fixation of ceiling, the land is always assigned only to the landless, and no preference is given to those who are already having uneconomic holdings.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The inference of the hon. Member does not appear to be correct. In fact, in his own State, the State Government are considering the question of revising the ceiling, and I had congratulated the Tamil Nadu Government for revising the ceiling in the right direction. As far as the problem of small holders is concerned...

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I did not refer to small holders. I referred to uneconomic holdings. I emphasised that.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I shall correct myself. Even then it is well known to the House that almost 63 to 65 per cent are holders of lands below five acres, and it is possible that their holdings may be uneconomic. Government have schemes now to ameliorate their lot. But the problem is of an immense magnitude, and Government are attending to this problem. This is a matter which has to be attended to with a view to develop the agricultural economy, and for this purpose, we are having the high-yielding variety programmes, and even the small units are becoming viable units under these programmes.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में जमीन से पैदावार न बढ़ने की एक बड़ी वजह यह भी है कि किसान को यह डर है कि जमीन उसके पास रहेगी या नहीं रहेगी । मैं सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सीलिंग आप और भी चाहे कम कर दीजिये, तीस के बजाय बीस कर दीजिये, पन्द्रह एकड़ ही कर दीजिये लेकिन एक सीमा निश्चित रूप से अवश्य तय कर दीजिए कि उससे कम नहीं होगी ताकि किसान यह समझे कि इतनी जमीन उसके पास बनी रहेगी और पूरे जोर के साथ ज्यादा पैदावार करने की कोशिश करे । स्मालहोल्डर्स के

लिए जितनी भी होलिंग की लिमिट मुकर्रर हो उससे वह जमीन किसान से ली जायगी, वही उसका मालिक होगा और उसमें वह जी लगा कर अधिक पैदावार करके दिखा सके क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करने के वास्ते तैयार हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not think that 90-95 per cent of the farmers need have any fear about it because as far as the holdings of the smallholders are concerned, we will fully protect them. That is our approach. I do not think State Assemblies also have a different approach. They have the same approach as we have in regard to this matter.

श्री शिव नारायण : हमारे फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने राज्यों को किसी एक व्यक्ति को कितने एकड़ तक भूमि बाग बगीचों के लिए रखने की सलाह दी है जो जमीन सीलिंग के जरिए बचेगी उसकी कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग करके लैंड-लेस को दिलाने की भी क्या वह मेहरबानी करेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : State Governments are free to do that.

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में जोत की अधिकतम सीमा राज्यवार बतलाई, राज्यवार हदबंदी की सीमा उन्होंने बतलाई। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि अपने देश में शासनतंत्र के अन्दर तथा देश के सभी क्षेत्रों में बड़े बड़े भूस्वामी लोग रहते हैं जोकि कानून की जमींदारों के और बड़े भूस्वामियों के हित में तोड़ते मरोड़ते रहते हैं और कानूनों की किसानों के फायदे में नहीं आने देना चाहते हैं उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए और इस पृष्ठभूमि में कि घनी आबादी वाले देश और कम भूमि वाले देश जापान ने पूँजीवाद के अन्दर रहते हुये अपने वहाँ 5-7 एकड़ की हद-बंदी करके अपनी कृषि पैदावार में वृद्धि की है और कम से कम पूँजीवादी संसार में और

खास कर एशिया के देशों में वह एक मिसाल बना हुआ है तो इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या भारत सरकार इस बात के लिए एक मापदंड नियत करेगी जिससे एक यूनिफार्म बेसिस पर सारे देश में भूमि सुधार लागू हो ? क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा मापदंड बनाने जा रही है जिससे खुद जोतने वाले हो उतनी अधिक भूमि अपने पास रख सकेंगे ? जो दूसरे कारोबार करने वाले हैं, कारखानों के मालिक हैं, व्यापार कर रहे हैं या दूसरे प्रमुख घनी आबादी लोग हैं वह बैबल जमीन अपने पास रख लें तो यह तो उचित नहीं होगा। परिवार के आधार पर कई राज्यों में यह भूमि की हदबंदी लागू की गई है लेकिन बिहार में अभी हालत है क्योंकि वहाँ के ऐडवोकेट जनरल ने अपने दिमाग से कानून की अलग ही परिभाषा कर दी है जैसा कि विवरण से ज्ञात होगा बिहार में घोषित किया गया अधिशेष क्षेत्र या अधिकार में लिया गया क्षेत्र कुछ भी नहीं है। बिहार में इस तरह से कोई भी जमीन नहीं ली गई है। हुआ यह कि बिहार के ऐडवोकेट जनरल ने जमींदारों की बकालत करते हुये राय दे दी कि वहाँ परिवार के ऊपर हदबंदी नहीं होगी अपितु माथे पर होगी। बड़े बड़े भूस्वामियों की जो संतान है और जो नहीं है, अभी पैदा होने वाली है उन सबों को हदबंदी के लिये आधार मान लिया गया है। हर एक बच्चे को दस एकड़ बाग के लिए दिया है। हर एक बच्चा जो पैदा होने वाला है, अभी पैदा हुआ नहीं है 10-15 एकड़ बगीचे के लिए उसे दिया गया है तात्पर्य यह कि परिवार के ऊपर नहीं अपितु माथे पर दिया गया है तो क्या भारत सरकार बिहार सरकार को कहेगी कि वह इस गलत आधार पर यह लैंड सीलिंग ला ऐप्लाइ न करे ? यह क्या तमाशा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल आदि में तो फील्ड की यूनिट मान कर लैंड सीलिंग ला चले और बिहार में गलत ढंग से इन्विजुएन की यूनिट मान कर चले ? क्या

कन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार सरकार को कहने जा रही है कि उसका वह मापदंड गलत है और वह भी अन्य राज्यों की तरह से परिवार को यूनिट मान कर लैंड सीलिंग ला चलाये और बिहार सरकार जो कानूनी उल्लंघन में पड़ी हुई है उस को आवश्यक निदेश देकर समाप्त करे।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Yes, we would very much like the Bihar Government to apply the land ceiling law with the family as unit and not the individual as the unit.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो अधिकतम सीमा भूमि की विभिन्न राज्यों में लागू की गई है वह किस सन् में लागू की गई, राज्यवार किस किस वर्ष में लागू की गई है इसका जरा स्पष्टीकरण करें ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि हाउस में तो यहां मंत्री लोग कुछ उत्तर दे देते हैं और पब्लिक मीटिंग्स में उससे अलग कहते हैं तो कम से कम दोनों में सामंजस्य स्थापित हो इसके लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The limits have been prescribed by the laws enacted by the various Assemblies, and I have already explained the general approach of the Government in regard to these matters.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : किस किस वर्ष में लागू किया है मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है।

श्री रविराय : वर्ष के बारे में जानकारी दीजिये।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : all this information is available in the Library.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : मंत्री महोदय द्वारा मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो राज्यवार विवरण

रखा गया है उसमें बिहार और उड़ीसा राज्यों के लिए जीरो, जीरो है अर्थात् न तो कोई क्षेत्र वहां अधिकार में लिया गया और न ही कोई अधिशेष क्षेत्र वितरित किया गया। अगर हजार घण्टे तक भी गिनते चले जायें तो भी वही निकलेगा कि जीरो एकड़ भूमि वितरित की गई क्योंकि जीरो एकड़ भूमि वहां पर एक्सेबल हुई है। जब वहां पर ऐसी हालत विद्यमान है तो फिर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को बिहार सरकार को लैंड सीलिंग ला वापिस लेने के लिए कहने में आखिर क्या हर्ज है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : All these matters were discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference; and naturally the State Governments are expected to take decisions and implement them in the background of the decisions of the Chief Ministers' Conference.

श्री एस.एम. जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से आपके माध्यम से सीधा सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक बिहार का संबंध है वहां पर जोत की अधिकतम सीमा स्तर 20 से 60 एकड़ है और घोषित किया गया अधिशेष क्षेत्र और वितरित किया गया अधिशेष क्षेत्र जीरो है अर्थात् निल है, सरप्लस ऐरिया जीरो है तो यह आखिर निल कैसे हुआ। क्या यह कानून लागू नहीं हुआ है जो कुछ लागू हुआ है उसके बारे में वह केसज कोर्ट में चले गये हैं और वह मिलता नहीं है। क्या इसका भी कोई एक्सप्लेनशन मंत्री महोदय नहीं देना चाहते हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The law has not been enforced. That is the reason.

SHRI BHOGEENDRA JHA : It is said that no surplus area has been declared or taken possession of in Bihar, but there are landlords who hold 20,000 acres.

SHRI P. G. SEN : In the Statement made, in the Bihar the surplus area declared

or taken possession of is said to be nil and the surplus area distributed is shown as also nil. I do not know about the other districts of Bihar. But so far as my district is concerned, when I have been instrumental in settling lands to the landless through the Government, how can this statement say that there was no surplus land? I think the Government should enquire into it again and make the position clear.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This is the information furnished by the Bihar Government.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : It was the policy of the Government of India some time back to encourage planting of gardens and mechanical farming, but we find recently that because of certain political reasons, various statements have been issued by various parties in power, which has caused a lot of confusion among the public. May I know from the Government directly what the exact position is in U. P. regarding the ceiling on gardens and mechanical farms, and whether Government is in a position to tell the public what exactly they should expect, apart from this political jugglery?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The U. P. Government is free to take decisions in regard to these matters, and I think the hon. Member will extend the necessary co-operation to the U. P. Government if the U. P. Government decides to review the existing Land Ceilings Act.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : मंत्री महोदय ने हम लोगों के सामने जो आँकड़े पेश किये हैं उन से साफ जाहिर होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी तरह की आर्थिक व सामाजिक विषमता विद्यमान है। जिन प्रांतों में यह लैंड सीलिंग ला पास किया गया है जैसे बिहार में तो वहां कुछ भी जमीन सीलिंग से बाहर नहीं निकली है जिसे कि बांटा जाय। क्या यह सही है कि वहां जो जमीन सीलिंग से निकलने वाली थी वह बयजामी करके जमींदारों ने रख ली है और बयनामी पट्टे पर वह जमीन पड़ी हुई है। उसको निकालने के लिए सरकार के पास क्या

योजना है इस तरह की आर्थिक विषमता दूर करने के लिए यह आय पर सीलिंग लगाने की जैसा कि सरकार की रिपोर्ट में है कि वह सिचाई के इलाके में एक एकड़ भूमि से तीन हजार रुपये सालाना पैदावार है। एक एकड़ इरिगेटिड जमीन से लगभग तीन हजार रुपये की आय होती है। प्रत्येक परिवार को आम तौर से एक हजार रुपये प्रति-मास की आय होनी चाहिये। क्या सरकार इन दोनों बातों को आधार मान कर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में फिर से जमीन का बंटवारा या हदबन्दी करने की दिशा में कदम उठायेगी।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The implementation of land ceiling laws has been evaded in many areas of the country under various excuses, one of them was mentioned by the hon. Member, benami transactions. As far as the other part of the question, the State Government is free to take a decision in regard to the revision of the existing land ceilings.

Facts and Figures about Forcible Occupation of Land and Fisheries in West Bengal

*1623. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have completed the work of collecting facts and figures regarding forcible as also illegal occupation of (i) benami lands, (ii) vested lands, (iii) fishery-lands and other types of land during the last United Front Rule in the State ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We have probably laid stress on the fact that the

Naxalites should be curbed and the unlawful and violent activities in the rural areas should be curbed. But the most explosive aspect in West Bengal is the land problem. They want to deal with it as a law and order problem.....(*Interruptions*). The land problem in West Bengal is elsewhere in an explosive problem. During the last 13 months of the UF rule thousands of acres of land have been forcibly occupied, fisheries land also had been occupied. Will Government give top priority to the solution of the problem, particularly forcibly occupied lands, Benami lands and lands vested in the Government, surplus lands, benami fishery land have been occupied by landless peasants, Harijans and Tribals and this should be regularised. Lands which were legally owned by cultivators and which were forcibly occupied should be restored to their legal owner. Will they do so?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member comes from West Bengal. He knows well that the main reason for agrarian unrest in West Bengal was non-implementation of land reforms and the prevalence of share cropping system and a number of other things relating to the implementation of land reforms. All these problems have to be viewed in wider perspective and land reforms must be implemented. We should like to give top priority to this problem.....(*Interruptions*.) Even when your party was there, they did not do it. As for Government lands which have been occupied by small farmers holding less than two acres, we should not like to disturb that, and also those who would have been otherwise eligible for getting some land as a result of the implementation of land reforms. As for individual cases where there has been encroachment, etc. by persons owning land, it is a legal matter and the Government would not like to support illegal occupation. As for occupation of benami lands or Government lands by poor peasants—I think they deserve all our protection and support.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is good; I am glad. But the question is, when are they going to implement it. If the policy which they have now announced is implemented, a lot of tension which is now going on in

West Bengal could be avoided. Now, my second question is this; The UF Government have passed a law in which they tried to protect the interests of the sharecroppers. I want to know whether the Government is going to implement that Act. Secondly, I want to know whether it is also a fact that the harvest of many poor peasants was looted during the UF regime and also the land of very small landholders, such as the lower middle class and primary teachers and others, has also been forcibly occupied. May I know whether the Government is going to pay compensation to those persons whose harvest was looted and whose small lands have been occupied forcibly? You have to protect their interests.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : About individual cases, where something wrong has been committed, it may be a matter really for the judicial courts to come to a conclusion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They are poor people; how can they go to the court.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the first part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned, which is very important,—whether the Government of India would like to implement whatever has been done by the former Government there for protecting the interests of the share croppers we would like not only to implement it but would like to take additional steps for protecting the interests of the share-croppers in West Bengal.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Reports have been appearing in the press that under the President's rule, the Government have directed the State Government there to restore the lands that were forcibly occupied. I want to know whether it is a fact. Because it is not government land; the Minister said that the law will take its course. The law has not been equitable. In view of the fact that West Bengal is now under President's rule, may I know whether the Government is taking steps to have a positive legislation to give land to the tillers and not merely say that the law will be implemented by which the share-croppers will have their lands restored to them, because the share

croppers have been forcibly taking away the produce; force has been applied and it has been applied now by the cultivator himself. I think the Government must give a promise to this House that some measures will be taken in this regard.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As I said earlier, we would like to give the top-most priority to the implementation of land reforms in West Bengal, including the distribution of land to the landless labour.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The Minister said that the Government's intention was that where government land has been occupied, if it is less than two acres, the Government will not disturb. He was speaking with reference to West Bengal. Will he be good enough to extend this rule to the rest of India also, to the urban areas, where there is a lot of demand for houses, and people are occupying the land not forcibly but coolly not using any force and still there are convictions, prosecutions and even dismantling of the huts and other things? Will the Minister consider the extending of his benevolence to the rest of the country also?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I was replying with reference to the specific background of the West Bengal situation. I do not think the hon. Member should draw any inferences from my statement, because the situation in different areas is different. I made the statement with specific reference to West Bengal, and the hon. Member is well aware of the situation there and the nature of problems in the rural areas of West Bengal. I made the statement on the specific situation prevailing in West Bengal.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जमीन के वितरण को लेकर पूरे मुल्क में बेचनी फैली हुई है और इस बारे में सबसे ज्यादा बेचनी पश्चिमी बंगाल में उभरी है। कुछ भूमिहीन लोगों ने जमीन पर कब्जा भी किया है, जिसको लेकर यहां यह प्रश्न उठाया गया है। क्या यह सत्य है कि भूमिहीनों ने जिन लोगों की जमीनों पर कब्जा किया है, उनमें बड़े सरकारी अफसर, राजनैतिक नेता

कारखानेदार और बड़े पूंजीपति भी हैं; यदि हां, तो पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार, जो भी वहां पर हो, और दिल्ली की सरकार के सामने, ऐसे भूमिहीनों ने जिस जमीन पर कब्जा किया है, वह उन्हीं के नाम पर एलाट करने में क्या दिक्कत है। इस वक्त पश्चिम बंगाल के अधिकारी यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उन भूमिहीनों को उस जमीन से जबर्दस्ती हटा कर वह उन लोगों को दे दी जाये, जो कागज पर भूमिपति हैं, उस जमीन के मालिक कहे जाते हैं। ऐसा करने के बजाये क्या सरकार यह सोच रही है इस कार्यवाही को रोक जाये और इस सम्बन्ध में तत्काल कोई बिल लाया जाये। यदि लोक सभा का सत्र समाप्त हो रहा है, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कोई अध्यादेश जारी करने का है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have no information about the specific categories of persons. We have asked the West Bengal Government to give us the information. They are still collecting it. But as I explained, broadly the general approach of the Government of India in regard to the occupation of benami lands by persons who are either landless labourers or owning less than 2 acres of land is sympathetic, so far as these poorer sections of the society are concerned. But there are cases where the land of small farmers is occupied. I think in such cases, the State should not give protection to those who occupy the land.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : कितना समय लगेगा ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have advised the West Bengal Administration to take the most expeditious steps to see that immediate steps are taken to see that things are regularised in accordance with the broad policy approach I have mentioned and necessary steps are taken to evict persons who are not eligible to occupy it.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि बंगाल में जिन लोगों

ने उन भूमियों पर कब्जा कर लिया है, जो सरकार की हैं, उनको आप रेग्यूलराइज करने जा रहे हैं और दूसरों के बारे में आप बिचार कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने गवर्नमेंट की जमीन पर जबरन कब्जा कर लिया, उनको तो आप रेग्यूलराइज कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जो बेचारे सीधे-सादे हैं, जो नेकस्लाइट्स के भगड़ों में नहीं पड़े, जिन्होंने ला अपने हाथों में नहीं लिया और जिन के पास जमीन भी नहीं है, क्या सरकार उनको अपनी जमीन बांटने की कोई स्कीम बना रही है? मेरा तात्पर्य उन जमीनों से है जो सरकार की अपनी जमीन है, उनको भूमिहीनों में बांटने के लिए क्या आपके पास कोई स्कीम है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Yes, Sir, so far as all lands which can be brought under cultivation and which are not under forests are concerned, it is the Government's policy to distribute such lands to landless labour.

SHRI BASUMATARI : May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that most of the land, about 80 per cent of the lands of the scheduled castes and tribes have been occupied by the *sahukars* under a system of loan called *sagri, bati*, loan etc. In the time of their forefathers? If so, may I know whether Government is contemplating to take any action to restore their lands to these people?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The State Government is expected to look into these matters.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is relevant to the statement given in reply to the previous question. He said that in West Bengal the surplus lands declared and taken possession of amount to nearly 8 lakh acres—7.94 lakh acres to be exact. I would ask him two questions. Firstly, is he aware of the fact that this is a misleading figure, because out of these 7.94 lakh acres, actually land which is vested legally in the Government is only 4.5 lakhs acres and the rest are lying under injunction in courts of law?

Secondly, out of the 4.5 lakh acres which is legally vested in Government, they have distributed up to now only 2 lakh acres and the remaining 2.5 lakh acres are still hold by the previous owners by fraudulent means? If he is aware of this, may I know what steps Government is contemplating to take firstly to see that these injunctions are vacated as soon as possible and secondly what they are going to do about the remaining 2.5 lakh acres which is already vested in Government but which is not being distributed?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In the statement precise information has not been given because that has not been supplied by the West Bengal Government. Obviously, I could not given my own figures when the figures are not furnished by the West Bengal Government. As far as the broad approach is concerned, we have to distribute land to the landless labourers and other persons in the eligible category. As I said, our effort would be to see that this is done. But suppose there are judicial cases, I do not think I can say anything in the matter.

श्री जगेद्वर यादव : बंगाल में कुछ भूमिहीन किसानों ने संगठन करके सरकारी भूमि पर कब्जा किया है। दूसरे किसी तरीके से आज भूमिहीन किसानों को जमीन नहीं मिलती है। बड़े बड़े आदमी जबरन भूमि दबाये हुए बैठे हैं और सरकार उनसे जमीन छुड़ा नहीं पा रही है, उनको कुछ नहीं कहा जाता है। लेकिन इन किसानों के प्रति ओबेजेशन किया जा रहा है, उनको नक्सलाइट कहा जा रहा है। इसी तरह से दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी भूमिहीन किसानों को जमीन नहीं मिल रही है, अगर वे भी जागेंगे और इसी तरह से कब्जा करेंगे तो उन को भी नक्सलाइट कहा जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उन को भूमि देना चाहती है या नहीं? जिस तरह से कांग्रेस की नीति थी—जब स्वराज्य की मांग पैदा हुई तो अंग्रेज कहा करते थे कि भारतवासी उसके योग्य नहीं हैं, उसी तरह से जब जनता अपने अधिकारों को लेने के लिए स्वयं आगे बढ़ी, तो उनको नक्सलाइट

कहा जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार किस तरह से गरीबों को जमीन देना चाहती है, इसके बारे में बतलाये ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question in this. I am sorry.

Creation of Madhubani as a Separate Post at Division

*1624. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined or propose to examine the question of making Madhubani in Darbhanga District of Bihar an independent Postal Division;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal was examined in past (in 1968). But as the clerical strength of Madhubani Sub-Division was 75 only as against the requisite minimum of 150 specified by Departmental Standards, the proposal could not be accepted. Even now, the clerical strength of this Sub Division is 80 only and therefore it does not justify the formation of a separate Postal Division.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मधुबनी सब डिवीजन के लिये एक प्रस्तावित जिला होने की बात सच हो गई थी, लेकिन उस में विलम्ब हो गया है। वहाँ 25 लाख की आबादी है, नेपाल की सरहद का इलाका है—इस दृष्टि से वहाँ पर डिवीजन बनाने की आवश्यकता है। यों भी दरभंगा जिला 55 लाख की आबादी वाला इलाका है, वहाँ एक डिवीजन इन को बनाना भी है। लेकिन जो बात आपने अपने उत्तर में कही है कि वहाँ स्ट्रेंथ

कम है, वहाँ अभी बहुत से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ डाकघर खुले ही नहीं हैं। कोसी, कमला, बागमती, बहुत सी नदियाँ उस क्षेत्र में बहती हैं, जिनकी बजह से बाढ़ के दिनों में आवागमन असम्भव हो जाता है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रख कर जब एक डिवीजन आप को बनाना ही है तो मधुबनी को डिवीजन के रूप में स्वीकार करने के लिए जो फिर से आप जाँच करने जा रहे हैं, उसकी क्या आवश्यकता है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया है—इस पर दो-तीन दफा विचार हुआ है। मार्च, 1968 में कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में विचार हुआ, उस के बाद जुलाई में विचार हुआ। चूँकि वहाँ पर 75 क्लर्कों की स्ट्रेंथ है, इसलिये बात अभी बनती नहीं है। आज भी हमने इस को देखा, कुछ और स्ट्रेंथ बढ़ जाय, काम बढ़ जाय तो इस पर विचार करेंगे। थोड़ा सा भी जस्टीफिकेशन के नजदीक बात पहुँच तो इस को जरूर करेंगे।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम हुआ है, ये आंकड़े गलत हैं। मैं इस बात को कहना तो नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन कहना पड़ रहा है, हमारे लोगों को कुछ शक हो रहा है। हमारे मंत्री श्री सत्यनारायण बाबू हैं, उन की इच्छा नहीं है, इस लिये नहीं हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे स्वयं इस के बारे में जवाब दें—जहाँ अपेक्षाकृत ज्यादा सुविधायें हैं, वहाँ यह काम हो, उस से मुझे विरोध नहीं है, लेकिन जहाँ इस की आवश्यकता ज्यादा है, उस को व्यक्तिगत कारणों से छाँटा जाना—इस में लोगों को सन्देह होता है। चूँकि मंत्री महोदय की इच्छा नहीं हो पा रही है, इस लिये यह नहीं हो रहा है... (व्यवधान)... सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) देखिए एक सवाल तो इन्होंने यह उठाया कि मधुबनी के बारे में चर्चा चल रही है कि

इस को हेड क्वार्टर बनाया जाय। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, आज तक हिन्दुस्तान में डिस्ट्रिक्ट हेडक्वार्टर को छोड़ कर कोई सब-डिवीजन हेडक्वार्टर ऐसा नहीं है जहाँ पर कि पोस्टल हेडक्वार्टर बना हो। इस लिए आप उसकी कोशिश कीजिए। अगर वहाँ जिला हो जाय तो पोस्टल हेडक्वार्टर भी हो जायगा।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिहार का मामला है। यह वहाँ से मिनिस्टर होकर आते हैं। हमारी प्रीवांसेज हैं...

Financial aid to Bihar Government for Improvements in Markets

*1625. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have requested for financial aid to improve nearly 150 markets in the State where the Kisans sell their agricultural produce ; and

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

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

Statement

An Integrated development programme in some of the newly developed irrigated project areas with emphasis on the provision of market complexes and rural roads has been under taken during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Under this programme, regulated markets would be located at suitable centres and all weather roads would be built to link them up with the surrounding areas. The expenditure on these items would be met from Central Sector and the scheme would be executed through the State Government concerned. Kosi command area is one of the areas included in this programme, and a provision of Rs. 1.50 crores has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the development and

improvement of markets and rural roads. In May, 1969, the Government of Bihar sent schemes for development of markets and sub-markets at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.00 lakhs. In addition to this, State Government also sent schemes for the development of Rural roads linking these markets, costing Rs. 42.40 lakhs. Administrative approval for undertaking these schemes was issued in August, 1969. The State Government was also authorised to incur expenditure upto Rs. 50.00 lakhs during 1969-70. The expenditure incurred by them during 1969-70 will be reimbursed to them during 1970-71 on receipt of the required information. In April, 1970, the State Government, however, intimated that their requirement for 1970-71 for development of markets would be of the order of Rs. 53.50 lakhs. Details of these have been asked for from the State Government.

Supply of dal, Barley and Gram to the Army

SNQ. 34. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India supplied sub-standard dal, barley and gram to the Army ;

(b) if so, how much dal, gram and barley was supplied by the Food Corporation of India in the last two years, and how much quantity was rejected by the Army authorities and replaced by the Corporation ; and

(c) how much dal, was rejected by the Army officials supplied by the private traders in the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Of the supplies of dal, barley and gram made by the Food Corporation of India during the last two years, viz., 1968-69 and 1969-70, some quantities were rejected by the Army authorities on the ground of their

not conforming to Army's specifications/standards, as per details given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

There was only one case of replacement by the Food Corporation of India during

this period of two years, in which a fresh supply of 55 tonnes of Gram, Whole was allowed to be made in January 1969.

(c) The position has been indicated in the statement referred to above.

Statement of Quantities tendered and Finally Rejected

FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA					TRADE		
Year	Commodity	Quantity tendered MT	Quantity rejected MT	Percentage of rejection	Quantity tendered MT	Quantity rejected MT	Percentage of rejection
1968-69	Dals	5006	...	...	33950	2447	7.2
	Barley	9816	...	...	8897	1170	13.13
	Gram	5389	55	1.0	4624	355	7.68
	Total :	20210	55	0.27 (average)	47471	3972	8.37 (average)
1969-70	Dals	11790*	515	4.37	19220*	792	4.1
	Barley	16042	...	...	4669	214	4.59
	Gram	8131	15	0.19	1759	160	9.1
	Total :	35963	530	1.5 (average)	25648	1166	4.55 (average)

* Approximately 400 MT of the supply of dals made by the Food Corporation of India during March/April 1970 is still under inspection.

* Approximately 5000 MT of the supply of dals made by the Trade during March/April 1970 is still under inspection.

श्री कर्नर लाल गुप्त : जो मंत्री महोदय ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उस के हिसाब से फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया का भी 15 हजार मन घनाज या दाल रिजेक्ट हुई है। इसी प्रकार से प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स के भी सब के रिजेक्ट हुए हैं। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने जो इनीशियल रिजेक्शंस जो फूड कारपोरेशन के गोदामों में

हुए और अपीठ के बाद भी जो फूड कारपोरेशन को कहा गया कि आप ठीक कर दीजिए, इसे साफ कर दीजिए, वह इन्क्लूड नहीं किया। अगर वह इन्क्लूड कर लिया जाय जो री-टैडरिंग का है तो डेढ़ लाख मन और रिजेक्ट हुई है जो फॉसिलिटी प्राइवेट ट्रेडर की नहीं है। तो मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है, दूसरी

चीज यह है कि उस दिन एलीगेशन लगाए गए एक फर्म के ऊपर, बृजन मल कुन्दन लाल, क्या यह सही है कि उन का टोटल सप्लाई .7 परसेंट है और क्या यह भी सही है कि सभी ट्रेडर्स और फूड कारपोरेशन के भी, सभी पार्टियों के के अनाज कुछ न कुछ रिजैक्ट हुए हैं और यह सारे बेसलेस और मेलिशस चार्ज लगाए गए उस फर्म पर? यह कहा गया कि 56 लाख रुपये की बंगलिंग है जब कि 7 लाख रुपये की कुल उन की सप्लाई है। इसी प्रकार ब्लैक मार्केटिंग की बात बही गई वह भी बिलकुल बेसलेस है क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट ने स्वयं अपना बेस वापस ले लिया। तो इन सब बातों को देखते हुए क्या सरकार एक पालियामेंटी कमेटी बिठाएगी जो इन सारे एलीगेशंस में जांच फूड कारपोरेशन के बारे में भी और प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स के बारे में भी? अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन भी पालियामेंटी कमेटी की मांग की गई थी और मैं भी मांग करता हूँ कि पालियामेंट की एक कमेटी इस की जांच के लिए बिठाई जाय, कि जो इस सिस्टम के बारे में जांच करे कि कौन पार्टी को फँवर किया गया, किसने रिजैक्ट किया, इन सारी चीजों में वह जाय और यह मालूम करे कि कौन सही है? आया सिस्टम में कमी है या कहां कमी है? तो क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की कमेटी बिठाएगी या नहीं बिठाएगी? तो क्यों नहीं बिठाएगी और उस हालत में क्या पी० ए० सी० को यह मामला दिया जायगा?

SHRI NAMBIAR : I have got a point of order.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अगर आप इन का सुनते हैं तो मेरा भी आप को सुनना पड़ेगा। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर नहीं दिया है, तो बीच में यह व्यवस्था का सवाल कैसे आ सकता है? इस का उत्तर आप

दिलवाइए। फिर मेरा भी व्यवस्था का सवाल सुनिये।

SHRI NAMBIAR : I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I will listen to your point of order after the Minister replies.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह जवाब दें। इस से पहले मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य पीछे बैठे हुये कोई पोस्टर दिखला रहे हैं, क्या इस सदन में पोस्टर दिखलाना उचित है? पोस्टर एक तरफ से ही नहीं दिखलाए जा सकते, सब तरफ से दिखलाए जा सकते हैं।.....(व्यवधान)..... दिल्ली शहर में पोस्टर लगे हैं कि कम्युनिस्ट गद्दार हैं, क्या हम वह पोस्टर यहाँ ला कर दिखलाए कि कम्युनिस्ट गद्दार हैं! आप इस की इजाजत देंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर रामावतार शास्त्री, आप पोस्टर नहीं दिखा सकते हैं।

No posters can be exhibited in this House. I request you not to exhibit it. Otherwise, I will have to name you.

श्री शिव चंद्र झा : इस से पहले यहाँ पोस्टर दिखलाये गये हैं। यह कौन सा नियम है कि आप पोस्टर दिखलाने की इजाजत नहीं दे रहे हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I would like to submit that the rejections of supplies made by the Food Corporation compared to the rejections of supplies made by the private trade are much less. For instance, the rejections of supplies made by the Food Corporation of India in 1968-69 is 0.2% while the rejections of supplies made by the private trade is 8.37%. For 19-9-70 the figures are 1.5% for Food Corporation and 4.55 for the private trade.

Now the hon. Member has said as to why the earlier preliminary rejections were

also not taken into account. Preliminary rejections are not material at all because after preliminary rejections there is an appeal provided. A committee of officers sits. Then against samples of the supplies rejected are taken and analysed in the laboratory and on the basis of it definite conclusions are arrived at. Therefore, the final conclusions are the most relevant.

Regarding the supplies made by the individual trader mentioned by him, I do not know whether the hon. Member is trying to rake up the old question which was discussed in this House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about my question demanding an inquiry ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question was brought the other day and allegations and counter allegations are already going on. It would be much better if this reference could have been avoided. This question relates only to the Food Corporation of India. There was no other matter before the House. The other side of this question is already there in the House. Allegations and counter allegations are already before me and I am already taking firm action on that.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी अप्वाइंट करने का सुभाव मैंने रखा है, उस के बारे में क्या जवाब है !

श्री शशि भूषण : सी० बी० आई० की इन्क्वायरी आपने मान ली तो पार्लियामेन्ट्री कमेटी को भी मान लें, उसमें क्या हर्ज है?
(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको बाद में सुनूँगा ।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as supply by the Food Corporation of India

is concerned there is nothing unfair and I don't think there is any need to set up any Parliamentary Committee for that purpose. (Interruption)

SHRI NAMBIAR : I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, was mentioning the firm's name just now, M/s. Kundan Lal Gupta. He has some pecuniary interest. (Interruption)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह बिल्कुल झूठ है । मेरा उसमें कोई इंट्रेस्ट नहीं है । यह बिल्कुल वेसलैस एलिंगेशन है ।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point of order. This is a matter which is already pending before me. You should not connect it with any other matter. I would request both the Members not to bring in a matter which is already before me.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि पिछली बार जब यह प्रश्न इस सदन में आया था तो हमारे कम्युनिस्ट साथियों ने एक फर्म के साथ हमारे साथी गुप्ता जी का सम्बन्ध लगाया था और उसको राजनीतिक रंग देने की कोशिश की थी । मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि वित्त मंत्रालय के एक श्री के० बी० परसई, सीनियर आफिसर हैं जो कि तत्काल कार्य में पकड़े गए हैं और उस संबंध में इस सदन में भी चर्चा हुई है । उनको अच्छी सहूलियत मिले, वे अच्छे पद पर जाएं इसकी कोशिश इस सदन के कम्युनिस्ट मेम्बर श्री विश्वास ने की है ।... (व्यवधान) ... उन्होंने पत्र भी लिखा है ।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आरोप प्रत्यारोप से कोई समस्या हल नहीं होगी । मैं कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों से भी कहूँगा कि वे भी जांच की मांग का समर्थन करें । श्री कछवाय को भी ऐसे आरोप नहीं लगाने चाहिए । इस तरह के आरोप अगर लगाए जायेंगे तो किसी भी सवाल पर यहां चर्चा नहीं

हो सकती है। मंत्री जी अगर जांच के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो आप स्वयं इस मामले की जांच के लिए सौंप सकते हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : वाजपेयी जी ने बहुत जेन्युइन बात कही है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any supplementary questions which go out of the scope of the main question, that is, the Food Corporation. And, if you force such questions on me, they will not form part of the records because there is no other way of checking such things...

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, I rise to say something on a point of order and propriety.

I understand from what you said that the truth in regard to Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta's alleged involvement with Kundan Lal Gupta is before you for investigation.

If that is so, Sir, how is it that Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta was permitted to refer to Kundan Lal Gupta in order to exonerate the latter, in comparison with the Food Corporation of India? I would have expected you, Sir, to pull him up at that point of time, and all this botheration about points of order has arisen because we did not like the mention of the name of a private trader with whom Shri Gupta is alleged to be involved, in reference to the Food Corporation of India.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Kindly see part (c) of the question.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you, Shri Gupta, kindly sit down? So far as Short Notice Questions are concerned, I allow the Members to raise them. But, I have no power to refuse the short notice question. It is for the Minister to accept it or reject it. The question is about the Food Corporation.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Kindly see part (c) of this question.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall explain it. It would have been much better both for

you, Shri Gupta and the other hon. Member not to put part (c) of this question in view of the matter which is already pending about which both of you have made allegations and counter allegations. They are pending with me.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें (सी) कैसे आ गया ? यह तो रिडन्डेंट है।

MR. SPEAKER : Somehow it is a slip. I feel that there is no power with me to reject the question. The propriety would have been, if in a particular case which is pending, and if there is anything to prove a Member asks a question, that is sent to the Minister. Here I am talking of propriety. When something is pending before me, no Member, either Shri Nambiar or anyone, should ask questions and get themselves involved in the controversy. Sometimes I really feel very much embarrassed that in small things, Members get themselves involved. I request you all to leave it as it is.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो बताइये कि आपके सामने मामला क्या है ?... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने अभी देखा नहीं है। मालूम नहीं क्या है।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब तक आप फैसला नहीं करते हैं... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एडमिनिस्ट्रिटी में मैं कैसे रोक सकता हूँ। प्रोप्रायटी को भी आप छोड़िए, वह मेरे सामने पेंडिंग है।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा दूसरा सवाल।... (व्यवधान).... (सी) के बारे में किसी को भी एलाउ नहीं करेंगे या सिर्फ मुझे ही एलाउ नहीं कर रहे हैं ?... (व्यवधान).... सी पार्ट के बारे में अगर आप किसी को भी सप्लीमेंट्री की इजाजत नहीं देंगे तो मैं भी नहीं पूछूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस फर्म से अगर उसका ताल्लुक रहता है तो मैं सोचता हूँ इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए जबकि मेरे सामने वह चीज है लेकिन कोई जनरल सवाल करना चाहते हैं तो कर सकते हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है क्या यह सही है कि 25 हजार मन दाल लखनऊ में जो फूड कारपोरेशन ने सप्लाई की पिछले 6-7 महीने में और जिसमें इस तरह से एक फाड़ हुआ कि आधे बोरे में तो अच्छी दाल है और उसके नीचे पत्थर भरे हुए हैं...
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। देखिए यह कह रहे हैं कि यह जनसंघ का काम है, वह पत्थर जनसंघ ने भरे हैं।.....(व्यवधान)..... इस तरह का काम कम्युनिस्ट ही कर सकते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा सवाल है कि इस प्रकार का दाल की सप्लाई में फाड़ हुआ तो क्या सरकार डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री से मालूम करेगी कि यह उसकी नोटिस में है कि कैसे वह इनी-शियल रेजिक्शन में भी नहीं आया प्रौर फाइनल लेबोरेट्री टेस्ट में भी वह पास हो गया और बाद में पता लगा कि आधी बोरी में पत्थर और गन्दगी भरी पड़ी है और आधी बोरी साफ है ? क्या इस प्रकार का केस आप के ध्यान में आया ? और अगर नहीं आया है तो क्या मालूम कर के ग्राप सदन को बताएंगे ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि कांट्रेक्ट के जो टर्म्स हैं उस के क्लॉज 10 में लिखा हुआ है कि कोई भी सप्लायर, चाहे फूड कारपोरेशन हो या प्राइवेट ट्रेडर हो, अगर अप टु स्पेसिफिकेशन माल नहीं देता है तो उस पर क्या क्या जुर्माना होगा, क्या कमपेन्सेशन होगा। इस के बारे में

क्या पोजीशन है। और जिस का माल रिजैक्ट हुआ है, फूड कारपोरेशन का या प्राइवेट ट्रेडर का, आप उस को पब्लिकली प्रोसीक्यूट करेंगे, क्या आप इस प्रकार की कोई लीगल प्रोसी-नियन लेने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : If anybody tries to cheat the Army Supplies Organisation of Government, we shall take the necessary legal action against him; we shall not hesitate to take the necessary legal action against him. (*Interruptions*) The allegations made by the hon. Member are not only unfounded and wrong. As far as the dal is concerned, we have not received so far any report.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What we have witnessed this morning and earlier on a previous day is indeed a sad commentary on how low we have sunk this august House; it should be a matter of shame that we cannot fight our political conflicts on the political planes and outside but sink to this low level of making baseless allegations, because someone was connected with the All India Food Grains Dealers Federation...

SHRI NAMBIAR : Is it a sermon ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : It is definitely a warning. Up till now, we have remained quiet, but if this kind of thing continues, we will not hesitate to expose these trade union leaders, and how they first incite the workers and then take under-the-table money from the employers..... (*Interruptions*) We will not hesitate to tell the House how Shri Jyotirmoy Basu of the CPM lives more ostensibly than many other else in this House; we will not also hesitate to tell the House how Mr. Jyoti Basu accepted an air-conditioned car as a wedding dowry, and how Shri Shashi Bhushan Bajpal lost his little finger.....
(व्यवधान)

श्री शशि भूषण : यह सी० आई० ए० के एजेंट हैं, इन का खानदान पूरा ब्रेक मार्केटियर्स का है।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : If these kinds of baseless allegations continue, we

shall not remain quiet. We were forced to come to this issue.

Now, I come to my question. May I know whether the hon. Minister and other Members of Parliament also have received a communication from this firm of Bhujamal Kundan Lal, challenging the Member of Parliament to prove these allegations made here on the last day and to make these allegations in public or to make these charges outside the House where no immunity lies... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Since my name has been dragged, I would like to give a personal explanation... (Interruptions)

श्री सु० कु० तापुरिया : तुम चुप रहो ब्लेक का मनी लेते हो ट्रेंड यूनिन के नाम पर ।

They can be secretaries of hundreds of trade unions and there are no limitations for that, but we cannot be Directors in more than 20 companies...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may put his question now.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Unless you stop them for interrupting, how can I ask my supplementary question ?

The hon. Minister, while replying to the first supplementary question said that only final rejections should be taken into account and not at other stages. Since Government are committed to mixed economy, we think that it would be fair on the part of Government...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They mix *patthar* with dal.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The supplies of *patthar* are with them, and they supply it to the people to hurl them on others.

Since the dual nature of rejections exists between supplies made by the FCI and the supplies made by private traders, may I know whether the hon. Minister, if he does not have the information now, will give us

the information at a latter date, for the benefit of the House and for the Benefit of those who want to know the truth, information regarding the quantity rejected at the initial stage prior to despatch by the FCI, the quantity rejected at the time of inspection but was later allowed to be replaced by the FCI. This question becomes pertinent because these two facilities of prior inspection and replacement are not given to the private trade. Therefore, these figures must come so that we can know in perspective whose rejections are higher and who is at fault.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am very positive in making the submission that the rejections of foodgrains supplied by FCI are much lower than those of other suppliers.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : We want the actual figures.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Show us the figures, we do not want fanciful of statements.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी फिगर्स दे दें ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There is no confusion about it. It is not as if different yardsticks are applied to FCI and to others, namely, the private trade. The same yardstick is applied to both. In fact the same scrutiny, the same laboratory analysis and laboratory tests apply to supplies by the private trade as also to those made by FCI.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : It is wrong. On a point of order.

SHRI RANGA : When he has asked for the figures, why does not the Minister say that he will supply them at least later ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I can give a statement of the initial and final rejections.

SHRI PILOO MODY : without doctoring them.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : It is clear that there is violation of the contract involved

for which the FCI as much as the private trade should be liable. Although the Minister agreed to institute an inquiry in respect of the supplies by the private parties, at least in respect of supplies made by FCI, since it is a serious lapse—we do not want our army to be supplied with sub-standard grains, dals etc.—will Government assure itself that the officials of the FCI are not guilty for this type of lapse? If they have done so, what exactly has been done by Government to ascertain the lapse on the part of FCI officials?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : With due deference to the hon. member, who in the FCI is interested in supplying sub-standard quality of things?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : It is dereliction of duty, not motive. In the case of the private supplier, there is a motive of profit. He may supply sub-standard stuff. But due to incompetence and dereliction of duty on the part of the officials of FCI, substandard dals might have been given.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : If any official of the FCI commits a fault...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Did he inquire?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : These are normal terms of contract. If the FCI supplies sub-standard quality, the army supply organisation are within their right to reject it. The terms of supply stipulate that. It is bound to be rejected, even if it is supplied by FCI. It is a normal contractual obligation to supply the stipulated quality.

SHRI NAMBIAR : After all, the FCI is not producing grains. It is purchasing grains and supplying to the army. What is the source from which the FCI purchases and does it purchase from the same black market thieves? what is the *modus operandi* regarding supplies made by FCI?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Bulk supplies of rice and wheat are directly procured by the FCI from the farmers.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not all.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Sometimes when foodgrains are not available with FCI, perhaps even private trade channels are utilised.

श्री शशि भूषण : ब्लैकमार्केट्स ब्लैकमार्केट को सपोर्ट करें और इस तरह से मुझे रेफर करें तो मुझे कहना पड़ता है। चूंकि श्री तापड़िया ने मुझे रेफर किया है इस लिए मैं कहना चाह रहा हूं और जो उन्होंने कहा था मैं उस का जवाब दे रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will he be man enough to say it outside?

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं बाहर भी इसे कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ और अदालत में भी कहूंगा... (व्यवधान) आप की तरह अदालत में मैं झूठी कसमें नहीं खाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया को जिन अष्ट प्राइतियों ने दाल सप्लाई किया है, उसे कंट्रैक्ट्स देते हों या वह खुद खरीदते हों लेकिन जो फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया का रिजर्वेटेड माल था, उन डीलर्स ने उठाया और उसके बाद उन्होंने डीलर्स ने जिनका कि यहाँ जिक्र है वही रिजर्वेटेड माल दुबारा सेना को सप्लाई कर दिया। क्या लखनऊ सेना के स्टोर में जो माल मौजूद है आप उस को दुबारा चेक करके उसको सील करने को तैयार हैं? और उसके बाद सी०बी०आई० इनक्वायरी जिसे पहले आप ने माना है, तो उस प्राइवेट कंट्रैक्टर आइती ने जिसने उस रिजर्वेटेड माल को भिर सप्लाई किया है, उसके मामले पर गौर पड़ताल कराने के लिए तैयार हैं?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : गैर सरकारी व्यापारियों के बारे में जांच पड़ताल कराने के साथ साथ फूड कारपोरेशन के उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ भी जांच पड़ताल साथ साथ करवाई जाय जिन्होंने कि इस तरीके से रही व रिजर्वेटेड दाल खरीदी है?

SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE : To my knowledge such a thing has not happened, but I will enquire since the hon. Member has raised this question.

श्री शशि भूषण : ठीक है आप इनवायरी करिए ।

श्री शिव नारायण : यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है क्योंकि इस में गैर-सरकारी व्यापारियों के अलावा भारतीय खाद्य निगम भी इनवोल्व्ड है और मंत्री महोदय को इस पूरे मामले पर जाँच करने के लिए पार्लियामेन्टी कमेटी बेंठाने में क्या ऐतराज है ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : When sub standard food stuffs are supplied to the Government or the Defence Ministry, the Health Ministry can institute cases against the suppliers for supplying bad quality. Regarding the private dealers, the Minister has said that they are going to consult the Law Ministry whether they can entrust this to the CBI. It is very good, we can ask the CBI to enquire against the private parties. But just now the Minister said that the stocks supplied by the parties are less than the stocks supplied by the Food Corporation. If we are to charge the Food Corporation, whom are we to charge ? The Minister is the head of the organisation. They will not allow us to charge the Corporation because he is the head of that Ministry. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is willing to institute an enquiry by a parliamentary committee into this matter and to take measures against the Corporation and the authorities concerned, including the Minister who is the head of that Ministry ?

SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE : Mr. Naidu has been comparing this to private trade. I do not know why he should really bring in that criticism and make allegations against a public sector organisation which had been brought into existence by a decision of this House to serve the public cause...*(Interruptions.)* There has been no such complaint against the FCI by the Army Supplies Organisation as the hon. Member mentions. If the supplies were not as per standards, they are not accepted,

...*(Interruptions.)* No case for enquiry has been made out by the hon. Member.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Then why not agree for a parliamentary Committee ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में कमी

*1626. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में काफी कमी हुई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने अनाज वसूली व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ताकि किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य मिल सके और खाद्यान्नों की कीमतों में कमी को रोका जा सके ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) मार्च के मध्य से चावल और बाजरा की कीमतें बढ़ कर सभी प्रमुख खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में गिरावट आई है ।

(ख) मूल्यों में यह गिरावट मुख्यतः अच्छा रबी-मौसम शुरू होने के कारण आई है ।

(ग) सरकार ने अधिप्राप्ति करने वाली एजेंसियों से कह रखा है कि जहाँ कहीं भी आवश्यक हो, वे बढ़-चढ़ कर खरीदारी करें ताकि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य मिलते रहें ।

Death of east Pakistan Refugees due to Cholera Epidemic in Basirhat sub-Division

*1627. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the

East Pakistani refugees coming into the Basirhat Sub-Division, epidemic like cholera has started and several of the refugees have died in the absence of proper help given to them in time ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Arrears of Payment due from Sugar Mills taken over by Government

*1628. SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) the names of the six sugar mills taken over by Government ;

(b) the amount of arrears due towards the cane growers and the Government by each sugar mill on the date of its taken over ;

(c) the amount of arrears of cane growers and the Government of such such Sugar mill now ;

(d) why the arrears of cane growers have gone up after taking them over by Government ; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the functioning of the mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Central Government have taken over the management of three sugar mills under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

A statement showing details of arrears of cane price and Government dues in respect of each mill at the time of take-over and the latest available position in that regard is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The cane price arrears are mostly in respect of the current year and are due to inadequate advances by banks which have been approached for increasing the same. The increase in the arrears of cane purchase tax is due to losses suffered by the factories.

(e) Efforts have been and are being made for growing better varieties of cane in the factory areas, better repairs of the plant and cordial relations between the management and labour to improve the overall working and efficiency of the factories.

Statement

Figures in Lakh Rupees

Name of Sugar Mills	Dues of Cane price etc. on the date of take-over	Cess/Purchase Tax on the date of take-over	Cane price arrears	Cess/purchase Tax	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Diwan Sugar & General Mills (P) Ltd., Sakhoti Tanda, Distt. Meerut	0.07	5.45	23.18 (5.5,70)	17.01 (5.5,70)	

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Samastipur Central Sugar Co. Ltd., Samastipur, Distt. Samastipur	0.41	18.31	20.01 (5.5,70)	24.80 (5.5,70)	
3. Ram Laxman Sugar Mills, Mohluddinpur, Distt. Meerut	10.92	29.62	21.96 (30.4,70)	30.26 (30.4,70)	

Production of Foodgrains

*1629. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of expected production of foodgrains this year ; and

(b) the total demand for these commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Firm estimates of production of foodgrains during 1969-70 would become available after the close of the agricultural year, i. e. some time in July-August 1970. However, on the basis of equalitative reports about whether and crops conditions it is expected that the total foodgrains production during 1969-70 would be around 100 million tones.

(b) In the absence of any scientific and comprehensive survey on consumption and in view of the fact that the demand for foodgrains is elastic to some extent depending on the availability of foodgrains and other substitute food-stuffs, their comparative prices, level of income, population growth, extent of urbanisation etc., it is not possible to frame a precise quantitative estimate of the total demand of foodgrains for any given year.

Nationalising of Stevedoring Industry

1630. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR

AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given thought to Nationalise Stevedoring Industry in the country;

(b) if so, whether on the spot study of stevedoring in other countries, where this has been nationalised, has been made;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether reaction of the parties concerned in the country and the role that the Government will have to play as a result of Nationalisation have been assessed ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (d). On an examination of earlier the question of abolition of stevedoring system it was decided in 1967 to maintain the *status quo*. It is only when a further examination of this matter is taken up that the need for a study of the system in other countries will arise. The views of the various interests concerned will naturally have to be assessed and taken into account if and when the question is examined again.

Fall in the Price of Soyabean

*1631. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of soya bean has slumped down in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Food Corporation of India have taken steps to effect stability through their purchase; and

(d) if so, what quantities have been purchased and its effect on prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Food Corporation of India has been asked to offer price support to soyabean at Rs. 85/- per quintal and to purchase soyabean at this price wherever the prices slump below this level.

(d) Since the current market prices of soyabean are ruling higher than the support price no purchases of soyabean have been made by the Corporation so far.

Code of Discipline for Trade Union Leadership

*1632. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the growing indiscipline in the labour both in the Public and Private Sectors and also that some qualifying code should be insisted upon for the trade union leadership ; and

(b) If so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The labour situation in the country, taken as a whole, has not shown signs of growing indiscipline among labour. A Code of Discipline, based on voluntary tripartite agreement, already exists for maintaining discipline in industry on the part alike of managements and unions.

Crop Insurance Scheme

*1633. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI RAM KISHAN
GUPTA :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

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

(a) whether most of the States have favourably responded to the Government's proposals for a compulsory Crop Insurance Scheme ;

(b) the name of the States which have not favoured the same ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Most of the States have accepted the scheme of Crop Insurance in principle though with some reservations.

(b) and (c). The Punjab State Government preferred the scheme to be implemented on a voluntary basis. The Uttar Pradesh State Government wanted to watch the results of the pilot project in other States before implementing the scheme. An Expert Committee is being appointed to study in detail the economic, administrative and actuarial implications of the scheme before a final decision is taken by Government on it.

A.I.R. Programme for Voters

*1634. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to summon a meeting of the leaders of political parties to decide some programmes for the All India Radio for the guidance and education of voters ; and

(b) whether the Voters' Council of India has approached Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) This Ministry are not aware of this.

Development of Film Industry in each State

*1635. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to breaking the monopoly of a few States in the film industry and in order to develop this industry uniformly throughout the country for even cultural development of all the States, Government propose to encourage development of film industry in each State and render financial and other assistance for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the assistance to be given to each State to develop film industry both in private and public sectors during 1970-71 and under the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The film industry is mainly in the private sector and it has not been considered desirable to impose any restrictions on its free growth and development in any part of the country. Some State Governments are already taking steps for developing and promoting film industry in their States.

“संसद समीक्षा” में संसद की कार्यवाही के महत्वपूर्ण सबों का प्रसारण न किया जाना

*1636. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित की जाने वाली “संसद समीक्षा” (टूडे इन पार्लियामेंट) में समय की कमी के कारण कभी कभी संसद की कार्यवाही के महत्वपूर्ण विषयों का प्रसारण नहीं किया जाता ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ‘संसद समीक्षा’ के बारे में कोई निर्धारित नियम नहीं हैं और आकाशवाणी के अधिकारियों को किसी भी विषय की, जिसे वह महत्वपूर्ण समझते हैं, उसमें शामिल करने का अधिकार है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का ‘संसद समीक्षा’ के लिए निर्धारित समय को बढ़ाने का विचार है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नियम बनायेगी कि संसद समीक्षा में कम से कम संसद में प्रस्तुत सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी विधेयक और ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव तथा संसद में हुई आधे घण्टे की चर्चा को अवश्य सम्मिलित किया जाये ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) जी, नहीं। “संसद समीक्षा” तथा “टूडे इन पार्लियामेंट” में संसद की कार्यवाही को महत्वपूर्ण बातों और स्थानों की समीक्षा की जाती है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। समीक्षकों को, जो अनु-भवी पत्रकार होते हैं, आकाशवाणी के अधिकारी नहीं, के मार्गदर्शन के लिए अनुदेश जारी किए गये हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं। रेडियो पर प्रसारणार्थ इस विषय के लिए नियत समय पर्याप्त यमज्ञा जाता है।

(घ) यह आवश्यक नहीं है। जो मार्गदर्शक बातें जारी की गई हैं, वे पर्याप्त हैं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रेडियो सेटों पर से लाइसेंस शुल्क हटाना

*1637. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय एक रेडियो सेट पर कितना लायसेंस शुल्क है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में व्याप्त निधनता तथा जनता द्वारा रेडियो सेटों के देश व्यापी उपयोग को देखते हुए इस पर लगे लायसेंस शुल्क को हटाने का है; और

(ग) रेडियो के माध्यम से लोगों का शिक्षण करने का कथन कहा तक न्याय संगत है जबकि सरकार विक्रय-कर वसूल करके रेडियो विक्रेताओं पर अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से तथा उपभोक्ताओं से उनके रेडियो सेटों पर लायसेंस शुल्क वसूल करके प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कर लगा रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) एक विवरण, जिसमें अपेक्षित जानकारी दी हुई है, सदन के मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) रेडियो की बित्री पर कर तथा सेटों को रखने पर लाइसेंस शुल्क का प्रसारण के उद्देश्यों से कोई विरोध नहीं है।

विवरण

**विभिन्न श्रेणियों के रेडियो सेटों के लिए
वार्षिक लाइसेंस शुल्क**

1. घरेलू	15.00 रुपये
2. रियायती	7 50 रुपये

(लाइसेंस-प्राप्त विक्रेता से खरीदा गया नया सेट जिसकी कीमत सभी करों को निकाल कर 125 रुपये से अधिक न हो। बाल बलब या केन्द्रीय या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त तथा/या सहायित नि.शुल्क सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय में प्रयुक्त सेट। रोगियों के प्रयोग के लिए, अस्पताल या आरोग्यशाला के सार्वजनिक कक्ष में लगा सेट। समुदाय के प्रयोग के लिए केन्द्रीय या राज्य सरकार, नगरपालिका या स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा किसी सार्वजनिक स्थान पर प्रयुक्त सेट)

3. स्कूल	3.00 रुपये
4. वाणिज्यिक (शहरी)	50.00 रुपये
5. वाणिज्यिक (ग्रामीण)	30.00 रुपये
6. वाणिज्यिक (कम कीमत वाले)	15.00 रुपये
7. प्रदर्शन	15.00 रुपये
8. कब्जा (विक्रेता)	40.00 रुपये
9. कब्जा (गैर-विक्रेता)	15.00 रुपये
10. अतिरिक्त सेट (घरेलू)	3.00 रुपये
11. अतिरिक्त सेट (वाणिज्यिक)	10.00 रुपये

Area under Extensive Cultivation in 1969-70 and 1970-71

*1638. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) how much area has been covered under the extensive cultivation in 1969-70 ; and

(b) how much it will be in the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The term "extensive cultivation" is not used in agricultural statistics. Statistics of net area sown are collected as part of Land Utilisation Statistics and become available with some time lag. Net area sown during 1966-67, the latest year for which all-India data are available, is estimated at 137 million hectares.

Data Regarding Educated Unemployed

*1639. **DR. M. SANTOSHAM :** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a machinery for systematically collecting up-to-date data of

the educated unemployed in the country category-wise and region-wise;

(b) If so, the average increase and decrease of such unemployed every year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to combat this growing problem ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No special machinery exists for this purpose. However, broad indications of the changes in the number of educated unemployed persons can be had from the data being collected through the following three principal agencies :—

- (1) Population Census
- (2) National Sample Survey
- (3) National Employment Service.

However, the only regular source regarding trends of unemployment among educated persons is provided by the number of work-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges of the National Employment Service.

(b) Available information which relates to educated work-seekers (matriculates and above) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges at the end of each year during the period 1965-69 is given below :—

Number on Live Register at the end of each year

Year	Matriculates	Higher Secondary (Including Inter- mediates/under- graduates)	Graduates (Including post-gra- duates)	Total (Cols. 2 to 4)	Percentage Increase/ decrease over the preceding year
1965	5,80,265	1,75,510	86,058	8,41,833	
1966	6,19,480	2,04,426	93,581	9,76,487	+ 9.0
1967	7,14,148	2,51,744	1,21,479	10,87,371	+ 18.5
1968	8,09,631	3,24,319	1,75,390	13,09,340	+ 20.4
1969	9,09,686	4,01,326	2,15,238	15,26,250	+ 16.6

(c) Various development programmes in the field of agriculture, industry, transport and Communication, irrigation and power and social services such as education, health, family planning and social welfare included in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Centre and the States are expected to provide increasing employment opportunities for the unemployed including the educated.

Settlement of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan in Andaman Islands

*1640. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is scope for settlement of many more people on Andaman Islands;

(b) whether it is also a fact that influx of Hindus from East Pakistan has increased of late and there is urgent need of providing new fields for their rehabilitation; and

(c) if so, what steps have the Government taken or propose to take to step up settlement of displaced people in Andamans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is scope for resettlement of more people in the Islands after basic infrastructure necessary for human existence has been provided.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All possible steps are being taken on a priority basis to provide the infrastructure necessary for human existence before families are sent there for settlement.

Financial Assistance for Production of Foodgrains in Punjab in 1970-71

*1641. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have promised to procure 25 lakh tonnes of foodgrains during the current year for handing it over to the Centre for assistance to deficit areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Punjab Government have sought larger financial assistance against this ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) . The target of wheat procurement in Punjab is 2.5 million tonnes for 1970-71 marketing season.

(c) and (d) . No financial assistance as such has been sought by the State Government but they have asked for payment of incentive bonus on wheat to be procured and supplied to the Central pool. The request of the State Government has been considered, and it has not been found possible to agree to the payment of incentive bonus.

Agency to Check Proper Utilisation of Loans Granted by Film Finance Corporation

*1642. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any agency to check proper utilisation of the loans; and

(b) whether Government received complaints of utilisation of the loans and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Corporation tries to ensure proper utilisation of loans through close scrutiny of the budget of the film, examination of the rushes and inspection in the studio and the laboratory when shooting processing or recording work is in progress and grant of loans in instalments. Each instalment of loan is released on the production of proper accounts duly certified by

a Chartered Accountant for each preceding instalment.

(b) No, Sir.

Action against Defaulters of Employees Provident Fund

*1643. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :

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

(a) what decision has been taken by Government for stricter action, including imprisonment, against employers who are defaulters of Employees Provident Fund ;

(b) the figures available with Government regarding cases of default in regard to Employees' Provident Fund during 1968 and 1969 ; and

(c) whether any amendment in the relevant law is anticipated, if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (c). It is proposed to amend the Employee's Provident Funds Act, 1952, to provide for stringent penalties against employers of defaulting establishments. Various proposals in this behalf are under examination.

(b) The number of prosecutions and recovery cases instituted against the employers of unexempted defaulting establishments during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 as reported by the Provident Fund Authorities, is given below :—

Year	No. of prosecution case launched	No. of recovery cases instituted
1967-68	5,276	4,366
1968-69	7,262	6,063

Production of Sugarcane

*1644. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that this year there is a record production of sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh and other sugar growing States ;

(b) if so, the production of sugarcane in each State this year ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is an apprehension in the minds of the growers that the sugar factories will not be able to crush the entire stock this season ; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to see that entire sugarcane is crushed by the sugar factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The final estimate of production of sugarcane during 1969-70 is not yet available. However, according to the All India Second Estimate of Sugarcane for 1969-70, the area under sugarcane during 1969-70 is higher by 11.5 percent as compared to the corresponding estimate for 1968-69. The production of sugarcane is also, therefore, likely to be substantially higher. The estimated production in 1968-69 was 1175.72 lakh tonnes.

(c) and (d). The larger availability of sugarcane this year has created some misapprehensions with regard to the ability of factories to crush all available cane. The State Governments have been asked to ensure that sugar factories close down after crushing all available sugarcane in their factory areas. Information received from the State Governments shows that almost all sugar factories which have closed down, did so after crushing all contracted or available cane in their factory areas and those working will also be able to do likewise.

Data of Immovable Properties of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

*1645 SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government will consider the desirability of collecting data of immovable properties left behind by the East Pakistan displaced persons in East Pakistan for proper appraisal of the loss they have had to shoulder due Partition as a price for Freedom of India ;

(b) If so, how Government proposed to compile such data ; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of April, 1950, the displaced persons from East Pakistan retain their proprietary rights in the properties left behind by them in that country. It is neither possible nor practicable to collect or verify such data.

Frequent transfer of Sales Assistants working in D.M.S. stalls situated in Secretariat Complex and in other Government Departments

*1646 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether It is a fact that Sales Assistants in the various milk stalls of Delhi Milk Scheme in the Secretariat complex and other Government Departments are transferred frequently causing dislocation in the working of the stalls and consequent inconvenience to the Managers and Assistant Managers affecting their efficient functioning; and

(b) If so, whether Government propose to instruct the Delhi Milk Scheme Administration to minimise such transfers unless they are warranted by grave reasons of misconduct on the part of the Sales Assistant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No Sir, Transfers are made only when they are considered necessary in the public interest.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-implementation of Development schemes of Telephone Exchanges and opening of Public call offices in U. P. due to non-availability of Telephone Equipment

*1647. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :
SHRI K. N. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether It is a fact that a number of schemes regarding the development to Telephone Exchanges and opening of Public Call Offices already approved are not being implemented for want of telephone equipment in U. P. ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, The approved schemes regarding the development of telephone Exchanges and opening of P. C. Os in U. P. as well as the rest of the country are being implemented. It is however, true that some times there have been shortages of certain types of equipment and stores which result in delays in execution of schemes.

A total 6595 and 9050 lines of Exchange capacity was added in U. P. during 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively. The number of long distance P. C. Os, opened was 20 and 24 respectively.

During 1970-71, It is hoped to commission about 8000 lines of exchange capacity and 25 long distance P. C. Os in U. P.

Delhi Zoo Animals, Suffering from Jaundice

*1648. SHRI JAI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be placed to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many animals living in the Delhi Zoo are suffering from jaundice and that the condition of some of the rare animals is serious ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cause of jaundice is the polluted water of the Jamuna supplied to the Zoo ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to supply the decontaminated water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENTS AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**परखी के प्रयोग से यूरिया का
बेकार जाना**

1964. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पत्तनों पर आयातित यूरिया उर्वरक उतारते समय यूरिया की बोरियों में परखी लगा कर सूराख कर दिये जाते हैं, जिस के परिणामस्वरूप बहुत सा यूरिया बाहर निकल आता है, और उन सूराखों की मरम्मत नहीं की जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यूरिया की वह बोरियाँ किसानों को सप्लाई की जाती हैं परन्तु उस समय उनका वजन नहीं लिया जाता है और उन से पूरी बोरी का मूल्य ले लिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) यह ठीक है कि पत्तनों पर उर्वरक की बोरियाँ उतारते समय श्रमिकों द्वारा हुकों का प्रयोग अपरिहार्य है, परन्तु यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप बहुत मात्रा में यूरिया बाहर आ जाता है और सूराखों की मरम्मत नहीं की जाती है।

(ख) जी नहीं। किसानों को केवल वास्तव में प्राप्त मात्रा के लिए मूल्य देना होता है।

(ग) पत्तनों में हुकों के प्रयोग से होने वाली हानि को कम-से-कम रखने के लिए श्रमिकों के कार्य पर निगाह रखी जाती है। पत्तनों पर सूराखों की मरम्मत करने वाले मौजूद होते हैं। ऐसी हानियों के लिए आबंटकों की प्रतिपूर्ति हेतु वितरण सीमान्त में कमी की पूर्ति के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि ऐसी कमी के लिए उपभोक्ताओं से वसूली न की जाए।

Implementation of Second Textile Wage Board Recommendation in Textile Mills taken over by National Textile Corporation

*1650. SHRI K. RAMANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the 2nd Textile Wage Board have not been implemented in Textile mills taken over by the National Textile Corporation in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) If so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take for the implementation of the same without further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations

is being secured through the State Government and the position is being ascertained from them.

Request for mobile post office for certain localities in New Delhi

9607. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pandara Road Residents Association has been representing for the last 7-8 years for extending the facility of Mobile Post Office to cater to the needs of the Pandara Road, Humayun Road, Jodhpur House, Bikaner House, Shahjahan Road, Jalpur House and other adjoining areas ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the authorities had agreed in principle some years ago that the facility would be extended when the second van is requisitioned ; and

(c) if so, reasons for not extending this facility to the area so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Such a representation has been made for the last few years.

(b) The Association was informed by the Director of Postal Services, Delhi Circle in August 1966 that no adjustment in the schedule of the mobile post office was possible and also that the request of the Association had been noted.

(c) Generally speaking the facility of mobile post office is provided in important localities where there is no post office or where it is necessary to provide postal facilities after the stationary post offices are closed for the day. There is a post office at Pandara Road, which works from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. another post office at Shahjahan Road which works from 10 A. M. to 6 P.M. and yet another at Khan Market the

working hours of which are from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Thus, adequate postal facilities are available to the residents of localities like Pandara Road, Shahjahan Road, Humayun Road etc. Moreover, a halt of the mobile post office can be provided in this area only between 3 and 4 P. M., because, with only three mobile post offices operating in Delhi, it is not possible to provide halts at later hours at all places. A halt of the mobile post office between 3 P. M. and 4 P. M. in this area is not likely to serve any purpose when three stationary post offices are functioning at Pandara Road, Khan Market and Shahjahan Road respectively.

Conduct Rules Applicable to A. I. R. Staff Artists

9608. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the Conduct Rules which apply to staff artistes of All India Radio ;

(b) the various types of work done by persons labelled as 'staff artistes' ; and

(c) the pay scales, promotions, provident fund and other service conditions of staff artistes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Main provisions of the administrative instructions issued in this regard are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3508/70]

(b) They work as music accompanists, music composers and conductors, announcers, newsreaders, scriptwriters, assistant producers, producers, copyists etc.

(c) The fee scales for various categories of staff artistes are as in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3508/70]

The staff artistes in lower scales are promoted to higher scales provided they are found suitable.

They have been made eligible to the benefits of contributory provident fund with effect from 1.10.64. In addition, they are entitled to the various kinds of allowances, medical aid, joining time and joining time fee, leave travel concession, advances for purchase of radio sets, motor cars, scooters and houses building, and Government accommodation.

Import of Helicopter for Spray of Pesticides on Crops and their Cost

9609. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of helicopters imported so far from U. S. A. for spraying pesticides and insecticides on crops and the number of expected in the near future; and

(b) the average cost of each helicopter and the manner in which it will be hired or used ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The number of helicopters imported so far from U. S. A. for spraying pesticides and insecticides on the crops is 24. Five more helicopters from U.S.A. are expected in the near future.

(b) The average cost of the helicopters are as under :—

Make of the helicopter		Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
Bell helicopter 47G-2	(Including spares)	3.02
Bell helicopter 47G-5	(-do-)	4.95
Huges 300 helicopter	(-do-)	3.54
Huges 500 helicopter	(-do-)	7.42

The helicopters are used for spraying insecticides and pesticides on the crops. They are also used for top dressing fertiliser work.

Security Arrangements for the Staff of D. C. M. S. in Raniganj Coal Fields

9610. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the staff of Director General, Mines Safety in the Raniganj Coalfield have complained about insecurity to their lives in recent times; and

(b) whether any security arrangements have been made to protect officers and staff in Raniganj Coalfield, particularly for those who have to go for duty at night and if so, what are the arrangements ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Some cases of intimidation and attempts at co-ercion of officers were reported.

(b) No special arrangements were considered necessary.

Estimate of Badi Utarvali Bund

9611. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the original estimate for the Badi Utarvali Bund near Sirpur in Burhanpur Tahsil in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether there has been any change in the said estimate and if so, to what extent; and

(c) when the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Processing and Marketing of Soyabean by F.C.I.

9612. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent on import of Soyabean during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the annual production and consumption of soyabean in the country ; and

(c) what efforts were made to produce soyabean during the Green Revolution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The following amount of foreign exchange was sanctioned for the import of Soyabean seeds during the last three years :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Foreign Exchange sanctioned</i>
	(In Rupees)
1966-67	19,815
1968-69	1,31,478
1969-70	Nil

(b) and (c). Official estimates of Soyabean production and consumption are not available. Forty-two tonnes of Soyabean seeds imported from USA during 1968-69 have been multiplied successively for two seasons. It is expected that 30 thousand hectares will be covered under soyabean production during 1970-71.

Opening of Post Offices in Gujarat During 1970-71

9613. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the District-wise number of the Post Offices set up in Gujarat during the year 1969-70 ;

(b) the district-wise number of the Post Offices to be set up during the year 1970-71 ; and

(c) the number of Post Offices in Gujarat where telegraph facilities exist at present and the number of them where facilities for sending telegrams in Hindi and English both exist ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Number of Post Offices opened in Gujarat, district-wise, during 1969-70.

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Number of Post Offices Opened</i>
Ahmedabad	31
Amreli	20
Baroda	13
Bulsar	18
Bhavnagar	19
Banaskantha	22
Broach	13
Jamnagar	9
Junagadh	18
Kutch	13
Karla	15
Mehsana	12
Panchmahal	8
Rajkot	19
Sabarkantha	26
Surendranagar	11
Surat	4
Gandhinagar	3

(b) Number of post Offices proposed to be opened in Gujarat, district-wise during 1970-71.

Name of District	Number of Post Offices tentatively proposed to be opened.
Ahmedbad	2
Amreli	2
Baroda	3
Bulsar	2
Bhavnagar	2
Banaskantha	2
Broach	3
Jamnagar	4
Junagadh	2
Kutch	3
Karfa	2
Mehsana	3
Panchmahal	5
Rajkot	5
Sabarkantha	3
Surendranagar	4
Surat	4
Gandhinagar	3

(c) (i) Number of post Offices in Gujarat where telegraph facilities exist as on 8.5.70—545

(ii) Number of Post Offices in Gujarat where facilities for sending telegrams both in Hindi and English exist as on 8.5.70—225.

Commemorative stamp on Sayaji Rao former Maharaja of Baroda

9614, SHRI NARENDRA SINGH AHIDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several times a suggestion has been made to the Central Government that a commemorative stamp in the memory of late Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad of Baroda as a great social reformer be issued ;

(b) If so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto and the time by which

Government propose to issue the stamp ; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH.) (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The proposal to bring out a stamp in honour of late Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad of Baroda was considered by the Philatelic Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 8-10-63, 12-12-66, 15-9-67, 17-2-68 and 25-1-69 but the Committee did not recommend.

Destruction of Wheat in Blaze at Nangloi

9615, SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 800 maunds of wheat stored in an open field in Nangloi was destroyed in a blaze on the 24th April, 1970;

(b) If so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have taken a decision to post five fire fighting units in rural areas for the protection of the harvested crop; and

(d) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) About 450 maunds of harvested wheat crop was destroyed in the blaze.

(b) Sarvshri Hardev Singh s/o Umrao Singh and Mohinder Singh s/o Hardev Singh of village Nangloi had gathered the wheat crop of about 24 acres of land in the threshing floor. On 24.4.1970, between 1.30 and 2.00 p. M., fire broke out when the spark emitted by the over-heated tractor-engine set

ablaze the dry hay causing about half the crop either completely burnt or damaged beyond use. Roughly the wheat crop burnt may be between 400-500 maunds alongwith about 600-700 maunds of "Bhoosa". An equal quantity was saved by the timely arrival of village people and the availability of water from the nearby tube-well. Approximately the loss is estimated at Rs. 20,000/-.

(c) The Delhi Administration has taken such a decision.

(d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has posted five fire fighting units at Mahrauli, Nangloi, Najafgarh, Bawana and Allipur.

Post Offices opened in Baroda and Karia, Gujarat

9616. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the new Post Offices, all categories opened from 1st April, 1967 to date in Baroda and Karia Districts of Gujarat ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that all the police stations in Baroda and Karia Districts of Gujarat would be connected by Telephones and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) :

(a) Name of District	New Post Offices, of all categories opened from 1st April, 1967 to 5-8-1970.
(i) Baroda.....	59
(ii) Kaira.....	44

(b) In Baroda district, out of 22 police stations, telephone facility is available at 6 stations. In Kaira district, out of 30 police stations telephone facility is available

at 24 stations. The proposals to provide telephone facility at the remaining police stations in these two districts, can be considered in accordance with the existing policy of the department on receipt of demands. For the present, there is no proposal to provide telephone facility at any of the remaining police stations.

P & T Employees in Gujarat and provision for their Accommodation

9617. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of postal employees in Gujarat ;

(b) the number of them who have been provided quarters ;

(c) whether Government grant allowance to those employees who have not been given quarters and if so, the nature and amount thereof ; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to provide quarters to the remaining employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) 20050

(b) 1322.

(c) Yes in certain classes of stations. House Rent Allowance is given to the employees as indicated below :

Class of City	Pay per month	Rate of allowance
1	2	3
A and B. 1	below Rs. 100-	Rs. 15
	Rs. 100- to Rs. 3000/-	15% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 20 and a Maximum of Rs. 300/-

1	2	3
B-2	Below Rs. 100	10% of Pay
	Rs. 100 and above	10% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs.15/- and a maximum of Rs. 300/-
C	Below Rs.620/-	7½% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 7.50.
	Rs. 620 and above	Amount by which pay falls short of Rs. 665/-.

In respect of staff working in non classified stations and to whom accommodation is not provided, no House Rent Allowance is admissible.

(d) Steps are being taken to construct staff quarters at important and big cities and an additional colony is under consideration for the Telephone District employees at Ahmedabad.

East German Government news agency money for Samachar Bharti

9618. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD :
SARI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7350 of 23rd April, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the East German Government News Agency is known as 'A.D.N.' ;

(b) whether the 'A.D.N.' is also giving Rs. 2,500 per month in addition to free news service to 'Samachar Bharti' a Government company ;

(c) what are the reasons for contradictory statements in the reply dated the 23rd April, 1970 with regard to 'A.D.N.' ; and

(d) whether the copies of the agreement between Samachar Bharti and Ceteka and Tanjung will be placed on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No, Sir,

(c) While there is an arrangement for mere exchange of news, free of charge with 'A.N.D.' by Samachar Bharati, there is no collaboration agreement which normally relate to financial transactions. As such there is no contradiction in the statement.

(d) It is not possible to place copies of various agreements between Indian agencies and the foreign and international agencies ; on the Table of the House as they are of confidential nature. The news agencies feel that the agreements being private transactions, it will not be proper to make them public documents.

Delivery of Ceteka Beaming without Authorisation

9619. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the OCS—P & T are receiving the delivering Ceteka beaming without proper authorisation ; and

(b) whether Czechoslovakia and Ceteka have protested against this piracy by an Indian Government Company in collusion with Department of Communications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Ceteka beamings are in the nature of multi address press broadcasts intended for reception by or on behalf of Interested Press/News Agencies abroad without formal authorisation. Reception of Ceteka press broadcasts is arranged by the Overseas Commu-

nications Service at the request of Samachar Bharati on usual commercial terms. No protest has been received by Overseas Communications Service from any quarter against the reception of Ceteka broadcasts by the Overseas Communications Service,

टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए आवेदन-

शुल्क लगाना

9620. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए आवेदन शुल्क लगाये जाने के विरुद्ध प्राप्त अभ्यावेदन के बारे में 16 अप्रैल, 1970 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6406 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिये आवेदन शुल्क जमा कराने के लिए उन सभी व्यक्तियों को पत्र लिखे गये हैं जिन के नाम पहले से प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो शुल्क जमा कराने के लिए कौन सी अन्तिम तिथि नियत की गई है; और

(ग) यदि ये पत्र सभी व्यक्तियों को नहीं भेजे गए हैं तो ये कब तक भेज दिए जाएंगे और उन्हें उक्त शुल्क जमा कराने के लिए कितना समय दिया जाएगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ, अहमदाबाद, बम्बई और दिल्ली के अलावा जहाँ प्रतीक्षा सूची काफी लम्बी होने के कारण काम केवल कुछ अंशों में ही पूरा हुआ है।

(ख) प्रतीक्षा-सूची में दर्ज प्रत्येक आवेदक को निर्धारित फार्म में अपनी माँग दर्ज कराने के आशय का पत्र जारी करने की तारीख से तीन महीने का समय दिया जाता है।

(ग) अहमदाबाद, बम्बई और दिल्ली की प्रतीक्षा सूचियाँ काफी बड़ी हैं और ये पत्र लगभग तार उत्तरोत्तर जारी किए जा रहे हैं। इस काम के अगले छः महीनों में पूरे होने की संभावना है।

Surface Mail Rates for Post Cards

9621. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8039 on the 30th April, 1970 regarding surface mail rates of post cards and state :

(a) the estimated figures for the cost of carrying post cards by air and by surface ;

(b) the reasons for separate rates for air and surface mails since surface rates will suit the general public which is not concerned with urgency in normal correspondence and whether this will be put to the consideration of the P & T Board ; and

(c) whether the estimated fall in revenue takes account of (i) reduction in cost of carriage of mail by surface instead of by air and (b) increase in traffic, according to previous averages before the increased rates of 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The estimated cost of carrying a postcard (including the cost of handling transportation, delivery etc.) based on the actuals of 1968-69 is as under :—

By air ...	16.60 Paise
By surface	15.97 Paise

(b) No separate rates have been prescribed for postcards carried by air or by surface transport. The recommendations of the "Economy sub-Committee" will be considered by the P&T Board.

(c) These factors have not been taken into account in arriving at the estimated reduction of Rs. 6.47 crores in revenues. The amount of reduction was worked out on 1968-69 statistics on the assumptions in part (d) of question No. 8039.

Aerial Spraying by Aircraft according to capacity available

9622. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to refer to the reply Unstarred Question No. 8137 on the 30th April, 1970 regarding idle capacity of agricultural aircraft for spraying and state :

(a) why the aircraft are used in the off-season for other purposes like spraying of grass and forest seed as the area sprayed is admitted to be only a part of the total capacity ;

(b) the area sprayed with forest seed last year and whether the resulting germination has been reported ; and

(c) why Government should not plan for aerial spraying according to this capacity available and not according to the finance available, since idle aircraft mean loss from unutilised investment and staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). So far as the aerial unit of the Union Department of Agriculture is concerned, aircrafts have never been used in the off-season for spraying of grass and forest seed. Information from the private operators in this regard is not readily available.

(c) A detailed programme of work has been drawn up in consultation with the State Governments and operators to utilise the existing capacity in the current year. It is proposed to cover 1.6 million acres under the new scheme of aerial spraying operations in endemic areas in 1970-71. Besides, the State Government of Tamil Nadu has drawn up a programme of

covering 1.4 million acres under aerial spraying. Other States have also indicated their tentative programmes of aerial spraying. In addition, it is also proposed to take up aerial spraying of cotton areas. If all these programmes materialise, it is expected that the available capacity of aerial spraying will be fully utilised in the current year.

Irregular playing of National Anthem in a Delhi Cinema

9623. **SHRI RAMACHANDRA ULAKA** : Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Newsreels are not regularly shown alongwith the feature-films in Khanna Talkies (Filmistan), Pahar Ganj, New Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that National Anthem is also not played regularly after each show is over ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on the 30th April, 1970 in the evening show the News-reel was not shown ; and

(d) if so, the action Government have taken against the Cinema Authorities and whether Government have made sure that these, both News-reels and National Anthem, are shown/played in all Cinema Halls and if so, the number of cases with the names of the Cinemas in the Capital who have been found defaulters during the last three years and the nature of punishment given to each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). No, Sir; the Delhi Administration have not received any such complaint.

(d) In view of above reply there is no question of taking any action against the Cinema Authorities. Cinema Houses in Delhi are inspected regularly by the staff of the Entertainment Department of Delhi Administration, who

have received no complaint regarding the playing of the National Anthem and showing of the approved Newsreels and documentaries during the past three years.

(d) However, it has been brought to their notice by "Jai Talkies", a temporary cinema, that their print of National Anthem had got jammed in the machine and as such it had become unserviceable. They have requested the Films Division Bombay for a fresh reel and until such time they do not receive the reel they have expressed their helplessness in playing the National Anthem.

A. I. R. Broadcast of Reviews of News and views of Press from Delhi and Calcutta Stations

9624. **SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi and Calcutta stations of A. I. R. broadcast regular reviews/round-ups of the news and views expressed in the press ;

(b) whether Government will place a statement listing the names of such reviewers/commentators contributing such scripts from these two stations during the year 1969-70 and payments given to them ;

(c) whether copies of the scripts broadcast from Delhi during March, 1970 will be placed on the Table ; and

(d) whether there is any scope for improving the quality/variety of the languages of these weekly round-ups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3509/70]

(c) The material is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(d) There is always scope for improving the quality of any programme. This is a continuous process. Conscious efforts are being continuously made to improve this programme.

Merger of UNI with Samachar Bharati

9625. **SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7314 on the 23rd April, 1970 regarding Samachar Bharati and state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the financial weaknesses of the news agencies like Samachar Bharati and United News ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take initiative to secure merger of United News of India with Samachar Bharati ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). News agencies are independent and this Ministry does not have any control over their working. There is, therefore, no question of Government taking any initiative in regard to merger of any two or more news agencies.

Judgement of Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad regarding Industrial Disputes in Close Undertakings

9626. **SHRI K. RAMANI :**
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reported judgment of the Central Government

Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad stating that no industrial dispute can arise in respect of an undertaking which has been closed ;

(b) If so, the gist of the judgment ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the judgement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3510/70*]

(c) The judgement is under consideration.

Publications brought out by Embassies of Japan and East Germany

9627. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the total circulation of all the magazines and newspapers published by the Embassies of East Germany and Japan, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : The requisite information is given below :—

S. No.	Published by	No. of Periodicals published	Total circulation during 1969
(1)	Embassy of Japan	1	86,400
(2)	*Trade Representation of German Democratic Republic	6	35,195
	*There is no Embassy of G.D.R. in India.		

Export of Documentary Films

9628. SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA :
NAIDU :
SARI CHENGALARAYA

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to make an all-drive to promote the export of documentary films ;

(b) If so, the criterion that will be followed to select the films which will be liked in these countries ; and

(c) whether the foreign films experts' views have been considered in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Government are considering proposals to promote export of documentary films.

(b) Only such documentary films which are considered suitable for external publicity and are likely to prove popular with foreign audiences will be selected for export.

(c) Yes, Sir.

गरीबों के लिये भोजन की व्यवस्था

9629. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश में अभी भी कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो गाय के गोबर से अनाज का दाना चुनकर खाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ऐसे व्यक्तियों के बारे में सर्वेक्षण करेगी और उनके लिए भोजन की व्यवस्था करने में सहायता देने के प्रयत्न करेगी ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में बदरपुर के समीप पत्थर खदान में मजदूरों की मृत्यु

9630. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री बे० कृ० बास चौबरी :

श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में बदरपुर के समीप फुलपह्लादपुर गांव में 8 अप्रैल, 1970 को एक पत्थर की खान के घंस जाने के कारण उसमें काम कर रहे 6 मजदूरों की मृत्यु हो गई थी और कुछ अन्य मजदूर अरुमी हो गए थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मारे गए तथा जख्मी हुए व्यक्तियों के पृथक-पृथक नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि खदान के ठेकेदारों ने पुलिस तक को सूचना नहीं दी थी

और दुर्घटना स्थल को शीघ्रता से छोड़ दिया था; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उन ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री डी० संजी-बेया) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) मृत व्यक्तियों के नाम

1. श्री रामसिंह ।
2. श्रीमती राम धकेली ।
3. श्री नवल ।
4. श्री गंगा राम ।
5. श्री तोता ।
6. श्री किशोर ।

घायल हुए व्यक्ति का नाम

1. श्रीमती शम्भो ।

(ग) जी, हाँ ।

(घ) दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 304ए/34 के अधीन संबंधित ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया और उन्हें हिरासत में ले लिया गया । उन का परमिट निलम्बित कर दिया गया है ।

Service Conditions of Quarry Workers

9631. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI ।
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :
SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no rules governing the service-conditions of the quarry workers ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to abolish the contract system in the quarries keeping in view the unhelpful attitude of the contractors of the quarries ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). No. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and the Mines Act, 1952 *inter alia*, apply to quarries also.

(c) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Bill, 1967, is already before the House.

Loan to Rajasthan for setting up a Tractor Factory

9632. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has decided to set up a tractor factory in that State with some loan from the Centre ; and

(b) if so, the amount of loan given and the time by which the factory will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation has submitted an application for establishing a tractor factory in the State with French collaboration. The application is under consideration of the Government.

No request for the grant of loan to finance the project has been received from the State Government.

Projects for feeding Programmes in Educational and Social Welfare Institutions

9633. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations World Food Programme has recently approved 3 Indian projects involving W. F. P.'s contribution of over \$17 million feeding programme in Educational and Social Welfare Institutions ;

(b) If so, the details of the project ; and

(c) the total amount of aid from the W. F. P. so far sanctioned for 1970 and how it is to be distributed among different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Inter-governmental Committee of the World Food Programme at its 17th Session held in New York from the 6th to 15th April, 1970, approved three projects relating to feeding programme in Educational and Social Welfare Institutions, involving WFP assistance of about US \$ 19,936,000.

(b) The details of the three projects are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3511/70.*]

(c) The total value of the commodity assistance for the schemes for which agreements have been signed with the World Food Programme in 1970 comes to US \$57,062,000. This amount is to be spent over a period varying from three to five years from the date of signing of the Agreements. Apart from this, there are 8 schemes already approved by the World Food Programme for commodity assistance worth US \$32,180,000 but the signing of agreements for these schemes await certain formalities.

WFP does not make State-wise allocation of its aid. Its commodity aid is according to Projects presented to it. Some

projects like the Milk Marketing and Dairy Development will benefit several States and and therefore it is not possible to give a State-wise list of the Projects.

Demand for Land Reforms

9634. SHRI GADILINGANA

GOWD:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY:

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

(a) whether the All India Kisan Sabha organised rallies and demonstrations throughout the country on the 1st May, 1970 to demand immediate land reforms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No representation was received on 1st May, 1970 from the All India Kisan Sabha demanding immediate land reforms.

(b) Does not arise.

Announcement of Prices of Oil Seeds in advance

9635. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made for announcement of the prices of oil seeds well in advance keeping in view the interest of growers as well as consumers;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Agriculture Prices Commission has been requested to examine the question of fixing minimum support price for groundnut for the 1970-71 season. The report of the Commission giving its recommendations on this question is expected shortly.

Success of Panchayat System

9636. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to the state:

(a) the names of the States where Panchayat System has been introduced with the number of years the system has been there;

(b) whether in his opinion the experiment has been a success and whether the village people are satisfied with its results; and

(c) if not, what are the causes of its failure and whether the State Governments are in favour of its abolition or retention?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING): (a) The information is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c). The Panchayati Raj set-up initiated not so very long ago is still to consolidate itself, and come of age. The Panchayati Raj Institutions where they have been clothed by the State Government with comparatively fuller authority and responsibility, have done better in resource utilisation and programme implementation.

The State Governments have favoured the retention of Panchayati Raj set-up and they have endorsed the approach to the Panchayati Raj system as an instrument of democratic decentralisation from time to time; to quote a few, most recent are the Conference of Chief Ministers

and State Ministers in charge of Community Development and Panchayati Raj held in 1968, the Consultative Council for Community Development attended by the State Ministers for Community Development and Panchayati Raj in 1969.

However, in order to have an impartial evaluation of the working of Panchayati Raj institutions in the country, Government have decided to set up a High-power Commission to examine the working of Community Development and Panchayati Raj. This Commission will naturally bring out both the strength and weaknesses of the Panchayati Raj system.

Statement

Names of the States where Panchayati system has been introduced with the number of years the system has been there

Name of States	Year of Implementation	Remarks
1. Andhra Pradesh	1959	
2. Tamil Nadu	1959	
3. Rajasthan	1959	
4. Assam	1960	
5. Mysore	1960	
6. Orissa	1961	
7. Punjab	1961	
8. Uttar Pradesh	1961	
9. Maharashtra	1962	
10. Gujarat	1963	
11. West Bengal	1964	
12. Bihar	1964	

- (i) The Committee on Democratic Decentralisation constituted by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir has since submitted its Report to the State Government. However, Government of Jammu & Kashmir are engaged in crash programme of agricultural production and are reluctant to the

introduction of new pattern of rural administration at the present juncture.

- (ii) In Kerala, Village Panchayats exist under the provisions of Kerala Panchayats Act 1960. The legislation constituting higher tier Panchayati Raj Bodies in the State has not yet been enacted.
- (iii) Implementation of Panchayati Raj is in progress in Madhya Pradesh.
- (iv) Panchayati Raj bodies were constituted in Ranchi and Bhagalpur districts in October, 1964 and in Dhanbad district in December, 1965. It is expected that three-tier Panchayati Raj system will be introduced in the districts in the rest of the district in the State by September, 1970.
- (v) In Nagaland, they have traditional area, range and tribal councils which have been considered analogous to Panchayati Raj Bodies.

Survey of sale of Fertilizers in coming ten years

9637. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to conduct a survey of the market trends for the sale of fertilisers over the next ten years ;

(b) if so, the agency through which Government propose to have the survey conducted ; and

(c) by what time the survey report will be ready and the terms of reference for the survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is no proposal before

the Government to conduct a survey of the market trends for sale of fertilisers over the next 10 years. But the Fertiliser Association of India which is a body representing the fertiliser industry is, however, engaged in an all-India fertiliser demand and marketing study in collaboration with the Indian Statistical Institute, Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics and National Council of Applied Economic Research.

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

पी० एल० 480 करारों के अन्तर्गत
खाद्यान्नों का आयात

9638. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत कितने ऐसे करार किए गए हैं जिन के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1970-71 में भारत को खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई की जानी है;

(ख) उक्त खाद्यान्न किस प्रकार के, कितनी मात्रा के तथा कितने मूल्यों के हैं और उक्त करारों की शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1971-72 में भी ऋण के रूप में खाद्यान्नों का आयात करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्हे) : (क) और (ख). 13 अक्टूबर, 1969 को, अन्य मदों के अलावा, गेहूँ की प्राप्ति के लिए पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत एक करार किया गया था। संशोधन के बाद करार में 14,530 लाख डालर की लागत का 27.49 लाख मीटर टन गेहूँ सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था है। यह गेहूँ जनवरी, 1970 में पहुँचना शुरू हो गया था और अप्रैल, 1970 के अन्त तक

14.06 लाख मीटर टन गेहूँ पहुँच चुका है। गेहूँ की शेष मात्रा 1970 के अन्त से पूर्व पहुँच जाएगी। इस करार में स्थानीय मुद्रा शर्तों के अन्तर्गत 8.43 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूँ सप्लाई करने, जिसका भुगतान रुपयों में किया जाता है और परिवर्तनीय स्थानीय मुद्रा ऋण शर्तों के अधीन 19.06 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूँ सप्लाई करने जिस का भुगतान 31 किस्तों में किया जाना है—पहली किस्त की तारीख पंचांग वर्ष में माल की अन्तिम सुपुर्दगी की तारीख से 10 वर्ष बाद होगी—की व्यवस्था है।

(ग) 1971 के बाद खाद्यान्नों में रियायती आयात को बन्द करने का विचार है।

Investment by Employers in Small Savings Scheme

9639. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain tax-exempted big business houses and industries are strictly adhering to the directives of March 1969 of the Central Government for Investing 50 per cent of the Provident Fund money in Small Savings Schemes and Government loans ;

(b) If so, the number of such big employers who have violated this directive ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : The administration of the Employees Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as follows :

(a) and (b). According to the investment pattern prescribed by the Central Government in March, 1969, not less than 50% of the provident fund accumulations were to be invested by exempted establishments in Central Government securities and

The balance in Small Savings, State Government securities and other Government guaranteed securities. As exempted establishments do not regularly furnish information regarding investment of provident fund accumulations, the number of establishments not following the prescribed pattern of investment is not readily available.

(c) Through returns prescribed for the purpose and intensified inspections carried out by the Provident Fund Inspectors, efforts are being made to ensure that the investment of the exempted establishments conforms to the prescribed pattern. If necessary, penal provisions will be invoked and exemption cancelled.

Employment Potentialities in Public Sector Undertakings

9640. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total employment potential of the Public Sector Undertakings and what is the actual number employed by them;

(b) what is the ratio of employment per million rupees of investment;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to make industrial policy of the country employment-oriented; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) and (b). No information is available regarding total employment potential of public sector undertakings. Available information as on 31.3.1969 is given below:—

Total investment in Central Government Public Sector Undertakings	... Rs. 3902 crores
Total employment	... 5.98 lakhs

(c) and (d). The Fourth Plan lays considerable emphasis on labour-intensive schemes which *inter-alia*, include development of village and small scale industries. For giving a further fillip to the generation of employment opportunities in the Fourth Plan, the Planning Commission has suggested to the Central Ministries and the state Governments Union Territories to take effective steps to remove any restrictive policies which inhibit the faster growth of employment, to give employment orientation to the programmes to be taken up under the Fourth Plan, to lay emphasis on promotion of medium and small scale industries and on adoption of appropriate labour-intensive technology with due regard to efficiency and economy, and to ensure adequate and timely supplies of raw materials at reasonable prices to industries.

Installation of Machinery for Vanaspati Oil in Public Sector

9641. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided to install the latest machinery for Vanaspati Oil in public sector to provide Vanaspati Oil at the lowest possible rates to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): There is no proposal to start a vanaspati factory in the public sector.

Enhancement of Special Pay of R. M. S. Employees by Board of Arbitration

9642. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Arbitration constituted under the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery has enhanced the special pay to certain categories of the Railway Mail Service employees; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The Board of Arbitration constituted under the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration has accepted the demand of the staff side for enhancement of the special pays granted to R.M.S. Accts. and Asstt. Accountants who are in the clerical time scale (*i. e.* Rs. 110-240) to the extent that the existing special pays of Rs. 30/- and Rs. 20/- are raised to Rs. 35/- and Rs. 25/- per mensem for Accountants and Asstt. Accountants respectively. The Award will come into operation from May 1, 1970.

The above award is under consideration of Government.

पश्चिम बंगाल में उद्योगों का फिर से काम करना

9643. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या धर्म तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में पिछली संयुक्त मोर्चा सरकार की अवधि में जो अनेक उद्योग बन्द हो गये थे उनमें से कुछ कारखानों ने राष्ट्रपति शासन के दौरान काम करना आरम्भ कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उनमें कितने मजदूरों को रोजगार दिया गया है ?

धर्म और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीव्या): (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

Report of Enquiry Committee into Indian Tea Association Scheme for Rehabilitation of East Bengal Refugees in Assam Tea Gardens

9645. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any report has been submitted by the Enquiry Committee instituted to go through the Indian Tea Association Scheme for rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees in Assam Tea Gardens ;

(b) If so, what are the recommendations and when they will be implemented ; and

(c) if not, when the report will be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the observations/recommendations made by the Indian Tea Association Enquiry Committee and the action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3512/70*]

Films and Songs banned during 1969-70

9646. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of films and the names of songs banned during 1969-70 up-to-date, state-wise ; and

(b) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Allocation for Research on flooded
Fields in Summer and absence of
Water for Cultivation in Winter
in Assam**

9647. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made into the problems of areas like Assam where flooded fields in summer alternate with absence of water for cultivation in winter ;

(b) whether any research into the problems of such areas has been instituted by any Commission under the Government ; and

(c) if so, what amount out of the total allotment is set apart for this study ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) whether management research has acquired greater importance and new dimensions in recent years. However, the problems of drainage, irrigation and water management of representative soils of Assam are receiving attention in various crop improvement schemes and would be intensified by the Assam Agricultural University.

(b) Yes, I. C. A. R. is implementing a Coordinated Scheme for Research on Soil Salinity, Irrigation, Drainage and Water Management. One of the 10 centres proposed for research in irrigation and water use would be located in Assam.

(c) The total cost of this scheme is Rs. 78 lakhs for five years (1969-70 to 1973-74). The cost for the centre works out to about Rs. 3.25 lakhs.

Cultivation of "Tur (Arhar)" Daal

9648 SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cultivation of "Tur (arhar)" daal is becoming uneconomic because of low yield and long-maturing period;

(b) whether Government are aware that Shri G.D. Naidu, an Industrial scientist of Coimbatore, has developed a rare hybrid variety of "Tur (arhar)" which grows into a 15-foot tree, lasts eight years and gives a very high yield every year; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Cultivation of long duration varieties of 'Tur' has lagged behind due to competition from high-yielding varieties of cereals.

(b) and (c). Attention of Government has been drawn to the variety of *Tur* developed by Shri G. D. Naidu. Seeds of that variety are being obtained for trial, in other parts of the country.

Difference in Allotment of Tractors to U.P. and M.P. during 1968-69

9649. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while Government of India allotted 500 imported tractors to Uttar Pradesh in 1967-68, it allotted as many as 2035 imported tractors in 1968-69 to that state;

(b) the special reasons that justified this abnormal increase in a single year;

(c) the number of imported tractors allotted to Madhya Pradesh in 1967-68 and 1968-69, year-wise; and

(d) the specific reasons for the difference in treatment to the states ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, according to the revised allocation, U.P. State would get only 1685 tractors against their 1968-69 requirements.

(b) During 1967-68, it was decided to import only 2,00 tractors; whereas during 1968-69, 15,500 tractors were to be imported. It would thus be observed that the allotment made to the U.P. State was not in proportion to the increase in imports during 1968-69 as against 1967-68.

(c) During 1967-68, no allotment of tractors was made to the M.P. State. During 1968-69, the allotment was for 825 tractors.

(d) It was decided to import and distribute tractors through the Agro-Industries Corporations set up in the various States. Since no Agro-Industries Corporation was set up in the M.P. State during 1967-68, no allotment of tractors could be made to that State.

During 1968-69, the allotment was made after taking into consideration the following factors :—

- (i) Relative demands registered by State Agro-Industries Corporations, State Governments, Union Territories, etc.
- (ii) Acreage of high-yielding varieties in the respective States and Union Territories.
- (iii) Existing population of tractors in the States and Union Territories.
- (iv) Tractors already allotted to the respective States.

The relative demands of tractors and the area under high yielding varieties in these two States were as under :—

Name of State	Relative demand of Agro-Industries Corporation/State Governments	Acreage of high-yielding varieties (in '000 acres)
1. Madhya Pradesh	1,600	335
2. Uttar Pradesh	12,000	4,179

It would thus be observed that both the relative demands and the area under high yielding varieties were comparatively very low in M.P. than U.P. State and hence smaller allotment of tractors. However, allotment of a substantially large number of tractors to the State against its requirement for 1969-70 is under consideration of the Government.

Delay in disbursement of Money
Order from Ram Nagar
Post Office District
Champaran

9650. SHRI KOLAI BIRUA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact a money order was sent from Ram Nagar Post Office

district Champaran, Bihar to Smt. Shanti Kui, Village Pandrasahi Post Office Ghagri district Singbhum, Bihar on the 20th June, 1967 but the same has not so far been distributed to the recipient nor has it been sent back to the remitter so far;

(b) If so, whether this matter was also referred to the Minister on the 1st May, 1969 in reply to which he had informed that investigation will be held ; and

(c) If so, whether the matter has still not been decided nor the money paid either to the remitter or to the person for whom it was meant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. Money

order No. 1719 was issued from Ram Nagar Post Office on 20-6-67. It was lost in transit and on receipt of a complaint from the remitter in Jan., 1969 a duplicate money order was issued after enquiry on 15-6-69, It was paid on 23-7-69.

(b) Yes, Sir. A reference was received from the Hon. Member on 1st May, 1969 and it was acknowledged on 6-5-69. A final reply indicating that a duplicate Money order had been issued and was also sent on 22-8-69.

(c) Does not arise.

होशियारपुर के डाक सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट के विरुद्ध आरोप

9651. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पोस्टल यूनियन होशियारपुर (पंजाब) के सभापति श्री बलबीर सिंह, जो कि विधायक भी है, ने सरकार को भेजे गये अपने 23 मार्च, 1970 के पत्र में डाक सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सब है कि सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है हालांकि यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि कदबारों में उसका हाथ था ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . इससे पूर्व शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर इन आरोपों की विधिवत जांच की गई थी ।

(ग) जी नहीं । केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की सलाह के अनुसार आवश्यक कार्रवाई की

जा रही है और अधिकारी को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है ।

सोयाबीन आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना

9652. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम का विचार सोयाबीन आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहब शिन्दे) : भारतीय खाद्य निगम सोयाबीन से तेल निकालने और खाने योग्य आटा तैयार करने के लिए एक संयंत्र स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है ।

Problem of Supply of Fish in Greater Calcutta

9653. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the problem of supply of fish has become acute in West Bengal, particularly in Greater Calcutta areas ;

(b) if so, whether Government will take steps to tackle the problems in consultation with the fishery owners and other fishery holders whose fisheries have been either illegally occupied or looted ;

(c) if not, what steps will be taken to improve cultivation of fish and expansion of Government owned fisheries ;

(d) whether fresh efforts will be made for getting supplies of fish for West Bengal from other parts of India as well as East Pakistan ; and

(e) whether Government will make renewed effort for developing coastal, estuary and deep sea fishing projects which have been neglected or mis-handled during last

United Front Rule despite assured assistance by the Central Government, and if so, the details about the steps in these regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (c). The supply of fish in West Bengal has been considerably short of the estimated demand since 1965 when imports from East Pakistan were discontinued. An assessment of recent trends in fish culture in the State and the position of supplies is being made with a view to determining suitable action. Information on the subject will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(d) Supplies of fish in West Bengal are received from several other States but the quantum of supplies depends primarily on availability. Several measures are being taken under the Fourth Five Year Plan to develop fisheries in the country for which a provision of Rs. 86.31 crores has been earmarked. In West Bengal itself, apart from the programmes of fisheries development included in the State's Fourth Five Year Plan, experimental work is in progress in connection with a pilot scheme of the Central Government for fish culture in reclaimed brackish water swamps, for which a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been earmarked in the Fourth Five Year Plan. If the scheme is successful it will lead to additional fish production by bringing the vast expanse of the new derelict swamps of the Sunderbans into economic production. So far as import from East Pakistan is concerned, the position is that the Government of India had unilaterally lifted the ban on trade with Pakistan in May, 1966 and there have been continuing efforts to persuade the Government of Pakistan to resume trade relations. Import of fish from East Pakistan is not practicable until the Government of Pakistan agree to lift their ban on trade with the India.

(e) The scheme for coastal fishing and provision of harbours for mechanised boats will be reviewed a view to determining suitable action. So far as development of estuarine fishing is concerned, no provision has been made in the Fourth Plan except for continuation of exploratory fishing opera-

tions in the Sunderbans estuaries. This work will be continued. In regard to deep sea fishing no provision has been made in the State Plan. Survey of deep sea grounds in the Bay of Bengal will, however, be taken up shortly under a Central scheme.

Safeguards to Share-Croppers in West Bengal

9654. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the United Front Rule in West Bengal innumerable disputes arose between the share croppers and the land owners ;

(b) whether share-croppers in many cases denied the legal land owners of their due shares ;

(c) if so, the facts and figures about such disputes ;

(d) whether Government will take legal and prompt measures to safeguard the interest of the share-croppers as well as of those lower middle class and middle-class land owners whose livelihood depends on the earnings from the lands under their legal ownership ; and

(e) the details about the matter and the steps taken by Government thereabout ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In view of innumerable disputes between share-croppers and landowners, pending finalisation of proposals for safeguarding the interests of share-croppers in West Bengal, their eviction was stayed by promulgation of an ordinance in June, 1969. The provision of the Ordinance were subsequently replaced by an Act of the State Legislature.

(b) and (c). Detailed information regarding the disputes between the share-croppers and landowners in respect of delivery of the share of the produce is not available.

(d) and (e). Proposals are under consideration for safeguarding the interests of share-croppers having due regard to the problems of small landowners.

Compensation to Farmers whose lands were forcibly occupied in West Bengal

9655. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision in regard to pay compensation to the legal owners of land, particularly belonging to lower middle class and middle class cultivators, whose lands have been forcibly occupied by others and whose due and legal share of last harvests denied by the share croppers or forcible occupiers.

(b) whether till such disputes are resolved quantum of levy fixed will be reduced in cases of those cultivators whose harvests have been forcibly looted or legal shares denied by the share croppers ; and

(c) If so, Government policy finally arrived at or will be arrived at regarding the issues raised in the question and particularly about the compensation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Problems relating to forcible occupation of land are engaging the attention of the Government.

Delay in delivery of Dak in Delhi and other places

9656. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the letter of Shri Hardeep Singh Chaudry in the *Hinduistan Times* of the 31st March, 1970 and state :

(a) whether any inquiry has been made as to why a letter took seven days to travel

from one part of Jangpura Colony of Delhi to another ;

(b) since this complaint is general about the delivery of letters, whether Government propose to order a special inquiry in the system of working in the Delhi Circle ; and

(c) since letters are also delayed in other parts of the country, whether it is not necessary to have a check by higher officers at all levels on a periodic basis in this regard to avoid delays in delivery of dak ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. The enquiries made however were not successful as the complaint was not able to produce the envelope which is stated to have been delayed.

(b) This is not considered necessary as provision already exists for the delivery arrangements being checked from time to time. When complaints are received, remedial measures are taken to the extent practicable.

(c) Checks by higher officers are prescribed even now in the rules and are being carried out.

Opening of Shops in Indira Market, Delhi after Normal Working Hours

9657. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5255 on the 28th August, 1969 regarding opening of shops in Indira Market, Delhi after the normal working hours and state :

(a) whether this letter was issued to a resident of Indira Market, Delhi on his representation to the Minister of Labour ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the shops of fruit and vegetable merchants are never

closed at 8.30 P. M. and how many prosecutions have been launched against the fruit merchants of Indira Market from the 1st September, 1969 to the 30th April, 1970 and against shopkeepers of Shop No. 49, 50, 55, 66, 67, 68, 80 who are open twenty-four hours ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) In the absence of details, the Delhi Administration is said to be not aware of any such letter.

(b) No. However, when a customer is attended to at the time of the closing hour, 15 minutes' grace period is permitted.

During the period 1.9.69 to 30.4.70, 53 prosecutions were filed against fruit and vegetable merchants of Indira Market. Repeated visits by Inspectors of Delhi Administration to Indira Market have revealed that out of the Shops mentioned, Only shop No. 50 worked after the closing hour and the employer was prosecuted under the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act.

Telephone link between Madhwapur Madhubani

9658. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Madhwapur (Darbhanga, Bihar) is a block and Police Station in Madhubani Sub-division of Bihar which is proposed to be a separate District ;

(b) whether Madhwapur is linked by telephone to Sitamarhi and not to Madhubani ;

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to link Madhubani via Benipatti with Madhwapur ; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Madhwapur

is a Block Headquarter with a Police station in Madhubani Sub-division of Bihar.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Connecting Madhwapur to Madhubani is much more unremunerative than connecting it to Sitamarhi which itself involves substantial loss to the Department.

Public Call Offices in Darbhanga District

9659. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Shaharghat, Babu Bardu, Loukaha, Baburi and Singla in (Darbhanga District) Bihar, are going to have public call (telephone) offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : The proposal to open Public Call Offices at Babu-Baburi and Laukha have been examined and found to be unremunerative. The loss in these cases cannot be condoned according to the existing policy. Public Call Offices at these places can however, be opened if some interested party is willing to indemnify the loss to the Department.

The proposals to open Public Call Offices at Shaharghat, Singla and Baburi are under examination.

Delay in delivery of Money Orders

9660. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision in the rules or departmental directive to ensure payment of the amount sent through money order within any specified time-limit ; and

(b) if so, whether and in how many cases action has been taken against the violation of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No. There are no provisions or rules for ensuring payment of M. Os within any specified time limit. However certain norms have been laid down and by and large these are observed.

(b) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

Financial Aid for Construction of Pucca Roads

9661. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bihar Government has requested for financial aid for the construction of pucca roads between villages and markets where the kisan sell their agricultural produce ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar have sent schemes for the development of markets and Sub-markets in the Kosi Command area at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.00 lakhs to the Central Government. In addition they have also sent schemes for the development of Rural roads linking these markets, costing Rs. 42.40 lakhs. Administrative approval for undertaking these schemes under the Central sector schemes of area development programme was issued in August, 1969. The State Govt. was also authorised to incur expenditure upto Rs. 50.00 lakhs during 1969-70.

The expenditure incurred by them during 1969-70 will be reimbursed to them during 1970-71 on receipt of the required information.

In April, 1970 the State Government have intimated that their requirement

for 1970-71 for development of markets would be of the order of Rs. 53.5 lakhs. Details of these have been requested from the State Government.

In the Fourth Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 1.50 crores has already been made for development and improvement of markets and rural roads in the Kosi Command area.

Setting up of Seed Farms in States for Providing Improved Seeds

9662. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Seed Farm would be set up in Bihar ;

(b) whether the Government of Bihar have submitted proposals in this behalf ; and

(c) If so, the location of the proposed Seed Farm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A proposal was mooted in 1968 to set up a Central State Farm in Birpur area of Kosi Project in Bihar but was not pursued as the financial provisions in the Fourth Five Year Plan for Central State Farms were not adequate enough for a farm being set up in Bihar in addition to the commitments already made for these farms in the various States. The Bihar Government have recently renewed their request for setting up a Central State Farm in Bihar. The proposal is under consideration.

ट्रांसमीटर लगाने के संबंध में प्रगति

9663. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में विभिन्न

भागों में ट्रांसमीटर लगाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रगति सन्तोषजनक नहीं है और वह इस बारे में तैयार किये गये कार्यक्रम से काफी पीछे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक मामले में कितना विलम्ब हुआ है और इस विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में तेजी से प्रगति करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): (क) से (ग). राजकोट में अति शक्तिशाली मेडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर प्रायोजना, जो युगो-स्लाविया के मैसर्स इनवेस्ट इम्पोर्ट द्वारा उपकरणों को सप्लाय में देरी के कारण निर्धारित कार्यक्रम से लगभग 16 महीने पीछे हैं, के अतिरिक्त, ट्रांसमीटरों को लगाये जाने का काम सामान्य रूप से सन्तोषजनक चल रहा है। फर्म के द्वारा उपकरणों को पानी के जहाज से भेजने में जल्दी करने के बारे में आवश्यक कार्रवाही कर ली गई है और आशा है कि मई, 1970 के मध्य तक उपकरणों को जहाज से भेज दिया जायेगा।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के लेख में अनियमितताएँ

9664. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की हाल ही की लेखा परीक्षा में इसके लेख और स्टॉक तथा भंडार में अनेक गम्भीर अनियमितताओं का पता लगा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इन अनियमितताओं के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराए गये अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जनवरी 1970 के पश्चात् किये गये दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के भंडार की प्रत्यक्ष जांच से पता चला है कि अभी तक जांच किये गए 1733 मदों में से 161 मदों में त्रुटियाँ पाई गई हैं, इनमें से 95 मदों में अधिकता है और 66 मदों में कमियाँ हैं। सपरेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण और मक्खन सम्बन्धी 2 मदों में पहले अधिकता पाई गई, आगे जांच से पता चला है कि सपरेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण में लगभग 22,820/- रुपये के मूल्य के 13,820 किलोग्राम का सम्भव दुविनियोग है। केन्द्रीय डेरी के सारे दिन खुलने वाले दूध स्टाल से बेचे गये मक्खन के बारे में आगे जांचों से पता चला है कि वहाँ प्रत्येक 250 ग्राम के 36 मक्खन के अनधिकृत पैकट विद्यमान थे और 355 रुपये 66 पैसे की नकदी की कमी थी।

(ख) जिन 66 मदों में कमी पाई गई है उनका विस्तृत विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रचालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—3513/70]

(ग) सपरेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण के बारे में आरोपित अनियमितताओं से सम्बन्धित एक स्टोर-कीपर और एक स्टोर लिफ्ट को मुश्रतल कर दिया गया है और मामला केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को जांच के लिए सौंप दिया गया है। सारे दिन खुलने वाले दूध स्टाल से सम्बन्धित एक पबर डिपो एजेंट की सेवायें, जिसका सम्बन्ध खाये जाने वाले मक्खन की आरोपित चोरी और

बिक्री से था, समाप्त कर दी गई है और उससे 239.08 रुपए की बसूली कर ली गई है। सम्बन्धित अन्य व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है। स्टोर्स की प्रत्यक्ष जांच से मालूम हुई कमियों को मिलाया जा रहा है। इन कमियों को सरकार ने बहुत बुरा माना है और यह निश्चय किया कि स्टोर्स की प्रत्यक्ष जांच भारत के नियन्त्रक और महालेखा-पाल द्वारा प्रतिनियुक्त एक अधिकारी की देख-रेख में की जाये।

गांधी पोस्ट कार्ड और अन्तर्देशीयपत्र

9665. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महात्मा गांधी शताब्दी के अवसर पर उनकी फोटो वाले पोस्ट कार्ड तथा अन्तर्देशीय पत्र छपवाये गए थे जो अब भी डाकघरों में उपलब्ध है; यद्यपि तब से काफी समय बीत चुका है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि खरीददार उनको खरीदना नहीं चाहते क्योंकि उनके एक चौथाई भाग पर लिखना संभव नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्रेताओं की इन कठिनाईयों को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार उनके मूल्य कम करने का है ; और

(घ) अभी ऐसे कार्ड तथा अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कितनी संख्या में बाकी हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). इस तरह की कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। ये सचित्र पत्रादि स्मारक के रूप में सीमित संख्या में निकाले गए हैं और इन्हें चालू पोस्टकार्डों, अन्तर्देशीय पत्र कार्डों और एरोग्रामों के साथ बेचा जा रहा है। ऐसे डाक पत्रादि का मूल्य घटाने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(घ) यह सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Production of Fruits and Vegetable in Ladakh

9666. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the measures being adopted by Government to increase the production of fruits and vegetables on the basis of the successful preliminary experiments conducted in this connection in Ladakh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The following measures are being adopted by the Jammu and Kashmir Government for development fruits of and vegetables in Ladakh :—

- (1) Long terms loans at the rate of Rs. 2000 per acre are being given for establishment of orchards.
- (2) Establishment of fruit nurseries to supply the required planting material of the successful varieties.
- (3) Provide technical assistance for laying out orchards, plant protection etc.
- (4) Organise tours of progressive growers to other hilly area.
- (5) Construction of glass house at Thicksey Farm for production of vegetable seedling of selected varieties for supply to the growers.

- (6) Organisation of a cooperative society for supply of vegetables and potatoes to the Defence Forces.

होशंगाबाद सर्कल, मध्य प्रदेश में ट्रंक टेलीफोन लाइनों का खराब होना

9667. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) होशंगाबाद सर्कल (मध्य प्रदेश) में गत वर्ष ट्रंक टेलीफोन लाइनें कितनी बार खराब हुईं और ये लाइनें प्रत्येक बार कितने समय तक खराब रहीं; और

(ख) उसके क्या कारण थे और ट्रंक व्यवस्था की कार्यप्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गए हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में बीड़ी उद्योग के मजदूरों पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना का लागू होना

9668. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में बीड़ी उद्योग में कितने मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं;

(ख) बीड़ी बनाने वाली कितनी फैक्टरियों में 20 अथवा इससे अधिक मजदूर काम करते हैं;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना उन पर लागू होती है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) :

(क) और (ख). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में 31 जुलाई, 1969 को बीड़ी निर्माण के 206 प्रतिष्ठान ऐसे थे जिनमें 20 या उससे अधिक व्यक्ति नियोजित थे तथा इन प्रतिष्ठानों में नियोजित कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 8,601 थी।

(ग) और (घ). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 इस समय बीड़ी कारखानों पर लागू नहीं होता। इस अधिनियम को बीड़ी उद्योग पर लागू करने के प्रश्न पर सम्बन्धित पक्षों का परामर्श लेकर विचार किया जा रहा है।

राजस्थान के जयनारायण व्यास की स्मृति में डाक टिकट

9669. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार राजस्थान के स्वर्गीय श्री जयनारायण व्यास की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट जारी करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : स्वर्गीय श्री जयनारायण व्यास की स्मृति में स्मारक डाक-टिकट जारी करने के प्रस्ताव पर डाक-टिकट सलाहकार समिति ने 14 अप्रैल, 1970 को हुई अपनी बैठक में विचार किया था और यह सिफारिश की थी कि इस प्रस्ताव पर 1973 में श्री व्यास की 10वीं बरसी के अवसर पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

Increase in area under Soyabean Cultivation

9670. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to increase the cropping of Soyabean in the country ;

(b) If so, the details of the scheme drawn up ;

(c) how much extra yield is visualised ; and

(d) when the scheme will be implemented ?

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

(b) to (d). During 1970-71, it is proposed to cover an area of about 30,000 hectares under Soyabean cultivation with an estimated production of 30,000 tonnes. The supply of certified seed of improved varieties, along with bacterial culture and marketing arrangements are ensured.

Indian National Mine Workers Federation request for implementation of Coal Wage Board recommendations

9671. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

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

(a) whether the Indian National Mine Workers Federation has urged Government for full and expeditious implementation of the Coal Wage Board recommendations ; and

(b) the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The Indian National Mines Workers Federation has urged Government to take urgent steps for implementation of the Coal Wage Board's recommendations regarding introduction of a Gratuity Scheme, discontinuance of the

minimum attendance qualification under the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme abolition of the C. R. O. system. The matter was considered at the last Meeting of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining and the position is as follows :

(i) *Gratuity Scheme* : Government have already accepted in principle the need for a Gratuity Scheme. The matter involves legislation and is being processed in consultation with the Ministries/Departments concerned.

(ii) *Attendance Bonus* : The question of discontinuance of the minimum attendance qualification for payment of attendance bonus is under consideration in consultation with the Departments concerned.

(iii) *C. R. O.* : The employers have already agreed to the abolition of C. R. O. and the Joint Working Committee (of the Mining Associations) has been requested to take further steps.

As regards the other recommendations of the Wage Board already accepted by Government, the same have been implemented by 329 collieries accounting for nearly 78% of the workmen.

Expenditure on running of New Offices of P. I. B. to be opened during Fourth Five Year Plan

9672. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given in Starred Question No. 923 on the 9th April, 1970 regarding P.I.B. offices in backward areas and state the approximate expenditure to be incurred on the running of the new Offices of the P.I.B. to be opened during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Rs. 18.50 lakhs (Rs. 17.70 lakhs recurring and Rs. 0.80 lakhs non-recurring) approximately.

**Seminar on Contribution of
Regional Cinema**

9673. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Seminar on the contribution of the regional cinema particularly Malayalam cinema, to the promotion of better standards in the Indian Film Industry, has demanded removal of restrictions on the import of raw films;

(b) whether the Delhi Malayalee Association has set up a Standing Committee headed by the Union Law Minister to follow up the Seminar recommendations; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI L. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. The President of the Kerala Darpan Society has been requested to send concrete proposals which will be considered when received.

(b) A Standing Committee of the Delhi Malayalee Association has been set up which has several members of Parliament on it including Shri Panapilli Govinda Menon.

**Production of Quality Rice in Punjab
and Haryana**

9674. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some quality rice produced in Punjab and Haryana is fit enough for export to foreign countries ;

(b) if so, whether it has actually been exported either to and the amount of foreign exchange earned so far ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the production of such

quality rice and its expected production in 1971 in Punjab and Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Superior basmati rice produced in Punjab and Haryana is being exported. Since November, 1962, when it was decided to export basmati rice, these exports have earned foreign exchange worth about Rs. 648.85 lakhs upto April, 1970.

(c) Research is going on to evolve a variety of Basmati which would be both high yielding and of shorter duration. It is not possible to give at this stage an estimate of production of Basmati in 1971 in Punjab and Haryana.

**Production and Requirement of Rice
for 1970**

9675. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL; SHRI K. N. PANDEY ; SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :

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

(a) the estimated production and requirement of rice for the country for the year 1970 ; and

(b) whether there is any gap to be filled up, if so, the steps under the contemplation of Government to fill the gap and increase production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Firm estimates of production of rice for 1969-70 would be available in July-August, 1970. On the basis of qualitative reports about weather and crop conditions, production of rice during 1969-70 is expected to exceed the last year production of 39.76 million tonnes.

In the absence of any comprehensive and scientific survey on consumption and in view of the fact that the requirements of rice are elastic to some extent depending on the availability of rice and other substitute food-stuffs, their comparative prices, level of income, population growth, extent of urbanisation etc., it is not possible to frame a precise quantitative estimate of the requirements of rice in the country during 1970. In view of the above, it is difficult to give a precise estimate of the likely gap between production and requirement of rice for 1970. However, Government have taken a number of measures to increase the production of rice and other foodgrains in the country with a view to achieve self-sufficiency during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. These include introduction of high yielding varieties of paddy and other crops, multiple cropping programme, introduction of improved agricultural practices and increased supply of fertilizers, credit etc.

Setting up of Sugar and Rice Milling Industries in Cooperative Sector in Orissa

9676. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Government have submitted programme to develop small and medium Sugar and rice milling and other industries in the cooperative sector in Orissa during 1970-71 and under the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent of industrial capacity in each industry to be created in the cooperative sector ; and

(c) the Central aid sought therefor if any, and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) and (b). No specific programme to develop small and medium sugar and rice milling and other industries in the cooperative sector during 1970-71 and under the Fourth Five Year Plan has been received from the Orissa Government. However, in the draft Annual

Plan for Cooperation for 1970-71 as formulated by the State Government, recently received, the following outlays have been proposed for agro-industries :

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) Additional share capital contribution to Bargarh Cooperative Sugar Factory	7.00
(ii) Modernisation of existing rice mills	2.00
(iii) Setting up of oil expeller	0.20

(c) Does not arise at this stage in the absence of specific proposals from the State Government.

Request for Central Assistance to Orissa for installation of Tubewells during 1969-70 and 1970-71

9677. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa Government had submitted any schemes and sought financial assistance for installing tubewells for irrigation and other purposes in Orissa during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No scheme has been received from Orissa Government seeking financial assistance for installing tubewells for irrigation and other purposes. However, during the year 1969-70 an additional amount of Rs. 135 lakhs (over and above the outlay approved under the annual plan) was allocated to Orissa State for State Minor Irrigation Works including tubewells.

पशु धन के विकास के लिए अलग
मन्त्रालय बनाया जाना

9678. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या खाद्य
तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की प्रगति के लिए पशु धन
के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए पशु धन के
विकास के लिए एक अलग मन्त्रालय बनाने का
सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह मन्त्रालय कब तक
बन पायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए
क्या वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करने का सरकार का
विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सह-
कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-
साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रदन नहीं होता ।

(ग) खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और
सहकारिता मन्त्रालय (कृषि विभाग) इस कार्य
को कर रहा है ।

Dry Farming Scheme

9679. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme of the dry-
farming, about which mention has been
made in the Budget Speech of Prime Minister,
has been finalised;

(b) If so, whether a copy thereof would
be placed on the Table ; and

(c) the names of the districts selected
for the introduction of dry Farming in
1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB
SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The selection of areas will take
place in consultation with the States after
the Scheme is sanctioned.

बिहार सकल के डाक व तार कर्म-
चारियों की अनिवार्य सेवानिवृत्ति

9680. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना
तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी सेवा से
निवृत्त होने की आयु निर्धारित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सकल
के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल ने सरकारी नियमों का
उल्लंघन करके डाक व तार विभाग के 50 कर्म-
चारियों को 50 वर्ष की आयु में अनिवार्य रूप
से सेवानिवृत्त होने के नोटिस दिये हैं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका औचित्य क्या है;

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त अधि-
कारी के विरुद्ध ऐसी प्रबंध कार्यवाही करने के
लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं !

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार
विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क)
जी हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों (चतुर्थ
श्रेणी कर्मचारियों और 1938 से पूर्व के लिफ्ट

वर्गीय कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर) की अनिवार्य सेवानिवृत्ति की आयु 58 वर्ष है, परन्तु प्रथम श्रेणी और द्वितीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को 55 वर्ष की आयु के बाद और तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को 55, की आयु के बाद, यदि सेवानिवृत्त करना लोक-हित में हो, तो उन्हें तीन महीने का नोटिस दे कर सेवानिवृत्त किया जा सकता है। जिस कर्मचारी ने 30 वर्ष की अर्हक सेवा पूरी कर ली हो, उसके मामले का भी पुनरीक्षण किया जा सकता है और उसे तीन महीने का नोटिस देकर सेवा-निवृत्त किया जा सकता है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) बिहार सर्कल के केवल 18 कर्मचारियों को सेवा निवृत्त करने के नोटिस जारी किये गए हैं। उन्होंने 30 वर्ष की अर्हक सेवा पूरी कर ली है। उन्हें सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने अयोग्य या असमर्थ समझा था या उनकी ईमानदारी में संदेह था।

(ङ) जी नहीं।

(च) नियमों द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए ही ये नोटिस जारी किये गए हैं। अतः ये नोटिस अवैध नहीं हैं। ये कर्मचारी यदि इससे उच्च प्रशासनिक प्राधिकारी को अपना अभ्यावेदन देना चाहें तो वे ऐसा कर सकते हैं।

Reconstitution of Regional Post and Telegraph Advisory Committee for Bihar Circle

9681. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Regional Post and Telegraph Advisory Committee for Bihar Circle has been reconstituted;

(b) if so, the names of new members from the Members of Parliament;

(c) the principle for its nominations; and

(d) the reasons for non-holding the meeting of the Posts and Telegraph Advisory Committee and the date of its last meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF THE INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) 1. SHRI Kaila Birua, M.P.

2. Shri Ishwar Marandi. M.P.

3. Shri A.P. Sharma, M.P.

(c) The considerations governing the nomination of Members of Parliament, which are made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, are that representation of Members of Parliament on committees, councils, boards etc. is as evenly and widely distributed as possible and that Members are placed on various bodies, with due regard to their membership of other bodies, their qualifications, background, experience and aptitude.

(d) The meetings of the Regional P&T Advisory Committee for Bihar Circle are being held regularly. The last meeting was held on 19-11-69 and the next meeting is scheduled to be held on June 8, 1970.

रिवाड़ी के राब तुलाराम की स्मृति में डाक टिकट

9682. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार रिवाड़ी के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी राब तुलाराम की स्मृति में एक डाक टिकट जारी करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस प्रस्ताव पर डाक टिकट सलाहकार समिति ने दो बार विचार किया था, लेकिन इसकी सिफारिश नहीं की।

दिल्ली में श्रम आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजूरी

9683. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रम आयोग ने दिल्ली में दैनिक मजूरी करने वाले श्रमिकों की मजूरी निर्धारित की है और यदि हां, तो प्रतिदिन मजूरी कितनी निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजूरी प्रतिदिन 5 रुपये निर्धारित करने का है।

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रों (श्री डी० संजीव्या) : (क) न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में आने वाले राजगारों में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा न्यूनतम मजूरी-दरें निर्धारित/संशोधित कर दी गई है और सरकारी राजपत्रों में अधिसूचित भी कर दी गई है।

(ख) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विकास

9684. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देश के कुछ जिलों को गहन विकास के लिए चुना गया है और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और उन जिलों में किये जाने वाले विकास कार्यों का व्यौरा क्या है और कार्य कब आरम्भ किये जायेंगे; और

(ख) क्या ये कार्य उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्व जिले और बुन्देलखण्ड के रायबरेली, प्रतापगढ़, सुल्तानपुर, बांदा और मिर्जापुर क्षेत्रों में भी आरम्भ किए जायेंगे, और यदि हां, तो उस तहसील का नाम क्या है जहां ये कार्य सर्वप्रथम आरम्भ किये जायेंगे।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० एरिंग) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

A. I. R. Broadcast on Indianisation, Secularism, etc.

9685. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of talks and discussions have been broadcast by All India Radio regarding Government view on Secularism, Indianisation and connected matters ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these subjects are being discussed all over the country and there is a need for presenting different view points on them before the people through All India Radio also ; and

(c) If so, the reasons for which All India Radio adopted a partisan attitude in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Programmes

to project divergent views on such topics are arranged by All India Radio.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) All India Radio has not adopted a partisan attitude in this matter.

Research on growing of High yielding variety of wheat like Kalyan, Sona and Triple-dwarf on sand dunes

9686. SHRI DEVENDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Regional Soil and Water Management Pilot Project launched with the technical collaboration of USAID a year ago has successfully demonstrated that it is possible to grow high yielding varieties of wheat like Kalyan, Sona and Triple-dwarf on sand dunes ;

(b) If so, the details thereof ;

(c) the area likely to be covered under the project and the number of farmers likely to be benefited by this ; and

(d) the details of the experts, machinery equipment made available by USAID ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Demonstrations were successfully conducted for growing high yielding varieties of wheat on sand dunes in Patiala District under the Punjab Regional Soil and Water Management Pilot Project with Sprinkler Irrigation.

(b) The Sprinkler irrigation demonstration were conducted on two farms—6½ acres in one case and 10 acres in another during this rabi season. The sprinkler system were used to irrigate dune land which are too steep and sandy for conventional irrigation methods. The crop growth was good. However, since the harvesting of the crop has just been done exact yield information is not yet available.

(c) The area under this Regional Pilot Project likely to be benefited is 11,463 acres of crop land. The number of farmers in the Project area who are likely to be benefited by the Project is 1,245.

(d) Four USAID Experts are working on this Project. USAID have also supplied the following equipments to this Project —

1. Tractor (Escort 47w)	One
2. Tractor (Escort 37)	One
3. Super Leveller	One
4. Blade Terracer	One
5. Mold board Plough	One
6. Disc Plough	One
7. Disc. Harrow	One
8. Seeder cum fertilizer attachment	One
9. Tiller	One
10. Ripper	One
11. Scraper	Two
12. Sprinkler system	One

Expansion of AIR Station, Ladakh

9687. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programme broadcast regularly by the A.I.R. Ladakh Unit to counteract the false propaganda broadcast by the Peking Radio through the medium of the language used in Ladakh and its adjoining areas;

(b) whether Government propose to expand the said Unit so as to make it more effective in the Kashmir State itself instead of preparing relay records for that Unit in Delhi; and

(c) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). Radio Kashmir, Srinagar, broadcast daily a programme of 1 hour and 25 minutes duration in Bodhi for listeners in Ladakh and the

adjoining areas. The programme consists of news-commentaries, talks, music, documentaries and newsreels. The programme is produced by a unit in Delhi and it air-freights it daily to Srinagar. Work in connection with the setting up of a radio station at Leh is already in progress and when the station starts functioning the programmes for listeners in Ladakh and its neighbourhood will be increased considerably.

Ban on Collective Bargaining

9688. **SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :**
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to ban the right of collective bargaining as a whole in all the field; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Number of Broadcasting Stations in India

9689. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number and location of Broadcasting Stations in India at Present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : A statement is placed on Table of the House.

Number and location of Broadcasting Stations in India (as on 1.5.1970)

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Agartala | 34. Kanpur |
| 2. Ahmedabad/Baroda | 35. Kohima |
| 3. Aijal | 36. Kurseong |
| 4. Ajmer | 37. Lucknow |
| 5. Allahabad | 38. Madras |
| 6. Bangalore | 39. Mathura |
| 7. Bhadravati | 40. Nagpur |
| 8. Bhagalpur | 41. Panaji (Goa) |
| 9. Bhub | 42. Parbhani |
| 10. Bombay | 43. Pasighat |
| 11. Bhopal | 44. Patna |
| 12. Bikaner | 45. Pondicherry |
| 13. Calcutta | 46. Poona |
| 14. Calicut | 47. Port Blair |
| 15. Chandigarh | 48. Raipur |
| 16. Coimbatore | 49. Rajkot |
| 17. Cuddapah | 50. Rampur |
| 18. Cuttack | 51. Ranchi |
| 19. Delhi | 52. Sambalpur |
| 20. Dharwar | 53. Sangli |
| 21. Dibrugarh | 54. Shillong |
| 22. Gauhati | 55. Siliguri |
| 23. Gulbarga | 56. Simla |
| 24. Gwalior | 57. Srinagar |
| 25. Hyderabad | 58. Tez |
| 26. Imphal | 59. Trichirappalli |
| 27. Indore | 60. Tirunelveli |
| 28. Jabalpur | 61. Trichur |
| 29. Jaipur | 62. Trivandrum |
| 30. Jammu | 63. Udaipur |
| 31. Jeypore | 64. Varanasi |
| 32. Jodhpur | 65. Vijaywada |
| 33. Jullundur | 66. Visakhapatnam |

Issue of Press Release in Hindi

9690. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA**: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Press Release given to the Press Information Bureau during 1969-70 for issue ;

(b) the number out of those which were in English and Hindi separately ; and

(c) the time by which all the press releases are likely to be prepared in Hindi and the progress, so far, made in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 53,369

(b) English : 11,274

Hindi : 5,567

(c) Efforts are being made to originate more releases in Hindi, but their simultaneous issue in both English and Hindi languages would be possible only after all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India start providing basic material in English and Hindi simultaneously.

Establishment of more General Farms During Fourth Plan

9692. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are opposed to establishment of more general farms during the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

SHINDE) : (a) and (b). An agreement was entered into with the U. S. S. R. Government in 1966 for setting up five Central State Farms for which they are giving equipment free of charge. Three of these farms have already been set up at Jharsuguda (Orissa), Hissar (Haryana) and Raichur (Mysore). The remaining two farms will be set up in Jullundur District in Punjab and Cannanore District in Kerala. Lands for these farms have been located but the State Governments have not yet given possession of these lands.

It has also been decided to set up a small farm in the Mizo Hills District as a purely developmental effort, in a tribal and backward area.

Apart from these farms, it is not proposed to set up any more Central State Farms during the Fourth Plan. Financial provision in the Fourth Five Year Plan is just enough for these farms and would not permit of any more farms being set up in the Fourth Plan Period, at the cost of the Central Government, nor is it possible to get equipment from USSR free of charge for more than 5 farms.

Legal Protection to Licensed Railway Porters and Vendors

9693. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD**: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a legal Protection under the labour laws is being provided to the licensed railway porters and vendors, if so, what extent ; and

(b) how many victimised railway porters and vendors have so far been provided this protection ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) There is no specific Labour Act regulating the working conditions of licensed railway porters and vendors. Licensed porters are generally self employed. Where, however, a porter or a vendor is an employee of the Railways, he is entitled to protection under the Labour Laws.

(b) No information is available on the subject.

Implementation of Recommendations of Study Team for Railway Porters and Vendors

9694. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Study Team for Licensed Railway Porters and Vendors have been considered by Government ;

(b) if so, how many of them have been accepted and implemented ;

(c) whether the Study Team had recommended the recognition of the Railway Licensed Porters and Vendors Union ; and

(d) if so, how far this recommendation has been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Study Group have been under the consideration of the Government for some time. Out of 89 recommendations made by the Study Group, 43 have been accepted and orders have been issued for their implementation.

(c) and (d). Yes. The recommendation is under examination.

खेतिहर मजदूरों तथा भू-स्वामियों के बीच मतभेदों को दूर करने की व्यवस्था

9695. श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खेतिहर मजदूरों तथा भू-स्वामियों के बीच मतभेदों को दूर करने और उनके

हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा किसी राज्य सरकार द्वारा राज्य अथवा जिला स्तर पर कोई न्यायाधिकरण गठित किया गया है अथवा कोई अन्य व्यवस्था की गई है :

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवया) : (क) से (ग). अभीष्ट सूचना एकत्र जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी हिन्दी में जारी करना

9696. श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन प्रत्येक डिब्बोजन में इस वर्ष हिन्दी में टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी प्रकाशित करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : टेलीफोन निर्देशिकाएँ सर्कल या जिलावार छापी जाती हैं। इन्हें मंडलवार नहीं छापा जाता। मंडल किसी सर्कल या जिले से छोटी यूनिट होता है। बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब सर्कलों और दिल्ली, बम्बई, हैदराबाद टेलीफोन जिलों की निर्देशिकाओं को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने की हिदायत दी गई है। पंजाब सर्कल, बम्बई और हैदराबाद की निर्देशिकाओं को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का निर्णय बहुत बाद में लिया गया था। इस वर्ष के दौरान इन सर्कलों और जिलों में हिन्दी में

निर्देशिकायें छापने की स्थिति इस प्रकार है—

(i) बिहार सर्कल—इस सर्कल ने अभी तक तीन संस्करण प्रकाशित किये हैं। आगामी चार-पाँच महीनों में अगले संस्करण के निकल जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ii) मध्य प्रदेश सर्कल—अभी तक निर्देशिका के दो संस्करण प्रकाशित हुए हैं। अगले संस्करण के जून, 1970 तक छापे जाने की सम्भावना है।

(iii) राजस्थान सर्कल—अभी तक इस सर्कल ने टेलीफोन निर्देशिका के तीन संस्करण निकाले हैं। आगामी चार महीनों के भीतर अगले संस्करण के प्रकाशित किये जाने की सम्भावना है। विज्ञापन एजेंट नियुक्त करने में कुछ देर हो गई थी।

(iv) उत्तर प्रदेश सर्कल—इस सर्कल ने अभी तक चार संस्करण निकाले हैं। इनमें मार्च, 1970 का संस्करण भी शामिल है।

(v) पंजाब सर्कल—फिलहाल इस सर्कल ने निर्देशिका के अनुवाद का कार्य हाथ में लिया है। अतः पहले संस्करण के प्रकाशन में कुछ समय लगेगा। 1970 वर्ष के दौरान इसके प्रकाशन की कोई आशा नहीं।

(v) बिल्ली जिला—इस जिले की निर्देशिका का अभी तक एक ही संस्करण प्रकाशित हुआ है। मुद्रकों की नियुक्ति में विलम्ब होने के कारण दूसरे संस्करण की छपाई के काम में विलम्ब हुआ है। इस कठिनाई पर काबू पा लिया गया है और आगामी चार महीनों में अगले संस्करण के निकाले जाने की सम्भावना है।

(vii) बम्बई जिला—इस जिले की निर्देशिका का अनुवाद-कार्य एक प्राइवेट एजेंसी को सौंप दिया गया है। पहला संस्करण निकालने में अभी कुछ समय लगेगा। 1970 वर्ष के दौरान इसके प्रकाशित किए जाने की कोई संभावना नहीं है।

(viii) हैबराबाद जिला—निर्देशिका के अनुवाद का कार्य लगभग पूरा हो चुका है। पहला संस्करण निकालने में अभी कुछ महीने लगेंगे।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमय संख्या 88

9697. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमय संख्या 88 के अनुच्छेद के भाग (ग), (घ) और (ङ) की एक प्रति पटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजी-वैया) : (क) और (ख) . अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भ्रम संगठन के अभिसमय संख्या 88 के प्रवर्तक अनुच्छेदों का, जिनमें अनुच्छेद 6 भी सम्मिलित है, मूल-पाठ 25 नवम्बर, 1958 को लोक सभा की मेज पर उक्त अभिसमय के प्रस्तावित अनु-समर्थन सम्बन्धी विवरण के परिशिष्ट के रूप में रख दिया गया था।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Realisation of E.P.F. Contributions from Coal Mines

9698. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some shortcomings have been found regarding realisation of Provident Fund contribution from colliery employees ;

(q) if so, the names of coal mines against whom certificate cases have been instituted during 1968, 1969 ; and

(c) the amount involved in each case and the result of the certificate cases ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYH) : (a) to (c). The administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund is the concern of the Board of Trustees, Coal Mines Provident Fund, set up under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The

information is being collected from the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Sugar Mills in Cooperative Sector

9699. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sugar mills to be set up in the Cooperative Sector in each State during 1970-71 ; and

(b) the total production capacity to be installed thereby, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The number of new cooperative sugar factories expected to go into production during 1970-71 out of those already licensed together with their annual sugar production capacity are given below, State-wise:—

State	Number of new cooperative sugar factories, expected to go into production during 1970-71	Annual sugar production capacity involved
(lakh tonnes)		
1. Maharashtra	3	0.46
2. Gujarat	1	0.20
3. Mysore	2	0.35
4. Madhya Pradesh	1	0.09
5. Tamil Nadu	1	0.18

Seminar held by Indian Labour Law Society of National Labour Commissions's Recommendation

9700. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Seminar was recently convened by the Indian Labour Law Society on the recommendations of the National Labour Commission; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of observations and suggestions made at the Seminar regarding implementation of the report that have come to Government's notice and the Government's reaction to each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) A seminar on 'Industrial Relations as envisaged by the National Commission on Labour, was organised by the Labour Law Association, Delhi on 18th April, 1970.

(b) The precise nature of the observations and suggestions made at the Seminar is not known to Government.

Research on Plants after Introduction of High-Yielding Varieties of Food-Grains

9701. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the introduction of high-yielding varieties of food-grains has brought an increasing awareness among agricultural scientists at the U. P. Agricultural University at Pantnagar of the need for a dynamic approach to research;

(b) if so, whether there is realisation that there could never be a variety of crop which could hold the field permanently;

(c) if so whether this has resulted in Research Scientists not only turning their attention more towards the genetics of crops

but also to the architecture and shape of plants; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to the problems which have cropped up after the introduction of high-yielding varieties of food-grains ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes,

(d) Intensive researches are being carried out in the agricultural universities and Indian Council of Agricultural Research, particularly under the all-India coordinated crop improvement projects, for solving the problems that have cropped up, viz., those pertaining to maturity, grain quality resistance to diseases, pests, drought, salinity, etc.

Report of Study group of Administrative Reforms Commission on Extension of Postal Facilities to Rural Areas

9702. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Study Group of the Administrative Reforms Commission has revealed that the cost of extension of postal facilities to rural areas is estimated to be rupees one crore annually, most of which is a total loss;

(b) if so, the other points made in the report regarding the Post Offices to be set up or likely to be set up in the rural areas;

(c) whether in view of this, Government propose to have less Post Offices in rural areas; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. The working group on Posts and Telegraphs of the Administrative Reforms Commission have pointed out that the cost of extension of Postal facilities to rural areas was estimated to be over Rs. 1 crore per annum. In this connection they have further stated that extension of postal facilities to rural areas not only involves a heavy subsidy at the initial stages but accounts for recurring losses—though of smaller amounts—even after the post offices have been declared permanent and total loss of such recurring nature adds upto a considerable amount.

(b) Some of the other points made in the report regarding the Post Offices to be opened or likely to be opened in the rural areas are as follows :—

- (i) If the present policy of opening unremunerative Post Offices (with the permissible limits of loss ranging from Rs. 500/- to 2500/-) is to continued, the moiety of the total loss, will be greater in future,
- (ii) The present limits of the permissible loss in respect of experimental as well as permanent rural post offices will need revision on a realistic basis,
- (iii) The Posts and Telegraphs Department should evolve a suitable procedure for a reliable assessment of the quantum of loss (i. e. in opening and also in running the Post Offices).
- (iv) In order to cover the losses that are likely to be sustained by the Postal Branch in the immediate future, it may become necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the P & T Tariffs Enquiry Committee (1968) in their entirety with a view to wiping out the existing loss to a large extent. However, if even this fails to increase the

Postal revenue to the anticipated extent, it may become necessary for the P&T Department either to bear the losses or to go beyond the recommendations made by the P&T Tariffs Enquiry Committee.

- (v) A subsidy must be made from the General Revenue to the extent of 75% of the loss incurred in opening and running Post Offices and the remaining 25% should be made good from the surplus generated in Postal Operations as a whole.

The Working Group have, however, admitted that they are aware that purely commercial considerations should not apply in the provision of these (i. e. extension of services in the rural areas) because some of them have necessarily to be provided even at the uneconomic rates so long as they serve an essential public interest. They have also stated that withdrawing all uneconomic services including uneconomic rural post offices, which for various reasons cannot be made viable is obviously an unthinkable course because of the inconvenience it would cause to be general public.

(c) and (d). The Government do not consider it appropriate to deliberate the conditions regarding the opening of Post Offices in such areas, as the accept now is on the development of the rural areas and of the backward regions.

Grant of Subsistence allowance to employees under suspension

9703, SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the P & T employees in Bihar circle are still under suspension by the order of an officer lower than the appointing authorities in connection with the token strike of 19th September, 1968 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Home Ministry in its order of 3rd March,

1970 has ordered to revoke the order of suspension of all the P & T employees ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that subsistence allowance of a Central Government servant under suspension gets an automatic increase by fifty per cent under Fundamental Rule 53 if the period of suspension is prolonged beyond twelve months for reasons not directly attributable to the Government servant ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Director of Telegraphs, Bihar about them, if no action has been taken the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No. All the officials in Bihar Circle, who had been suspended in connection with the strike were reinstated. Two of these officials were subsequently deemed to be under suspension consequent on their conviction by the court under Section 4 of the E.S.M.O. The cases of these two officials have again been reviewed recently and they have been ordered to be reinstated;

(b) Yes. These orders apply to all Central Govt. employees.

(c) No. An order of the competent authority to that effect is necessary. The percentage prescribed in FR—53 is the maximum by which the subsistence allowance can be increased if the period of suspension is prolonged beyond twelve months for reasons not directly attributable to the Government servant. The subsistence allowance can be also reduced if the prolongation of the suspension is due to reasons directly attributable to the Government servant.

(d) In the case of the two competent officials, referred to in part (a) of the reply, the subsistence allowance was increased by 50 per cent by the competent authority after 12 months of their suspension.

Petitions of Employees Suspended Due to Sept. 19, 1968 Strike Pending with P & T Board

9704. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the petitions of suspended employees (because of the 1968 September strike) for review are pending in the P&T Board ; and

(b) if so, how much time the P&T Board would take to communicate its decisions as per Rule 29 of the Central Service (Control Classification and Appeal) Rules, 1965 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No. All the suspended officials have been taken back to duty.

(b) Does not arise.

Study on the use of Fertilisers by Food Corporation of India

9705. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has prepared a note on the use of fertilizers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No Sir ; the Food Corporation of India has not prepared any note on the use of fertilizers.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Foodgrains in 1970

9706. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to import more foodgrains during 1970 as compared to that in 1969; and

(b) If so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). For the year 1970 the import requirements have been worked out at about 4 million tonnes, which is more or less of the same order as 3.9 million tonnes imported in 1969. The reason for contemplating an import of 4 million tonnes in 1970 is that the Government desire to add one million tonnes to the buffer stock in 1970.

Telephone Directory for Punjab

9707. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 1969 Telephone Directory of Punjab Circle has not been supplied to the subscribers of many Telephone exchanges;

(b) If so, when the Directory was issued and circulated;

(c) the name of the Exchanges in which it has not been supplied so far; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for early supply of the Directory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

The Punjab Circle Telephone, December, 1969 issue, was supplied to the subscribers of large exchanges but the same has yet to be supplied in smaller exchanges.

(b) The first instalment of the directory was circulated in the middle of January, 1970

(c) The names of the exchanges where the directories have not been supplied so far are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3514/70]

(d) In all 62,000 directories were required to be supplied by the Printers. They have supplied 49,730 copies so far and have promised to complete the supply very shortly.

सहरसा, बनमनखी, फारबिसगंज तथा खगैया में टेलीफोन सेवा सुधार के लिए की गई कार्यवाही

9708. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में सहरसा, बनमनखी, फारबिसगंज तथा खगैया के टेलीफोन प्रायः खराब रहते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इनके खराब रहने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने जनता को होने वाली कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाया है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) सहरसा, बनमनखी, फारबिसगंज और खगैया के टेलीफोन अबसर खराब नहीं रहते, तथापि ताँबे के तारों की चोरी की वजह से कभी कभी इन लाइनों में गड़बड़ी हो जाती है। चोरी की घटना के तुरन्त बाद ही संचार व्यवस्था को बड़ी मुश्तदी से पुनः चालू कर दिया जाता है।

(ख) इत टेलीफोनों में गड़बड़ी ताँबे के तारों की चोरी की वजह से ही होती है और इस स्थिति में सुधार करने की दृष्टि से इन स्थानों

को जोड़ने वाले तांबे के तारों के परिपथों को अल्यूमीनियम तार से बदलने की योजना बनाई गई है।

Enhancement of Superannuation age of Displaced Persons From East Pakistan

9709. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will consider the desirability of extending the period of superannuation upto 50 from 58 years in favour of the East Pakistan displaced persons who have either entered Government service at an advanced age, or are still awaiting rehabilitation, or have been offered rehabilitation assistance, housing or otherwise, at the last leg of their service life and entered into an engagement with the Government to comply with the financial commitments in that behalf ;

(b) If so, how Government propose to implement such a proposition ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). It will not be possible as a matter of policy to fix a separate superannuation age for East Pakistan migrants who have secured employment with the Government of India.

Industrial Estate near Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi

9710. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will consider the desirability of founding an Industrial Estate in the vicinity of the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi with a view to assuring employment opportunities to the dependents of the settlers of the colony in new surrounding as a measure of rehabilitation ;

(b) If so, how Government propose to execute such a scheme ; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). No. The scheme of East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi, has been prepared for housing those displaced persons from East Pakistan who have already been gainfully employed in Delhi and no provision for employment opportunities through Industries to the dependents of the settlers of this Colony near Kalkaji is considered necessary. The dependents of the settlers would be eligible for seeking employment in the usual manner like other citizens.

Extending Age-Limit of entering into Government Service for Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

9711. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will consider the desirability of extending 45 years' age-limit for entrance into Government service for a further period upto 1980 in favour of East Pakistan displaced persons in view of the fact that influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan is still on and there is also a large number of such displaced persons in India who have been still awaiting physical and economic rehabilitation ;

(b) if so, how Government propose to meet the situation ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The following age concessions in the matter of employment of new migrants from East Pakistan into Central Government service are already available upto 31.12.1971 :—

(i) *Appointments filled on the results of Competitive Examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission*

The age-limit is relaxed upto three years in excess of normal upper age limit subject

to the condition that a candidate will not be allowed to avail of a large number of chances in respect of recruitment to a service or group of services than the maximum under the normal age-limits.

(ii) *Appointments not covered by (i) above*

The maximum age limit for entry into Government service as well as for permanent absorption therein is relaxed upto 45 years.

(iii) *Displaced persons belonging Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

The age limits mentioned in (i) and (ii) above are further relaxed by five years for persons belonging to Scheduled Casts or Scheduled Tribes both in case of gazetted and non-gazetted posts in the Central Service as well as All India Services.

The question of extending the above concessions beyond 31.12.1971 will be duly considered well before that date in the light of the circumstances prevailing then.

Grant of Remission of Interest on Instalments of Premium of Land to Displaced Persons From East Pakistan in Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi

9712. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government will consider the desirability of remission of interest levied on payment of premium of land in instalments in respect of residential plots allotted to East Pakistan displaced persons in a colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi in view of the poor paying capacity of the allottees ;

(b) if so, how Government propose to implement the proposition ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-

MENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The displaced persons from East Pakistan were allotted plots in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony, Kalkaji, on the terms and conditions given in the Press Notes issued in January 1966 and August 1967. The concession of allowing payments in instalments essentially includes payment of interest. There is no scheme of the Government of India under which the payment of interest could be remitted.

Working Conditions of Managers, Assistant Managers and Sales Assistants in D. M. S. Stalls situated in Secretariat and Government Department

9713. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Managers, Assistant Managers and Sales Assistants in the milk stalls of D. M. S. installed in the Secretariat complex and other Government Departments are governed by the Central Secretariat conditions of service ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these officials are marked absent by the M. D. Os. and A. M. D. Os. in case they happen to come late by an hour or so or are found absent for some unavoidable reasons by them even though they attend to their duties throughout the day and their pay for that day is deducted ;

(c) if so, the reasons and justification for doing so contrary to the rules in this regard ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take against the officers concerned to stop these irregular practices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Managers and Sales Assistants appointed at the All Day Milk Stalls are not office staff and orders by Government of India in respect of Central Secretariat Staff are not wholly applicable to them. As per their terms of appointment,

they are governed in respect of their general conditions of service by the rules and orders of the Government of India in force from time to time as applicable to the respective category of employees in the Delhi Milk Scheme.

(b) Administrative instructions were issued by the Delhi Milk Scheme in March, 1969 for ensuring punctuality in attendance of Managers, Sales Assistants etc. Late attendance is being regulated in accordance with these instructions a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3515/70*]

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Delay in Installation of Transmitters in Rajkot and Calcutta

9714. SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE
SHARMA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :
SHRI MUHAMMAD
SHARIFF :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any penalty clause in the agreement with Yugoslavia and U.S.S.R. in regard to installation of transmitters at Rajkot and Calcutta for delay in supply of equipment ; and

(b) If not, whether Government, in future will insist on penalty clauses to avoid loss from delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A penalty clause exists in the Contract signed with the Yugoslav firm by D.G.S. & D. However no such clause has been inserted

in the contract signed at Government with U.S.S.R. for the transmitter at Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise.

Standing Offer of Employment

9715. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the expenditure of his Ministry on (i) Labour in factories and other establishments of more than 20 workers (ii) Landless labour (iii) Domestic labour, and (iv) self-employed workers ;

(b) whether the Ministry has related the average wages of these different sections of workers and made its contribution in favour of those sections, which are relatively more deficient ;

(c) why the Ministry does not plan to generalise the "Standing Offer of Employment" now restricted to one experimental area, in order to satisfy the Directive Principle of Right to Employment ; and

(d) why should not the Ministry stop further expenditure to workers who receive an average of 100 per cent more than Landless Labour, so that funds are available for carrying out the Standing Offer of Employment on minimum wages ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The expenditure of the Department of Labour and Employment is not apportioned on the basis of labour in factories, landless labour, domestic labour and self-employed workers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Pilot Employment Guarantee Scheme has been sanctioned by the Government of Maharashtra to be implemented in one selected village in each of five integrated Area Development Blocks in the State. Extension of such scheme can be considered only after experience is gained on the basis of results of such pilot experiment over a wide area.

(d) Does not arise.

अखिल भारत नेत्र सुधार संघ, लाजपत
नगर, नई दिल्ली को आवंटित की
गई भूमि

9716. श्री मोलह प्रसाद : क्या श्रम तथा
पुनर्वास मंत्री 6 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतिरिक्त
प्रश्न संख्या 5283 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारत
नेत्र सुधार संघ, 2-एफ, लाजपत नगर, नई
दिल्ली को उस शर्त पर भूमि पट्टे पर आवंटित
की गई थी कि पट्टा देने वाले की पूर्व-अनुमति
के बिना इसे न तो घागे किराये पर उठाया
जा सकेगा, न ही हस्तान्तरित किया जा सकेगा
और न ही किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को सौंपा जा
सकेगा ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त संघ ने
उस भूमि के प्लॉट, उस पर बने भवन तथा
गोदाम को डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास को
हस्तान्तरित कर दिया है तथा इस न्यास ने इस
संघ तथा ग्रन्थ किरायेदारों से प्रति वर्ष 35,000
से 40,000 रुपये तक किराया बसूल करना
आरम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त
सम्पत्ति को हस्तान्तरित करने के लिए कोई पूर्वी
नुमत नहीं ली गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार
उक्त संस्था के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही करने और
उक्त भूमि तथा भवन को किरायेदारों को
आवंटित करने का है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क)
से (घ). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और
सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Inspection of Factories

9717. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the
Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILI-
TATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the factory
inspection is getting ineffective in the coun-
try due to insufficient number of the person-
nel employed ;

(b) the total number of factories which
an Inspector is supposed to inspect at present
and what is the fixed quota ; and

(c) whether Government propose to
reorganise the present set up of the Inspecto-
rate keeping in view the growing number
of accidents in the industrial units which are
themselves increasing in number rapidly ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVA-
YYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Labour Ministers' Conference
(July 1960) had recommended a norm of 150
factories per inspector but there is no fixed
quota.

(c) This is a matter essentially for the
State Governments to consider as the
Factories Act, 1948, is administered by them
through the State Factory Inspectorates.
However the National Commission on La-
bour has recommended that the norm of 150
factories per inspector for determining the
strength of the Inspectorate should be re-
examined. This is being considered in
consultation with the State Governments and
other interests concerned.

Demands of Technical Employees' Union of All India Radio

9718. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHAR-
MA :
SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING AND COMMU-
NICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the demands of Technical Employees'

Unions of All India Radio ;

(b) the demands which have been accepted by Government ;

(c) the demands which have not been accepted by Government together with the reasons for not accepting them ; and

(d) If no decision has since been taken thereon, the reasons therefor and when a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT—3516/70*]

(b) to (d). The representation was received only recently and the various issues raised therein are under examination. It will take some time more to arrive at decisions.

Government Expenditure on its advertisements in English Dailies during 1968 and 1969

9719. SHRI VIRENRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria followed for the release of advertisements in the Indian Press, on Government account ;

(b) the total amount spent by Government on advertisements in the major English dailies of the country in 1968 and 1969 ; and

(c) the amount spent on advertising in (i) The Times of India, (ii) The Statesman, (iii) The Hindu, (iv) The Hindustan Times (v) The Patriot, (vi) The National Herald, and (vii) The Blitz ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL ; (a) The following criteria are followed while selecting newspapers and periodicals for release of Government advertisements ;

(i) Effective circulation (normally papers having paid circulation below 1000 are not used).

(ii) Regularity in publication (a period of six months of uninterrupted publication is essential).

(iii) Class of readership.

(iv) Adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics.

(v) Other factors such as production standards, the languages and areas intended to be covered within the available funds.

(vi) Advertisement rates which are considered suitable and acceptable for Government publicity requirements.

Advertisements are, however, withheld from such newspapers and periodicals as indulge in virulent and persistent propaganda inciting communal passions, or preach violence, or offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals thereby undermining the basic national interests.

(b) Expenditure incurred on advertisements released to 'big English dailies' i.e. those with a circulation of over 50,000 during 1968-69 and 1969-70 is given below :—

1968-69	Rs. 27,95,885.00
1969-70 (Upto 31st Dec. 1969)	Rs. 22,48,649.00

(c) Information regarding the details of advertisements released to individual newspapers and the amounts paid to them is treated as confidential as between the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and the individual newspapers.

Investigation into shortage of five paise stamps in Ahmedabad

9720. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INFORMA-

TION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2673 on the 4th December, 1969 regarding the shortage of five paise stamps in Ahmedabad and state :

(a) whether the matter has since been investigated ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) 3 paise stamps were largely used for posting Registered Newspapers. With the change in the postal rate of regd. newspapers, from 3p to 5p with effect from 15-5-68 the 3 paise denomination was no longer required for any other postal rate. The printing of this denomination was stopped but the quantity already printed was utilised with other denominations. As such, 2p & 3p stamps were issued to the public in lieu of 5 paise stamps.

Impact of P. I. B. Wall Newspaper on the People

9721. SHRI VIRENDERAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has already undertaken the task of studying the impact of the project, Press Information Bureau Wall newspaper, on the people ; and

(b) If so, the details of the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI J. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). As the publication of the wall newspaper started only recently, the Indian Institute of Mass Communications proposes to undertake the

Impact study after it has been in circulation for at least a period of six months.

However, a field survey was conducted amongst the youth (16-30 Years) to find out their opinion about its contents. Forty per cent of those who read it considered the news given in it as factual, 13.3 per cent thought the news was biased. The remaining 46.7 per cent did not offer any opinion. In addition, many requests have been received from all parts of the country asking for copies of the wall newspaper for display.

Information regarding P & T Circle for Metropolitan Cities

9722. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collected the information regarding Metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and also for residuary Post and Telegraph circles of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Delhi and Tamil Nadu circles ; and

(b) whether Government have examined on the basis of Traffic and Staff figures that the proposals for separate circles for the Metropolitan cities, will be viable and justified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The information is being collected.

(b) Does not arise.

चौथी योजना के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के ग्रामों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था

9723. श्री देवराज पाटिल : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी योजना दौरान महाराष्ट्र

के गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जहाँ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज बनाये जाने हैं उन स्थानों के नाम तथा संख्या क्या हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान महाराष्ट्र के गांवों में 52 जगहों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्तावों की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। इन 52 जगहों के नाम संलग्न सूची में दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर का नाम
1.	अम्बा गांव
2.	अटपदी
3.	बागानी
4.	बोर गांव
5.	बम्बा बाडा
6.	बिदकिन
7.	चमोरशी
8.	दावनी बांझा
9.	ढाड गांव
10.	घाटनन्दूर
11.	हडोलटी
12.	इटे
13.	जावला
14.	जनेफाल
15.	कोडा कसरा
16.	खारगाना
17.	कावटे महानकल
18.	कापाशी
19.	काडे गांव
20.	खांडबारा

21.	करला
22.	मुलज
23.	मंगरूल
24.	मंजरूप
25.	मंगरूर दस्तगीर
26.	मलोडा
27.	मसूरा
28.	मल्हारपेठ
29.	महूली
30.	म्हावरा
31.	महा गांव
32.	नागरी
33.	नेरला
34.	नन्दगांव काजी
35.	पिम्पेडा
36.	पेन्नूर
37.	पुर्नगोड
38.	राजोली
39.	रेनापुर
40.	सिरूर अनन्त पल
41.	सौइत
42.	सावना
43.	सेलसूरे
44.	सोनपेठ
45.	तारकरली
46.	उमरी
47.	बलसांग
48.	बालवा
49.	वाडनेर भुलजी
50.	वाडनेर गंगई
51.	अमबापुर
52.	अबास

Central Assistance to Agricultural Colleges of Madhya Pradesh

9724. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central assistance

given to agricultural colleges in Madhya Pradesh during the last 3 year ;

(b) the number of agricultural colleges in Madhya Pradesh at present ; and

(c) the percentage of minorities to whom admission is given in these colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) With the establishment of Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya in Madhya Pradesh in October, 1964, all the Agricultural Colleges of the State became the constituent units of the Vishwa Vidyalaya. Therefore, grants were released to the Vishwa Vidyalaya and not to the individual colleges. The following amounts of grants were given to the Vishwa Vidyalaya during the last three years :

1967-68	Rs. 20,00,000
1968-69	Rs. 20,21,494
1969-70	Rs. 25,95,464

(b) Six.

(c) Required information is not available.

Steps to increase output of Pulses and other Commercial Crops

9725. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government are not taking adequate steps to step up output of pulses and other commercial crops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : No, Sir, Number of steps have been taken to increase the output of pulses through the following measures :—

(i) Introduction of short-duration catch crops of pulses for growing after kharif or rabi harvests.

(ii) Programme for inter-cropping with pulses.

(iii) Introduction of the use of rhizobium culture.

(iv) Programme for multiplication of seeds of some of the newly evolved short duration strains of pulses.

(v) Increased use of fertilisers specially phosphatic fertilisers.

(vi) Evolving high-yielding and disease resistant varieties of pulses.

(vii) Effective and economic control measures against pests and diseases in pulses.

For Commercial Crops, Centrally Sponsored Schemes for export promotion/import substitution have been taken up in almost all the potential areas. A tentative outlay of Rs. 14.50 crores has been provided for these schemes during 4th Plan. An amount of Rs. 2.32 crores is likely to be spent during 1969-70. For 1970-71 an outlay of Rs. 2.75 crores has been provided.

Funds for Dry Farming

9726. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only rupees two crores have been provided for dry farming when nearly sixty percent of cultivated area in India was under dry farming ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that this amount is insufficient as compared in the area under any farming ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to provide adequate funds for dry farming ?

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

Rs 2.00 crores is for implementing the pilot projects on dry farming during 1970-71.

(b) and (c). This amount would be adequate for implementing the Pilot Projects undertaken during 1970-71. However, funds are already available for minor Irrigation, soil conservation, land development etc., under normal development of agriculture in dry areas.

Central Study Team on Gheraos in West Bengal

1927. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central Study Team has been sent to Calcutta to collect data on Gheraos being resorted to by Labour in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Gheraos have increased to an alarming stage in the State during the recent two months;

(c) what are the findings of the team in regard to gheraos impact on production as also the main motives behind these Gheraos; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The Government did not depute any study team to West Bengal.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House after it is received.

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

Criteria for allotting Imported Tractors to Agro-Industrial Corporation of States and their distribution to Farmers

1928. SHRI GURCHARAN SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria of allotting the imported tractors to Agro-Industrial Corporation of the States;

(b) the criteria of distributing those tractors among the farmers in each State; and

(c) whether there is any Government priority quota to be allotted by the State Chief Ministers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Besides the demands intimated by the various States, the following factors were taken into consideration while making allocations of imported tractors :—

- (i) Relative demands registered by State Agro-Industries Corporations, State Governments, Union Territories etc.
- (ii) Acreage of high-yielding varieties in the respective States and Union Territories.
- (iii) Existing population of tractors in the States and Union Territories.
- (iv) Tractors already allotted to the respective States.

(b) Different Corporations have adopted different criteria of distributing imported tractors amongst farmers on the basis of local conditions prevailing.

(c) A quota of 5% of imported tractors for allotting on priority basis to certain specified categories has been placed at the disposal of the State Governments/Agro Industries Corporations.

Administrative Reforms Commission's Recommendation Re. creation of P&T Circles

1929. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that a separate P&T Circles for Metropolitan Cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras be created and separate P & T circles for the residual portion of the cities ;

(b) If so, whether Government have accepted the recommendation ; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Administrative Reforms Commission has not sent any such recommendation so far.

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

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, उत्तर प्रदेश के हरिजन कर्मचारियों को तंग किया जाना

9730. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री अजुन सिंह भदौरिया :

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

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय उत्तर प्रदेश, के सहायक आयुक्त तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कोई भी कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जो हरिजन कर्मचारियों के तंग करने के लिए षड्यंत्र रचते हैं, उनकी वार्षिक गोपनीय रिपोर्टों में जानबूझ कर प्रतिकूल प्रविष्टियां करते हैं, प्रशासनिक मामलों में भेदभाव बरतते हैं और कार्यालय अभिलेखों में परिवर्तन करते हैं, हालांकि कई संसद सदस्य इस मामले की ओर मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकृष्ट कर चुके हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उक्त सहायक आयुक्त तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों का अनुचित रूप से बचाव किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध जांच न कराये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजो-बैया) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का प्रशासन केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाता है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) प्रादेशिक भविष्य निधि आयुक्त कार्यालय, उत्तर प्रदेश के सहायक आयुक्त तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों को तंग करने, उनकी गोपनीय रिपोर्टों में प्रतिकूल प्रविष्टियां करने और उनके प्रति भेदभाव का व्यवहार करने का कोई मामला नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के कर्मचारियों की अखिल भारतीय वरिष्ठता सूची

9731. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्री गोपाल साहू :

श्री अजुन सिंह भदौरिया :

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

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के दूसरी श्रेणी के निरीक्षकों की अखिल भारतीय वरिष्ठता सूची में उनके क्रमांक सहित नाम आदि का व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के आदेशानुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उक्त निरीक्षकों की एक पृथक वरिष्ठता सूची न बनाने के लिए जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यदि उक्त संगठन के मुख्य कार्यालय में उपरोक्त भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित कर्मचारियों की पृथक वरिष्ठता सूची तैयार कर ली है तो सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों के नाम सहित उसका पूरा व्योरा क्या है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीव्या) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का प्रशासन केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाता है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :

(क) भविष्य निधि निरीक्षकों (ग्रेड-2) की अखिल भारतीय वरिष्ठता सूची तैयार की जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग). अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के भविष्य निधि निरीक्षकों की अलग वरिष्ठता सूची तैयार करना आवश्यक नहीं है। फिर भी, इन अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति के बारे में यह मन्त्रालय के आदेशों का पालन किया जा रहा है।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारी

9732. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री श्री गोपाल साहू :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया :

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

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, उत्तर प्रदेश, में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की पृथक चयन-सूची तथा उनका पृथक रोस्टर बनाये जाने के सम्बन्ध में यह-

कार्य मन्त्रालय के आदेशों का पालन न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्ध में दिये गए आश्वासनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यदि उनका पृथक रोस्टर और चयन-सूची तैयार कर ली गई है तो उनका व्योरा क्या है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीव्या) : (क) और (ख). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का प्रशासन केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाता है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि वे इस मामले की जांच कर रहे हैं।

Editorial of National Herald dated 20th March, 1970 on "Samachar Bharati"

9733. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the editorial captioned "A News Agency's Plight" published in Daily "National Herald", Delhi of the 20th March, 1970, specially Smachar Bharati ; and

(b) If so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Samachar Bharati is an independent news agency. It is primarily for the State Governments which are major shareholders in the Samachar Bharati to decide the line of action. In so far as the question of action to be taken by the Department of Company Affairs is concerned, the

position has been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7314 answered on 23rd April, 1970.

**Strike in Ithad Motor Transport (P) Ltd.,
Delhi**

9734. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of the Ithad Motor Transport (P) Company Ltd. (V. Group), Delhi are on strike for the last few months ;

(b) if so, what are their demands ; and

(c) the action being taken to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of House after it is received.

Screening of Children's Films in Delhi

9735. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Children's Film Society run screenings of Children's films regularly in Delhi ;

(b) the average number of children unescorted by parents who attend these shows ; and

(c) the reasons for not deploying nurses and lady attendants to look after the unescorted children coming for these shows ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Films produced by the Children's Film Society are screened regularly on Sundays and holidays at Sapru House, New Delhi,

(b) The figure is not available as no such record is kept.

(c) This has not been done because it is not considered necessary. No such suggestion has been made to the Society. In the auditorium ushers guide the children with care to their seats.

**Use of Foreign-linked Advertising Agencies
by Government Organisation**

9736. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :**
SHRI P. MANDAL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the public undertakings, statutory bodies and other Government Organisations still using foreign-linked advertising agencies disregarding the directive issued by the D.A.V.P. last year and the agencies benefited by them ;

(b) whether Government have received any letter from the Chairman of India Airlines pleading for I.A.C. continued patronage of an American Advertising Agency ;

(c) whether the correspondence on this subject among I.A.C., D.A.V.P. and Bureau of Public Enterprise will be placed on the Table ; and

(d) whether the managing Director of this U.S. linked advertising agency was until recently with the D.A.V.P. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) According to information available with the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, the following public undertakings, statutory bodies etc. are utilising the services of partly

foreign-owned advertising agencies noted against each :—

S. No.	Name	Advertising Agency
1.	Air India	Messers Hindustan Thompson Associates Ltd.
2.	Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd.	-do-
3.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	-do-
4.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-do-
5.	National Mineral Development Corporation	-do-
6.	Engineering Export Promotion Council	-do-
7.	Textile Committee	-do-
8.	Colr Board	-do-
9.	Tea Board	-do-
10.	Handloom House, Delhi	-do-
11.	Indian Airlines Corporation	M/s Clarion McCann Advertising Services Ltd.

(b) Messers Clarion-McCann Advertising Service Ltd. had requested the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to grant them 6 months extension to undertake a review of their agreement with their foreign collaborator and place proposals before Government in keeping with the spirit of the directive issued by them. The Chairman of the I.A.C. suggested that the Agency's request might be considered sympathetically. He added that so far as Indian Airlines were concerned, they were taking steps to serve a notice of termination on M/s Clarion Mc-Cann Advertising Services Ltd. in conformity with the letter of D.A.V.P.

(c) It would not be desirable to place the correspondence on the Table of the House.

(d) When the present Managing Director of M/s Clarion McCann Advertising Services Ltd. was working with Indian Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta, his services were obtained on loan for appointment as Consultant in D.A.V.P. from December 1, 1965, to November 30, 1966.

Recommendations of Khosla Committee

9737. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed consideration of various recommenda-

tions of the Khosla Committee on Film Censorship ; and

(b) if so, what decisions on these recommendations have been taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The Khosla Committee's Report on Film Censorship is under active consideration of the Government.

Income from recent International Film Festival

9738. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the income derived by Government from the International Film Festival recently held ; and

(b) the net loss/profit to Government in organising the festival ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The revenue is slightly more than Rs. 6.81 lakhs.

(b) It is not possible to give exact position at this stage because some bills are still awaited. However, against the revised grant of Rs. 7.33 lakhs sanctioned in the budget grant for 1969-70, the actual expenditure on the organisation of the Festival stood at Rs 6.64 lakhs on March 31, 1970.

मध्य प्रदेश में बेतूल जिले में पाकिस्तानी एजेंटों की गतिविधियां

9739. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 20 अप्रैल, 1970 के दैनिक समाचार पत्र "स्वदेश" में छपे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बेतूल जिले में पाकिस्तानी एजेंट बहुत सक्रिय हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मार्च, 1970 में बेतूल बन्द का समाचार आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित किए जाने से पहले पाकिस्तान रेडियो ने प्रसारित किया था ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया था कि वायु सेनाध्यक्ष के बेतूल दौरे का समाचार आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित किए जाने से पहले पाकिस्तान रेडियो ने प्रसारित किया था ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार विभाग में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ०कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार यह प्रतीत नहीं होता कि पाकिस्तान रेडियो ने ऐसा कोई समाचार प्रसारित किया है । ये समाचार आकाशवाणी से भी प्रसारित नहीं हुए थे ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Names of Directors of Smachar Bharati

9740. SHRI B. P. MANDAL :
SHRI PREM CHAND
VERMA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Directors of Samachar Bharti News Agency have resigned ;

(b) If so, how many have resigned by the 31st March, 1970, their names and reasons of their resignations ; and

(c) the number of directors of Smachar Bharati News Agency at present and their names ;?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUGRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir, Some of the Directors have resigned in the past.

(b) Eight. the names of the Directors who have resigned by 27.11.69 are given

below. This is also the position till 31.3.1970 :

S. No.	Name	Date of resignation
(1)	Shri G. D. Somani	10.5.65
(2)	Shri R. R. Morarka	7.1.67
(3)	Shri Ganga Saran Sinha	21.8.68
(4)	Shri Prakash Vir Shastri	28.8.68 (reappointed on 20.3.69)
(5)	Shri Feroz Chand	19.3.69
(6)	Shri Ved Vyas	27.11.69
(7)	Shri A. K. Jain	27.11.69
(8)	Shri Sri Parakasa	27.11.69

The reasons of the resignation are not known as the company is not required to submit the same under any provision of the Companies Act.

(c) Seven. The names of the present Directors are given below :—

- (1) Shri Mauli Chandra Sharm
- (2) Shri Jaya Prakash Narain
- (3) Shri Mohan Lal Bhat
- (4) Shri Prakash Vir Shastri
- (5) Shri G. B. Newalkar
- (6) Shri Laxmi Mal Singhvi
- (7) Shri D. V. Gandhi

Postal Telegraph and Telephone Facilities in Janskar, Ladakh

9741. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the postal telegraph and telephone facilities have not been provided in Janskar, the third Tehsil of Ladakh and that place generally remains cut off for about six months in a year ;

(b) whether Government propose to allow the civil population there to utilise the police-Wireless service provided there for the time being and take steps to provide the aforesaid facilities there ; and

(c) if so, the time by which such facilities would be provided there and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING, AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The
information is being collected and will be
laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

वन विभाग द्वारा राजस्थान के पहाड़ी
तलहटी क्षेत्रों में कुएं खोदने
की अनुमति का दिया जाना

9742. श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या खाद्य
तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वन विभाग उन
किसानों पर मुकदमें दायर करता है जो राज-
स्थान के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के जंगलों में पहाड़ी-
तलहटी क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई के लिए कुएं खोदते
हैं और इस प्रकार उन्हें कुएं खोदने से मना
करता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार किसानों को
सिंचाई के लिए कुएं खोदने की अनुमति देने
का है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और
सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना

साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान का वन विभाग, राजस्थान वन अधिनियम, 1953 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत किसी वन भूमि (चाहे वह कुएं खोदने के लिए या किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए हो) पर अनधिकार कब्जा करने वाले के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही करता है।

Import of Foodgrains Under PL-480

9743. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under PL-480 agreement at least one-half of the foodgrains imported from USA is required to be carried in US flag vessels and the rest in non-US flag vessels, including the Indian, where Government of India's liability is limited to the freight rates applicable to non-US flag vessels ; and

(b) If so, the total foodgrains imported under the agreement and the total freight paid during the last 3 years ?

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

(b) About 12.5 million metric tons of foodgrains under PL-480 were imported during the calendar years 1967, 1968 and 1969. The total freight involved is estimated at Rs. 189.2 crores approximately at the charter party rates of freight.

Damage of Foodgrains in Transit by Ship

9744. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 12,013 tonnes of damaged and deteriorated foodgrains disposed of during the year 1969 was damaged mainly due to transit by ship ;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such recurrences in future ?

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

(b) Leakage of water in the holds of the vessels on account of bad weather.

(c) Only sea-worthy vessels are chartered for carrying foodgrains. The vessel owners are also required to take due precautions to avoid any damage during voyage. Some damage, however, is unavoidable when vessels encounter rough weather due to perils of sea or natural causes which are beyond human control.

Move to Paralyse Working of A.I.R.

9745. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a move to paralyse the working of All India Radio was considered by the employees as a protest against the suspension of two Union Leaders ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Government are not aware of any such move.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up a dry Farming Board

9747. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Congress (O) urged Government for the setting up of a dry farming

board with exploitation of ground water resources as one of its special responsibilities; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB KHINDE) : (a) No official communication has been received in the Ministry from Congress (O) urging the Government for setting up of a Dry Farming Board with exploitation of ground water resources as one of its special responsibilities.

(b) Does not arise.

~~Maintenance~~ of Public Telephones in big Cities

9748. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Public telephones in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta and the cost of their maintenance per annum ;

(b) the earnings during 1966-67 and 1967-68 ;

(c) the total period for which these booths remained out of order due to mechanical defects and pilferage, etc. and the loss of Government revenue therefrom ; and

(d) the number of cases of pilferage registered during the above period in each town and the preventive measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha shortly.

Progress of construction of Automatic Telephone Exchange at Nizamabad (Andhra Pradesh)

9749. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest stage with regard to the installation of Automatic Telephone Exchange in the District Headquarters of Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) when the work for the construction of a new building for housing the Exchange is likely to commence and how much time it would take for the completion of the building after the commencement of the construction ; and

(c) the estimated cost and other important features of the proposed building for the Automatic Exchange in Nizamabad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). It has been the policy of the department to instal main automatic exchanges in replacement of large manual exchanges. Under this policy the installation of a main Automatic exchange at Nizamabad has also been approved in principle.

The Department has generally been taking up these schemes in the order of the total telephone demand at the station. The total telephone demand in Nizamabad on 31-3-69 was 576. There were 74 other stations where also the main automatic exchanges have to be installed and where the demand was more than that of Nizamabad.

With the present availability of material resources, it may be possible to commission the automatic exchange at Nizamabad only by about 1976-77.

The new building for the main automatic exchange is being planned suitably so as to be made available in time for the commencement of the installation.

(c) As per present Indications, the estimated cost of the building is Rs. 24.14 lakhs and it can house a main exchange of 5,000 lines capacity alongwith the matching trunks and transmission equipment. Building is capable of being further expanded so as to house another 5,000 lines of automatic exchange equipment.

Proposal for Enquiry by C. B. I. for Import of RS-09 Tractors from East Germany without previous Test

9750. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the East German RS-09 tractors imported recently were not subjected to any tests in Budni Tractor Training Institute before taking a decision to import them on a large scale ; If so, the reasons for adopting such unusual and extraordinary procedure ;

(b) whether Government propose to institute a C. B. I. enquiry into the circumstances and background under which those tractors were imported into this country in recent times ; and

(c) whether Government propose to stop the import of these tractors forthwith pending a thorough probe by the C. B. I. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) RS-09 tractor of 18.4 HP and 2 cylinders was tested in 1965 at the Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni (M. P.) in order to improve the performance for puddling operation RS-09 tractors of 25 HP and 4 cylinders were supplied. This model was not tested at Budni before supply because the main technical point of higher capacity as brought out in the earlier test had been met.

(b) and (c). There are certain complaints about the performance of these tractors. The matter is currently being looked into by the Technical Experts of the Government of India and the G. D. R.

and the case for a C. B. I. enquiry does not arise at this stage. Pending receipt and examination of the findings action in regard to further import of this type of tractors has been stayed.

Frequent failures of Telephone Exchanges in certain districts of Andhra Pradesh

9751. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the frequent failures of Telephone exchanges in Armur, Bodhan and Banswada Taluk Headquarters in Nizamabad district of Andhra Pradesh ; If so, the reasons for such frequent and chronic failures and malfunctioning of these exchanges ; and

(b) what urgent steps Government propose to take to improve the working of these exchanges in public interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Armur, Budhan and Banswada exchanges are working satisfactorily except for some trouble at Armur where the switch board is old. Trunk working between these exchanges and Nizamabad trunk exchange is also satisfactory except for periods of interruptions most of which are as a result of copper wire thefts.

(b) The old switch board at Armur is proposed to be replaced.

आकाशवाणी के 25-4-70 और 26-4-70 के समाचार बुलेटिन

9752. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में जब प्रो. एन. जी. रंगा एक सभा में भाषण दे रहे थे उस समय वहाँ पर उपस्थित अन्य नेताओं को तथा उन्हें सुनने के उद्देश्य से सभा स्थल पर

कई बम फँके गये थे, जिसके फलस्वरूप बहुत से लोग घायल हो गए थे किन्तु उस दिन शाम के अथवा 26-4-70 के सवेरे और दोपहर बाद के समाचार बुलेटिनों में इसका आकाशवाणी से कोई समाचार प्रसारित नहीं किया गया था तथा एक ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण समाचार की उपेक्षा करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) यदि यह समाचार आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित किया गया था तो हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी के समाचार बुलेटिनों से सम्बन्धित समाचार का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा वह किस समय प्रसारित किया गया था ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. कु. गुजराल) :

(क) समाचार की उपेक्षा नहीं की गई थी।

(ख) हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी प्रसारण से उद्धरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिए गए हैं : [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिए गए। देखिए संख्या LT-3517/70]

विदेशी नस्ल की गायों का प्रजनन

9753. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश ने विदेशी नस्ल की गायों के प्रजनन के सम्बन्ध में मांग की है; और

(ख) यह मांग कब तक पूरी की जायेगी ताकि सघन पशु विकास परियोजना के अन्तर्गत दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए विदेशी नस्लों से संकरण करने की नीति कार्यान्वित हो सके ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की अब तक 13 जर्सी साइ और 5 जर्सी ओसर सप्लाई किए गए

हैं। जब भी विदेशी जर्सी नस्ल के पशु उपलब्ध होंगे अन्य राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं के लिए नियतन करते समय इस राज्य की आवश्यकताओं को भी ध्यान में रखा जायेगा।

Scheduled Tribes Employees in Posts and Telegraph Department in Gujarat

9754. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Tribes employees working in the Posts and Telegraph Departments in the Gujarat State under P.M.G. Ahmedabad; and

(b) whether the required percentage is maintained in all the categories of Services; if so, the number of employees categories wise; whether due promotions are given according to the reserved vacancies; if not maintained, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 1080 as on 1.1.70.

(b) (i) Yes.

(ii) Class III—740
Class IV—340

(iii) Yes, subject to availability of candidates.

(iv) In some cadres filled by promotion, sometimes it has not been possible to maintain the quota because S/T candidates did not even qualify in the promotional examination.

Terms and conditions of Transfer of various Departments by Super Bazar

9755. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Super

Bazar, New Delhi has given various sections on contract or on rent; and

(b) If so, the names of different parties to whom various departments or sections have been given on contract or rent and on what terms and conditions?

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

COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a)
Some of the sections and services in Super Bazar are being run under special arrangements made with suppliers and other parties on an agency or commission basis, subject to the control of the Super Bazar on quality, prices, sale, and service charges.

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

Statement

The names of the Departments/Sections and parties are given below :

Sl.	Name of Departments/Sections	Name of parties
1.	Fruit and Vegetable Sections	M/s. Aggarwal & Co.
2.	Cafeteria	M/s. Capital Restaurant M/s. Nitrula M/s. Sardari Lal
3.	Banarsi Sarees	M/s. Kannahya Shyamji and Sons M/s. Nagar Sales Corporation
4.	Optical Department	M/s. Kay Kay Sales M/s. Laxmi Opticals
5.	Tailoring Unit	M/s. Singhsons M/s. Apollo Tailors
6.	Dental Clinic	Dr. (Mrs) Situ Juncja
7.	Photo Goods Unit	M/s. Photo Goods Co.
8.	Watch Counter	M/s. Gupta & Goel
9.	Confectionery	M/s. Maxims
10.	Half Dressing Unit	M/s. Roy and James M/s. Esne
11.	Electronics Repair Unit	M/s. Mahima Electronics
12.	Dry Cleaning Unit	M/s. Novex Pvt. L'd.
13.	Watch Repair Unit	M/s. Master Watch Co.
14.	Scooter Parts	M/s. Kalsi Auto Stores
15.	Motor Parts	M/s. Yadav Bros. Agencies
16.	Meat and Fish Department	M/s. Essex Farms, M/s. Manzoor Farm Products
17.	Saree Printing Unit	M/s. Sushila Prints
18.	Softy Ice Cream	M/s. Singhal (Lt. Col.)
19.	Popcorn	M/s. Popcorn

The terms and conditions are broadly as follows :

- (i) The agency sections are run on behalf of the Super Bazar and Sales are effected on Super Bazar cash memos.
- (ii) The goods/services are provided by the parties but their quality, rates etc. are strictly under the supervision of Super Bazar.
- (iii) No rent is charged from the parties and the space is, as such, not rented out.
- (iv) Super Bazar takes commissions on sales, on percentage basis.
- (v) Super Bazar stands indemnified against any losses or damages suffered by the parties.
- (vi) The parties are precluded from using their name or style in any transaction with the customers.

टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों में
संसद सदस्यों की नामजदगी के
लिए अपनाई गई कसौटी

आधार पर नहीं की जाती।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठना।

9756. श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या सूचना
तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

जयपुर डिबीजन में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन
कक्ष खोलना

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों एवं संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों
में संसद सदस्यों की टेलीफोन सलाहकार समि-
तियों में नामजदगी के लिए क्या कसौटी अप-
नाई जाती है ;

9757. श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या
सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकतर राज्यों
में टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों के लिए संसद
के केवल कांग्रेसी सदस्य ही नियुक्त किये जाते
रहे हैं ;

(क) राजस्थान के जयपुर डिबीजन में
कितने नये सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कक्ष खोलने का
सरकार का विचार है और ते कहां-कहां खोले
जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि राजस्थान में
गत 20 वर्षों से उक्त समितियों के लिए केवल
कांग्रेसी सदस्य ही नियुक्त किए जाते रहे हैं ;
और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कुछ
नये सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय खोलने का
अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय ले लिया है और यदि हाँ,
तो ये कहां-कहां खोले जायेंगे ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं
तथा इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य में क्या कसौटी
अपनाई जायेगी ?

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

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार
विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क)
टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों की स्थापना
किसी खास स्थान पर काम करने के लिए की
जाती है और इसमें किसी संसद सदस्य की
नामजदगी संसद-कार्य विभाग द्वारा संचार मंत्री
की सलाह पर ऐसे स्थानों पर रहने वाले या
वहां से चुने गए संसद सदस्यों में से की जाती
है।

(घ) प्रस्तावित सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कक्ष
तक स्थापित कर दिये जायेंगे ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार
विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क)
और (ख). जयपुर तार मंडल में 25 स्थानों पर
नये सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के प्रस्तावों
का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है। इन स्थानों
के नाम संलग्न सूची में दिये गए हैं।

(ख) और (ग). ये नामजदगी पार्टों के

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) उपरोक्त 25 स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर दो वर्ष की अवधि में लगाए जाने की सम्भावना है, बशर्ते कि सामान उपलब्ध हो।

विवरण

राजस्थान के जयपुर इंजीनियरी मण्डल में खोलने के लिए अनुमोदित सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की सूची :

1. रूपनगर
2. निमराना
3. गोपालगढ़
4. पचगांव
5. कोलारी
6. अचारोल
7. माधोराजपुरा
8. अटोला
9. बाबरू
10. चन्दवाजी
11. राजन्योता
12. मांडा भीमसिंह
13. खेजरोली
14. जहोटा
15. भांसलाना
16. बोहाना
17. भक्तावरपुर
18. गंनबारी
19. देवराळा
20. पाटन
21. थोई
22. करनपुर
23. सिकरोदा
24. रालाबाठा
25. निजामपुर

जयपुर डिबीजन में लालसोट कस्बे में एस० ए० एक्स० टेलीफोन के केबल बिछाना

9758. श्री मीठालाल मीना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जयपुर डिबीजन के लालसोट कस्बे में एस० ए० एक्स० टेलीफोन के केबल बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कार्य के कब तक आरम्भ किये जाने की संभावना है तथा यह कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :
(क) एक छोटे स्वचल एक्चेंज खोलने और तत्सम्बन्धी टेलीफोन केबल डालने आदि की परियोजना की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है।

(ख) इच्छुक उपभोक्ताओं को पहले ही डिमांड नोट जारी किए जा चुके हैं। जारी किए गए उक्त 12 डिमांड नोटों की अदायगी होने पर तीन से लेकर छह महीनों के भीतर एक्सचेंज खोल दिया जाएगा।

बीनली-सवाई-माधोपुर के बीच सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क

9759. श्री मीठालाल मीना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बोनली में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन का सवाई-माधोपुर के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित करने के लिए कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के कब तक आरम्भ हो जाने की सम्भावना है और यह कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में नल कूप स्थापित करने के बारे में छिद्रण (ड्रिलिंग) मशीनों की कमी

9760. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश आदि के ऐसे क्षेत्रों में नल-कूप स्थापित करना बहुत कठिन है जहां सतह के नीचे चट्टानें हैं और नल-कूप लगाने के लिए प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाली छिद्रण मशीनों की अत्यधिक कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का बिचार इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). कठोर चट्टानों के क्षेत्रों में बेघन तथा छिद्रण के लिए अपेक्षित उपस्करों में (1) कैलिक्स रिगों, (2)

जयमण्ड छिद्रण रिगों, (3) परकुसन रिगों और (4) जैक हैमर्स और चट्टान छिद्रण (विस्तार उपस्कर सहित) शामिल हैं। ये समस्त उपस्कर देश में विभिन्न फर्मों द्वारा बनाये जाते हैं और सुगमता से उपलब्ध हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्यों (कठोर चट्टानों वाले प्र.भ.वी क्षेत्रों) को 1966—69 की अवधि के दौरान, कठोर चट्टान वाले क्षेत्रों में छिद्रण के लिए श्रेष्ठ कोटि के 15 रिगों के आयात के लिए लगभग 41 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा निर्मुक्त की गई ।

डाउन-दी-होल हैमर का प्रयोग करना एक नया विकास है, जिससे कठोर चट्टानी क्षेत्रों में बड़ी तेजी से छिद्रण किया जा सकता है। देश की एक देशी फर्म द्वारा ये हैमर बनने भी शुरू हो गए हैं। ये हैमर डायमण्ड छिद्रण रिगों और रिगों में थोड़ा-सा संशोधन करके डाय-रेक्ट रोटेरी रिगों (देश में बनाये जा रहे हैं, द्वारा चलाए जा सकते हैं) मध्य प्रदेश, तमिल-नाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश जैसे विभिन्न राज्यों ने इन रिगों के साथ डाउन-दी-होल हैमर्स का प्रयोग प्रारम्भ कर दिया है ।

इनके साथ साथ दो फर्मों ने डाउन-दी-होल रिगों, विशेषकर डाउन-दी-होल हैमल चलाने के लिए उपयुक्त रिगों का निर्माण शुरू कर दिया है। इनमें से एक फर्म ने तमिलनाडु और आंध्र प्रदेश में इस प्रकार के मध्यम से भारी रेंज के (आर. एम. टी. रोटेरी-कम-हैमर-ड्रिल) 6 रिगों की सप्लाई भी कर दी गई है। इन रिगों का परीक्षण किया जा रहा है और आशा है कि कुछ संशोधन करने से ये सन्तोषजनक सिद्ध होंगे। एक अन्य फर्म ने भी हल्के रेंज (हिल्को माइनर) में डाउन-दी-होल रिगों का निर्माण भी शुरू कर दिया है और लगभग एक वर्ष के समय में, मध्यम रेंज (हिल्को टाइगर) में इस प्रकार के रिगों का उत्पादन होने की आशा है ।

Sponsoring of an Indian Economic and Business Services by USIS

9761. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. S. I. S. recently financed and conducted a feasibility study for an Indian Economic and Business News Service through a Ceylonese Jew Writer and a former employee of London Economist Intelligence Unit ;

(b) whether U. S. I. S. and U. S. A. I. D. wings of the American Embassy have approached Indian news agencies like *U. N. I.* and *Hindustan Samachar* to start this Economic News Service backed by their underwriting and subsidy ; and

(c) whether the Foreign Office has examined the agreements between *Samachar Bharti* news agency and news agencies run by foreign Governments whose news stories are distributed by *Samachar Bharti* (a Government Company) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

कोटा से बयाना तक डाक के साथ जाने वाले लिपिक तथा कुली

9762. श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे डाक सेवा के कोटा डिबीजन से दो लिपिक डाक के साथ कोटा से बयाना भेजे जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे पहले कितने कुली भेजे जा रहे थे ;

(ग) दो लिपिकों को लगाने के बाद कितने कुली भेजे जा रहे हैं ;

(घ) यदि कुलियों की संख्या नहीं बढ़ाई गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या नये कुली की भर्ती करने का विचार है ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) कोटा जंक्शन और बयाना के बीच जे० पी०-5 सेक्शन में 4 सार्टर और 2 सब सार्टर काम करते हैं, एक सब सार्टर की मंजूरी 22-2-1970 से दी गई है।

(ख) 22-2-1970 से पहले जे० पी०-5 सेक्शन में दो पोर्टर काम करते थे।

(ग) स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है।

(घ) किसी अनिरिक्त पोर्टर के पद का औचित्य नहीं है।

(ङ.) तथा (च). ऊपर (घ) में दिये गए उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

कोटा रेलवे डाक सेवा में कुलियों की संख्या

9763. श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लगभग छः साल पहले कोटा रेलवे डाक सेवा-11 में निम्न सले-शन ग्रेड के पद बनाये गए थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कर्मचारी पिछले छः सालों से कुलियों की संख्या बढ़ाने की माँग करते रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्रेणी तीन के कर्मचारियों की संख्या दुगुनी हो है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कुलियों की संख्या न बढ़ाने के क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :
(क) कोटा जंक्शन रेलवे डाक व्यवस्था II में निम्न चुनाव पदक्रम के दो पद हैं, जिसमें से एक पद 1963 में तथा दूसरा 1966 में बनाया गया था।

(ख) जी नहीं, फिर भी कर्मचारियों की संख्या की पुनरीक्षा करके अतिरिक्त पदों की मंजूरी दी गई है।

(ग) 1 मार्च, 1963 से पहले छुट्टाईकारों की संख्या नौ थी तथा उसके बाद कोटा जंक्शन रेलवे डाक सेवा व्यवस्था 1 तथा 2 में छुट्टाई-कारों के आठ पद और बनाये गए हैं।

(घ) 1963 के बाद कुलियों की संख्या में चार पदों की बढ़ोतरी की गई है।

रेलवे डाक सेवा, कोटा (राजस्थान)
के कुलियों और साटंरों को
दिया गया समयोपरि भत्ता

9764. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे डाक सेवा प्रभाग, कोटा के साटंरों तथा कुलियों को गत तीन महीनों में कितना समयोपरि भत्ता दिया गया।

(ख) उन्हें अतिरिक्त समय में काम पर लगाने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) इस समयोपरि भत्ते के आधार पर भौसतन कितने साटंरों तथा कुलियों की कमी का हिसाब लगाया गया ; और

(घ) कुलियों तथा साटंरों की संख्या में वृद्धि न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क)

साटंर	कुली
रु० 5,090.95	रु० 1,092.65

(ख) साटंरों के तीन रिक्त स्थानों के न भरे जाने तथा साटंरों और कुलियों दोनों संवर्गों में छुट्टी पर जाने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या उपलब्ध छुट्टी रिजर्व कर्मचारियों की संख्या से अधिक होने के कारण ऐसा हुआ है।

(ग) करीब 3 कुली और 5 साटंर।

(घ) पदों के अस्थायी तौर पर रिक्त पड़े रहने प्रत्येक कर्मचारियों के चिकित्सा/नियमित छुट्टी पर जाने से कर्मचारियों की कमी के कारण काम का भार बढ़ गया था। इससे साटंरों तथा कुलियों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी करने का औचित्य नहीं था, क्योंकि स्टाफ की मंजूरी कतिपय मानदण्डों के आधार पर दी जाती है। साटंरों के संवर्ग में मौजूदा तीन रिक्त पदों को अब राजस्थान सर्कल, जयपुर के पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल द्वारा भरा जा रहा है।

राजस्थान में सुपरवाइजर्स को अतिस्टैंट इन्सुपेक्टर के पदों के लिए पदोन्नति देने के आधार

9765. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में सुपरवाइजर्स को बिना

परीक्षा असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर के पदों के लिए पदोन्नति देने का आधार क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इसी आधार को सभी डिवीजनों में अपनाया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित सामान्य नीति के अनुसार चयन सूची आम तौर पर केवल एक वर्ष तक प्रभावी रहती है। किसी भी मामले में, एक वर्ष और छद् महीने की अवधि बीतने पर या एक नई सूची तैयार होने पर, इन में जो भी पहले हो, यह प्रभावी नहीं रहती। चयन सूची के समाप्त होने पर स्थानीय रिक्त स्थानों को यदि सहायक इंजीनियर के पदों में कोई हों, प्रवर्तता व उपयुक्तता के आधार पर भरा जाता है भले ही सुपरवाइजर्स ने विभागीय परीक्षा पास कर ली हो अथवा नहीं।

जहाँ तक राजस्थान सर्कल का सम्बन्ध है, यह बात सही नहीं है कि जिन सुपरवाइजर्स ने विभागीय परीक्षा पास नहीं की है उन्हें सहायक इंजीनियर के पद पर पदोन्नत किया गया है यद्यपि ऐसी पदोन्नतियाँ, जैसा कि उपरोक्त पैराग्राफ में बताया गया है, यदि प्रवर्तता व उपयुक्तता के आधार पर की जाएं तो नियमानुकूल होंगी।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Separate Post Master General's Circle for Bombay

9766. SHRI DEORRO PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6458 on the 16th April, 1970 regarding proposal for separate Post-Master General for Bombay,

and residual portion of Maharashtra State and state ;

(a) whether Government are in receipt of the recommendations of the main Administrative Reforms Commission on the proposal for separate Post-Master General for Bombay and residual portion of Maharashtra ; and

(b) If so, the details of the proposals and Government's reaction on the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No such recommendation has been received from the main Administrative Reforms Commission by the Department.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress made in Rural Works Programme

9767. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Works Programme was started in the year 1952 ;

(b) If so, the progress made under this programme so far ; and

(c) whether Government propose to direct larger resources towards the programme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) No, Sir. The rural manpower Programme was started towards the close of the year 1950-61.

(b) About 1,000 Community Development Blocks were covered under the Rural Manpower Programme by the end of the Third Plan period. During the Third Plan period, an expenditure of Rs. 19.33 crores was incurred on the programme resulting in the generation of employment

to the extent of 825 lakh mandays. During 1966-67, an expenditure of Rs. 6.78 crores resulted in the creation of 246 lakh mandays of employment, while in 1967-68, an expenditure of 5.33 crores generated employment to the extent of 184 lakh mandays. During 1968-69, an expenditure of Rs. 4.23 crores is reckoned to have been incurred which is expected to have generated employment to the extent of 133 mandays.

Besides providing employment opportunities, the programme has been useful in building up infrastructure for growth. The facilities provided, *inter alia*, included minor irrigation of over 1.50 lakh hectares of land, soil conservation measures on over 2.25 lakh hectares of land, flood protection, anti water logging and land reclamation measures on over 1 lakh hectares of land and construction and/or improvement of over 26,00 kms. of inter-village and market roads.

(c) the programme is being continued in the State sector in the Fourth Five-Year Plan. The State Governments are free to determine the size of the programme,

Working of Agro-Industries Corporation of Bihar

1976. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are

Agro-Industries Corporations working in Bihar in general and North Bihar in particular ;

(b) if so, the places of their centres and the agricultural machineries and equipments they have supplied to the farmers up till now, both in quantities and money terms ;

(c) the specific conditions on which the agricultural machineries are given to the farmers ; and

(d) if these are no Agro-Industries Corporations, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is an Agro-Industries Corporation functioning in Bihar. The areas benefitted are North Bihar and South Bihar.

(b) There are regional centres attached with servicing and repairing units functioning at Purnea, Muzaffarpur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Sasaram and Bikramganj. 4 more centres are to be opened very shortly, one at Saharsa the other at Darbhanga, the third at Bettiah and the fourth at Gaya.

The total number of pump sets and tractors supplied by the Agro-Industries Corporation from October, 1967 to March, 1970 is as follows :—

	Number	Value
(1) Pump sets	14,976	Rs. 470.08 lacs
(2) Tractors (various makes) & Power Tillers	1,380	Rs. 145.11 „
(3) Threshers (power operated)	1,100	Rs. 7.75 „
(4) Implements like Cage wheel, leveller, cultivator etc.	2,500	Rs. 27.63 „

The total value comes to Rs. 650.57 lacs.

(c) The conditions on which the agricultural machineries are supplied vary from equipment to equipment.

So far as pump sets are concerned these

are supplied against hire purchase where a farmer has to show proof that he has got 4.5 acres of land and has got the source of water.

In case of tractors, the supply is made by the Corporation either against loan hire purchase or against sanctioned by the Land Mortgaged Bank or the State Bank of India or any other Commercial Bank. The supply of tractors against hire purchase is made after taking mortgage of land. Since large scale financing has been started by the Land Mortgage Bank and State Bank of India and other Commercial Banks the supply of tractors against hire purchase has been reduced.

So far as threshers are concerned they are supplied against hire purchase.

(d) Does not arise.

Characteristics of India Press vis-a-vis American and British Press

9769. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Press is on the pattern of that in U. S. A. and U. K. ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) If not, the salient characteristics of the Indian Press vis-a-vis the American and the British Press ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The Press in India, as in the U. S. A. and the U. K., has developed its own pattern over the years. It would not be appropriate to refer to the details of the pattern of the Press in foreign countries.

अमरीकी दूतावास द्वारा संचालित कृषि उपक्रम

9770. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए भारतीय किसानों को ट्रेक्टर, नलकूप तथा

बीज आदि की सुविधा देने के उद्देश्य से भारत स्थित अमरीकी दूतावास ने एक अलग कार्यालय स्थापित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अमरीकी दूतावास द्वारा चलाए जा रहे कृषि फार्मों की संख्या क्या है तथा वे किन-किन राज्यों में हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि किसानों और सरकार से उबड़-खाबड़, रेतोली तथा बंजर भूमि पट्टे पर लेने के बाद अमरीकी दूतावास इस में आधुनिक खेती कर रहा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्ना साहिब सिन्धे) : (क) अमरीकी दूतावास द्वारा स्थापित किसी ऐसे कार्यालय की जानकारी भारत सरकार को नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होता।

पहाड़ी धोरज सहकारी गृह-निर्माण समिति लिमिटेड, दिल्ली

9771. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 30 अप्रैल, 1970 के अनारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 8057 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्या पहाड़ी धोरज सहकारी गृह निर्माण समिति के अध्यक्ष ने उन्हें जांच प्रतिवेदन न दिखाये जाने तथा प्रबन्धक समिति की बैठक न बुलाये जाने के बारे में कोई पत्र भेजा है, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या बैठक समिति के अध्यक्ष की सलाह से बुलाई गई थी यदि हां, तो किस तारीख को किस स्थान पर उस में, कितने सदस्यों ने भाग लिया और वहां पर की गई चर्चा का व्यौरा क्या है और पंजीयक द्वारा

निर्धारित अवधि में सभा से सम्बन्धित जरूरी कागजात न भेजे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) सम्पत्ति, व्यापारियों के उन निकट सम्बन्धियों को, जो दिल्ली के निवासी नहीं हैं नियमों का उल्लंघन करके समिति का सदस्य बनाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा उन्हें हटाने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ;

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में पंजीयक पत्र में क्या लिखा हुआ था और क्या अन्तिम निर्णय किया है तथा प्रभावित सदस्यों को उनकी धनराशि वापिस लोटाने के बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है तथा क्या दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध दण्डिक कार्यवाही की जायेगी ; और

(ङ) जांच प्रतिवेदन की प्रति सभा पटल पर कब रखी जायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० एरिंग) :

(क) और (ख). समिति के अध्यक्ष ने इस प्रकार का एक पत्र 22 अप्रैल, 1970 को सचिव को भेजा था ; सचिव, जिन्हें स्वयं समिति की उप-विधियों के अंतर्गत बैठक बुलाने का अधिकार है, ने 2.5.1970 को प्रबन्ध समिति की एक बैठक बुलाई थी। यह बैठक एच-100, सरोजनी नगर, नई दिल्ली में 2.5.1970 को हुई थी। इसमें चार सदस्य उपस्थित थे। जो चर्चा हुई वह समिति का आन्तरिक प्रशासन सम्बन्धी मामला है और वह गोपनीय स्वरूप की है।

(ग) यह सूचना पहले ही लोक सभा अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2744 तथा 4321 के क्रमशः भाग (ग) व भाग (ख) के 12 तथा 26 मार्च, 1970 को दिए गए उत्तर में दी जा चुकी है।

(घ) और (ङ). पंजीयक के पत्र संख्या एफ०

282/ए० आर० (एच०) /70-6247 दिनांक 26 मार्च, 1970, जो अध्यक्ष, पहाड़ी घोरज कोआपरेटिव हाऊस बिल्डिंग सोसायटी को लिखा गया है, और एक नोट जिस में जांच परिणाम दिए गए हैं, की एक एक प्रति क्रमशः सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या LT-3518/70] समिति का उत्तर 8.5.1970 को प्राप्त हो गया है और वह पंजीयक के विचाराधीन है। सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक, सक्षम सांविधिक प्राधिकारी के नाते समिति से प्राप्त हुए उत्तर पर आगे और आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगा। जांच रिपोर्ट की प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि यह एक गोपनीय प्रलेख है।

Applications pending with Karol Bagh Telephone Exchange, Delhi for Telephone Connection

9772. SHRIMATI GIRJA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending with the Karol Bagh Telephone Exchange, Delhi as on the 31st March, 1970, category-wise ; and

(b) the time by which the list is expected to be exhausted ; category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) :

(a) O. Y. T.	...	Nil
General	...	13992
Special	...	997

(b) There is a general shortage of exchange equipment and underground cables. It is, therefore, not possible to give any definite date for clearing the existing waiting lists.

Progress of Construction of Idgah Telephone Exchange, Delhi

9773. SHRIMATI GIRJA KUMARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction work of the Idgah Telephone Exchange, Delhi is nearing completion ;

(b) if so, by when is expected to start working ; and

(c) whether applications for telephone connections pending with the Karol Bagh Exchange will be transferred to the Idgah Exchange when it starts working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is only the building which is nearing completion. The building work is likely to be completed by September 1970. The installation of 5000 lines of exchange equipment will thereafter be taken up and it is hoped that it will be possible to commission the exchange by 1972.

(c) A part of the Karolbagh Exchange area will be transferred to the Idgah Exchange, when it is commissioned. It will give relief to the Karolbagh Exchange to the extent of about 900 telephone connections.

Demand of staff of D. M. S. and their effect on working

9774. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the working of the Delhi Milk Scheme has been adversely affected due to frequent agitations by the staff ;

(b) whether such agitations have also affected the regular supply of milk to the consumers ; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to settle the demands of the staff of the Delhi Milk Scheme to ensure its efficient working in order to avoid any hardship to the public in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). There have been threats of agitations by the Delhi Milk Scheme Employees Union during the last 4 months. These, however, have had no adverse effect on the working scheme except on 25th April, 1970 when the supply of milk was disrupted on account of threat of demonstration on that day and the negotiation which followed with the workers representatives.

(c) Demands of workers are always given a sympathetic consideration by the Management. It is hoped that the instances of disruption in supplies as on the 25th April, 1970 will be avoided in future.

Number of Newspapers, taking Advantage of A.I.R. News read at Slow Speed

9775. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of newspapers and other journals in the country which are taking advantage of the news read at slow speed by All India Radio ;

(b) whether Government have made a survey regarding the usefulness of this service ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government would consider extending this service in the principal languages of the country ; and if not, why not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A survey

regarding the utilisation of the Service is being undertaken. The Government do not have at present information regarding the number of newspapers etc. which are taking advantage of the service.

(d) Not at present due to non-availability of transmitter facilities.

Setting up of Labour Colonies in Chandigarh

9775-A. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administration of the Union Territory of Chandigarh has decided about the site and size of the Labour colonies in Chandigarh ;

(b) If so, the amount earmarked for the said purpose ; and

(c) the approximate date by which the said colonies will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No funds have yet been earmarked.

(c) It is not possible to fix any date but efforts will be made to implement the decision as soon as possible.

Protection of India's National Bird

9775-B. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Peacock, the national bird which was in abundance in border district of Jaisalmer in Rajasthan is fast vanishing ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to protect the national bird ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c), The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Legislation against Printing Presses, Publishers and Writers for Anonymous Publications

9775-C. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to bring forward a Bill enabling Government to take action against the Printing Presses, Publishers and writers who purposely do not give their names on books, pamphlets, leaflets or posters which are against the country, Government or persons ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) It has already been provided in section 3 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, that every book or paper printed within the country shall have printed legibly on it the name of the printer and the place of printing, and if the book or paper be published, the name of the publisher and the place of publication. Failure to comply with this requirement will render the printer/publisher liable to action by State Governments under Section 12 of the Act and punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate by fine not exceeding Rs. 2,000/- or by simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or by both.

(b) Does not arise.

Policy towards Official Language

9775-D. SHRI HEM RAJ ;
SHRI PREM CHAND
VERMA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article captioned "Rashtra Bhasha Aur Deshi Bhashaon Ke Prati Sarkar Nisi Ka Kachcha-chittha-Bare Sahebon Ke Raj Me Pistli, Karahati Hindi" (startling disclosures about Government's policy towards the official language and other regional languages—Hindi groaning and being trampled by big bosses) in Dally Nav Bharat Times, New Delhi dated the 19th April, 1970 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The posts recommended by Dinkar Committee have been sanctioned and the staff is being brought in position.

Deputy Principal Information Officer (Hindi) has already started functioning. Other matters pointed out in the article are being looked into.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 4315 DATED 21.8.1969 RE. APPOINTMENT OF PRODUCTION ASSISTANTS IN A.I.R.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : In answer to the part (c) of the Unstarred Question No. 4315 dated 21-8-1969, it was stated that 79 candidates had applied for the post of Production Assistant in various local offices of All India Radio during the years 1968 and 1969, out of which 41 were called for interview. Actually the number of candidates for interview was 28. The answer stands

amended to that extent. The inaccuracy which occurred through inadvertence is regretted.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 7206 DATED 23-4-1970 RE. GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT IN A. I. C. C. SOUVENIR OF CONGRESS (R)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : In reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 7206 answered in the Lok Sabha on 23rd April 1970, it was *inter alia* stated that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting did not deal with public sector publicity. So far as this question is concerned the correct position is that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting do not deal with the publicity of public sector undertakings which had released advertisements to the 1969 A.I.C.C. Souvenir. The last sentence of the reply to this part may please be amended to read as follows :

"The Minister of Information and Broadcasting do not handle the publicity of the public sector undertakings whose advertisements were carried in the A. I. C. C. Souvenir."

12.35 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

MISSING OF AN IAF PLANE

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may give a statement thereon :

"Reported missing of an IAF plane which took off from Bangalore for Goa on the 12th May, 1970."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I deeply

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

regret to inform the House that a prototype of HF-24 Mk. I has been missing. Sqn. Ldr. K. L. Narayanan test pilot took off from Bangalore in this prototype on 12.5.1970 at 0833 hours. He was reported over Goa at 0906 hours on the same day at a height of 7000 ft. The pilot descended in clear visual condition and according to the information received from the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, he was on a bearing of 130° approximately 5 nautical miles from Goa. The contact was lost by the Control at Goa after that. The pilot had carried survival pack with him. Naval Helicopters and boats were deployed to search the missing pilot and the aircraft. A Dakota belonging to HAL going to Poona was also diverted to Goa for help. A dinghy has been retrieved from the sea and the search aircraft has reported having seen a parachute in the sea. Some pieces of the aircraft were seen floating in the sea between UTORDA and MAJORDA about 11 kms. from Vaso. The search was continued on the 13th May 1970. Sqn. Ldr. K. L. Narayanan is believed to be dead and a Court of Inquiry is being ordered. His next of kin have been informed.

This is the first prototype of HF-24 Mr. I. and was flown by late Gp. Capt. S. C. Das for the first time on 17.6.1961. Till 31.1.1970 this prototype had flown for 223,40 hours on 379 flights. The deceased test pilot, Sqn. Ldr. K. L. Narayanan (5353) was deputed to HAL in May 1966 as a test pilot.

I once again deeply regret this unfortunate accident. We are fully conscious of the seriousness of the matter and I would like to assure the House that a thorough enquiry will be conducted into this accident and remedial measures taken.

SHRI HEM BARUA : We are very sorry to hear of the death of this test pilot and also of the loss of this aircraft. We hear that the debris of the aircraft had been found in the sea. But neither the dead body of the pilot nor the aircraft had been discovered so far. The Government has come to the conclusion that this gentleman had died. This incident of this accident might be due to two reasons : one is, organised

sabotage, and the other is due to bad management or maintenance of the aircraft, or faulty design or faulty management of the aircraft. The Government has said that the Government has already ordered an enquiry into it. But it will not be a comprehensive one so as to pinpoint the guilt on the people who look after this type of aircraft. It was reported that there is an improved HF-24, Mk. II. We have been told that this was not the improved version that the pilot was piloting. It was the other one. In this context, may I know whether the Government has proposed to hold an enquiry into the accident so as to pinpoint the defective maintenance or pinpoint any sabotage in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : So far as sabotage is concerned, I do not think it will be correct as far as our present information goes. But the enquiry commission will go into the matter and come out with facts.

About the maintenance, it will not be fair to the HAL to say that there is poor maintenance. It has very good maintenance. This aircraft itself, some two days earlier was flown by Sqn. Ldr. Narayanan, and he did acrobatics also (*Interruptions*)... If the hon. member wants, I can give the drill to be followed before an aircraft takes off for a long flight or even for a test flight. If the hon. Member has patience, I will read out the drill for flights.

".....The flight programme contains full details such as weight, operating limitations, centre of gravity data and any rework carried out as a result of snags reported on the previous flights. The snags themselves, if of a major nature, involve Government inspection besides the factory inspectors, a certificate of safety for flight is issued by the former. The aircraft is subjected to a daily inspection as well as pre-flight checks before the aircraft is cleared for flight. After each flight, the pilot makes out a flight snag report. If the snag is of a minor nature, not involving design changes, The factory inspector rectifies the reported snag before

certifying the aircraft fit for the next flight. For snags involving a design change, the ground tests are carried out as appropriate and only then the design scheme is approved for incorporation in the aircraft. Both the Research and Development and Government inspection are involved in this stage."

Therefore, I do not think there is anything like poor maintenance. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *Rose*—

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The plane took off from Bangalore at 8.33 in the morning and at about 9.6 It almost reached Goa. It was only five nautical miles from Goa airport and it was descending but something happened in between. In one minute it could have been on the ground. I do not know whether some bird had struck the aircraft or something happened or the pilot wanted to eject himself because of some development. All these things can be known only as a result of the enquiry. Some Members asked why it was departmental enquiry. It will not be a departmental enquiry. It will be an enquiry where the HAL, the Defence Ministry and somebody from the Civil Aviation side will be there, and sometime today the constitution of the Board will be announced.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Sir, they say that it was only five nautical miles away. I doubt very much—and there is a doubt in the mind of the whole House also—whether this examination of the plane before it took off from Bangalore was done properly or thoroughly, I feel it was not done properly.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : All the facts will have to be gone into. But I do not accept what he says : that it was not tested or it has not been examined before it took off. They have done it ; the inspection was done. But the enquiry will give the truth.

श्री हरदयाल बेवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : यह एक और दुर्घटना एच. एफ. 24 की हुई है और इसमें हमारा एक चालक मारा गया है। इससे पहले ग्रुप कैप्टन दास की मृत्यु दुर्घटना में हुई थी, जो भारत के प्रसिद्ध चालक थे। आपको

मालूम है कि एच.एफ.24 1956 में बनाया गया था, उसके साथ आरफियस एंजिन लगाने की योजना थी। दुर्भाग्य से रूसी आशाओं को खुश करने के लिए उनसे समझौता किया गया। उस समय जो एंजिन था उसके स्थान पर नया एंजिन बनाने के लिए उनके साथ समझौता हुआ। ग्रुप कैप्टन दास के विमान में भी पहला एंजिन नहीं था, दूसरा एंजिन था, इसमें भी उन्होंने बतलाया है कि दूसरा एंजिन था। ग्रुप कैप्टन दास की जिस विमान दुर्घटना में मृत्यु हुई थी उसकी एम्बवायरी करते समय बाहर के किसी टेकनीशियन को उसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया था, सिर्फ महकमे की कार्रवाई पूरी कर दी गई थी। उसमें यह संशय पैदा हुआ कि जो नया रशियन एंजिन था वह उस एअर फ्रेम के अनुकूल नहीं था जिसमें वह लगाया जाता है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो एम्बवायरी कमेटी होगी क्या वह इस बात पर भी विचार करेगी कि वह जो एंजिन था वह उस एअर फ्रेम के अनुकूल था या नहीं?

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जांच ठीक तरह से हो और उसमें न सिर्फ आपके महकमे के लोग हों जो इस घपले के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं, बल्कि बाहर के टेकनीशियन्स भी हों। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एच. ए. एल. के टेकनीशियन्स को भी इसमें शामिल किया जायेगा या नहीं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहाँ तक एंजिन का सवाल है, उनको जो सूचना मिली है वह गलत है, चाहे जहाँ से वह मिली हो। मैं माननीय सदस्य से आग्रह करूँगा कि वह इस सूचना पर विश्वास न करें क्योंकि मुझ को खबर है कि एच. ए. एल. के खिलाफ हर तरह की बातें फैलाई जा रही हैं। इसमें रूस का एंजिन नहीं लगाया गया है। इसमें आफिरअस 703 लगाया गया है जो ब्रिस्टल सिडली नाम की विलायत की कम्पनी के कोलेबोरेशन से बना है। (व्यवधान) जहाँ तक पहली दुर्घटना का प्रश्न है, उस पर

[श्री हरदयाल देब गुप्ता]

दो दिन पहले काफी देर तक बहस हुई थी और रक्षा मंत्री ने उसका उत्तर दिया था। वह दूसरे तरह का विमान था जिसका जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया। पहले में रिहिट एंजिन लगा हुआ था। हम उसको सुपरसोनिक बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जो एच० एफ० 24 केवल मार्क 1 है वह डाइव में सुपरसोनिक होता है, दूसरी अवस्था में सुपरसोनिक नहीं होता है। इसलिए दोनों में फर्क है।

जहां तक फ्रम का सवाल है कि एंजिन उस के अनुकूल था या नहीं, यह सही नहीं है। यह एच० एफ० 24 मार्क 1, जिसका यह प्रोटोटाइप था, तीन चार साल से स्क्वैड्रन सर्विस में है। कोई इस प्रकार की शिकायत नहीं आई है कि फ्रम और एंजिन में मेल नहीं है, जिससे दुर्घटना हो जाती है।

जहाँ तक अन्य बातों की चर्चा की गई है जांच समिति बनाई जा रही है वह इस को देखेगी। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा बाहर के लोग भी उसमें होंगे, डाइरेक्टर जनरल सिविल एविएशन के रिप्रजेन्टेटिव भी होंगे, एअर फोर्स के लोग भी रहेंगे, एच. ए. एल. के लोग भी रहेंगे। इसकी घोषणा, जैसा मैंने बतलाया, होने वाली है।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, It is a matter of concern to all of us that prior to the Pakistani aggression, as many as five Generals were lost in the helicopter crash. The other day, there was a discussion in this House on the death of Group Captain Das, who had 35 years of flying experience and 2000 hours flying experience. It is very rare to get such test pilots. Now we have lost another test pilot Squadron Leader K. L. Narayanan. So, it is a matter of great concern that such things are happening. In reply to the debate the other day the Defence Minister gave his stock reply and, adding insult to the injury, he attributed the case of death to the negligence of Group Captain Das by saying that he failed to adjust the canopy. From the reports of

PAC and PU we find that there has been sufficient bungling in the development of HAL. Here I would like to draw your attention to a very illuminating article by Dr. J. P. Chawla, formerly of Defence Research and Development, who has stated that great damage has been done to the development of HF-24 by East-West politics. Now we are trying to have indigenous development of the Orpheus engine. But, at the same time, we have to fit this engine to the air frame of 1956. Even though in 1960 it was decided that we should not go ahead with the development of the indigenous Orpheus engine, we are still going ahead with this project and as a result we have lost some of our test pilots. The PAC in its report has definitely passed certain strictures on HAL. Then, it is a matter of concern that the key men of Shri Krishna Menon who were there in the early stage of its development are still there and those wrong programmes are still being pursued in spite of the strictures passed by the PAC and PU. In view of all these facts, may I know whether the Committee which is going to be constituted to go into this incident will not be headed by the "yes-man" of the Defence Ministry but will consist of some people who are unconnected with the development of HAL, to be presided over by a Judge of High Court or the Supreme Court, and consisting of some Members of Parliament so that it may give a true picture of what is happening? Otherwise, we will get the same stock reply and the reason for this accident will be attributed to the fault of the pilot.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : As far as the reports of the Parliamentary Committees are concerned, all the relevant recommendations are before us. We are trying to examine and implement them as far as we can. So far as the Orpheus engine is concerned, no decision was ever taken to give it up. As a matter of fact, even for the re-scheduled HF-24 we were to use the same engine by making it little more powerful because it has to play a different role. Therefore, no decision was taken to drop the Orpheus engine. This engine has been successful and we are having successful flights with it in our squadron services.

Coming to Dr. Chawla's article this is the point to which I have referred to when

Shri Devgun asked the question. This gentleman has been writing a number of articles and telling us that we are under the Soviet Influence, we do not listen to this advice or that advice. I would request the hon. Member not to take this gentleman seriously.

Regarding the composition of the committee, I may say one thing. The present Air Chief, Air Marshall Lal, is the Chairman of HAL also. Since the Air Force is the main user of HAL planes he can be no less concerned about the safety of planes than anybody else. After all his boys fly these planes. He who is going deep into the matter and he would suggest the names for the committee of inquiry. Apart from the representative of the Air Force, there will be a representative of Hindustan Aeronautics and Director-General of Civil Aviation. According to expert advice, it will not perhaps be advisable to have a High Court or Supreme Court Judge to hold this inquiry.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKHERJEE (Ratnagiri) : Sir, It is with great anguish I have to speak today. The Government seems to be absolutely impervious and quite unruffled by the situation. Where is the appeal for justice? The Government is not even prepared to accept a demand made by all sides of the House that this aircraft which is going to be utilised by the Air Force and has proved, definitely, unsatisfactory should be reviewed.

What does the House want? We just want an impartial inquiry into the working and management of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, the Bangalore division of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. But the Government is not going to accept it.

May I know from the Government at least these three things. While this investigation is pending, will they ground this aircraft? Secondly along with the grounding of this aircraft, will they enquire into the functioning of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited? Will they find out whether it was due to some structural deficiencies that these two planes crashed. We do not know how the second plane crashed. Apparently nobody saw it. The Minister is not in a position

to report to us. Thirdly, having done so, will the Government lay the findings of this inquiry on the Table of the House? You know there are thousands of people involved in this, not only users but also people who are working in the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

We know the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has been riddled with troubles for the last so many years. I do not think it is a good idea to have the Chief of the Air Force continuing to be the General Manager. He cannot perform the two functions. This is a very important aspect of service which he has to look after. He has a very heavy responsibility. How can he look after something which is going on in Bangalore? It is not a good reply that the Chief of the Air Force is there and, therefore, he will be interested in seeing that the aircraft is in a good position. Is it physically possible for him to perform these two functions? Will the Government please reply to these three questions of mine?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The Air Chief is not the General Manager of the HAL. There is the Managing Director and most probably a General Manager also. The Air Chief is a part-time Chairman of the HAL. It is only a working arrangement. We are looking for a new Chairman. When we get a new Chairman, he will be a full-time Chairman of the HAL. At the moment, the Air Chief is only a part-time Chairman.

Then, the hon. Member said that we are impervious. We are not. I may tell the hon. Member to realise one thing that in development flights there are bound to be some risks and we may call it normal hazards of such developments.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : When the Minister is certain about everything, then what is the inquiry for?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I am answering her question... (Interruption)

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Then, you say, the inquiry will reveal everything. (Interruption)

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Then the other thing that I have to say is this. She wanted

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

all these HF-24 planes to be grounded. It is for the Air Force to decide that. My information is that the Air Force is of the view that these planes are not to be grounded. I may say again that some hon. Members are falling victims to some kind of propaganda going on against the HAL and its performance. I would beg of them not to fall a prey to them. (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose* —

MR. SPEAKER: Your names are not there.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: May I just get a clarification? I did not say that the planes should be permanently grounded. What I said was that while the investigation is pending, these planes should be grounded because we do not want more young boys to be killed unnecessarily.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: It is certainly for the Air Force to decide, whether they want to fly these planes or ground them. We are not the technical people. We cannot take a decision like that. It is for the Air Force to decide.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE: The House feels very strongly that the planes must be grounded till investigations are completed.

—————

13 hrs.

RE: STRIKE IN SOUTHERN RAILWAY

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tirucherapalli): Sir, I have submitted a Call Attention notice on the Southern Railway strike. The strike is spreading.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Dandiwash): All the trains are cancelled... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am asking the Minister to make a statement.

SHRI NAMBIAR: It should be made today. Is he making the statement today? Otherwise, the situation will become worse,

MR. SPEAKER: On Monday.

SHRI NAMBIAR: It should be made today. The strike is spreading.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Let him make a statement today. All the trains are cancelled. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If he is in a position to make it today, I have no objection.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उन को आज ही स्टेटमेंट देने के लिए कहिए।

SHRI NAMBIAR: Let it be this evening.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Everyday, we find pilots dying in this aircraft. This is a very serious thing. The Minister does not give a satisfactory answer. What is the use of raising the issue when we do not get a satisfactory answer. The Defence Minister tries to shroud this whole affair in mystery.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. You should not get up abruptly like this. That is over.

श्री हरबयाल बेबगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में गेहूँ की कीमत आठ रुपये बढ़ा दी गई है। हम ने इस बारे में शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन और कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया है। आप मिनिस्टर साहब को कहें कि वह शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन को मान लें।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Don't make it a daily phenomenon. Please sit down; everytime you do it.

श्री हरबयाल बेबगुण: आप मिनिस्टर साहब को शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन स्वीकार करने के लिए कहें।

—————

13.03 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE 'ARYAVARTA' PATNA

MR. SPEAKER: On the 24th April, 1970, Shri Bhogendra Jha had raised a question of privilege in respect of an editorial article, published in the "Aryavarta", Patna, dated the 19th April, 1970, allegedly casting reflections on certain Members of Parliament. The Deputy Speaker had then informed the House that the Editor of the "Aryavarta" had been asked by a letter to state what he had to say in the matter.

I have now received a letter in Hindi, dated the 30th April, 1970, from the Editor of the "Aryavarta", Patna. Extracts from the English translation of the letter are as follows :

"In the article on the basis of which Shri Bhogendra Jha has made the allegation against us of breach of privilege, we have not expressed any criticism against any particular Member of Parliament but we have expressed our concern that the valuable treasures of India are being destroyed...

It is clear from the article that no insinuation has been made against Parliament or the Members and we cannot ever dare do so. We have every respect for Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabhas as they are the symbols of democracy and it is only by safeguarding their dignity that the dignity of the country can be upheld."

In view of the explanation received from the Editor of the "Aryavarta", if the House agrees, the matter may be closed.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He has not expressed any regret.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Why regret? The press should be allowed to make their comments.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वो मिनट के लिए मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : In the last paragraph he has expressed his unqualified regret.

13.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND ACT, 1952

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT
AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C.
JAMIR) : On behalf of Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 13 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1970 (English version) and the 21st March 1970 (Hindi version) extending the Employees, Provident Fund Act, 1952 to certain establishments engaged in general insurance business, issued under section (1) of the said Act.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See
No. LT-3456/70]

- (2) (a) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 :—

[Shri S. C. Jamir]

- (i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Seventh Amendment) Scheme 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 14 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1970 (English version) and the 21st March, 1970 (Hindi version). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3497/70*]
- (ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 396 in Gazette of India dated the 7th March, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3498/70*]
- (b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at item (i) above. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3499/70*]

REGISTRATION OF NEWSPAPERS
(CENTRAL) AMENDMENT
RULES, 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Registration of Newspapers (Central Amendment Rules, 1969 published in Notification No. 4/9/68 Coord/GSR in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1970 (Hindi version) and the 28th March 1970 (English version) under sub-section (2) of section 20A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3500/70*]

ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF NATIONAL
SEEDS CORPORATION LTD. NEW
DELHI, AND ASSAM AGRO-
INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION LTD.

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB
SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
 - (a) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69.
 - (ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and for comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3501/70*]
 - (b) (i) Annual Report of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3502/70*]
 - (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3503/70*]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIANS TELE-
PHONE INDUSTRIES LTD., BANGALORE,
1968-69 AND INDIANS TELEGRAPH
(FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT)
RULES, 1969

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1968-69, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3504/70*]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Fifteenth Amendment, Rules, 1969, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 6 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1970, under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3505/70*]

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3506/70*]

REPORT OF INDIANS DELEGATION TO 53RD SESSIONS OF ILC GENEVA

SHRI S. C. JAMIR : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Government Delegation to the 53rd Sessions of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1969. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-3507/70*]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya

Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Architects Bill, 1970, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th May, 1970."

ARCHITECT BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Architects Bill, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha,

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FOR NATIONAL CADET CORPS

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND
STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING
(SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : I beg to move the following :—

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, as amended by the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Act, 1952 the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as member of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year commencing from the 17th June, 1970, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, as amended by the National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Act, 1952 the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National

[Mr. Speaker]

Cadet Corps for a term of one year commencing from the 17th June, 1970, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted

13-09

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

FACILITIES TO THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhol) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I raise the following matter under Rule 377.

For the first time in the history of the Republic of India, Leader of the Opposition has been officially recognised in each of the two Houses of Parliament. It is now six months, Sir, since you announced the Leader of the Opposition and the Prime Minister congratulated Dr. Ram Subhag Singh as the Leader of the Opposition in the House on December 17, 1969.

Sir, the Institution of the Leader of the Opposition has come into existence like that of the Leader of the House. Ours is a Parliamentary Democracy and we follow the British Parliamentary Practices.

It is in the interest of smooth and effective functioning of Parliamentary Democracy that the institution of the Leader of the Opposition is as important as the Leader of the House. This position has been recognised by the Government.

We were hoping that the Government would come forward with proposals to supplement their commitment for the effective functioning of the Leader of the Opposition which should flow naturally from the announcement of the official Leader of the Opposition by yourself and agreed to by the Government. It is not for any individual A or B, but for the healthy institution, viz.,

Opposition Party and the Leader of the Opposition. The House will be glad to know that some of the States in India like U. P., Tamilnadu, Bihar and Gujarat have recognised this institution.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : Maharashtra also.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Orissa also.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Haryana did it by ordinance.

I would therefore request that Government should decide latest by the end of this session and announce their decision in this matter. I would request the Prime Minister to make clarification on this issue today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I wish to say something; I have written to you.

AN HON. MEMBER : You may allow Partywise.

SHRI CHANGALRAYA NAIDU : *rose-*

MR. SPEAKER : On your behalf he has already said. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विचार श्री पटेल ने रखे हैं, मैं पूर्णतया उन का समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे आशा थी कि जैसे ही इस सदन में आपोजीशन पार्टी और लीडर आफ दि आपोजीशन को रेकगनाइज किया गया, वैसे ही प्रधान मन्त्री-स्वतः लीडर आफ दि आपोजीशन को वे सब सुविधायें और अधिकार आदि देने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए एक विधेयक सदन के सामने लायेगी, जिन के बारे में अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है कि आपोजीशन के सदस्यों द्वारा मांग किये जाने पर ही प्रधान मंत्री कुछ करें। प्रजातंत्र के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जैसे लीडर आफ दि हाउस का सम्मान सदन करता है, उसी प्रकार लीडर आफ दि आपोजीशन का भी सम्मान हो। लीडर

आफ दि हाउस और लीडर आफ दि आरोगीशन एक पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी के दो बड़े महत्वपूर्ण अंग हैं। इस लिए प्रचार मंत्री इस सेशन में नहीं; बल्कि अभी यह घोषणा करें कि वह ज़री से ज़री इस प्रकार का विधेयक लायेंगी, जिस में लीडर आफ दि आरोगीशन को वे सब सुविचारों और अधिकार देने की व्यवस्था होगी, जो कि इंग्लैंड में और हमारे कई राज्यों में लीडर आफ दि आरोगीशन को दिये गये हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि लोक सभा में पहली बार लीडर आफ दि आरोगीशन बने हैं। मैं उन को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय हमारी इस बात को जरूर स्वीकार करेंगे।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : You forgive me. I find it somewhat extraordinary to be confronted at the lunch hour with a suggestion of this sort. I should have thought that if it was to be seriously pursued, there would have been discussion among different parties in this House so that in a dignified way, formulations could have been presented for acceptance by the House and by the country. But, to hustle into something merely because some people rather feel very strongly about it, is something that goes against the grain as far as I could see. I do not, for the life of me, understand that it is necessary all the time to import wholesale whatever conventions there might be in Britain or might not be. It is for us to try and adapt to our conditions, conventions that might prevail in the U. K. or else where.

In regard to this matter of the Leader of the Opposition being provided with certain amenities and all that, it is a matter about which certainly there should be discussion preparatory to any kind of formulations.

I find it very unusual to have to express ourselves definitively on a matter of this sort. I would prefer, and I shall beseech you to see to it, that meetings are held elsewhere in a different atmosphere where the thing could be discussed properly and then

formulations could be made with the consent of all parties. It looks rather odd for me or for any other Member of this House to say something which might reflect unnecessarily on a colleague of ours. There may be all sorts of things which may be in our minds. Is there any necessity that we should thrash out all these things and before we embark on a new course of the parliamentary process, it should be preceded by discussion? I would ask you, therefore, if I may, that this should be preceded by a discussion of a proper sort at a properly convened meeting and discussions should proceed in a proper atmosphere and not in this kind of atmosphere which unfortunately, I have to say, persists in this House, particularly in points of time like the present. My submission would be not to hustle into any kind of decision. That is why I would like you to take the initiative in this matter and ask the different parties to meet, get the Prime Minister and get together and talk and find out some way out. When something has been suggested, it has to be given a very serious consideration.

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godhra) : Do you accept his suggestion ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Bilal). Would you not allow anyone from this side to speak.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के दिल से तो श्री कवर लाल गुप्त अपनी राय दे चुके हैं।

अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। यह तो संसदीय पद्धति का सवाल है।

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North) : You will kindly decide this issue whether it is proper on our part to discuss it here. We have given some suggestions. And we want your ruling.

SHRI RANGA : I wanted to wait until some of our friends who have some different views have their opportunity to speak and make their points so that I would be able to give a reply if I can on those. Since my

[Shri Ranga]

hon friend, from the D. M. K., wants you to hasten to come to some conclusion upon the suggestion made by my hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, I think it is my duty now at this stage to intervene.

I am informed on good authority, and I speak subject to correction, that the All-India Whips Conference had considered this matter not once but twice and they have recommended unanimously that certain privileges and better opportunities should be provided for the Leaders of the Opposition. My hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee said we need not follow all that was happening in England and so on. We have followed in many respects what has been happening in England; We follow their procedure. In a number of States, the Leader of the Opposition has come to be recognised. And certain privileges have come to be accorded to him in order to enable him to discharge his duty on behalf of the Opposition—not only his own party but of the other parties also which are in the Opposition. The Whip Conference have recommended it. Several State Assemblies have already recognised the Leader of the Opposition, and the Governments concerned have given certain privileges. The item discussed was on what are those privileges and what are the facilities that should be provided and so on.

I would certainly have a separate discussion with the Government. If the Government is unwilling to accept all that is being done in the States. That has been already suggested by the Whips Conference. They would like to make any amendments or anything later. It is open to them to call us into a conference and meet and discuss.

So far as the recognition of the Leadership of the Opposition is concerned, so far as the duty of the Government to accord certain facilities which go along with the incorporation of the institution of leadership of the Opposition is concerned, I do not think that it is necessary to have any separate meeting. I do not think that my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee is well informed in regard to this matter, and it is not right for him to simply say that you should not allow this discussion to take place or in may be that he has not suggested that, but he implied that we are rushing any body to a

decision; we have not rushed anyone; we have given sufficient notice; more than two months ago, I myself had moved in this House that fortunately for us, for the first time, this House had come to have a party which satisfied all the conditions.

SHRI NABIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : No.

SHRI RANGA : ... which have been prescribed for the recognition of a party in Opposition.

As luck or ill-luck would have it, so many of us, along with our friends, have been trying our best and each of one of us has been trying his best, to achieve sufficient strength to get that recognition, and we could not succeed.

But just as the Congress had succeeded in leading us in our freedom struggle, so also the Congress has succeeded in splitting itself and providing the main Opposition here. Therefore, I welcomed it. I did feel jealous of them at all when I made way for my hon friend Dr. Ram Subha Singh taking the seat which I had occupying for a number of years or the seat which my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee had been taking before me... We are witnessing a reality today; and should we refuse to recognise it? It is a good reality too, as it has happened to be.

If my hon. friends had any suggestion in this regard, they could have conveyed it to us during these two months; if we had any additional suggestion, we would have certainly conveyed them to them, but we took it for granted that since these privileges had been accorded everywhere to the Leaders of the Opposition, it would not be necessary for us to trouble them with any special conference.

Therefore I would beg of you and suggest to the Prime Minister also to take shelter any behind any small differences that may be lurking among our selves because of any misapprehension or misunderstanding, to come forward and implement her own spontaneous statement on that day in not only recognising but welcoming the partnership in this House of the Leader of the Opposition with the Leader of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नहीं समझता था कि यह मामला विवाद का विषय बनेगा। मेरा निवेदन है यह किसी पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है और किसी व्यक्ति का भी प्रश्न नहीं है। कल कांग्रेस संगठन की जगह और कोई पार्टी विरोधी दल का स्थान ले सकती है। नियम बने हुए हैं। अगर सदन की सदस्यता के दस प्रतिशत सदस्य उस दल में हों तो उसे विरोधी दल के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त होती है और इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि कांग्रेस संगठन के सदस्य जो शर्त नियमों में लिखी गई है उस को पूरा करते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर हम इस सवाल को दलबन्दी के आधार पर देखेंगे तो कोई भी निर्णय करना कठिना हो जायगा। अभी हमारे मित्र कह रहे हैं कि यह स्प्लटर ग्रुप हैं, यह पार्टी नहीं है, यह डिफैक्टर हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विवाद में जाना नहीं चाहता। वैसे तो सभी लोग, देश की अधिकांश पार्टियों वाले जो आज भिन्न भिन्न पार्टियों में काम कर रहे हैं, वह कांग्रेस में थे। यह कम्युनिस्ट भी डिफैक्टर हैं और सोशलिस्ट भी डिफैक्टर हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल नहीं है.....
... (व्यवधान) मुझे आश्चर्य है, यह तावजुब की बात है..... यह मामला संसदीय परम्पराओं का है और अगर हम परम्पराओं का पालन नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो हम राज्यों के सामने क्या मुंह दिखायेंगे, जिन राज्यों ने विरोधी दल के नेता को मंत्री स्तर का पद दिया है। अभी महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने कानून बनाया है, जिस में विधान परिषद् के हमारे जनसंघ के नेता, चूँकि जनसंघ वहाँ प्रमुख दल है, कैबिनेट मंत्री पद का स्तर दिया है। क्या पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर इस सवाल पर धर्य का विवाद खड़ा करेंगे? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो दल इधर बैठे हैं और सरकार का समर्थन करते रहे हैं, क्या इस नाजक मामले पर भी, संसदीय परम्पराओं से सम्बन्धित

मामले पर भी, सरकार का साथ देगे। फिर तो हमें समझना होगा कि वे "हर मैजिस्टीज लायल अपोजीशन" हैं।

SHRI MANOHARAN : After the general elections, the country was compelled to face peculiar and extraordinary situations in the political set-up. As I had expected, the monolithic order of the Congress Party was broken and it split into two parties, one Syndicate and the other Indicate.

I have got my own regard for Dr. Ram Subbag Singh. I never expected one super-fine morning he would be sitting along with us.

My objection to the proposal is this. I am for the Leader of the Opposition to be recognised. I entirely agree with Prof. Ranga. The Leader of the Opposition should rank with the Prime Minister in powers and privileges, everything. I have no grouse about it. But the main question is whether the present splinter group leader can be considered as the Leader of the Opposition.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : (Bombay—North-West) : On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN (Kanakayonra) : What business has the hon. member to say this?

SHRI CHENGALARAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : We are the opposition now. They are with Government (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : On a point of order.

SHRI MANOHARAN : I will explain it.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : When points of order are raised the members have to be heard before the member proceeds further. How can you rule them out?

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN: You have to hear Shri Shantilal Shah.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH: As far as the Leader of the Opposition is concerned, it is the Speaker who decides, both according to our rules here and according to the practice in England, and the Speaker's decision is final. You have accepted that Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is the Leader of the Opposition, the Prime Minister has accepted, and the House has accepted. How can he say that there is no Leader of the opposition?

MR. SPEAKER: He is expressing his view. Let him do so.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order.

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea): You have recognised the Leader of the Opposition. What has been raised by Mr. Patel follows that. It is not a separate issue. Are they going to undo what you have done?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi): It will be an insult to the Speaker. It is the discretion of the Speaker. The Speaker has already given his ruling. I am requesting the Prime Minister to allow the Leader of the Opposition these privileges. The question should not be revised. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: I want to listen to the various opposition parties sitting alongside with you. Even if I had given that view, you cannot stifle him. I want to hear him.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Kindly hear my point of view and give your ruling. Otherwise, there will be more trouble.

MR. SPEAKER: Trouble for what?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: My point of order is that according to the rules there is a minimum number required to have an Opposition.

We are having that minimum number of Members in the Opposition. That is why you have recognised the Opposition. When we have been recognised, what right has he got to say that there is no Opposition? They are the loyal opposition Members.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is not as the hon. Member is putting it. The question is about amenities and facilities the Leader of the Opposition. Let them express themselves.

SHRI MANOHARAN: I have no objection to accepting that the Leader of the Opposition should be given all facilities, privileges, powers, status and what not. My fundamental objection is this. When I was asked to agree to my good friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh as the Leader of the Opposition (*Interruptions*.) While you spoke, I listened with rapt attention. Please hear me.

So, my point is this. The Cong (O) and the Cong (I) both, in 1967, fought unitedly with the same election manifesto.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Point of order (*Interruptions*.)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order... (*Interruptions*)

श्री रबिराय (पुरी): श्री मनोहरन को अपनी राय देने का हक है—भले ही हम उनसे सहमत न हों।... (*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI MANOHARAN: My tragedy is that even the Members of the Syndicate are not prepared to recognise Dr. Ram Subhag Singh as their leader; in spite of his appeals to keep quiet, they shout... (*Interruptions*)

They had the same election manifesto and the same election symbol. Two contradicting elements in politics in our country fought in the elections together. After that something happened. I consider it purely a family quarrel in a particular party. (*Interruptions*)

We are now faced with a peculiar situation in the sense there is one Congress party which has the monopoly of having the Leader of the House and another Congress party which has the monopoly of having the

Leader of the Opposition, I expected Mr. Ranga to protest against it; on the contrary he succumbed to the pressure tactics but that is a different point. I think it consists of a bunch of defectors who can never be recognised..... (Interruptions) I am confident and I still believe that this quarrel between two sections may be ironed out in the future and there is every possibility of reunion and in that case we shall suffer the loss of a leader of the Opposition.

Thirdly, if my big brother Dr. Ram Subhag Singh undertakes a journey from the Congo forest to Congo desert, he will never be considered a defector or a person who had crossed the floor; on the contrary his position will be considered as the grand coming back of a prodigal son!

Even then I have no objection. Some provision or article had been quoted about the percentage of Members. In that case it is all right. I think it has to be applied to a political party with a clear ideology and programme. So far at the Syndicate are concerned, they have no clear cut philosophy or ideology or programme.... (Interruptions)

I am prepared to agree, if a situation develops as a result of which Shri Ranga becomes the Leader of the Opposition; if a situation develops whereby my friend Mr. Vajpayee becomes the Leader of the Opposition, I have no objection; if political situation develops in such a way that I become the Leader of the Opposition, I am sure you will have no grouse... But this party is a broken party and it has no ideology or base and it can never be considered a political party.... (Interruption)

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: He is going beyond your ruling that it will relate only to facilities.... (Interruptions)

I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister to make a statement. Why is the Prime Minister trying to play through these people? Let her make a statement. (Interruption) Why do you allow them just to play through these people?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Kindly conclude now.

SHRI MANOHARAN: At best, before concluding, I can offer one advice. (Interruption)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal): Sir, on a point of order. All the opposition parties, all the political parties—political party or group—and each political party has an ideology of its own, a policy of its own. But he said that that political party or some political parties have no ideology of its own. That is wrong. That is an insinuation on the political parties as a whole.

AN HON. MEMBER: He cannot say like that.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI MANOHARAN: At best, before concluding, there is one suggestion that I would offer for the consideration of the House. And it is this. To this Syndicate group—(Interruption)—The Congress (Organisation) Group—at best, (Interruption) my suggestion is this. En bloc, there must be an immediate resignation of this Congress Organisation Members and they can go to the people and get their verdict. (Interruption)

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: See their alliance.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। आप समय की भी कोई पाबन्दी रखेंगे या नहीं कि कितने समय तक एक वक्ता बोल सकता है—बीस मिनट, पच्चीस मिनट या कितनी देर तक? यहाँ तो कोई भी समय की पाबन्दी नहीं है। समय की पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: May I request all of you to sit down?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: He was speaking against your ruling,

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you all to sit down? This question is very

[Mr. Speaker]

important. At the time when I recognised the party, it was not discussed in the House. I recognised it. Now, this question has come.

SHRI MANOHARAN : You can revise your opinion.

MR. SPEAKER : I think this question can be considered irrespective of the fact that I have given them recognition. If you like to discuss it, I can continue. If you do not like it, I can adjourn the House. Once this question has come up before the House, we should discuss it from all points of view. You cannot avoid any reference to this side or that side, but it would be much better if I again advise you that if the House agrees let there be a meeting of the leaders, and we can discuss it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : We agree.

SHRI RABI RAY : You should give your opinion. हमको अपनी राय भी रखने दीजिए और उसके बाद आप मीटिंग बुलाइए ।

MR. SPEAKER : But so far as the amenities and facilities that are required to be given by the Government—I do not know—but so far as I am concerned, I have given them room ; I gave them recognition and I gave them everything. But if you think that even at that time there was a demand that it can be discussed amongst the leaders,—it can be discussed. If you agree, we can discuss everything in detail, irrespective of my ruling given there. We can discuss the merits of the case.

श्री रवि राय : हम को कोई एतराज नहीं है । लेकिन आप पहले लोगों की राय सुन लीजिए उस के बाद मैं मीटिंग बुलाइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात गलत है कि मैंने कोई रुलिंग दी है इसलिए बिल्कुल किसी को कोई बात नहीं करने देना है । यह ठीक नहीं है ।

The whole debate will go on irrespective of my ruling about the recognition of the party.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : On a point of order, under Direction No. 121 of the Directions by the Speaker. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I do not like that the debate on the issue which was postponed yesterday should be further postponed because of this discussion. I am going to have some other time for this discussion, because it so appears that it will take a lot of time. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me hear Mrs. Sinha's point of order first.

SHRI MANOHARAN : In the meanwhile, let me finish in one minute.

SHRI PILOO MODY : May I suggest that we continue no longer with this and you adjourn the House and discuss the matter in your chamber, leaving the points of order in the air and out to lunch ?

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with you. The House stand adjourned for lunch till 2.45. At 2.45 we will take up the discussion on the communal disturbances,

13.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTER UNDER RULE 377—*contd.*

FACILITIES TO THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up the discussion on the communal situation.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI (Surat) : I would like to raise a point. Before the House was adjourned for lunch by the Speaker, my hon. friend, Shri Manoharan spoke and made certain unwarranted remarks against my party and I cannot allow them to go unchallenged. But at the same time, I cannot understand your difficulty too. As the Speaker had stated that another business will be taken up now, it cannot be taken up. Therefore, I do not want to put you in a difficult position. So I would request you to convey it to the Speaker that this should be taken up tomorrow immediately after the Question Hour. We want to raise this point tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the Speaker has said thus about the same question :

"I think this question can be considered irrespective of the fact that I have given them recognition. If you would like to discuss it, I can continue. If you do not like it, I can adjourn the House. Once this question has come up before the House, we should discuss it from all the points of view."

Then he added :

"I do not like that the debate on the issue which was postponed yesterday should be further postponed because of this discussion. I am going to have some other time for this discussion..."

So, this discussion will continue. I shall convey the desire of the hon. Member that it should be taken up tomorrow morning, to the Speaker.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I shall raise it tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall convey that to the Speaker.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Sir, may I make a submission? At the time when the Speaker made the statement that he is adjourning the House and that he may

find some other time for this discussion I was called by the hon. Speaker, and I was on my feet. When I was standing, because of the shouting and noise that was going on in the House I could not convey what I wanted to convey about some of the remarks made by Shri Manoharan. My point of order was on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since the Speaker has agreed that this discussion should be resumed later, I should convey the desire of the members that it should be taken up tomorrow. I think that would be the appropriate time to raise this point.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order, Sir.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : They will have their own time to say.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : His point of order is on the same issue. I do not understand this.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : At that time I was not allowed to convey what I wanted to do. How can you allow him now, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So I say when this question is taken up, you should be allowed to raise this point.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I agree with you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How am I to know that his point of order is?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't refer to her point of order. She is not raising it now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, you are the Deputy Speaker. I am guided by you. If you do not open the discussion further, I am not going to say anything on that. But Mr. Piloo Mody and Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta need not guide me. I should be guided by you.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is no attempt to guide Mr. Banerjee. He is a guldless missile. I am only trying to guide you, Sir.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो डिस्कशन है वह डिस्कशन अन्डर रूल 193 है। उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप जानते हैं कल युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन संशोधन विधेयक पर विचार की फर्स्ट स्टेज खत्म हो गई है। सेकंड रीडिंग और थर्ड रीडिंग पर एक घण्टे से ज्यादा नहीं लगेगा। यह बीच में आपने डिस्कशन लाद दिया है। अच्छा तो यह होता कि युनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन का बिल पहले पास कर दिया जाता और उसके बाद इसको लाते। आपको पूरा अधिकार है, आप चाहें तो इसको एक घण्टे बाद भी ले सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As you know very well, the business of the House is arranged by the Speaker and I understand that this was done on a decision of the Business Advisory Committee.

Therefore, I think we should continue with it. Mr. Vajpayee.

14.53 hrs.

DISCUSSION *Re* : SITUATION ARISING OUT OF RECENT COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES IN THE COUNTRY

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से मैं देश के विभिन्न भागों में हुए साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रवों से उत्पन्न स्थिति पर विचार आरम्भ करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं आज कुछ साफ-साफ बातें करना चाहता हूँ। अब चिकनी चुपड़ी बातें करने का बखत नहीं रहा। परिस्थिति गम्भीर है।

देश की एकता दांव पर लगी है। सांप्रदायिकता के ज्वार में राष्ट्र की नौका डगमगा रही है। पानी हमारे सिर तक पहुंच गया है। आवश्यक है कि हम सारी परिस्थिति पर गम्भीरता से सोचें और इस स्पष्टवादिता का आश्रय लेकर अपने विचार सबन के सामने रखें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक संयोग है कि भिवांडी महाराष्ट्र में है। यह भी एक संयोग है कि इस समय महाराष्ट्र में इंडिकेट की सरकार है। लेकिन इन संयोगों का वहां पर हुए साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रवों से कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। भारत के किसी भी नगर में भिवांडी हो सकता है, किसी भी सरकार के अन्तर्गत साम्प्रदायिकता का दावानल फूट सकता है। अभी बिहार में चायबासा में साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रव हुआ था, बिहार में इंडिकेट की सरकार है। जब बिहार में राष्ट्रपति का शासन था तब भी वहाँ 70 के करीब साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हुये थे। पश्चिमी बंगाल में, जहाँ संयुक्त मोर्चे की सरकार सत्ताह्वी थी, साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रव हुए, जिनकी संख्या करीब 25 थी। कलकत्ते में, हावड़ा में, तैलानीपाड़ा में, जगतदल में साम्प्रदायिकता की चिंगारियाँ भड़कीं, जान और माल का नुस्सान हुआ। अभी 19 अप्रैल को मैसूर के चामराजनगर में छोटे छोटे बच्चों के जुलूस पर 300 गुंडों ने संगठित आक्रमण किया। चामराजनगर से पहले चिकमंगलूर में, रामनगर में, चेन्नायटना में दंगे हो चुके हैं। मैसूर में इस समय सिडिकेट की सरकार है। मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगे कहीं भी, कभी भी और किसी भी शासन के अन्तर्गत हो सकते हैं। इसलिए अहमदाबाद में दंगा हो जाय तो गुजरात की सरकार को बलि का बकरा बनाया जाय, महाराष्ट्र में दंगा हो जाय तो महाराष्ट्र में इंडिकेट का शासन है, उसकी खबर ली जाये—यह कुछ मात्रा में आवश्यक हो सकता है—लेकिन इससे

समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है।

गुजरात में सरकार ने भूलों की थीं, उनकी आर हमने अपनी उंगली उठाई थी और भिबंडी में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जो गलतियाँ की हैं उन का भी हम इस सदन में उल्लेख करेंगे। लेकिन मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय इतना ही है कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगे पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है। आज देश की स्थिति ऐसी है कि कहीं भी उपद्रव हो सकता है, ग्राज जनता की मनःस्थिति ऐसी है कि कहीं भी हिंसा, हत्या और अभिमाण्ड का आश्रय लेकर कानून और व्यवस्था को भंग किया जा सकता है। हमें इन दंगों को पार्टी का चश्मा उतार कर देखना होगा, और मैं चाहता हूँ कि कामरेड डांगे चश्मे को उतार कर इन दंगों को देखें मुझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने अपना चश्मा उतार लिया—दलगत स्वाभों को अलग रख कर इस पर विचार करना होगा, वोटों की चिन्ता को छोड़कर राष्ट्र को बचाने की चिन्ता करनी होगी।

अहमदाबाद के दंगों के बाद जिन्होंने गुजरात सरकार के त्याग-पत्र की माँग की थी, और उनमें मैं अपने संयुक्त समाजवादी मित्रों को शामिल नहीं करता, मेरा इशारा किधर है यह स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिये, आज वह महाराष्ट्र की सरकार से त्याग पत्र नहीं माँग रहे हैं। क्या अहमदाबाद में जो खून बहा था वह खून था और भिबंडी में जो बहा है वह पानी है? क्या साम्प्रदायिकता को नापने के अलग अलग गज होंगे? क्या अहमदाबाद, भिबंडी और जलगांव में मरने वाले भारतीय नहीं है? क्या इस राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्रश्न पर भी हम दलगत स्वार्थ से ऊपर नहीं उठ सकते? हम देश की एकता को विचार कर के नहीं चल सकते? यह विवाद इस बात को साबित करेगा कि यह सदन, इस सदन में जिन दलों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिला है वह दल और उन दलों के प्रवक्ता इस महत्वपूर्ण

समस्या पर कैसा दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हैं। हमें सच्चाई का सामना करना होगा, सच्चाई कितनी भी कठोर हो, कितनी भी भयानक हो, उसका उद्घाटन करना पड़ेगा। आज साग लपेट से काम नहीं चलेगा, किसी के पाप के ऊपर पर्दा डालने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

पहला प्रश्न यह है कि इन दंगों को प्रारम्भ कौन करता है (व्यवधान), दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि यह प्रारम्भ क्यों किये जाते हैं, तीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि यह दंगे क्यों फैलते हैं और चौथा प्रश्न यह है कि इन दंगों को रोकने के लिए कौन से अल्पकालिक और दूरगामी उपाय किये जाने चाहिये। दंगों को प्रारम्भ कौन करता है इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना, लेकिन गृह मंत्रालय ने जो रिपोर्ट तैयार की है, वह मेरे पास है, अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं उस रिपोर्ट को टेबल पर रखने के लिए तैयार हूँ। राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता परिषद की एक सब-कमेटी बनी थी, साम्प्रदायिकता की समस्या पर विचार के लिए श्री नाथ पाई उस समिति के सदस्य थे। उसके लिए भारत सरकार ने एक रिपोर्ट तैयार की, जिसमें देश में डेढ़ साल में हुये प्रमुख दंगों के कारणों की जांच और उनका विवरण दिया गया था। उस काल में 23 दंगे हुये और गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उन 23 दंगों में से 22 दंगों का प्रारम्भ उन लोगों ने किया जो अल्पसंख्यक सम्प्रदाय के माने जाते हैं। यह रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्रकाश में नहीं आई है, मगर यह प्रकाश में आनी चाहिए।

इन 23 दंगों में कलकत्ता, नागपुर, औरंगाबाद, कटक तथा देश के कुछ और भागों के दंगे भी शामिल हैं, इलाहाबाद का मऊ नाथ भंजन। मैं मानता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के ऊपर आधारित है। लेकिन राज्य सरकारों की रिपोर्टें तथ्य पर आधारित होनी चाहियें, और तथ्य पुकार पुकार

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

कर कहते हैं कि इन दंगों को प्रारम्भ करने वाले हमारे कुछ मुसलमान मित्र थे।

जब मैं यह कहता हूँ कि कुछ मुसलमान मित्र थे तो मैं बाकी के मुसलमानों को अलग कर देता हूँ। सब मुसलिम सम्प्रदाय दंगे नहीं चाहता। मुसलमानों में देश भक्त भी हैं, मुसलमानों में अमन पसन्द भी हैं। जो रोटी रोजी के लिए मजदूरी कर के बीबी बच्चों का पालन करते हैं। वह हिंसा, हत्या और अग्निकाण्डों से खेल नहीं खेलना चाहेंगे। मगर मुसलमानों में एक वर्ग जरूर है, और आज यह बात डंके की चोट पर कहने की जरूरत है, जो देश में साम्प्रदायिकता लाना चाहते हैं। आज हम तथ्य पर पर्दा डालने की गलती न करें। एक वर्ग जरूर है जो दंगे की आग भड़काता है, जो चिनगारी लगाता है। यह बात मैं अपनी तरफ से नहीं कहता, यह रिपोर्ट है।

इस रिपोर्ट के आने के बाद 2 जून को इन्दौर में दंगा हुआ, जहाँ मास्टर चांदगी राम के जुलूस को 300 लोगों ने मुसलिम मोहल्ले में रोकने की कोशिश की। यह भी गृह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट है। उसके बाद जगतदल में दंगा हुआ जहाँ श्री दुर्गा और महावीरजी के जुलूस पर मस्जिद पर पथराव किया गया। तत्पश्चात् चायबासा में दंगा हुआ जहाँ रामनवमी के जुलूस पर बम से हमला किया गया।

अब मैं भिवंडी की तरफ आना चाहता हूँ। भिवंडी बम्बई से 35 मील दूर है। भिवंडी में मुसलिम बहुसंख्या है। कई सालों से भिवंडी नगरपालिका का अध्यक्ष एक हमारा मुसलिम भाई होता आया है। इसमें कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है। भिवंडी में गणेश उत्सव को लेकर या शिवाजी जयन्ती को लेकर कुछ कुछ तनाव हर दम पैदा होता रहता है। दो तीन साल पहले जब से महाराष्ट्र के हमारे कांग्रेसी नेताओं

ने शिवाजी जयन्ती समारोह में बड़े उत्साह से भाग लेने का संकल्प किया, भिवंडी के हमारे मुसलिम भाइयों का रवैया भी बदला। शायद उन्होंने सोचा होगा कि शिवाजी हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेता हैं, उनकी जयन्ती है इसलिए हमको भी भाग लेना चाहिए। भिवंडी की जनता ने इस का स्वागत किया। लेकिन इस बार जयन्ती से कुछ दिन पहले भिवंडी के 30, 35, 37 प्रमुख मुसलमानों ने शिवाजी जयन्ती जुलूस पर कुछ शर्तें लगाने की कोशिश की।

शर्तें लगाने की कोशिश क्यों की गई? क्या ये लोग तय करेंगे कि शिवाजी जयन्ती का जुलूस निकलना चाहिए या नहीं? क्या ये लोग तय करेंगे कि शिवाजी जयन्ती का जुलूस किन रास्तों से निकलना चाहिए? क्या ये लोग तय करेंगे कि शिवाजी जयन्ती का आयोजन करने वाले किस तरह के नारे लगायें?

मुझे आश्चर्य है—और खेद भी है—कि गृह मंत्री, श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण ने, जो इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं—वह रोग-शैया पर हैं—, राज्य सभा में यह कहा कि वे शर्तें ठीक थीं। उन को यह बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए थी। क्या कोई स्वाभिमानी समाज ये शर्तें मान सकता है? और वे शर्तें क्या थीं? एक शर्त तो यह थी कि छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज की जयन्ती के जुलूस में भगवा झंडा नहीं रहेगा। क्या भगवा झंडा शिवाजी महाराज का झंडा नहीं है? क्या तिरंगे से पहले इस देश में कोई झंडा नहीं था? क्या हम गांधीजी की कल्पना बिना तिरंगे के कर सकते हैं? सेंट्रल हाल में पंडित जबाहर लाल नेहरू का जो चित्र लगा हुआ है, उस की पृष्ठ भूमि में तिरंगा है। अगर तिरंगे के बिना गांधीजी की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है, तो भगवे झंडे के बिना शिवाजी महाराज की भी कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती है।

फिर भगवे भंडे से मुसलमानों का क्या विरोध है ? क्या इस्लाम कहता है कि भगवा रंग बुरा है ? क्या कुगन में लिखा है कि भगवे रंग का विरोध करना चाहिए ? देश की स्वाधीनता के बाद यदि कांस्टीटुएंट एसेम्बली यह फैसला कर देती कि भारत का भंडा भगवा होना चाहिए, तो क्या भारत के मुसलमान बगावत करते ? फिर भी भिवंडी में यह शर्त लगाई गई कि शिवाजी जयन्ती के जलूस में भगवा भंडा नहीं रहना चाहिए । और शिवाजी महाराज का उत्तराधिकारी होने का दावा करने वाले श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण कहते हैं कि ये शर्त ठीक थी ! हिमालय की रक्षा के लिए आने वाले सहयाद्रि का कितना पतन हो गया ! शिवाजी जयन्ती के जलूस से शिवाजी महाराज के भंडे को अलग करने की मांग कभी नहीं मानी जा सकती है । और मुझे खुशी है कि भिवंडी के चर्द मराठियों ने इस मांग को मानने से इन्कार कर दिया ।

दूसरी मांग यह रखी गई कि गुलाल न उड़ाया जाये । क्या आपत्ति है गुलाल पर ? गुलाल अनुराग का प्रतीक है । अनुराग का रंग लाल होता है । जब हम आनन्द में होते हैं, तो गुलाल उड़ाते हैं । गुलाल का धार्मिक जलूस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । जब मैं अहमदाबाद गया था, तो वहां एक लाख लोगों का जलूस निकला और अहमदाबाद के लोगों ने मुझे गुलाल से लाल कर दिया । वह एक राजनैतिक दल का जलूस था । अगर शिवाजी जयन्ती के जलूस में थोड़ा सा गुलाल फेंक दिया जाये, तो क्या किसी को आपत्ति होनी चाहिए ?

एक शर्त यह लगाई गई कि जलूस किन रास्तों से जायेगा, यह हम तय करेंगे । दोनों पक्षों की जो बैठक बुलाई गई, उस में नगर-के अध्यक्ष नहीं आये । जिन प्रमुख मुसलमानों ने पत्रक निकाला था, वे भी नहीं आये । लेकिन बाद में कहा गया कि हम अपनी शर्तें वापिस

लेते हैं । अब मुझे लगता है कि शर्तों को वापिस लेने का वह कदम एक नाटक था, एक जाल और धोखा था, जिस का उद्देश्य था हिन्दुओं का असावधान करना और महाराष्ट्र की सरकार को गफलत में डालना । और उन लोगों का वह उद्देश्य पूरा हो गया ।

अब कहा जाता है कि जलूस में गड़बड़ इस लिए हुई कि जलूस में भाग लेने वाले कुछ लोगों ने अनधिकृत नारे लगाये । ये अनधिकृत (अनएथाराइज्ड) नारे क्या थे ? कितने लोगों ने वे नारे लगाये ? समाचारपत्रों से ज्ञान होता है कि मुट्ठी भर लोगों ने लगाये । दस पंद्रह हजार के जलूस में कुछ लोग ऐसे निकल सकते हैं, जो निश्चित नारों से अलग नारे लगायें । उन नारों के ऊपर रोष होना भी मैं समझ सकता हूँ । जो चन्द मुसलमान जलूस में शामिल थे, वे उस से अलग हो सकते थे, अगर उन नारों पर बड़ी आपत्ति थी, तो वे दूसरे दिन भिवंडी में शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से हड़ताल कर के अपना रोष प्रकट कर सकते थे । वह महाराष्ट्र सरकार के पास जा कर यह मांग कर सकते थे कि इस तरह के नारे लगाने वालों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए । लेकिन उन्होंने नारों का बहाना बना कर जलूस पर हमला कर दिया । जब जलूस फिश मार्केट की सड़क पर गया,

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : वे नारे क्या थे ?

श्री छटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मुझे मालूम नहीं है । सरकार पता लगाये । जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे क्या नारे थे । लेकिन गलत नारे लगाये जाते हैं, इस लिए किसी को जलूस पर हमला करने के अधिकार नहीं दिया जा सकता है । अहमदाबाद में भी गलत नारे लगे थे—“जो इस्लाम से टकरायेगा, वह चूर चूर हो जायेगा”—, मगर उस

[श्री घटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

जलूस पर किसी ने हमला नहीं किया। किसी को कानून को हाथ में लेने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है।

किन्तु जलूस पर हमला हुआ और उस के साथ भिवंडी शहर में जगह जगह पर आग लगाई गई। हमला होना और आग लगाना एक साथ हुआ।... (व्यवधान) ...इस्माईल साहब पूछते हैं कि आग किस ने लगाई। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रायः हिन्दू मुहल्लों में लगाई गई। मैं उन मुहल्लों के नाम गिना सकता हूँ, लेकिन उस की जरूरत नहीं है। यह स्पष्ट है कि जलूस पर हमला करने की तैयारी थी और पहले से सामान इकट्ठा किया गया था। यह धारणा थी कि लोग जलूस में चले जायेंगे और मुहल्लों को जला कर खाक कर दिया जायेगा।

पहले से तैयारी थी, इस के और भी प्रमाण हैं। दंगा करने वालों ने पानी काट दिया, बिजली काट कर भिवंडी को अंधेरे में धकेल दिया, टेलीफोन के सम्बन्ध तोड़ दिये। आग बुझाने के लिए जो फायर ब्रिगेड के इंजिन आये, उन को बम और पत्थर मार कर रोका गया। फायर ब्रिगेड का जो एक इंजिन कल्पाण से आया, उस को चलाने वाले की छाती में में भाला मार दिया गया और वह इंजिन भिवंडी में आ बुझाने के लिए नहीं आ सका। क्या ये काम बिना तैयारी के हो सकते हैं? जो हथियार पकड़े गये और जो भिवंडी के घाने में देखे जा सकते हैं, उन में नये बने हुए भाले हैं और मालोटीव काकटेल हैं—बोटल में पेट्रोल भर दिया और ऊपर कपड़ा लगा दिया, कपड़े को आग लगा कर उस बोटल को फेंक दिया, वह बोटल गिरेगी, पेट्रोल फैलेगा और आग लग जायेगी। इस तरह सारा भिवंडी शहर जल कर राख हो गया।

कांग्रेस के मित्र भी उस क्षति से नहीं बचे हैं। भिवंडी हथकरधों और पावरलूम के कारखानों का एक बड़ा केन्द्र है। हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र जो कारखाने चलाते हैं, वे भी राख में बदल गये हैं। एक डा० आचार्य बारह बँड का अस्पताल चलाते थे और उन के 99 फीसदी मरीज मुसलमान थे। उस अस्पताल को भी खाक कर दिया गया।

सवाल यह है कि महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया? भिवंडी बम्बई से 35 मील दूर है। शहर में तनाव हो रहा है, कुछ प्रमुख नागरिकों ने शिवाजी जयन्ती के जलूस के बारे में शर्तें लगाई हैं और उन शर्तों के कारण जनता का मानस उत्तेजित है, क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार को यह पता नहीं था? क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार उन 35 या 37 नागरिकों को जेल में बन्द नहीं कर सकती थी? क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार जलूस के लिए प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकती थी? गृह मंत्री, श्री चव्हाण, ने कहा कि वहाँ पर पुलिस के सात सौ आदमी थे? क्या आप को मालूम है कि उस सात सौ आदमियों के पास बन्दूकें नहीं थी? बाद में बम्बई से जो पुलिस भेजी गई, उस को भी बन्दूकें नहीं दी गई। उन के हाथ में बन्दूकें नहीं थीं, लेकिन उन को गोली चलाने का आर्डर दिया गया। तो क्या वे चूर्ण की गोली चलाते? महाराष्ट्र सरकार को इस बात का जवाब देना होगा कि जो पुलिस वहाँ भेजी गई, उसके पास बन्दूकें क्यों नहीं थीं? गोली चलाने का आदेश दिया गया, लेकिन गोली चलाने के लिए बन्दूकें नहीं थीं।

स्वयं मुख्य मंत्री, श्री वसन्त राव नायक को बम्बई से भिवंडी पहुंचने में चौबीस घण्टे लगे। 7 तारीख को विरोधी दलों के नेताओं ने मुख्य मंत्री को टेलीफोन करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन सफल नहीं हुए। फिर श्री कल्याणराव

पाटिल को, जो गृह विभाग में राज्य मंत्री हैं, टेलीफोन किया गया। कहा गया कि राज्य मंत्री महोदय निद्रा में निमग्न हैं। भिवंडी जल रहा था, वहाँ पर होलिका-दहन का दृश्य हो रहा था और महाराष्ट्र के मंत्री अक्षरशः सो रहे थे। क्या यह तरीका है साम्प्रदायिकता से निपटने का ?

मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि भिवंडी में फौज क्यों नहीं बुलाई गई। अगर जलगांव में फौज बुलाई जा सकती है, तो भिवंडी में क्यों नहीं ? अगर जलूस पर हमला होते ही फौज बुला ली जाती, सशस्त्र पुलिस तैनात कर दी जाती, जिन घरों के बारे में लोग बता रहे थे कि उन में हथियार हैं, अगर उन की तलाशी ली जाती, तो भिवंडी में जो दारुण दृश्य हमें देखना पड़ा है, वह दिखाई न देता। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र सरकार उदासीन रही, कर्तव्यपालन में चूक गई, उस ने शिविलता से काम लिया, वह घातक उदासीनता की दोषी है।

भिवंडी के साथ जलगांव में भी दंगा हुआ। कहा जाता है कि वहाँ मुस्लिम मुहल्ले में कोई जुए का अड्डा चल रहा था। और उस जुए के झड्डे से झगड़ा शुरू हुआ। पहाड़ में दंगा इसलिए हुआ कि मंदिर पर लगा हुआ भगवा ध्वज हटा लिया गया। हटाने वाले गुन्डे थे। किस सम्प्रदाय के थे, यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं। पुलिस वहाँ मौजूद थी और पुलिस की मौजूदगी में मन्दिर पर से झंडा उतार लिया गया। इसके बाद गोरेगांव में भी गड़बड़ हुई। 5 तारीख को गोरेगांव में एक ट्रक आई जिस पर लोग लदे हुए थे, जिन्होंने लोगों को डराया, धमकाया और कहा कि शिवाजी जयन्ती के दिन दंगा होगा। उनके खिलाफ भी पुलिस ने कार्यवाही नहीं की।

भिवंडी में दंगे पूर्व-नियोजित थे। इसका एक और प्रमाण मैं लोकसत्ता से भी उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। यह मराठी दैनिक है। हमारी

पार्टी का अखबार नहीं है। अपने 11 मई के पत्र में उन्होंने एक समाचार दिया है। उनका विशेष प्रतिनिधि भिवंडी गया था। एक दूकानदार ने उसे बताया—पत्र मराठी में है, मैं उसका हिन्दी अनुबाद बता रहा हूँ—एक दूकानदार ने बताया कि एक मुहल्ले में उसकी राशनिंग की दूकान है। उपद्रव आरंभ होने से 1 दिन पूर्व 6 मई को एक विशेष सम्प्रदाय के लोगों ने 8 दिन का राशन एक बड़ी संख्या में उठाया। दूकानदार ने कहा कि इस प्रकार बहुत बड़ी संख्या में राशन उठाए जाने से मुझे लगा कि 7 तारीख को कुछ गड़बड़ होने वाला है। स्पष्टतः राशन उठाने वालों को मालूम था कि 7 तारीख को भिवंडी में कुछ होगा।

सरकार ने दंगे आरंभ होने के बाद भी कंसा इंतजाम किया इसका उदाहरण भी हमारे पत्रों ने प्रस्तुत किया है। श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण भिवंडी गए। जाना चाहिए था। मैं उनकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ। यद्यपि यह बात मुझे पसंद नहीं आई कि महाराष्ट्र में दंगा हो गया तो चव्हाण साहब रोने लगे और अहमदाबाद में दंगा हो गया तो उनकी आंख में आंसू नहीं आये। मैं उनकी वेदना समझ सकता हूँ। मगर भारत के गृह मंत्री को एक राष्ट्रीय नेता के रूप में अपनी प्रतिक्रिया प्रकट करनी चाहिए, केवल महाराष्ट्र के नेता के रूप में नहीं। जब वह भिवंडी गए थे, कहीं सभा कर रहे थे और जब सभा चल रही थी, पुलिस का इंतजाम था, तो उस सभा में एक व्यक्ति भागा भागा आया यह कहते हुए, दोड़ो, दोड़ो, मुझे मार डाला, 17-18 लोग मुझे भांसे से हत्या करने के लिए आए हैं। उन्होंने मेरे होटल में आग लगा दी है। जहाँ चव्हाण साहब बोल रहे थे, वहाँ से 20 फुट की दूरी पर दिन दहाड़े एक होटल में आग लग गई। यह ठीक है चव्हाण साहब दोड़ो, चव्हाण साहब के साथ पुलिस भी दोड़ो। लेकिन तब तक होटल रात का ठेर बन चुका था।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक और घटना है। शुक्रवार की रात को उपद्रव आरंभ हुआ। गुंडे इकट्ठे हो गए। उन के हाथ में बम थे, हथगोले थे, मोलोटोव काकटेल थी और लोगों ने फोन कर के बुलाया पुलिस को। पांच पुलिस वाले गए और जब उन्होंने देखा कि दंगाई दो सौ हैं तो वह उलटे पैर भागे। भिवंडी की जनता ने अपनी ग्रांलों से पुलिस वालों को भागते हुए देखा और जब किसी ने उन को रोका कि क्या हुआ तो पुलिस वालों ने कहा कि हमारी भी तो जान है। क्या हम खाली लाठी लेकर उन से लड़ेंगे? हमारे हाथों में बन्दूक होनी चाहिए। बन्दूक में गोलीयां होनी चाहिए। मुझे इस बात पर सन्देह है कि क्या महाराष्ट्र की सरकार सचमुच में इन साम्प्रदायिक दंगों को फलने से रोकना चाहती थी?

अब सवाल यह है कि यह दंगे क्यों आरंभ किए जाते हैं? मैं मानता हूँ कि दंगों में हमारे मुसलमान भाइयों का नुकसान ज्यादा होता है। वह मरते भी ज्यादा हैं और उनके माल का भी नुकसान अधिक होता है। लेकिन गृह मंत्री महोदय राज्य सभा में यह बात कहें यह उन्हें शोभा नहीं देता। अगर वह न कहते तो मैं इस बात का उल्लेख न करता। गृह मंत्री महोदय ने राज्य सभा में कहा कि भिवंडी में सबसे ज्यादा मुसलमानों का नुकसान हुआ है, बच्चे मरे हैं, औरतें मरी हैं। क्या केवल मुस्लिम मरे हैं? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, उनका बयान सत्य से परे है। 7 तारीख की रात को वहाँ हिन्दू अधिक मरे। लेकिन अगर मान लीजिए कि बयान सत्य भी है तो क्या मरने वालों की संख्या अब हम सम्प्रदाय के हिसाब से देना शुरू करेंगे? हम ने समाचार पत्रों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है कि मरने वालों में यह मत बताओ कि कौन हिन्दू है कौन मुसलमान है। मगर गृह मंत्री महोदय ने सन्तुलन खो दिया, विवेक को तिलांजलि दे दी

और ऐसा बयान कर दिया जिस की महाराष्ट्र में भीषण प्रतिक्रिया हो रही है। श्री चव्हाण के बयान से सारे महाराष्ट्र में एक असंतोष की लहर दौड़ गई है। हिन्दू इसलिए नाराज हैं कि उन्होंने एक गलत बयान दिया और मुतलमान भाई इसलिए बिगड़े हैं कि उनका नुकसान बहुत ज्यादा हुआ। उन्हें ऐसा बयान नहीं देना चाहिए था।

लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि यह दंगे क्यों आरंभ किए जाते हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन इस पर विचार करे। मैं अभी तक किसी परिणाम पर नहीं पहुँचा हूँ। दंगे आरम्भ करते हैं मुसलमानों में से कुछ लोग। यह जानते हुए कि मरना पड़ेगा, यह जानते हुए कि सम्पत्ति से हाथ धोना पड़ेगा। वह दंगे आरम्भ करते हैं क्यों तीन कारण हो सकते हैं—एक कारण तो यह हो सकता है कि हमारे मुसलमान भाई इस नतीजे पर पहुँच गए हैं कि अब हिन्दुस्तान में हमारे लिए जगह नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान में कोई हमारा मुस्तकबिल नहीं है, जिन्दा रहने से अच्छा है कि हम लड़ते लड़ते मर जायें। एक कारण यह हो सकता है।

दूसरा कारण यह हो सकता है कि मुसलमानों में कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो पाकिस्तान से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, जो पाकिस्तान के इशारे पर दंगे करते हैं। पाकिस्तान हमें बदनाम करना चाहता है। आज पाकिस्तान से हिन्दू निकाले जा रहे हैं। अगर भारत के मुसलमानों पर अत्याचार होगा तो पाकिस्तान को भारत के बिस्द प्रचार करने का मौका मिलेगा।

और तीसरा तथा सब से महत्वपूर्ण कारण जो मालूम होता है वह यह है कि मुसलमानों के कुछ नेता नहीं चाहते कि मुसलमान अपने को राष्ट्रीय जीवन की मुख्य धारा का अंग बनाएं। वह नहीं चाहते कि मुसलमान राजनैतिक विचारधारा के आधार पर अलग अलग दलों में

जायें। वह नहीं चाहते कि मुसलमान कम्युनिस्ट बनें, वह नहीं चाहते कि मुसलमान कांग्रेसी या जनसंघी बनें। वह यह चाहते हैं कि मुसलमान अलग बलग रहें, कठमुल्ले मोलवी उनके नेता बने रहें और इसलिए लोगों को आग में झोंक कर भी वह अपने नेतृत्व को प्रस्थापित करना चाहते हैं।... (व्यवधान)... हाँ, हाँ, मुस्लिम लीग ने यही किया था। उसी इतिहास की पुनरावृत्ति की जा रही है। हमें इन कारणों पर विचार करना पड़ेगा।... (व्यवधान)... अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुसलमान दंगे करते हैं या नहीं, यह विवाद का विषय नहीं है। यह यह मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट है। झाँकड़े बोलते हैं। झाँकड़े जलते हैं। सच्चाई से मुँह नहीं मोड़ा जा सकता। हमें इन कारणों पर विचार करना पड़ेगा।

एक प्रश्न और पैदा होता है। यह कहा जाता है कि मुसलमान भले ही दंगे शुरू करें, मान लीजिए अहमदाबाद में श्री जगन्नाथ मन्दिर पर हमला हो गया तो लोगों ने बदला क्यों लिया? मान लीजिए, चाइबासा में राम नवमी के जुलूस पर बम फेंका गया तो हिन्दू क्यों बिगड़े। मान लीजिए दो चार मुसलमानों ने गड़बड़ की तो जो निर्दोष हैं, जिनकी गलती नहीं है उन से बदला क्यों लिया जाता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि निर्दोषों को सजा नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ प्रतिशोध की भावना अच्छी नहीं है। हम किसी व्यक्ति को कानून हाथ में लेने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकते। लेकिन क्या यह नियम केवल हिन्दुओं पर लागू होगा। क्या यह नियम मुसलमानों पर लागू नहीं होगा? क्या राम नवमी के जुलूस पर बम फेंकना यह कोई व्यक्तिगत भगड़ा है। क्या शिवाजी जुलूस पर आक्रमण करना यह कोई व्यक्तिगत भगड़ा है। और इस भगड़े के साथ ही जगह जगह आग लगा दी गई। दो बातें हमें समझ लेनी चाहिए। कोई भी कारण हो, हमारे मुस्लिम बन्धु अधिकाधिक सम्प्रदायवादी होते जा रहे हैं और

मुस्लिम बन्धुओं की प्रतिक्रिया के स्वरूप हिन्दू अधिकाधिक उग्र होते जा रहे हैं। हिन्दुओं को उग्र किसी ने बनाया नहीं।... (व्यवधान)... अगर यह श्रेय आप हमें देना चाहते हैं तो हम लेने के लिए तैयार हैं। मगर इस देश में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब हिन्दू मार नहीं खाएंगे। 700-800 साल तक मार खाने की परंपरा थी। हिन्दू शुरू नहीं करेंगे। हिन्दू पहल नहीं करेंगे। हिन्दू अपने हाथ से चिंगारी नहीं लगायेंगे।... (व्यवधान)... हाँ, हाँ, मैं एक भारतीय के नाते बोल रहा हूँ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसलिए मैंने प्रारंभ में निवेदन किया था कि जो लोग साम्प्रदायिकता से लड़ना चाहते हैं उन से मेरा निवेदन है कि मुस्लिम साम्प्रदायिकता को नजर अन्दाज कर के साम्प्रदायिकता से नहीं लड़ा जा सकता। अगर मुस्लिम साम्प्रदायिकता को आप बढ़ावा देंगे तो फिर दूसरी भावना भी भड़केगी। साम्प्रदायिकता एक दुधारी तलवार की तरह से है, साम्प्रदायिकता दोनों तरफ काटती है...

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling):
Thank God, I am not a Hindu.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर आप हिन्दू होतीं, तो हिन्दू समाज के लिए लज्जा की बात होनी... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : हिन्दू ऐसी बात नहीं करता, जैसी आप कर रहे हैं। यह बहुत गलत बात है, इस तरह से भाषण नहीं होना चाहिए...

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) : आज आप अपने असली रूप में बोल रहे हैं, बड़ी अशोभनीय भाषा का आपने प्रयोग किया है... यह साम्प्रदायिकता की भाषा है...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इन को चुप कर दें तो
मच्छा होगा, वरना इन की प्राइम मिनिस्टर
भी यहां नहीं बोल सकेंगी। हम भी देखेंगे कि
वह कैसे बोलेंगी ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All the
other hon. Members who are interrupting
will have their chance to speak and they
can refute the arguments of Mr. Vajpayee.
They should listen to him now.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : महि-
लाओं के बारे में ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER
OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC
ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I
do not like to interrupt and I have always
advised members on all sides of the House
to listen to whoever is speaking. If I have
done so on this occasion it was to point out
to hon. Member Shri Vajpayee that he was
using this opportunity to say things which
well deeply hurt all minorities...
(Interruptions.)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It
is a matter of opinion.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I
shall take only one second more to say...
(Interruptions) I am indeed expressing my
opinion.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इन रायेट्स के लिए
ये जिम्मेदार हैं... (व्यवधान)... हम आप की
इस मेन्टेलिटी से एग्री नहीं करते हैं। यही मेन्टे-
लिटी रायेट्स के लिए जिम्मेदार है.....
(व्यवधान).....

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I
am perfectly entitled to say that his speech
is going to create a bad atmosphere in the
country. I am certainly entitled to draw
the hon. Member's attention to that. It is

not only a question of Muslims ; it is a
question of sikhs, Buddhists, Jains,
Christians and all other minorities...
(Interruptions)... as also of Harijans and
backward communities.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I
am not yielding ; the hon. Prime Minister
did not raise any point of order.

AN HON. MEMBER : We do not
accept that he speaks on behalf of all
Hindus.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The
Prime Minister has no right to interfere like
this... (Interruptions.)

श्री रबिराय : इस सदन में हम सब भारत
के हैं, न हिन्दू हैं, न मुसलमान हैं।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Is it
chivalrous to address the other hon. lady
Member like that ? Would you do it to
your sister ? The basic question is, because
we enjoy certain immunity, are we completely
free to cast off all decorum and are we free
from the law of decency ? Is he entitled to
call the lady what he said ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मुझे खेद है...

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA
(Gauhati) : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not
yielding. Let him finish his speech. All
right. What is your point of order ?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : The
point of order is this. This is a very
serious question. It may incite riots in our
own country. So, I want to say that that
portion of his speech should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is your
opinion. Now, only without being tense,
can the debate continue. Mr. Vajpayee,
please conclude.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा है। यह पहला मौका नहीं है, जब मैं सदन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस सदन का कोई मेम्बर ऐसा नहीं कह सकता है कि मैंने भावनाओं को भड़काने वाला भाषण दिया है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैं समझता हूँ कि वाजपेयी जी कुछ जोश में आ गये थे, लेकिन उनका वह मतलब नहीं था। माननीय सदस्य के लिए जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा था, मैं समझता हूँ, उसे निकाल देना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कुछ नहीं निकालना चाहिए।

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : I want all those words to remain. I do not want any expunction. (Interruption)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS—rose

MR. SEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नहीं समझता कि अपने भाषण में मैंने कोई ऐसी बात कही है, जो भावनाओं को भड़कानेवाली हो। अगर महिला महोदय यह समझती हैं कि मैंने उनके लिए कोई अपमानजनक बात कही है तो मैं उसे वापस लेने के लिये तैयार हूँ।...(व्यवधान)... कोई यह कहे कि मैं हिन्दू नहीं हूँ और उसके बदले में मैं यह कहूँ कि आप हिन्दू नहीं हैं यह अच्छी बात है तो इसमें क्या आपत्ति है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हम सब भाई हैं—क्या हिन्दू, क्या मुसलमान। सब हिन्दुस्तानी हैं.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि सदन इस बात पर

गम्भीरता से विचार करे कि मुस्लिम साम्प्रदायिकता को बढ़ावा देकर इस देश में साम्प्रदायिकता से नहीं लड़ा जा सकता...(व्यवधान)... अरे, चुप रहिये, देवी जी। मुस्लिम लीग के साथ हाथ मिलाते हुए आपको लज्जा नहीं आई...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने केरल में मुस्लिम लीग के साथ हाथ बढ़ाया...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : अब और भी साफ हो गया कि आप जनसंघ के साथ हैं।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : आप ने भी सरकार बनाने के लिए मुस्लिम लीग के साथ हाथ बढ़ाया है।...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो महिलाओं के भगड़े में मेरा क्या होगा ?...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am not speaking as a woman or as a lady ; I am speaking with great indignation on behalf of the Indian nation....(Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You are heading a minority Government. You resign and get out...(Interruptions). जिन्होंने अपनी पार्टी को ही तोड़ दिया वे नेशन की बात करती हैं।

मैं फिर एक बात स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहने में कि हिन्दू उग्र हो रहे हैं, मेरा उद्देश्य उनकी उग्रता का समर्थन करना नहीं था...(व्यवधान)... आप मुनिये, समझिये। अहमदाबाद में जाकर, जहाँ दंगे हुए थे, मैंने लोगों से कहा था कि कानून हाथ में नहीं लेना चाहिए। मेरे भाषण इस बात के माधुम है। अपने आज के भाषण में भी मैंने अभी कहा था कि प्रतिशोध लेने का मैं समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

लेकिन परिस्थितियों से आखें मूंदी नहीं जा सकती हैं। परिस्थिति यह है कि हमारे मुसलमान भाई अधिकाधिक सम्प्रदायवादी होते जा रहे हैं और हिन्दू अधिकाधिक उग्र होते जा रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)... आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम इन दोनों खतरों को समझें और उनका निराकरण करने का उपाय करें।

जहां कहीं दंगे होते हैं जनसंघ का नाम घसीटा जाता है।...(व्यवधान)... रघुवर दयाल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आ गई है कि रांची के दंगों में जनसंघ का कोई हाथ नहीं था।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have allotted 3 hours. I am not shutting you out, but I am putting it to the House. We have taken about 40 minutes. I am just drawing your attention to it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कहिये कि वे डिस्टर्ब न करें :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि साम्प्रदायिकता को वोटों का खेल बहुत बना दिया गया है। मैं राजनीतिक दलों को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि मुस्लिम सम्प्रदाय को बढ़ावा देकर अब आप को वोट भी नहीं मिलने वाले हैं।.... (व्यवधान)....केरल में मुस्लिम लीग... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यह सब वोटों का ड्रामा है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : केरल में मुस्लिम लीग के मुंह को सत्ता का स्वाद लग गया है। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव मुल्तानपुर से आये हैं और वे कह रहे थे कि

मुस्लिम मजलिस का जो उम्मीदवार है उसे सभी मुसलमानों के वोट मिलने की सम्भावना है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : यह आप गलत बात कह रहे हैं। आप हर चीज को गलत तरीके से पेश करते हैं। भारतीय संस्कृति और भारतीय सभ्यता का भी आप गलत तरीके से पेश करते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब आप मुकर रहे हैं, क्या यही आपकी नैतिकता है? कल आप ही ने यह कहा था।... (व्यवधान)...

प्रश्न यह है कि हम साम्प्रदायिकता से किस तरह से लड़ना चाहते हैं। भारतीय जनसंघ एक असाम्प्रदायिक राज्य के आदर्श में विश्वास करता है।...(व्यवधान)...यह हंसने की बात नहीं है। जिन्होंने मुस्लिम लीग के साथ गठ-बन्धन कर लिया वे हमारे ऊपर आक्षेप करने का दुस्साहस न करें। कांच के महल में बैठने वाले दूसरों पर पत्थर फेंकने की हिमाकत न करें। इनकी सरकार मुस्लिम लीग के भरोसे टिकी है और हम को सम्प्रदायवादी बनाते हैं। जो चुनाव में साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर उम्मीदवार खड़े करते हैं वे हमको सम्प्रदायवादी बनाते हैं। जो भारत को रवात के सम्मेलन में ले जा करके अपमान का विषय बनाते हैं वे हमें साम्प्रदायवादी बताते हैं।... (व्यवधान)...

भारतीय जनसंघ ने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि देश में साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर भेद-भाव होना चाहिए। हम न भेदभाव चाहते हैं, न पक्षपात चाहते हैं। हमने संविधान की समान नागरिकता को स्वीकार किया है। भारतीय जनसंघ के दरवाजे भारत के सभी नागरिकों के लिए खुले हुए हैं। लेकिन अगर कोई मुसलमान

जनसंघ में आता है तो दिल्ली में उसके खिलाफ पोस्टर लगाये जाते हैं कि वह एक काफिर हो गया है। जो भाषा मुस्लिम लीग बोलती थी मौलाना आजाद और अन्य राष्ट्रवादी मुसलमानों के खिलाफ, आज वही भाषा जनसंघ में आने वाले मुसलमानों के खिलाफ बोली जा रही है। साम्प्रदायिकता से लड़ने का यह तरीका नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ।

प्रश्न यह है कि साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रवों से लड़ने के लिए क्या किया जाये। कुछ तो दूर-गामी उपाय हैं। हमें इस प्रश्न को राजनीति से निकालना होगा और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हल करना होगा। प्रधान मंत्री ने राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता परिषद का प्रारम्भ किया था लेकिन उसे मेरे दल के विरुद्ध प्रचार करने का एक हथियार बनाया गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता परिषद का विस्तार किया जाये। आज उसमें कांग्रेस संगठन नहीं है, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी नहीं है, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी नहीं है... (व्यवधान) ... प्रधान मंत्री ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करें कि देश के सभी राष्ट्रवादी दल मिलकर बैठें। ... (व्यवधान) ... और साम्प्रदायिक समस्या के निराकरण के लिए ठोस उपाय प्रपनायें।

यह भी आवश्यक है कि राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता परिषद में श्री एम० सी० चागला, श्री हमीद दलवाई, डा० जीलानी और श्री अनवर देहलवी जैसे राष्ट्रवादी नेता लिये जायें। प्रधान मंत्री किसको लें, यह प्रधान मंत्री की कृपा पर निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या प्रधान मंत्री मुस्लिम सम्प्रदायवादियों के बारे में कुछ कहने के लिए तैयार हैं। यह बात छिपी हुई नहीं है कि भिवंडी में तामीर ए मिल्लत ने वातावरण बिगाड़ा। लेकिन क्या किसी ने तामीर मिल्लत का नाम लिया है? शिव सेना की आलोचना हो रही है, होनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... हमें भी लपेटा जा रहा है। लेकिन हम उसकी चिन्ता नहीं करते

हैं। हम प्रधान मंत्री की कृपा से इस सदन में नहीं आये हैं, उनके बावजूद आये हैं। इस राष्ट्र की जनता का हम भी प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... लेकिन तब किसी मुस्लिम सम्प्रदायवादी संगठन का सवाल आता है तो मुँह में ताले पड़ जाते हैं, सांप सूँघ जाता है। जमाते इस्लामी क्या कर रही है? तामीर मिल्लत ने भिवंडी में क्या किया? लेकिन है कोई बोलने वाला। ... (व्यवधान) ...

आवश्यकता इस बात की भी है कि जहाँ साम्प्रदायिक दंगे हों वहाँ अदालती जांच कराई जाये। अगर महाराष्ट्र की सरकार तुरन्त अदालती जांच का आदेश दे देती तो भावनाये धम सकती थीं। लेकिन विधान सभा में कहा गया कि मैजिस्ट्रेटों जांच करायेंगे और इसलिए लोगों को अदालती जांच का आदेश लेने के लिए आन्दोलन करना पड़ा। जहाँ कहीं दंगा हो तो अदालती जांच करो और जो रिपोर्ट आये उस की सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित की जायें।

मुझे शिकायत है कि महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने इंटिग्रेशन कौंसिल की सिफारिशों को लागू नहीं किया। वहाँ पर गुप्तचर विभाग को मजबूत नहीं बनाया गया। वहाँ पर दंगों को रोकने के लिए पुलिस तैयार नहीं की गई। रघुबर दयाल कमीशन ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उनका क्या हो रहा है। अहमदाबाद में कमीशन बना, भिवंडी के लिए कमीशन बना है। लेकिन क्या इन सारे कमीशनों की सिफारिशें रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दी जायेंगी? क्या हर सवाल का राजनीति की कसौटी पर कसा जायगा। जब से कांग्रेस का विभाजन हुआ है देश में सम्प्रदायवादियों और साम्यवादियों का गठबन्धन बढ़ गया है, और उनको प्रधान मंत्री का बरद हस्त प्राप्त है। यह है सम्प्रदायवाद के बढ़ने का कारण।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मैं अपने कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों से कुछ नहीं कहता, मगर कांग्रेस में बैठे हुए जो देश भक्त हैं, और राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में जिनकी आत्मा की आवाज जागी थी, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि सम्प्रदायिकता के सवाल को आप उस की वास्तकता में देखने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं ? इसे एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न के रूप में हल करने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं ? परिस्थिति गम्भीर है, देश विनाश के कगार पर खड़ा है, वोटों की राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर इस प्रश्न पर हम को सोचना चाहिये। अगर हमारी कोई गलती है हमें बतायें, हम अपनी गलती ठीक करने के लिए तैयार हैं। अगर भिवन्डी के जनसंघ के कार्यकर्ताओं ने कोई दोषपूर्ण आचरण किया है तो हम उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेंगे। उसे ठीक करने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन और दलों का क्या हाल है ? हमें आत्म निरीक्षण करना होगा, अपने गयेबान में मुंह डाल कर देखना होगा, और सम्प्रदायिकता की समस्या को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हल करने के लिए एक देश-व्यापी अभियान चलाना होगा। जितनी देर होगी यह समस्या बिगड़ेगी और फिर न इस देश में लोकतन्त्र रहेगा, न समाजवाद स्थापित करने का आपका सपना पूरा होगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I am in a difficulty. I would like the House to help me out. I do not want to shut out anybody. Mr. Vajpayee has already taken 50 minutes out of the allotted time of 3 hours. We must decide on something so that reallocation of time is made.

DR RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : We may extend the time for this discussion by 2 hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I put it to the House. The suggestion is that the time should be extended by 2 hours. So, instead of 3 hours, we have 5 hours. If you agree, we do that.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : There is a discussion on Prohibition also coming. I have no objection to the extension of the time. But it may be extended by 1 hour.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : This can continue tomorrow. The time should be extended by 2 hours.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : All prohibition should be postponed.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think, we agree that we extend the time on this discussion by 2 hours. So, we have 5 hours and reallocation of time will be made accordingly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Are we finishing the debate today?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes. Shri Tulsidas Jadhav.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारामती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, साम्प्रदायिक भगड़ों के बारे में जो डिबेट यहां शुरू हुई है और पहले वक्ता की दृष्टि से माननीय वाजपेयी का भाषण हुआ तो मुझे एक बात याद आयी कि एक वक्त एक ऐसा ही वक्ता एक सभा में बोला जिस का भाषण सुन कर दूसरे दिन हिन्दुस्तान में अल्पसंख्यकों और बहुसंख्यकी के भगड़े पैदा हुये। इतना ही नहीं रास्ते रास्ते में फूट और खून बहता रहा। मुझे माननीय वाजपेयी जी का आज का भाषण बहुत बुरा लगा। मैं जन संघ की नीति, उन का जो प्रोग्राम है और जन संघ के अन्दर जो काम करने वाले दूसरे वर्कर्स का भाषण सुनता हूँ, उस से भी ज्यादा मैं वाजपेयी जी को कुछ मान से, कुछ संयम और संस्कृति की दृष्टि से इन की तरफ देखता था। लेकिन आज का भाषण सुनकर मुझे बहुत बुरा लगा। बुरा इस दृष्टि से कि इन्होंने

हाउस के अन्दर जो भाषण किया वह यहीं रहता तो मैं समझ लेता। लेकिन जनसंघ के लोकप्रिय अध्यक्ष, आल इंडिया प्रेसिडेंट का भाषण जब अखबारों में छापा जायेगा तो मेरी राय यह है कि इसका देश के लिए भी एक जबरदस्त खतरा है। जब जब एकता की बात हुई, चालीस बरस पीछे का इतिहास देख लिया जाये, पोलिटिकल इतिहास को देख लिया जाये। इसलिये मेरी इन लोगों से विनती है कि देश के अन्दर आपकी राय, आपकी नीति, आपके प्रोग्राम ये सब देखकर आप इस तरह करें तो आपको छोड़कर कोई दूसरी अल्पसंख्यक जमात हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर रह नहीं जा सकती। रहना है तो प्रेम से रहना है, मोहब्बत से रहना है और हिन्दुस्तान को एक अच्छा राष्ट्र, डेमोक्रेटिक राष्ट्र बनाना है और बनाये रखना है तो ऐसी भाषा और ऐसी स्पीच से यह नहीं होगा। कोई भी आर्गनाइजर को आप देखें, उसके अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुसलमान, क्रिश्चियन, हरिजन और इनको छोड़कर जितने अल्पसंख्यक थे, उनके ऊपर हमला हमेशा होता है।.....(व्यवधान).....जरा शांति से सुन लीजिये। तुम्हारे लीडर का जब-जब भाषण हुआ, मैंने काटा नहीं। आप पार्लियामेंट में भी नहीं सुनेंगे तो दूसरी जगह क्या ख्याल रखेंगे। आपको दूसरों का ख्याल रखना चाहिए।

मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह था कि इनका जो हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दू धर्म के नाम पर जो हमेशा से रवैया चलता है, उसके इतिहास को भी आप देखें। इनका पहले से इतिहास देखा जाये। जैसा उन्होंने कहा उस वाक्य के अन्दर बड़ा अर्थ है। हजारों वर्षों जिनके हाथ में हिन्दू धर्म की बागडोर है, ऐसा यह खुद मानते हैं दूसरे मानने हों या न मानते हों, उनके जुल्म से इनके रवैये से हिन्दुस्तान की हिन्दू धर्म को मानन वाली जितनी जमात थी उसमें सब खलबली मच गई है इनके ऐटीट्यूड से। बाहर तो

क्या होता होगा, पहले से मैं कहूँ तो ज्यादा बक्त्त लग जाएगा, लेकिन मैं इनको कह देना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे ही भाषणों से गांधी जी का खून हुआ होगा। मैं आपको 1930 का भाषण मैंने जो ऐसेम्बली में किया, उस समय का रिकार्ड बताऊँ तो पता चलेगा कि ये समाज में गंदी हवा फैलाने वाले और समाज में भड़काने वाला इनका विधान, इनकी स्पीच और इनका रवैया हमेशा से चलता है। मैं आठ वर्ष से इस पार्लियामेंट में हूँ। जब इनका मैं भाषण सुनता था तो इनके लिये मेरे दिल में मान था, लेकिन आज उन्होंने वह मराठा, वह हिंदू कहने से अच्छा नहीं किया। वाजपेयी जी, यह बात आपने देश के अन्दर कहकर अच्छा नहीं किया। आपने बहुत बुरा किया। आप बाहर अखबारों के अन्दर लिखते हैं दूसरे भी लिखते हैं, मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन यह हिंदू की पल्टन है, या मुसलमानों की पल्टन खड़ी है—आप हिंदू की तरफ से यह कहते हैं ये बुरे लोग हैं, चलाओ लाठी। यह आपने बहुत बुरा किया।

आप ने यह कहा कि आप का यह सेंटेंस नहीं है। लेकिन आप ने क्या कहा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हिन्दू मुसलमान का नाम चट्टाण ने लिया, मैंने नहीं।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : चट्टाण की बात छोड़ दीजिये। चट्टाण ने जो काम किया है उस का भ्रूणभार भी आप नहीं कर सकेंगे। आप उन की बराबरी नहीं कर सकते। आप ने क्या कहा?... (व्यवधान)... सुन लीजिये। आप ने क्या कहा ? भिंबंडी के मर्द मराठे हैं। ऐसा ही हुआ गांधीजी का खून होनेके बाद। उन लोगों का अखबार था। उस में क्या लिखा ? मराठे ने खून किया। जब लोगों ने यह पढ़ा कि मराठे ने खून किया तो उन को अचम्भा हुआ। कौन

[श्री तुलसी दास जाधव]

मराठा ? वहाँ मराठा के माने क्षत्रिय कम्प्यूनिटी थी। दूसरे दिन भस्त्रवार में आया कि गोडसे ब्राह्मण था। तब महाराष्ट्र में गड़बड़ हुई। आप मराठा के नाम पर यह नहीं कर सकते। आप ने बहुत बुरा किया है, यह मैं आप से कहता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप मर्द मराठा पर नाराज हो गये ? क्या मराठा मर्द नहीं है ?

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : मैं कल्पना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप के हाथ में वचस्व होगा, आप के हाथ में बागडोर होगी तो मराठा को पाँवों के नीचे कुचलेंगे, यह मुझ को मालूम है।

अब मैं भिवंडी की बात कहता हूँ। आप ने नहीं कहा, लेकिन सब भाषणों में मैं सुनता था मुसलमान, मुसलमान, मुसलमान। आप जरा सोच लीजिये...

श्री राम सक्क यादव : मेरा माननीय सदस्य से अनुरोध है कि अगर वह अपनी बात कहेंगे तो हम को जानकारी मिलेगी, नहीं तो हर जगह भिवंडी की ही बात कही जाती है। उस से क्या होगा ? (व्यवधान)

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : भिवंडी में जो कुछ हुआ उस के लिये उन्होंने क्या कहा ? जनसंघ के जो श्री भिडे हैं उन्होंने जो भाषण वहाँ दिया उस में उन्होंने क्या कहा कि ए भिवंडी बालो, शिवाजी यहाँ आये थे, और जहाँ शिवाजी आये थे वहाँ मस्जिद कैसे रह सकती है ?

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा (डुमरियागंज) : यह बात गलत है। शिवाजी ने कभी भी मस्जिद नहीं तोड़ी। उन को कुरान की एक प्रति मिल

गई थी उस को भी उन्होंने वापस कर दिया। शिवाजी ने कभी ऐसा नहीं किया।

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : सुन लीजिये। ऐसे भाषण होते हैं जिन के द्वारा मुसलमानों के खिलाफ भड़काने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कौन से भिडे हैं ?

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : उन का भाषण आप ने देखा नहीं कि वह किस तरह का था।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : आखिर वह कौन से भिडे हैं ?

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : हिन्दू महा सभा के।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह हिन्दू महा सभा के हैं, जनसंघ के नहीं। माननीय सदस्य जनसंघ का नाम ले रहे हैं और हिन्दू महा सभा के नेता का भाषण उद्धृत कर रहे हैं।

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : आप देखिये कि हिन्दू महा सभा, आर० एस० एस० और जनसंघ यह तीन मूर्तियाँ हैं। यह कोई अलग अलग नहीं हैं। उन के इस तरह के भड़काने वाले भाषण के कारण से वहाँ के मुसलमान बहुत घबरा गये और बंसी हालत हो गई। यही नहीं, जब उन के जुलूम चलते हैं तो जिस तरह से मस्जिद के सामने चलते हैं उस तरह से जाने के बजाय, उन के सामने आधे आधे घण्टे तक ठहरना, मुसलमानों को जितनी गाली दे सकते हैं उतनी गाली देना, अपने ऊपर कंट्रोल न रखना, इन सब का असर हुआ। अगर कोई प्रोपेगेशन निकालना चाहता है तो जरूर निकाले, लेकिन मस्जिद के सामने जा कर उन लोगों को

गाली देना, अपशब्द बोलना, यह कहाँ तक उचित है ?

आप ने क्या कहा कि जो स्लोगन है उस के ऊपर कंट्रोल क्यों ? उस में भी लिखा हुआ है कि स्लोगन पर कंट्रोल क्यों । अगर स्लोगन पर कंट्रोल न हो और दूसरी जमात उस से चिढ़ जाय, उस का अपमान हो जाय, तो क्या इस तरह के स्लोगन का आप को अधिकार है ? ... (व्यवधान) ... अगर कोई शिवाजी महाराज की बात करता है तो जरूर करे, अगर शिवाजी का गुणगान आप को करना है तो जरूर कीजिए, वह तो सारे महाराष्ट्र में होता है, लेकिन मस्जिद के सामने जा कर इतनी देर तक आवाज करना, जिस से लोगों को यह ख्याल हो जाय कि यहाँ युद्ध छिड़ा हुआ है, अगर प्रोवोकेशन में ऐसी बात होनी है तो उस से लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है, और आप को इस का ख्याल रखना चाहिये... (व्यवधान) ..

दूसरी बात यह कही गई कि मरने वालों में ज्यादा हिन्दू हैं और आप महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट के आक्रांते को भी देखिये । उधर भी आधे मरे हैं और इधर भी आधे मरे हैं ।

माननीय सदस्य को केवल एक पक्ष को ही नहीं देखना चाहिये ।

16 hrs.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री चव्हाण ने यह कैसे कहा कि मुसलमान ज्यादा मरे हैं ।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : अगर कोई व्यक्ति अपने दल या समाज को अपने नियन्त्रण में नहीं रख सकता है, तो वह लीडर नहीं कहला सकता है । जब गांधी जी के किसी आन्दोलन में कोई हिंसात्मक घटना हुई, तो उन्होंने उस आंदोलन को वापिस ले लिया । उसी प्रकार अगर मान-

नीय सदस्य द्वारा आयोजित किसी जलूस में कोई गड़बड़ या हिंसा होती है, तो उन्हें उसको बन्द कर देना चाहिए । लीडर वह होता है, जो लीड करता है, जो मासिज को कंट्रोल करता है । वह लीडर नहीं कहला सकता है, जो कोई गड़बड़ या उपद्रव होने पर भाग जाये ।

हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों दोनों से मेरा निवेदन है कि न तो हिन्दू इस देश से मुसलमानों को निकाल सकते हैं और न ही मुसलमानों ऐसा कर सकते हैं । दोनों को यहां रहना है—पड़ोसी और भाई की हैसियत से रहना है । जिस तरह हिन्दुओं की अपनी धार्मिक भावनायें हैं, उसी तरह मुसलमानों की भी भावनायें हैं और उन का पूरा आदर किया जाना चाहिए । जब नमाज पढ़ने का समय हो, तो हिन्दुओं को मस्जिद के पास बाजा बजाना बन्द करना चाहिये और इस बारे में कोई जबर्दस्ती नहीं करनी चाहिये । लेकिन कुछ लोगों के काम और बातें इस से बिल्कुल उलट होती हैं, जिस से दूसरे वर्गों में चिढ़ पैदा होती है ।

गांधीजी ने हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता के लिए अपना जीवन दे दिया । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सामने बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्य गांधीजी की तरह अपना जीवन दे दें, लेकिन उन को कम से कम अपने लेखों, भाषणों और कामों से एक ऐसा वातावरण उत्पन्न करने के लिए नेतृत्व करना चाहिए, जिस में हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों शांति से रह सकें । यही बात मैं अपने मुसलमान भाइयों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री वाजपेयी, ने भिबंडी के रायट्म के बारे में जिस तरह कहा, उस तरह जलगांव के रायट्स के बारे में नहीं कहा । लेकिन जलगांव में आर० एस० एस० और जनसंघ के लोगों के लोगों के मकान जलाने में लीड लिया था ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : गलत ।

को कहे देता हूँ ।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : गलत कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा । सैकड़ों बरसों से जलगांव में इस प्रकार की कोई घटना नहीं हुई, लेकिन इन लोगों के अनुपायियों ने वहां पर लीड लिया और सैकड़ों मकान जला दिये गये । (व्यवधान)

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Bhoba): A Committee is already going into this matter and if they come to the conclusions that R. S. S. had nothing to do will you resign ?

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : यहां पर इस प्रकार के आरोप भी लगाये गए हैं कि किस ने किस का सहयोग लिया । प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने मुस्लिम लीग के साथ लिखा-पढ़ी में कोई सरोकार नहीं रखा है । ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रामसेवक यादव : माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि लिखा-पढ़ी में उन दोनों में कोई समझौता नहीं था । इस का मतलब है कि अन्दर ही अन्दर कोई समझौता जरूर था । (व्यवधान)

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : राजनीति में किस पोलिटिकल पार्टी का किस के साथ एलायंस होता है, माननीय सदस्य यह ज्यादा जानते हैं । ... (व्यवधान) ... और वह एलायंस अभी भी किया । निजलिगप्पा ने कहा कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी से हमारा कोई एलायंस नहीं, मगर वह अभी भी किया । खैर, कुछ भी हो । इसलिये प्राइम मिनिस्टर को यह कहना कि मुस्लिम लीग से एलायंस किया, ऐसा बार बार कहना, यह हिंदू धर्म के लिए, हिन्दू कहलाने वालों के लिए और सारे देश के लिए खतरा है, यह मैं आप

SHRI S. K. PATIL (Banaskantha) : Mr Deputy-speaker, Sir, on a subject like this, it is nearly impossible to free oneself from a certain amount of emotion and sentiment. I can understand that But we must realise that this is the highest House, representative of 550 million people in this country, and what we say and do in this House is going to have repercussions everywhere not only on this situation but on the other situations too, I am not giving any advice. Therefore, I shall try to be as free from emotion or sentiment as possible and come to the subject, namely what exactly are the causes, not of this particular thing that has happened in Bhivandi or Jalgaon, but of these communal outbursts in general, why these communal outbursts every now and then come up, what are the remedies that we are applying, and whether they are sufficient, whether we are sincere in implementing these remedies etc. These are the main questions. Let us not waste our time on merely going over the symptoms and totally forgetting the disease from which this country suffers.

These communal mass murders that are taking place in Bhivandi, in Jalgaon and in Mahad and now in Thana and Kalyan and everywhere else are really too shameful for words. Now, we find that despite the professions of the Maharashtra Government that the situation is under control—I wish it was under control; I sometimes laugh at it that every morning we read that the situation is under control but every evening we read that it has opened somewhere else and a few people have died—really it is not so. I am saying this not with the intention of apportioning any blame; for God's sake, I would say, do not issue statements of this description. The situation has gone completely out of your control. You are trying your best to bring it under control, and we wish you success in that process. But every now and then to hoodwink people and tell them that the situation is under control is not what a representative and responsible Government can do and should do.

The maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the Government. Let us not quarrel because in this case, it is squarely the responsibility of the State of Maharashtra because it is not a Centrally administered area. Therefore, I may suggest for future that if the Government falls and so signally and so ignominiously falls in maintaining law and order, whether it is the Maharashtra Government or any Government—I am making no distinction at all—at least for good reasons and for moral reasons, the Government should resign. I do not say that some other party should take it. There ought to be some severe shot in the arm so that the Government's responsibility can be realised. The Government cannot run away by merely saying 'we did our best and nothing could happen', and then appointing a committee and then our finding that even before the Ahmedabad commission's report is out, another commission has been appointed; and perhaps, a time will come when this House will be faced with half a dozen commission's reports, and they will indicate nothing. That is not a remedy which will be really a good or effective remedy in this matter.

Apart from the horror which everybody shares—I do not think there are any parties here who do not share the horrors of this; I do not think anybody is proud of it, and that was what my hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee said about it, emotional though he was, for it is impossible to break free from emotion. But mere emotion will not help us on an occasion like this. Unless the House comes to the conclusion that where communal riots are concerned, there are no parties, the whole House is one to whatever party, one may belong, there are no Hindus, no Muslims, all are citizens of this country. If that is spirit to be brought to bear, not merely as an after thought, after things have happened, but as a normal way of life then alone there would be some kind of a remedy.

But I am afraid that ever since this happened in Bhiwandi and Jalgaon and now in these two or three places and more in Maharashtra, Government's approach does not correspond to that. They say that 127 people have died; whatever it is, ultimately that number may go even beyond that. But I am not fighting with that. Even

assuming that it is 127, does it stop there?

Today I could see tension in the city of Bombay. The city of Bombay was subjected to these communal riots in the old days during the British raj. People used to be killed sometimes 50 sometimes 100. Thank God, after freedom, we have had no such occasion in the city of Bombay. But in a vulnerable cosmopolitan city like Bombay, where there are nearly half a million Muslims who are quite peaceful, very nice and are in the mainstream of our national life—they co-operate with us in every possible way; if some of us do not co-operate politically with others, surely there is nothing wrong as it is an individual's right to do what he may—in that city also, there is a terrific tension today. I do not know, but I think a lakh or even more police are simply engaged in the 'alert', just being afraid that any time a little single spark may touch off riots. If, God forbid, it comes there, I do not know how many hundreds of people might be massacred,

So even at the cost of being a little misunderstood, even at the cost of not getting everything we want, we have to assume a posture which is not one of defiance but one where national unity can come about as a result of it.

We have in this country, right from the beginning, Mahatma Gandhi's whole life. It is nothing but communal unity. His meaning of national unity was communal unity. He worked for it; he endeavoured for it and he ultimately gave his life for it. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru took over, one word he popularised—many of us did not understand it—was Secularism. We swear by it. But do we understand what it means, what it connotes?

We talk of democracy, socialism and secularism and speak of them as the sheet anchor of our polity. Some may not agree with the socialism part of it. But this is our sheet anchor. Why did he introduce that word, the word used centuries ago in the European countries in a different context? He brought it in just to teach us and tell us that in this country, if all the communities, be they Hindu or Muslim or any, learn to live together as brothers and do not bring

[Shri S. K. Patel]

their particular religion in the exercise of many things they do day in and day out, there is progress in this country ; if they do not there is no progress in this country.

Secularism in this country has been defined from time to time by Jawaharlal and many others. Religion is a matter absolutely individual. It is a relation according to him between man and his maker. Nobody has a right to come in between and say that his religion should be this or the practice of that religion should be that. It is precisely for this reason that in our fundamental rights chapter in the Constitution we have enshrined some of those articles by which we gave to ourselves freedom and liberty. Therefore, just as I have got a right as a Hindu to go to my Mandir and worship God in the way in which I like, similarly equally the Muslim has got a right to go to his Masjid and worship God in the way in which he likes. So also the Christian, Jain or anybody for that matter. This should not remain merely advice or theory. Unless it becomes a practice and a way of life of everybody, there is no future for this country. It should not be a case that because somebody takes a pound of flesh, we shall take two pounds of flesh. That is not the spirit in which we can live. We can only live in the spirit that even if there is a kind of situation where somebody has acted wrongly ; we should not retaliate. But we find that there is retaliation, and that retaliation takes the form of reprisals hundreds of miles away in places which have nothing to do with it. When we hear of the case in which a whole marriage party of 21 was burnt alive, including several children, I wonder if there is any humanity in man. Howsoever bad a man may be, he may be a decoit, a murderer, still, after all, there is some spark of God in everybody. Every body is God's creation.

When these things happen, when this theory of retaliation comes in, man gets obsessed, he does not know what he is doing. He forgets who he is, he forgets his religion, he forgets that he is a human being, he goes and sets fire and commits murder and comes back. There is not one man, even if hundreds of people were pre-

sent, to say that this has happened. This is the obsession. This is not a good obsession. It is a very cruel, mean type of obsession, an obsession of which we should be ashamed. We have no business to be proud of it.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave gave a very sensible and correct definition of secularism. I am merely repeating it so that we may understand what it is. His definition of secularism is *Sarva Dharma Samanata*. In his own prayer he uses this, that we have got the same respect for every religion. That is secularism. I do not ask the Muslim to become a Hindu, and he need not expect a Hindu to become a Muslim, but I must have as much respect for Islam as I have for my own religion. I will not practise Islam, I will never practise it, I am proud of my own religion, I shall grow in it, but surely I must understand the right of another man, a Muslim, to grow in his own religion and practise it in the manner he likes. If that is not done, I do not know what is going to happen to this country.

We want that this country should make progress. I do not know how many years the clock is put back once such riots or communal outbursts take place. Maharashtra is known to be a most progressive State, but I think it will take at least five years for Maharashtra to undo the mischief that has been done. The life of Hindus and Muslims has been inter-twined like a mosaic. Bhiwandi is a progressive little town, good in its own way. Kolaba is one district in Maharashtra which is self-sufficient in food. It produces twice the food that is necessary for it, but since it is a small district, it is not enough for the whole of Maharashtra. Bhiwandi produces excellent rice. So much of cottage industry has grown there with thousands of power looms, with thousands of people getting employment, skilled Muslims, skilled South Indians, all are there. There is no question of any religion there. It is such a good town, ideal town, that in can be taken as a miniature of India. If this thing can happen in that town, I do not know why similar cannot happen in other towns.

The remedy is not to say you have done this, I have done it. These Committees and Commissions, of course, are necessary

In order to do something, to immediately put a stop to it, but this habit of sitting over their Reports for months together and years together is not good. Mr. D. P. Madan is a very able man, a good man. Nobody can doubt his impartiality. He will go into it. It is not his business to suggest how you should behave. You will find the cause, who threw the first stone. I am not interested in finding out who threw the first stone or first acid bomb or Molotov cocktail. Apart from knowing what is the reason, and symptoms apart, I am interested in the disease. Unless the disease is eradicated there is no future for this country. Therefore it must be our endeavour to clear up things so that people may know when the proceedings of this debate are read tomorrow, what we have to say on this matter. The point is not how many persons went at the throat of how many other persons. I think there is no harm in coming to this decision; as responsible representatives of millions of citizens sitting in this House it becomes our paramount duty to find out means and methods in our own behaviour by which we can ask other people to follow our behaviour, we must behave in such manner.

I was really pained to hear the speech of my friend Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav. He spoke as if it was his responsibility to reply to my friend Mr. Vajpayee somehow or the other. I do not understand why it should be taken in that fashion. Some persons may have more intimate knowledge and they may give some instances. That is a different matter. But our attempt in totality ought to be to see that this was the last of its kind and such things do not happen again. I do not think that the leftist and the rightist communist parties have any difference so far as this is concerned. I think they are on the national unity platform and many other such conferences that are held. I agree with my friend Mr. Vajpayee that it must not be the sole responsibility of the Prime Minister to choose people from every community. Then it becomes a kind of show which is not a national show. If it is to have meaning surely the people must be really representative so that they can bring their experience and give good advice. I remember one of the meetings which I attended when I was a Member. Our late President Dr. Zakir

Husain—he was then Governor of Bihar—made a beautiful speech in which he said that it would be a red letter day in India when 90 per cent of the Hindu voters elected Muslim candidates as their representatives and *vice versa*. That will show that they are not guided by communal or religious considerations and that they elect people for their ideologies or policies, whatever their religion might be. Then we shall establish a proper atmosphere and will show that we are not guided by religious or communal considerations. All these difficulties arise because of that. We go into those things with the idea of self-aggrandisement because we are politicians with fond hopes. I do not like to accuse them of anything just now. Politics must be kept out of this minority business. I am not prepared to call the Muslim a minority. 50 or 60 million people cannot be called a minority. They may be less as compared to Hindus, but surely that is not a minority as Christians or Parsees or other people. They are a strong people. In order to get their votes if we use such methods it may help you for some time but a time will come when not only the Muslim will suffer, but the Hindus will also suffer more than anybody, and the nation will suffer. Therefore my advice is this—I have got the right to give advice to Muslims, I had been their friend in the city, nothing like this happened in that city to the Muslims, and if anything happens I shall be the first person to care for them, and what happens in Bombay should, I wish, happen elsewhere also. If anybody tried to get advantage because there was election and he wants votes and on that basis he wants to deal with this matter in a particular fashion it will not do good. If my Muslim friends unwarily fall into that kind of a trap they will not only bring harm to themselves but they will also bring harm to democracy and to the nation itself. I know many instances and if we go on narrating incidents now I shall perhaps miss the big point which I am making. The point is that we must create an atmosphere as a result of this debate that we are not a party, whatever we might have said to each other in anger; sometimes when a man says something in anger, that does not mean that his heart is not pure. Therefore, I appeal to the Government that the time has come when not only the appointment of a Commission or a Committee or the convening of a conference occasionally publishing

[Shri S. K. Patil]

their report will end these troubles. These things will only end when we all, Muslims and Hindus, work together in everyday life as brothers, and sisters, and we must show it. The larger responsibility is on the Hindus to create a sense of security where every man belonging to the minority—if you call the Muslims a minority—will feel safe; it is more that we have got to give and less that we have got to take. In this fashion, if we go on, then surely, the progress of the nation will be assured, and I am sure that the speakers after this speech will take this trend which I have tried, in however small a manner, to set, and create a condition at the end of it wherein we say in a unanimous voice that we all condemn this kind of irresponsible acts and emerge out of it not because it is there but to see that there should not be a repetition of such horrible incidents anywhere in this country.

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार): उपाध्यक्ष जी, जब देश की एकता की नितान्त आवश्यकता है, ऐसे समय में दंगे क्यों होते हैं? दंगों में किसका हाथ होता है? आखिर ये कब से शुरू हुए?

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप देखेंगे कि 1921 के बाद इस मुल्क में दंगे होने शुरू हुए। इससे पहले हिन्दू-मुसलमान दंगे नहीं होते थे, मगर आज आपने देखा कि अहमदाबाद के बाद भिवन्डी में और जलगाँव में निर्भय हत्याएं हुईं। उसके पीछे कौन सी भावना काम करती है? मेरा ख्याल है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पीछे साम्प्रदायिक भावना है। आज बच्चों के दिमाग में जो एक भावना पैदा की जा रही है, सारे देश के अन्दर इस तरह की भावना है, हिन्दू-मुसलमान का अलग करने का जो तरीका अस्तित्वार किया जा रहा है, उसकी वजह से ये सारी चीजें हो रही हैं। आप देखिए कि आज हालत क्या है। मैं आपके द्वारा गृह मंत्री महोदय से यह अर्ज करूँगा कि इस तरह के कांड,

इस तरह की हत्याएँ और इस तरह की जो घटनाएँ होती हैं, उनको मुस्तैदी के साथ रोकने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि आज हमारे अटल बिहारी वाजपेयीजी ने भाषण दिया बड़ा तगड़ा भाषण था लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हिन्दुओं में दूसरे संप्रदायों के लिए जब सम्मान की भावना घटेगी इस देश की अखण्डता चूरचूर हो जायेगी। हिन्दुओं का हमेशा से यह स्थान रहा है कि उन्होंने अल्पसंख्यकों की भावना का सम्मान किया है, उनकी सुरक्षा की है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ दक्षिण भारत में इस तरह के हिन्दू-मुस्लिम दंगे क्यों नहीं होते। मलेशिया में और इंडोनेशिया में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम दंगे क्यों नहीं होते। दुःख है कि उत्तर भारत में इस तरह के कांड होते हैं, इसके पीछे कौनसी भावना है कौन सा ख्याल है। मेरा ख्याल है कि जितने अखबार हैं, जितनी पुस्तकें निकलती हैं वह पुस्तकें इस तरह का विपाकत वातावरण सारे देश में पैदा कर रही हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस दिशा में मुस्तैदी से ऐसे साहित्य, ऐसे अखबारों और ऐसी विचारधारा को जिससे कि साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर भावनाओं को उग्र बनाया जाता है, उनको उत्तेजित किया जाता है, उनको आज रोकना चाहिए। मैं कहूँ कि इससे हमारे देश का हित भी होगा। मैं आपको एक बात बता देना चाहता हूँ कि आर० एस० एस० के छोटे छोटे बच्चों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, ड्रिल जो होता है उनके अन्दर कोई सदभावना की बात नहीं बतलाई जाती है। उन्हें नहीं सिखाया जाता है कि सदभावना क्या चीज होती है। उनको साम्प्रदायिकता ही सिखाई जाती है। उन के अन्दर सांप्रदायिक भावना पैदा की जाती है। आपने देखा, जैसे मैंने कहा, ये लोग राम या कृष्ण या भगवान के प्रति कोई प्रचार नहीं करेंगे ये हमेशा उन पुस्तकों को पढ़ते हैं जिसमें मुगल पीरियड का इतिहास हो। कंसे बहादुरी से हिन्दू लड़े मुसलमानों से। उस समय सत्ता की लड़ाई थी। लेकिन उन्होंने रंग दिया साम्प्रदायिकता की

भावना — कि देखो मुसलमानों ने अत्याचार किया। परन्तु स्थिति यह थी कि उस समय सत्ता में जो मुसलमान थे वह हिन्दुओं के खिलाफ लड़ते थे, वह आजादी की लड़ाई थी। अगर अब उन्होंने उसको लाकर साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं में परिणत कर दिया और उनके दिमाग में यह बात पैदा करने का यत्न शुरू कर दिया कि जो हमारे राणा प्रताप थे वह आजादी की लड़ाई के बहादुर नहीं थे, शिवाजी हमारी आजादी की लड़ाई के प्रतीक नहीं थे, उन को वह लोगों के दिमाग में हिन्दू के रूप में बिठलाना शुरू कर दें, तो इस सारे देश में इस प्रकार की भावना इस प्रकार का एक विषाक्त वातावरण पैदा होता है।

16.30 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair.]

मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि जो नानकम्यूनलिस्ट लोग हैं, जो असांम्प्रदायिक लेखक और विचारशील प्राणी हैं, जो अच्छे साहित्य की छान बीन करें तथा सांम्प्रदायिक भावनायें देश में न फैलने दे उसमें रुकावट डालें, ऐसे सांम्प्रदायरहित भावनाओं को रखने वाले लेखकों का एक बोर्ड केन्द्र में बनाया जाये। साथ ही प्रदेश स्तर पर भी जो लोग इस तरह के हों वह इन सब चीजों की छान बीन करें ताकि जो लोग सांम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं को फैलाते हैं, भले ही इंडास्ट्रियली हो, उन पर अंकुश लगे, जो लोग इस तरह के अखबार निकालते हैं और प्रचार करते हैं उन पर भी अंकुश लगे।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक चीज और कहूंगा कि जहाँ भी इस तरह के दंगे होते हैं वहाँ के लोगों पर प्युनिटिव टैक्स लगाना चाहिए, जिस से आगे दंगे होने में रुकावट पड़े।

एक मन्त्रालय इस सरकार के अन्तर्गत होना चाहिए जो कम्पूनल डिसहार्मोनी पैदा करने

वालों पर और कम्पूनल टेंशन पैदा करने वालों पर अंकुश लगाये तथा ऐसी चीजों के लिए पहले से कार्यवाही करे।

इसके बाद मैं आप के द्वारा कुछ सच्ची बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। आप देखेंगे कि अभी यहाँ पर माननीय सदस्य खाली बोटों की बात कर रहे थे। क्यों कर रहे थे। वह जानते हैं कि अल्पसंख्यकों के प्रत्याचार की बात कह कर वह मुसलमानों के खिलाफ हिन्दुओं की भावनाओं को जगा कर बोट मिल सकते हैं। उनके कथन के पीछे यही भावना है। भिवन्डी और जलगांव में जो कत्लेआम हुआ, अहमदाबाद में जो कत्लेआम हुआ, उस सबकी चर्चा के पीछे यही भावना काम करती है। आज इस देश में इस बात की जरूरत है कि आपस में सांम्प्रदायिक सदभावना हो, जो हर धर्म के लोग हैं, जो हर जाति के लोग हैं वह छोटे छोटे अल्पसंख्यकों को सुरक्षा दें, उनकी सदभावना को जीतने की कोशिश करें, न कि इस सर्वोच्च सदन में यह विचार देने की, यह कहने की कि कांग्रेस वाले या सत्ता में रहने वाले यह लोग इसलिए अल्पसंख्यक का पक्ष लेते हैं क्योंकि उनको उन लोगों से बोट लेने है। आप बहुसंख्यकों के बोट लेने के लिए इस तरह की बातें कहते हैं, यह गलत चीज है। आज जिन परिवारों को नुकसान हो गया है, जिन के घर बरबाद हो गये हैं, उनके प्रति आपकी हमदर्दी होनी चाहिए, आप को चाहिए या कि आप उनके प्रति सदभावना प्रकट करते, सहानुभूति प्रकट करते। इसके स्थान पर आपने कहा कि हिन्दुओं का रूप उग्र होता जा रहा है। यह दुःख की बात है। मैं माननीय सदस्य के प्रति व्यक्तिगत आधार पर सम्मान की भावना रखता हूँ, लेकिन यह क्षम की बात है कि अल्पसंख्यकों की कास्ट पर जहाँ उन के प्रति हमदर्दी की भावना होनी चाहिये, इस सदन के द्वारा उनके धावों पर मलहम लगाने की बात होनी चाहिये, उसके लिए अपनी सम्मति देते,

[श्री सीताराम वसरी]

वहाँ उन्होंने ऐसी तकरीर की जिस से देश का वातावरण खराब हो जाये। अगर इस तरह बातें की गईं तो कम से कम 100 दंगे निश्चित रूप से इस देश में हो जायेंगे। अगर आप ने हिन्दुओं के वोट उभारने के लिए यह सब किया तो इस तरह से आपको उनके मत मिलने वाले नहीं हैं। आज हिन्दुओं में जागृति है, हिन्दू जानते हैं कि वह गांधी के वंशज हैं। गांधीजी किस वजह से मौत के शिकार हुए। उनका असमिनेशन क्यों हुआ। गोली क्यों लगी। जब गांधी जी अनशन कर रहे थे तब भी बहुत के हिन्दू विचारधारा के लोगों ने अनशन के विरोध में बहुत सी बातें कही थीं। लेकिन उसके बाद क्या हुआ। गांधी का बलिदान। उसका प्रभाव देश पर हुआ और बीस साल तक रहा। यदि इस तरह की कुर्बानियाँ होती रहीं तो चाहे हिन्दू हो चाहे दूसरे सम्प्रदाय के लोग हों, उन में साम्प्रदायिक भावनायें बहुत दिनों तक नहीं रह सकतीं।

अन्त में मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब बातों का असर क्या होता है दुनिया पर। आज रब्बात के सम्बन्ध में श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा कि आखिर वह क्यों हुआ। रब्बात का मामला इसलिए हुआ कि अहमदाबाद में हिन्दू मुस्लिम दंगा हुआ और पाकिस्तान को मौका मिला कि वह मुस्लिम देशों को हमारे खिलाफ उभारे। उसने उनको हमारे खिलाफ खड़ा कर दिया जिसकी वजह से इस देश की बेइज्जती हुई।

माननीय सदस्य हमेशा याद रखें कि साम्प्रदायिक दंगों से, हिन्दू जाति की कल्पना से, वे देश में शांति नहीं ला सकते हैं। वे छः करोड़ मुसलमानों को खत्म नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनको निकाल भी नहीं सकते हैं और उनको कनवर्ट भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए उनको अपने भाई समझ कर, सिटिजन के नाते उनके जो

अधिकार हैं, उनकी रक्षा करनी चाहिए, उनकी भावनाओं का आदर करना चाहिए, उनको आजादी के साथ सोचने और अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार होना चाहिए और उनमें सुरक्षा की भावना पैदा करनी चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि जिस किसी संस्था से साम्प्रदायिकता की भावना की बू आती हो, वह उस को फोलादी हाथों से और बहादुरी के साथ बंद कर दें। इस समय इस मंत्रालय के मंत्री श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण हैं। जो एक बहादुर आदमी हैं और राष्ट्रीय क्षितिज पर जिन का उदय उस समय हुआ, जबकि देश सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से खतरे में था। भिवन्डी में निर्मम हत्याओं को देख कर उन की आंखों में आंसू आ गये थे और वह बहुत दुखी हुए थे। उनकी आंखों में फिर कभी इस प्रकार आंसू न आयें, इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वह फोलादी हाथों से इन सारी साम्प्रदायिक संस्थाओं को बंद कर दें।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में छोटे छोटे बच्चों को ड्रिल और फिजिकल ट्रेनिंग केवल स्कूलों के द्वारा दी जानी चाहिये और नक्सलाइट्स आर० एस० एस० शिवाजी दल आदि किसी भी दल या संस्था को इस की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिए।

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitra-Durga): Mr. Chairman, I am speaking with a heavy heart. I have heard the aggressive speech of the President of the Jansangh. I have also heard the conciliatory and meaningful speech of Shri S. K. Patil, who comes from Bombay. I know that I am in a vulnerable position. I cannot make an aggressive speech. My only concern is to see that the 60 million Muslims, who are an integral part of India, whose co-operation and integration is absolutely necessary to forge the Indian nation, their lives are honoured and protected. I do not very much mind the destruction of the property. But I do say that

the Muslims in India must have an honoured place and the government, the society and the various parties should take necessary steps to see that this minority, which is a vulnerable minority, live in peace and in harmony in this secular land.

Shri Vajpayee has given a number of instances—Muslims inciting the people. I have no personal knowledge of them. Perhaps, he has his agents and they are giving him information. But the speech that he made today is not new to me. Such speeches I have heard and they are constantly being made throughout the country by him and his followers to incite the mob.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (Khargode): You have political allies with Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: That is not correct. Please withdraw that. The Swatantra party by itself has no alliance or political alliance; it has its own independent policy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Your leader visiting the R. S. S. leader Golwalkar.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: There is nothing wrong in that. If I hug you, that does not mean I am a communist. Politics has nothing to do with personalities.

As a man of national stature, I wish Mr. Vajpayee had a more soft corner towards the minority instead of branding them wholesale as being the instigator of all the communal troubles, as being responsible for all the communal troubles and calling them as anti-Indians and also anti-nationals.

We have read the statement of the Home Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan. He has described in the House the number of deaths, the number of persons that were killed in these riot-affected areas. He has given a graphic account of it and he has said that most of the persons who have been killed are Muslims. As the Home Minister, he has gone to the spot and he has first-hand information. We have to take it as having the semblance of truth. I remember a famous

Shakespearean passage which I may quote with some alteration. "As flies are to wanton boys so are the Muslims and minorities to these wanton parties and to politicians."

I can speak with confidence that the Muslims are dejected and frustrated. They feel that the Government of the land is unable to protect their lives and honour. They feel that in every part of the country, they are sitting on a live volcano which can explode at any time claiming hundreds and thousands of lives. They feel that their future is dark, gloomy and uncertain. These are not mere surmises. These are hard facts and conclusions which one has to arrive at by the events that have happened. The events have happened in the past; the events are now occurring and, I am afraid, they will occur in future also which compel us to hang our heads down in shame and in sorrow. Our image is tarnished in the whole world. Our country has fallen down from its proud pedestal of secularism. The communal monster has raised its ugly head and communal virus is being injected in the minds of the people throughout the country. At present, there seems to be no antidote for that.

During the last two years, the communal disturbances have taken place. Mr. Vajpayee has narrated them. There are the famous riots at Nagpur, Cuttack, Ranchi, Meerut, Kanpur, Allahabad, Indore, everywhere.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Except Delhi, everywhere.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM: Thanks to Jana Sangh. I give that credit. Please keep it up.

But the riots at Ahmedabad will go down in history, as a inglorious and ignominious monument of our communalism and I will also say of the rule of Mrs. Indira Gandhi wherein thousands and thousands were butchered and massacred. We thought, Sir, that the death of these 4000 people, mostly Muslims, would satisfy the communal appetite of the communal monster and there would be some respite and we would have more time to recover from the shocks. But that is not

[Shri J. Mohamad Imam]

to be, because, within a month we had a recurrence of it in Chaibasa in Bihar where property worth lakhs of rupees were looted and many lives were lost. Even before the blood there was dry, within a fortnight we find these communal riots of vast magnitude and of intensity in Bhiwandl and various other places in Maharashtra. What is more? These riots have been occurring in quick succession without giving any respite and the most tragic portion of these riots is this: that all these riots involving loss of life have been occurring in the centenary year of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi sacrificed his life for Muslims. But for his sacrifice, perhaps, the future of the Muslims would have been different. Where is the Ahimsa and peace which he taught? All that has been murdered. I can state that with every communal riot we are murdering Gandhiji. We are murdering Gandhiji and with every murder a number of Godses are coming up. After all, at the time of his assassination there was only one Godse. But every time we murder Gandhiji as a result of communal riots, any number of Godses are coming up.

What is the anatomy of these communal riots? What are the causes? A close analysis of these riots, a close study of these riots, will reveal that they are all alike in character. They are all of the same standard. The reason is the same. Generally the riots are between Hindus and Muslims and these riots are invariably directed towards Muslims and it is only the Muslims and a majority of them suffered in these riots. We find that when these riots occur, the victims of the riots are helpless. The police are always late on the scene. The Government is always lethargic and indifferent. The police come on the spot after the destruction is over and the massacre is finished. Finally, the Ministers go there, shed their tears and appoint a Commission and come back. They feel that they have done their duty and they become complacent and think they have nothing to do with it further. They become complacent and sleep over it till another riot occurs. This is the common feature of all these riots.

The Central Government may say that they have appointed the National Integra-

tion Council, that they are appointing a Committee through the National Integration Council. It met once or twice at Srinagar. Conferences are held, Resolutions are passed, but what is the use? These Conferences and these Resolutions do not stop the communal orgy.

What is needed is clear thinking and effective action. Shri Chavan introduced the Bill called the Criminal Law Amendment Bill by which he made the punitive measures and penal actions most stringent. That Bill provides that those who foment communal trouble, who spread communal propaganda, who incite one community against the other, who either by deed or word, take part in communal troubles, would be punished severely. It also said that if any organisation indulges in such kinds of activities, that would be dealt with severely. But, more than an year has passed and what action has been taken on this Act? How far this Criminal Law Amendment Act has proved effective? Has it in any way mitigated the communal trouble?

I am sorry Shri Chavan is not here. But, I may say, that Act is safe in the statute-book but no action has been taken. After that, so much of anti-national activities have been going on. There have been many literatures and many magazines which have come out in which the Muslims are condemned as anti-national. May I ask: How many people have been rounded up for publishing literature which incite one community against the other? I can just mention one instance. I don't know how many of the Members have read 'Mother India' edited by an Hon. Member of this House. Please read the last 2 or 3 issues. You will find what I say.

I may say, there is a great deal of controversy going on about Indianisation. It is said that Muslims must be Indianised. I can tell you, Sir, with all the emphasis at my command, that the Muslims in India are loyal. They never think of divided loyalty. There is no question of dual loyalty. They are the sons of the soil. We live here and we die here. Our descendants will, for ever, live in this country.

Hundereds and thousands of them may be massacred but they will always be here. At least we know after our death we will have a permanent home here which nobody can disturb. We will all be here.

Sir, I would like to know this. After Independence, has there been any instance of any Muslim betraying his country, or acting as a traitor?

Let the Home Minister quote whether there has been any instance where the Muslims have gone against the interests of this country. In 1965 war against Pakistan, did not all Muslims stand behind you? Was there any single instance that any Muslim was against this country? In spite of this, Shri Vajpayee accuses them and says that they need to be Indianised. I may tell you that Indianisation is necessary for those who foment trouble and those who create communal troubles. They are not Indians but they are anti-Indians and it is they who need to be Indianised. Those who kill their own countrymen and those who destroy the national properties of India are not Indians and they need to be Indianised; those who are against the interests of the country and against the unity need to be Indianised.

So, let them take a lesson from this that we, Muslims, are solidly behind the country and we are Indians. Shri S. K. Patil just now said and quoted Dr. Zakir Husain that he wanted to see a day when a Muslim would be elected in a place where there are only 10% Muslims. Here is a Muslim—myself—who was elected from a Hindu constituency where there are only 7% Muslims. This is not the first time that I am being elected from here. For the last forty years I am being elected to Assemblies and other bodies.

I have great respect for Shri Vajpayee. I know that in his heart, he feels that the Muslim are nationalists. So also Shri Gupta,

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : There is peace in Delhi.

SHRI J. MOHAMAD IMAM : Jan Sangh, please keep this up and spread the message of peace to other parts of the country also.

Sir, I am an incurable optimist.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : That is why you are in Swatantra.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I am sure that we will build up the nation. Things must get worse before they become better. We can build a magnificent edifice only out of ruins. I am an ardent believer that there is no conflict between religion and religion and there is no conflict between Hinduism and Islam because both are the religions which believe in one God. I also know that by tradition, by our Indian culture, Hindus and Muslims have lived side by side exchanging blessings for centuries and centuries and I can tell you that in the South, there are Muslims who have helped and contributed for the renovation or building up of temples. And there are instances where Muslims have endowed lands to temples and Hindus have helped the Muslims institutions. There is so much of cordiality. I am glad to say that as compared to North, we are living in peace in the South. So, Jan Sangh, please do not go there.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : But, in Delhi, you have peace.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I know there is a crisis of confidence. Some of our friends think that we are not Indians and that we are against India. They must please dispel these suspicions from their minds. We are also aware as Muslims that it is only the confidence that the Hindus or the majority community will repose in us that will protect us and help us and that it is only that which will be our *vazrakaiacha*. This mutual confidence has to be restored, and I expect that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee will contribute for this.

17 hrs.

After all, we are in a minority. We can never aspire to dominate or do any thing

[Shri J. Mohamad Imam]

of that sort. But though we are in a minority, we are in a vulnerable position. But till, we want to be Indians, and we want to forge the nation. I appeal to the leader of the Jan Sangh to change his outlook. Let him imagine that all of us are Indians. Let him rest assured that we will live here and that we will not leave India. We want to help the nation and we want to be a part of the nation.

I know that it is very difficult to achieve Indian unity, because India is a land of diversity. Nationalism has to be forged out of this diversity. There are different religions and different sects and different communities. All these communities must strive for it. As I said last time, in fact, India and Indian unity must be taken as a spiritual conception. It is not an earthly thing. It must be fostered and nursed as a spiritual conception. It is only when we nurse this that we can form a nation. It is only then that a nation can be formed.

We know we have been fighting with each other. But for how long can we go on fighting with each other? For how long can we go on killing each other? I must say that the choice is clear. The time has come when all of us must live together and we must proclaim our resolve that we must live together and work together to mutual advantage and exchange blessings with each other; then alone, the purpose will be accomplished, and Indian unity will then only be an effective or living reality. On the other hand, if we forget this and we go in the same old way and we cast away this opportunity that is given to us, then I am afraid that we shall not be able to extricate ourselves from the trouble; I cannot predict what the future will be; there will be great difficulty; I do not know what destiny has ordained.

I shall conclude my speech with a quotation from Omar Khayyam, which I shall adapt for the occasion :

"The moving finger writes
And having writ, it moves on,
Not all the tears of Government or
Vajpayee can change even a bit of
it."

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : The most gruesome and heinous story of the communal carnage, the communal genocide of the last decade, which commenced at Jabalpur and has now reached Bhivandi and Jalgaon via Calcutta, Rourkela, Ranchi, Nagpur, Allahabad, Meerut, Ahmedabad and Chaibasa, reveals a very morbid mockery of our avowed allegiance to the entire concept of secularism, our Constitution and the very ideals of democracy. Each communal riot has had the dreadful outcome of human indecency and barbarity at its obnoxious worst and, therefore, as pointed out by Shri Patil, each such riot has been a curse to the entire nation. It is the single biggest slur on the Indian nation, the greatest disgrace to the rich heritage of this ancient land while teaches us so much of catholicity and tolerance.

But while the riots are a real curse, we have noticed there are two concomitant events which follow every riot. These two are even worse than the riots themselves. The first of these is the usual statement by the spokesman of the State Government where the riots have taken place. Invariably they come out with absolute monotony a stereotype explanation giving out reasons for the inaction of the district officials, for their failure to act sternly and in time to prevent these communal riots.

With a little experience in my own constituency, I can say that if the district officials are willing to act in time and act with honesty, severity and sternness, they can certainly prevent the occurrence of a riot. As has been pointed out by the Home Minister sometimes ago, the best way of checking a riot is not to allow it to occur. Once you allow it occur, it becomes difficult to control. Therefore, when the State Governments justify the action-or inaction—of State officials to a point of fault, almost to the point of justifying the riot, there we have a concomitant event.

The second event which follows a riot is much worse. A national debate follows every riot. After innocent men, women and children have lost their lives, after there has been wanton destruction of property, there is a national debate. Public meetings are held,

statements to the press issued, discussions take place in the Assemblies and in Parliament. In this national debate, certain political parties—I use the word in plural; I am not referring to any particular party—adopt a rank communal posture which is infinitely worse than the posture struck by the rioters themselves. All these political parties indulge in massive political verbosity, unleash a deluge of it, and worse, without a drop of sincerity about communal harmony and amity.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why does he do it himself ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : This type of attitude on the part of these political parties does the greatest harm to the cause of communal harmony because they thereby virtually set the stage for an ex-communal riot, as it were.

It is with the utmost poignant distress that I have to describe the *modus operandi* of these political parties. Ostensibly they condemn and disapprove of the communal violence and the riots, in principle. They are even agreeable to shedding some crocodile tears for the loss of life of innocent men, women and children and destruction of property. But these very parties are unwilling to ruthlessly condemn and rebuke the participants in the communal carnage regardless of caste, creed or religion. They find fault only with one community and find every justification for the other community to indulge in violence, lawlessness in retaliation and retort. If one community is allowed to become more communal in attitude, that is reprehensible. But by what stretch of imagination or parity of reason or logic is it justifiable for the other community to unleash violence, to retaliate and kill innocent men, women and children ? How is this militant aggressiveness justified ? This has to be rebuked, disapproved as much as the alleged communalism of the other party, if there is even a modicum of sincerity to the cause of communal harmony.

It is my experience that these parties masquerade naked communalism, under very catchy, deceptive slogans of neo-nationalism. Therefore, it is high time we

realised that these varieties of national debates are not going to solve the communal problem in which the whole country is hopelessly engulfed, and this is not going to eradicate the root of the hatred and bitterness between the communities. No amount of pedantic discourses and no amount of high-sounding speeches are ever going to change the hearts of the people. I submit that a down-to-earth attitude is now necessary if we are serious about tackling this problem firmly.

A pragmatic and realistic assessment will reveal that the cult of sacrifice, the cult of bigotry and religious tyranny and oppression are very much on the increase, with the utmost of respect to revered Vajpayeeji, I submit that it is a complete misreading of the Report of the Raghubar Dayal Commission to say that this increase is only in one community. The Committee has pointed out that the entire country, all the communities, are guilty of this heinous mentality.

This is hardly the occasion for me to go into the historical genesis of the problem. The communal problem is a bitter reality and we have to live with it, but there have been some self-seeking historians with vested interests, who have painted a picture of this great country as if in the four or five centuries which preceded the British advent in this country was a period in which there was a continuous conflict between Islam and Hindus. These historians have pointed out that the invaders like Ghazni and Gori came to this country not as ruthless dictators, selfish men in search of power, wealth and money, but as if it was an attack of Islam on Hindus. The latest historian, very fortunately, has come out with proper overtones about the secular attitude of various Mohammadan Rulers like Humayun, Jahangir and Akbar.

Even assuming that there are historical reasons for the communal trouble, are we going to penalise, hold to ransom, the weak for the sins of their forefathers ? If we do this, it will be an Indian version of the justice of the wolf to the lamb. We are not going to do this. This country will never do this. Therefore, I am unable to see any conflict, any contradiction whatsoever in the essential postulates of these

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

two great religions which should make their followers live happily in amity in this country, especially when they are born of the same motherland, the same sacred Mother India.

Atalji wanted to do some very blunt and frank talking. He has done that, and it is my turn to do a little more blunt and frank talking. I submit that the responsibility for the extraordinary growth of communal hatred in the Sixties has to be fairly and squarely cast on the heads of certain political parties, pseudo-religious and communal institutions and bogus cultural organisations organising para-military activities. Political stooges of these master minds are working some of these organisations, and they are the worst enemies of communal harmony.

I would be failing in my duty if I did not mention the very grave risks involved in any State Government patronising overtly or covertly any organisation with para-military activities for political ends. The State Government in doing so would be nursing a Frankenstein. If we are to analyse objectively the facts and figures in the Raghobar Dayal Commission's Report on the communal riots in the Sixties, the conclusions we reach are poignantly shocking. The number of riots, their periodicity, their frequency, the killing of thousands of innocent men, women and children and the crippling of tens of thousands, the magnitude of the destruction of property, etc., make one's inference absolutely clear that the people seem to participate in communal riots in increasing numbers with a sense of complacency that the participation is not going to involve any serious consequences. They seem to feel that they can participate in the communal riots and get away with it.

An eminent Professor of Sociology from Lucknow, after doing some research, has brought out fairly and squarely the lapses of various parties, including my party. This is of very great importance. With your permission I shall quote a few lines. This is not what I am saying. He says :

"The initial mistake was made by the Congress party when it started wooing Muslims and other minorities after partition for its short sightedly planned political stability. Hindu communalists took an exceptional advantage of this partisan policy of the Congress (the then biggest political organisation in the country) and conveniently formed a party like the Jana Sangh to appease the injured ego of staunch Hindus."

"RSS—a so-called cultural organisation—is at the moment the best organized para-military body in the country, which has a huge army of loyal and youthful workers, with Guru Golwalkar (a rabid communalist) as its C-in-C. RSS and Jana Sangh like the Nazi Party of Germany thrive in India on its anti-Muslim posture and appeal to those Hindus who are deceptively caught in the catchy slogans like—'Akhand Bharat' 'Indianization of Muslims' and 'Long live our Hindu culture' etc.

The Jamate Islami, the Majlis-e-Mushawarat, and a few others of this type are the political organisations of the frustrated Muslim communal politicians who could not find advantageous positions in the higher Congress hierarchy. They outrageously talk of Muslim exploitation and remain small political parties of a few self-seekers."

I do hope the Home Minister will take care to see what he has stated about the role of the various parties.

The menace of communalism has stared eating dangerously into the very vitals of our national life and the matter has to be looked with urgency and desperation. Certain long term and short term measures have to be taken. The long term measures should seek to achieve better socio-religious relationship between the two communities through better and adequate education. For that purpose Shri Raghobar Dayal Commission report is a very valuable document and I hope that the Government

of India will not shelve it. Immediate steps must be taken with urgency and desperation. I hope the Home Minister will give very serious consideration to my suggestions. Firstly, it should be recognised that existing criminal laws of the country are not adequate to curb the occurrence of communal riots. We should, therefore, make a new law for prevention of communal disturbances and riots.

My second suggestion is this. Under the law a permanent Commission should be set up with judicial powers and authority to investigate, examine and fully screen the set-up, financial working and various activities of different institutions, organisations and political bodies against whom there is evidence of communal activities *prima facie*.

Thirdly for arson and stabbing the maximum punishment should be death and minimum punishment should be ten years rigorous imprisonment. Fourthly, for participation in communal riots and causing minor injuries the minimum punishment should be ten years rigorous imprisonment and maximum life sentence and lastly, for inciting communalism in any form whatsoever, either by spoken words or in writing or by deeds the minimum punishment should be five years rigorous imprisonment.

We have been sitting for too long on the brink of a volcano which is showing very dangerous signs of large scale eruption. If we continue with our present attitude of complacency I have no doubt left in my mind that it will bring about the complete disintegration of the country and the complete ruination of the Indian nationalism.

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South): After hearing Mr. Vajpayee's speech one need not question who started the riots. It also makes it very clear that if there was anybody who did not start the riots, they were the Muslims. Why? Mr. Vajpayee himself says that it was a Muslim majority town and that the Mayor was a Muslim. Will the Muslims and the Muslim Mayor prevent the fire engines coming into the town to extinguish the fire in which the majority of the Muslim property will be burnt? I think in

his zeal he forgot the logic of his position. He only gave instances, this was found and that was found. Yes; it was found; but where was it found and who put it where and for what use? So, one need not go into all the facts that he recited. Being an eloquent speaker, he did arouse passions and he did that in order to do what? You must remember Mr. Vajpayee's speech as a manifesto calling for a civil war of the Hindus against the Muslims; a civil war of the Hindus against all non-Hindus, not only Muslims, and that is why when others began to remind him about the existence of Christians and so on and so forth, he rather tried to correct himself. Thank God, he corrected a little here, but I hope he would correct himself more later.

AN HON. MEMBER: Will you correct yourself now?

SHRI S. A. DANGE: I am correcting you very much now and you will hear more about the corrections. So, in regard to this speech, I wanted it to come round in its complete form and that is why when some of my party members suggested that some references should be expunged, I said, "No; let everything remain for all people to read and for all people to refer to."

What was the keynote of his speech? His assumption is that as the Muslims were communal, the Hindus उग्र स्वरूप धारण कर रहे हैं। What is meant by उग्र स्वरूप?

That means that we are now going on a war-path and deal with these fellows by means of massacre and war.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, Shame

SHRI S. A. DANGE: What is *Ugra Swarup*? There are Hindu historians. I do not know history is being preached now, there are Hindu historians, who said there must be a Hinduism now which must be a Jaishun Dharma and not Sahishnu Dharma. So I long as Hinduism was Sahishnu Dharma, a very tolerant one, what happened? Well, when the great Hindus of South India, the landlords, burnt the Harijans. 40 of

[Shri S. A. Dange]

them, in their huts for demanding higher wages, what kinds of Sakhshu Hindu landlords they were, I do not know. But then when distinctions are being made, with a call for militant Hinduism--their manifesto is now being circulated, and that was the speech of Mr. Vajpayee. What is the answer to that? The answer of my hon. friend, Shri S. K. Patil is no answer. The answer of some of our people who were speaking here, "No, we preach brotherhood and all that" is no answer. Mahatma Gandhi spent his whole life for communal unity and he was ultimately shot by a militant Hindu. That is the fate of Hindus preaching peace to be beheaded by the monster of civil war and massacre. In the present massacre, Mr. Vajpayee ought to have really felt a little sorry, if not ashamed that carrying the tradition of the Rajputs, and speaking in the name of Hindus and Shivaji and all that, he has not a word of regret that children were being massacred, that Muslim women were being massacred. Did ever Shivaji kill Muslim women or Hindu women? I know in fact it is on record that when an eminent commander got a beautiful Muslim girl from Kalyan, next door to Bhiwandi, presented that girl to be the slave of this monarch and then Shivaji said, "oh God, I wish that my mother had been so beautiful, what a beautiful son I would have been." Shivaji did not resent the idea that he could not have been born of a mother like such a Muslim woman. And now in Bhiwandi, what were they doing? They were doing exactly the reverse, and so let them not quote Shivaji or any slogan in the name of Shivaji and all that, because that kind of thing is being misused in many ways.

So, let not any one say in this House homilies on religion, because, religion is such that I do not want to define it. I know best the Hindu religion in this country of ours. In this religion, there is a beautiful preaching of love and peace. But when it comes to social rights, various *panthis* are born, one says that if you want success for your building, and prevent it from being haunted by ghosts, please get a child and put his blood in the foundation. This also exists amongst Hinduism.

In the *Aghora panthi*, these rites are provided for. These cases have happened. They are on record, in Rajasthan and other places. From where do they arise? They arise from a wrong conception of what religion is in the modern period. It might have had some justification in the ancient period; I am not discussing that. Religion, its preachings and principles will not help us out of the present situation and therefore, I do not want to go into that. Mr. Patil gave all that in his lecture and he revived memories of Nehru and Gandhi. We have all those memories but that will not help.

17.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There is a sect there which preaches loyalty to Shivaji, called Shiva Sena. There is one merit about the Shiva Sena leader. He openly and straightforwardly says, please go and break this meeting and kill that man. A really honest gentleman, I should say. His main enemy is the communist party. Sometimes he also honours me by naming me as the man who should really be killed. That does not matter. That we shall see. When this matter was raised in the Assembly, the Chief Minister, who belongs to the Ruling Congress said, "I am not here to solve your internal quarrels. You do what you like." We had to ask him, is that a pact between you and us that they do what they like and we do what we like and you will not intervene? I am prepared to take the challenge to fight the Shiva Sena in the way we like and in the way they like. What happened? They gave a challenge. We held a meeting. He brought his goondas and we had our volunteers. The goondas were worsted. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY: All those goondas were sent to Parliament.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: The one sitting behind me.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu who is sitting behind you !

not be any violence against you. So, the analysis of the riots in terms of the religion is not possible.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Now, what was the result ? The result was, the police officers, who did not intervene and due to which the Shiva Sena volunteers were worsted in the fight, were transferred from that police station. (*Interruptions*). The result is, for the last two months, a consistent propaganda is going on and openly masjidhs have been attacked. The one in Kousa has been attacked openly by Shiva Sena leadership. They go in organised bands. 40 or 50 of them come in a lorry with *churas*, lathis and stones, right under the nose of the police, attack the mosque and return peacefully to their homes. A complaint is lodged, but nobody bothers about it. This was the preparation for Bhiwandi, Mahad and Kalyan. These riots are a little different from the other riots taking place in Ahmedabad and other places. In this particular case, I hold the Maharashtra Government completely responsible. In this guilt, both the Congress Chief Ministers are responsible—Mr. Hltendra Desai in Ahmedabad and Mr. Vasant Rao Naik in Maharashtra. We cannot choose between the two, whether we want to support the Indira Government or Morarji Desai Government. Both are impartial in seeing that the rioters are not arrested. Police are of no help, because unless the ruling class tells the police that "we are really against the riots", the police themselves are taking sides. The officers have their own attitudes. The policemen have their own attitudes. If you go on preaching religious values of civil war, every Hindu policeman or Muslim policeman is going to act according to his subjective notions. What is the cure ? The cure suggested by the Jan sangh is : do not have any more recruitments of Muslims into the police force, so that there will be hundred per cent Jansangh police, if possible but, to begin with, at least hundred per cent Hindu police ; later on, we shall see how the position develops. But this is no solution.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Then there would not be any riots.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : There would

Now, where is the leadership of the nation ? I do not know whether we are really the leadership of the nation. The way shouting, cross-shouting and abuses are hurled and the way we behave in this House, I do not know whether we can be emblem of national leadership ; I do not exclude anybody, including myself ; It does not matter. What can we do ? We must remember that the atmosphere of civil war is not only in this country but in the whole world. In America they are murdering Negroes. When the university students asked for some relief, the National Guards came and shot a woman student and two boy students in front of the university camps itself. Therefore philosophy of suppressing any protest on behalf of democracy by means of violence of the State power is gaining ground. Therefore, the opposite is also gaining ground. The Naxalite phenomenon is the opposite of that. For example, if the workers are on strike and if they are not going to have a peaceful strike but are going to be attacked by troops, by the gangsters and police, what answer is there if they do not take to the stone and the gun ? Therefore, in the world as the whole, in the capitalist world, in the imperialist world this is happening. In Vietnam they are murdering boys and girls, 10,000 miles away from the American continent, and for what ? So, people ask : where have we come to if this country is going to do like that ?

17.33 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the chair]

My submission is this. The established values of the ruling class have collapsed ; very good. The collective values of the exploited class are coming up ; very good. But they are being met with the answer of the civil war. Can we stop that answer in this country ? Can we protect the Harijans, the workers, from being massacred by the orthodox Hindu landlords ? The Shiv Sena chief is an amiable gentleman, a very brave man, I must tell you, because he

calls all others to be murdered, but himself he ask for a revolver licence and the Government of Maharashtra has given it. Whenever he sees any five people around him he fires in the air. Then the people say : we have not come to beat you, we have come to salute you, and then he is happy. The other day he went to Goa with forty lorries filled up with Shiv Sainiks. They are not Shiv Sainiks. We know what they are. Why did he go to Goa for? Not being content with this state of rioting in Maharashtra, he went to Goa. If you do not hear of Hindu-Christian rioting these I shall be surprised. And yet this man was let loose on the people of Maharashtra by a Chief Minister who belongs to the camp of Indira Gandhi.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Your allies.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : They are my allies on certain point.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Not on this points ?

SHRI S. A. DANGE : If you want to give morale to the people in Maharashtra, my suggestion is this. I do not want you to ban anybody. I am not here to demand the banning of RSS or Jansangh or anybody else. Bans are not going to help you. They will go underground. And your police force cannot unearth even a handful of Naxalites because they are backed by the peoples sympathies. So, banning is no good. Don't do that. But will you ban the wonderful monopoly papers, backed by owners who call Viswa Hindu Parishad in the Ram Leela ground, giving headless of civil war and preaching civil war ? Will you ban the monopoly papers spreading this kind of thing ? No, they will not ban them. It is no use banning the RSS and Jan Sangh. The people should learn to isolate them by ideological, political, social and moral propaganda. By that alone, we can win over these people and isolate the civil war champions like my friend Shri Vajpayee who get support from below. (interruption) We have conquered one-

third world and the rest is also ours. The red flag stands for the exploited masses in the world and they will fight you. Don't worry about that.

What I am saying is that there are many people who have got the dreams of Hitler. But, unfortunately, they forget the end that Hitler met with. Let them not imitate such things and ideology. Let us in our country establish a rule of law in which democratic processes should decide the fate of things. Let there be democratic realignment of forces protetation of democratic ideology, and psychology, democratic method of deciding values, quarries and so on in which strikes have a place, elections have a place. Even if you want to quarrel, have 10,000 masses of people on one side and 10,000 masses of people on the other. But if you go in for personal terrorism, individual murders or murders of women and children, it is not going to solve our problem. I am not going to give more homilies on morals and all that.

For one thing I am very glad that my friend Shri Yashwantrao Chavan made a frank, a forthright, statement, statement that when he saw a muslim mother whose child was burnt, when he saw her face, that face was going to haunt him all his life. What about the haunting slogans of my friend Shri Vijpayee that haunt him in this House, on these Treasury Benches in the front ? How is he going to deal with his friend Shri Vasantrao Naik who belongs to his party, who belongs to his faction, who belongs to his class ? It is not only Hindu-Muslim thing but castelism also in this country is causing civil war, the upper class is hitting the lower class. What about the class war that is going on where the unarmed millions are being suppressed by the State forces ?

Taking an overall view, my suggestion is that no peace committees, no bans, will help. Let those who have democratic values to push forward in this country through both parliamentary struggles and non-parliamentary struggles defend the exploited class. Let them come together and launch a new movement of democratic unity in this country. The National

Integration Council will not help there. In the National Integration Council, there are members who themselves foment riots because they are represented in this House and the Committee must be composed of all the parties in the House. In such a mess, what can be born except one report this way and another report that way.

I propose that first an example be made and this Chief Minister of Maharashtra is removed. Let the Government be strong enough to deal with bad people in their own party. It does not matter if they lose majority on a democratic issue and dissolve the Parliament and take the verdict of the people. Let my friend Shri Morarji Desai agree to the dismissal of Shri Htendra Desai. In Madhya Pradesh, where they have got wonderful things, let them agree to the dismissal of those people in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Let Madhya Pradesh Government be dismissed.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : When the riots took place, they were there; they had Ministries there.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Bisti) : First dismiss this Government. We are with you in that...*(Interruption)*

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Having dismissed themselves from that side, now they are eager to see them dismissed. I have no objection. Let them dismiss them on a real democratic issue, not on an issue which really benefits again their own purses. Otherwise, why this inordinate desire to be the paid Opposition of Her Majesty? *(Interruptions)*

Therefore, you cannot put yourself on a higher pedestal than they. Therefore, my last appeal to you is: take strong action against the Maharashtra Ministry

and see that the Press is properly guided in terms of democracy and solve the problem of the whole country.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Subramulu. After the hon. Member, the Prime Minister will intervene.

***SHRI SUBRAVELU (Mayuram) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I refer to the recent communal riots which occurred in the State of Maharashtra, I am proud to state here that the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam which I belong is a secular party and the rabid communalists have no place in our party.

When we look at the periodical recurrence of communal disturbances, we can say without hesitation that the religious fanatics are responsible for this. If one goes through our history, he will find that more than the people who are abused as the atheists the theists who profess to have unflinching faith in religion are responsible for tearing to pieces the fabric of our society. In the olden days of this ancient land, King like Ashok had created historic steps with a view to removing casteism and communalism from the society. Similarly, Akbar, the great Mughal King, was so anxious to do away with the misconceptions prevailing about Islam and Hinduism that he founded a new religion called DEEN-e ILAHI. Today they are dead and gone.

Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of Nation, who fought for the freedom of the country, sacrificed his life for the cause of Hindu-Muslim amity. He, who ceaselessly worked for ending the communal disharmony and mutual recrimination among the Hindus and Muslims, was murdered by a Hindu fanatic. He has also become a legend of History now.

At the time of discussion in this House on communal riots at Ahmedabad, the hon. Home Minister stated that the negli-

*The original Speech was delivered in Tamil,

[Shri Subravetu]

gence of the State Government of Gujarat was responsible for those atrocities. I would now ask of the Government whether they would categorically state that the recent communal riots were due mainly to the failure of the State Government of Maharashtra in not taking adequate steps in right time. There were numerous indications in the newspapers about the impending catastrophe. The State Government should have been forewarned by those reports and should have initiated earnest steps to prevent the occurrence of communal disturbances.

These unfortunate and ghastly incidents have taken place because of the inertia on the part of Maharashtra Government which did not take prompt and adequate steps to avert them. Now-a-days, we are able to get the forecast of rainfall even a fortnight in advance. Similarly, the seismologists are able to predict with a certain amount of accuracy about the occurrence of earthquakes. If the Government are unable to unearth the conspiracies of certain anti-social groups, what else can we say except that they are smugly complacent and utterly inept?

The hon. Members who preceded me referred to several incidents that took place in various parts of the country. If you scan through the series of these incidents, which have been recurring in the north with clock-like precision, you will find that when disturbances start at one place, similar incidents occur simultaneously at a number of other places far removed from one another. We can easily infer from this that riots are sequel to a well-thought out plan on the part of a certain group of people. If the hon. Home Minister does not entrust the investigation into the recurring phenomenon of communal riots to suitable senior officers, I do not know what will be the future of our country.

Some years ago, there was a major incident in our country which was also debated thoroughly on the floor of this House. We waste our valuable time and energy in having futile discussions after the events and

in shedding crocodile tears, but we do not take any concrete steps to put a stop to such anti-social activities. Contrary to our constitutional provisions and Gandhian ethics, Shankaracharya of Puri has been making statements from public platform that untouchability will continue to be preached and practised in our country. He has been arguing tenaciously that he is not alone in advocating this and that there are vedic and scriptural sanctions behind this ghoulis practice. The Government have enacted laws under which punitive action can be taken against such persons. We have also spent much of our time in the enactment of such statutes. How can we foster democratic institutions in our country and bequeath them to the posterity, if the Government are hesitant to punish persons preaching untouchability, especially when the laws of the country fully empower them to do so.

Without going into the details of these unsavoury incidents, I would in particular refer to certain facts which my Party has come to know from experience. The hon. Member who preceded me stated that there are no communal riots in the Southern States and that the South is a haven of communal harmony. Even before we transformed ourselves into a political party, and in fact even before we started our movement, our late Chief Minister, Arignar Anna first initiated a movement for social reform, because of his strong conviction that no Government worth the name will be able to deliver goods unless the superstitious beliefs and practices, illiteracy, ignorance and bigotry are rooted out completely from among the people. Till we became a political party, Arignar Anna had ceaselessly and vigorously worked for reforming the caste-ridden and communal-minded society. In recent times, Committees and Commissions have been constituted to find out ways and means to eradicate the evil of casteism and communalism. From the very beginning, our late lamented illustrious leader was himself participating in all the religious functions of the followers of the Prophet with a view to demonstrate his love and admiration for their traditions and conventions. He met with resounding success in his efforts to forge communal harmony in

our State. Likewise, our present Chief Minister, Kalaigarn Karunanidhi is following in the footsteps of our great leader and he has eminently succeeded in creating a congenial atmosphere for all the communities to live in amity and peace. Along with our political conferences, we used to have convention on social reforms for the purpose of breaking the caste-barriers, for curbing the communal tendencies in the society and for ushering in an era of democratic resurgence in our country. We did not stop there. Through the powerful media of drama and cinema highlighting the evils of casteism and communalism, we were able to cleanse the society of the communal virus and to win the hearts of all sections of our society. I am proud to say that as a result of our programmes of social reform, the communal riots have never occurred in our State.

I would like to point out that you may have thousands of statutes, but, without bringing in purposeful social reforms, you will not be able to succeed in this stupendous task. Mere laws will not be able to lay down healthy norms for the society. The political leadership of the country should not only encourage social reforms but also promote the Theatre carrying message of social reform and secularism and thus impress upon the people belonging to different communities the imperative need for living in amity and friendship. If you want stories for the Theatre, our Party will only be too willing to supply.

These riots do not appear to be merely the product of religious animosities. They are in fact politically motivated. All of us are aware that when Shiv Sena was formed, some Members of the Government argued glibly that this was a movement organised for securing their legitimate rights. All the progressive parties in the country opposed it. The D. M. K. opposed it; the Communists opposed it. But some other commended this movement. What was happened today? Whatever Shiv Sena has been professing and propagating has now been put into practice. With all the statutory powers in our hands, what are we doing? Politics is inextricably involved in this. A high power Committee should be constituted forthwith to investigate into the basic causes

behind these incidents and the people responsible for this kind of reprehensible acts of wanton vandalism must be punished unhesitatingly. Unless this is done, we cannot prevent the recurrence of communal riots in future.

With these words, I conclude.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not speaking to score any debating point. I have never before, I think, interrupted any hon. Member during his speech. If I did so on this occasion, it was with a very heavy heart and with a very grave sense of responsibility. I think that the hon. Member has to-day done a great disservice to this country and to the minorities of this country. This is too serious an occasion, too serious a subject to try just to pick on the points which he has made and I have no intention of doing so. As far as figures and other matters related to the riots are concerned, Shri Shukla will reply later on.

Shri Vajpayee has used this occasion to launch an attack on the Muslims in particular and I think on all minorities in general. With his arms upheld, he has announced in the good old way of Hitler. I happened to be there at that time and I know how he spoke and the words he used.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You took training.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: What training I got, it is for the Indian people to judge and not for you. I do not know what words Shri Vajpayee used, but he has challenged me on something or the other. Let me tell him that I have never backed out of any challenge and I do not back out now. Let us face the Indian people.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let the Prime Minister not lose her temper.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am not losing my temper. I am only saying something with all the emphasis at my command. I am not in the habit of losing my temper,

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am also prepared to take any challenge.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Please do not talk like that. Sir, I am used to see Shri Vajpayee and his party not only attacking me but abusing me in the papers with every possible falsehood—baseless allegation—that can be thought of. But, on this occasion, he has chosen to launch an attack on one of my colleagues, the Home Minister because, the Home Minister spoke frankly and with the sadness that was in his heart. Shri Vajpayee has chosen to try to make something else out of it. He even tried (*Interruptions*). Please, Shri Gupta—I am going to say exactly I want to say regardless of what you say in between and you should know that by now

What has happened in Bhiwandl or what has happened in other riots is equally said and deplorable. And it is not something for which any of us would like to shirk responsibility. I certainly do not shirk it. But I think we must also face facts. What begins these riots? This was the question asked by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Is it a little body who threw a stone who begins the riot? Is it the person who might do the first killing who begins the riot? Or is it the atmosphere that is spread by speeches of the type which we heard here today? It is this atmosphere which starts all these disturbances.

And this is not a new thing. It is not something that has happened today for the first time. Is it a coincidence that when people who belong to the RSS or the Jan Sangh go somewhere, soon afterwards, there is a riot in or close to that place? It may be that it is a coincidence, I do not know, but to me and to all other people who have watched this situation, it seems a very strange coincidence. I think that hon. Members are well advised to try and

examine this situation and find out why this should happen.

It is very easy to blame somebody. It may be that the situation could have been dealt in a better way. I do not say that it could not have been. I have not studied it, and that is the main reason why I am going there. It is possible that something more could have been done. There is hardly any situation in the world where you could not have taken better precautions or done more. I do not know what advance notice the Government had. But there is no doubt that ever since this particular Party has gained some seats in this House and in the Assemblies, they have been talking more and more in this poisonous strain and more openly. Some hon. Members shouted, when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was speaking, that his remarks should be expunged. I am glad that the Deputy-Speaker did not expunge them. I would like those remarks to remain on record and be read by future generations and by the people so that they can see, what is really in the mind of the Jan Sangh not the sweet-sounding beautiful Hindi that Shri Vajpayee paraded before us, from time to time, but what is the reality, behind those words. And today, we saw behind those words naked Fascism. This is what Fascism has been.

Much time was spent on speaking on Shivaji. There is nobody in this House. I would say, perhaps there is nobody in the country who does not have respect for Shivaji. But to use his name in order to incite people to communalism is not doing any justice to the memory of Shivaji.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : It is a criminal act.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Communalism, whether it is Hindu or Muslim or Sikh or by any other community is deplorable. And it is not true to say that we have not deplored it when it has taken place or that we have not deplored it or spoken about it strongly, when any Muslim organisation or Muslim individual has said something which is capable of inciting people or leading to any kind of outbreak

or outburst. But that does not mean that we can condone what a member of the majority community does. As I have said on a previous occasion, anywhere, where people are in a majority, they have a special responsibility. They are not merely one set of people there; they have a very special responsibility. Anywhere, where some people are stronger, they do have a responsibility towards the weaker section. In our country, in most places, the Hindus are in a majority, and therefore, they do have a responsibility towards the Muslims, the Christians, and towards whoever else may be in a minority. But in those sections where the others are in a majority—it may be that the Sikhs are in a majority in a certain place—they have a responsibility to the other minorities; it may be Hindu or Muslim or something else. Similarly in Kashmir, the Muslims are in a majority; certainly, it is their responsibility to see that the small number of Hindus who live there can live in peace and security. So, these brave sounding words, announcing that the Hindus are not going to stand for this and so on is merely a way of inciting people. This is what has poisoned the atmosphere of this country. Now, we know that some of these thoughts, some of these kinds of thoughts do lurk in people, in the minds of one people, our people are not perfect and there are such people, but all responsible and right thinking people must see how they can curb this tendency and how they can pacify such an atmosphere like this. If any such incident take place, we must bend all our energies to see how we can help the people who are affected, how we can see that in future such a thing does not happen. But to use this occasion merely to launch attacks on people, to say things that will not only hurt the feelings of minority Communities but will egg on the majority community in other places to try and create some similar incidents is most improper.

18 hrs.

We all know that most of these incidents are very small to start with. Why do they assume such large proportions? I was glad to hear Shri Vajpayee remark that he himself said in Ahmedabad that people should not take the law into their hands,

But to me at least, the rest of his speech appeared as if he himself was encouraging just that. 'We are not going to stand by.' What does it mean? It means 'that we will take the law into our hands, and take action. We have to take action.' What else was it?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I did not say that.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: This was the meaning, as far as I could make out from speech. If he did not mean this, I hope he will now classify the position and tell people not to do so, and see that his own people do not do so.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But Congressmen can do it. Members belonging to the Congress Party can do it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: As far as I could make out—in between there was considerable noise; I might be mistaken—as far as I could make out from the trend of his speech, he was serving a kind of notice that he and his party would do certain things and; if in the process meant trampling on the rights and lives of the minorities, it was just too bad—they are coming in the way. That is what I understood him to say.

SHRI MANOHARAN: The whole difficulty is that Shri Vajpayee is a bachelor.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Unfortunately, even those in his party who are non bachelors are no better; they are in fact worse.

As I said, Shri Vajpayee did no great justice to the memory of Shivaji, but he did even less justice to our own old philosophy, our traditions and the very great heritage of this country, because our heritage is certainly not one which tramples on the rights of minorities. On the contrary, from time immemorial, India has opened her doors to all those who suffered in their

countries ; whether they belonged to different religions, different languages, different customs, we have opened our doors and given them shelter in the remote past. And even today, we attempt to do it.

So the Hon. Member is giving an entirely erroneous view of India to all the world. This is another great disservice to this country that in front of the world he parades as our philosophy and our tradition, ideas which in effect, are contrary to that tradition. But of course, the Jan Sangh—I hope Shri Vajpayee does not think that I am giving too much importance to him.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Shri Manoharan might complain,

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am not criticising his party as a party, but merely two main aspects of it : one, the communal aspect and, second, which is even more dangerous, the deliberate distortion of history, which is being done. Books are being written and published changing our known history. This is extremely dangerous on us.

AN HON. MEMBER : Indianisation.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : There is one point to which I have referred before, which concerned the sort of atmosphere created in this House, in the country. Shri Vajpayee declared that the Muslims were starting these riots, he then asked why, and himself answered : because they feel they cannot live in India and, therefore, they might as well die fighting. This is in effect what he said, as far as I could make out.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
One of the reasons.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : All right, one of the reasons.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने कहा था, इसमें कोई गलत बात नहीं है। इस पर आपत्ति की जा रही है।... (व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : कोई आपत्ति नहीं की जा रही है -

I would like to hon. member to read some of the speeches made by members of his party who have said exactly this that the Muslims cannot live in India unless they are Indianised,

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Now, it is my turn to challenge the Prime Minister. Let her produce a single speech, and I am prepared to take action against that Jana Sangh leader.

श्री शशि भूषण : गोलवालकर जी और माननीय बलराज मधोक ने कहा है।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : गोलवालकर जी ने कहा है (व्यवधान)

They say that they are distinct from the RSS. We do not think that they are distinct. Certainly not I am told, I am not absolutely sure, that the Members who have joined certain Governments on behalf of the Jana Sangh have been Members of the RSS. I think there are any number of speeches which can be produced on these lines.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : एक भी दिखा बीजिए

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : एक क्यों, पूरी दिखा देंगे। हमारी नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन काउन्सिल में सब प्रायि थीं, सब पेश की गई थीं। सब दिखा देंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्राय जनसंघ की बात करिये, जनसंघ की।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : किस की ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम आप की बात कर रहे हैं, जमीयते-उल-उलेमा की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। नहीं तो आप मुश्किल में फँस जायेंगी। जमीयते-उलेमा के नेता किस तरह के भाषण दे रहे हैं, आप ने देखे हैं ?

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : कोई भी जो ऐसा भाषण दे हम उस का विरोध करते हैं चाहे वह किसी भी जमीयत के हों या और किसी भी जमात या संस्था के हों। इस में कोई शक की बात नहीं है, और न हम यह कहने से कभी शिष्टाचार के हैं।

As I said earlier, whenever such a thing has been brought to my notice, I have always spoken about it in private and in public meetings and elsewhere. On no occasion have I mentioned only one party. If another Party was also doing similar things,

One small point. The hon. Members opposite call themselves the Old Congress. But on no occasion do they hesitate to dissociate themselves from many of the things which were done when they were with us. (*Interruptions*)

Suchetaji perhaps came late. She does not know what I have said. I have no intention of talking about particular incident.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : What is it you mean by saying so ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not want you to do it, but you do it. You know yourself. Why should I waste the time of the House ? I merely wanted to draw their attention. I am sure they all know what I am talking about.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Political speech.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I am making a speech, what has everybody else done ? What did Mr. Vajpayee make ? Was it not a political speech ? (*Interruptions*).

I am talking about a situation what I am saying goes much deeper than what happened merely in Bhiwandi or Jalgaon or Ahmedabad. All these things form part of an atmosphere that is created. This is what I am trying to say, and I think it is extremely important that all Members of Parliament, as indeed all Indian citizens, think about these things far more deeply. You will be given all the facts about this. Chavanji has given the facts as known on the first day, and Shuklaji will give you whatever has come to our knowledge since then. But it is time for us not to regard these happenings merely as isolated incidents that take place, incidents which we debate. It is time to realize that it is this kind of communal thinking, these speeches and articles which come out in newspapers which are creating this atmosphere, and it is no use just getting up and saying, "You prove that we did it".

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आप क्या करने जा रही हैं जरा उस पर भी तो रोशनी डालें।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी : वहाँ जो स्थिति है उस के मुताबिक जो भी जरूरी होगा वह कार्यवाही जरूर की जायगी।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आप क्या समझती हैं, यह भी तो सदन जाने।

SHRI PILOO MODY : I appreciate what the Prime Minister is saying, but she goes on saying the same thing. What I would like to know is what her contribution is to the positive aspects of a programme which will depress this communalism and put it underground.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I think Mr. Piloo Mody has entirely missed the point of what I have said. We do not want to put this underground. On the contrary I welcome Mr. Vajpayee's speech because we feel that for the first time he has come overground as far as this question was concerned. We do not want to put it underground. We wanted it to be overground

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

and we want to fight it with all the strength at our command. We want the Indian people to fight it with all the strength at their command. This is not something which can be solved with a speech (interruptions.) Shri Mody knows nothing about the Indian people; I happen to know them much better than him. I do not wish to take the time of the House any more.....(Interruptions) I am not yielding now to anybody. Shri Yadav asked what steps would be taken. There are no new steps in that sense. People have suffered and we have to see firstly what relief has to be given immediately and what we can do on a slightly long term basis. There is already an enquiry going on and it will come to its conclusions but I admit that I do not know how much such enquiries help. Any way, it is necessary to have them and I am glad that there is one. Now, apart from the question of relief and so on, we must all get together and see how we can prevent this kind of atmosphere growing, how we can go down to the people, village by village and mohalla by mohalla to create that type of neighbourly feeling which in the last analysis is the only protection. The Police can help in a particular situation but ultimately it is only one's neighbours who can be of real help. It is only the atmosphere in the country that can prevent this kind of rioting and senseless attacks on people. It is not just a question of whether some body threw a stone, why should not people get angry? That is where you judge the maturity of people. If people had done something wrong, by all means catch the guilty. But you do not catch the guilty. In fact the guilty are the first to get away and it is only the innocent who are looted and murdered.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA (Murshidabad) : I have grown wiser for the observations of some eminent members in this House. I was particularly delighted at the observations of my esteemed friend Mr. Dange. There is nothing new about him. Their party stood by us in the hour of our greatest need in 1964, 65 and 67 when the Muslim's conditions all over India was so dark and gloomy, so hopeless and disappointing, when riots occurred all over the country and in the wake of the Indo-Pakistan conflict thousands of innocent Muslims were put behind

the prison bar though no charges could be framed against them. 90 per cent of them were supporters of the Congress and yet they were thrown behind the prison bars. But the Congress had to pay a heavy price for its sheer indiscretion; Muslims of West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu contributed their most to the debacle of the Congress in those three States.

Mr. Speaker : I am very much encouraged to find today the Hon. Prime Minister taking a bold and courageous stand, expounding the cause of the Muslim community in India. I am very much beholden to her because she has the courage of her conviction, she has the determination to face the storms and brave the dangers and expose the hollowness of the pretensions of those who have the audacity to declare, Indianise the Muslims. But, who are they? They are a few political babes and sucklings of yesterday. Long before they were born, our great leaders, the All Brothers, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Maulana Hossain Ahmed Madani, were brushing their shoulders with the leading lights of the Congress, creating a new orientation, developing a new Phase of thought, giving a new direction to Indian genius, mobilising the scattered forces in the country for its emancipation from the foreign yoke.

Sir, I am grateful to the Prime Minister for her brilliant performance this evening. But what has happened during the last 22 years after Independence. Much as would I like not to refer to the unpleasant past, the fact remains that the Congress administration during the last 22 years failed miserably. Will the hon. Prime Minister and her administration take courage to implement the recommendations passed in the Integration Council? All talks of the Integration Council, all conferences, all brave speeches delivered on the floor of the House are meaningless unless they are followed up and implemented in all their implications, in all their bearings, in all their significance, in all their repercussions, on the course of events. I am not prepared to listen to those who talk of Indianising us. We are Indians first, Indians last and Indians always. The late Satyamev Jayate used to harp on the same strain, but because of his pungent criticism in the House, he did not make any impact in the old Central Assembly. He emphasised that

all Muslims must realise that they are Indians first and Mussalmans next. But I emphasize to day that we are Indians first, Indians last and Indians always, and we are Muslims first, Muslims last and Muslims always. We are Indians because of the country to which we have the honour to belong; Muslims because of the religion we profess, because of the culture we possess, because of our cultural heritage, traditions and outlook on life and life's problems I do not know where 'Indianism' begins and Islam ends; on Islam begins and 'Indianism' ends.

But Mr. Speaker, what is the remedy for all this? One degrading measure after another, riots after riots, genocide after genocide, massacre after massacre of Muslims innocents, have created a deep sense of horror, frustration and insecurity in the minds of Indian Muslims and have conclusively proved that the Muslims are the victims all over India. In the name of secularism, in the name of the Constitution, in the name of constitutional proprieties, in the name of democracy, in the name of democratic values, Muslims have been slaughtered, massacred and butchered, and they have been the victims of all sorts of cruelty and barbarous savagery. But where is the remedy? Where is the practical remedy, active and positive and effective remedy for saving the millions of Muslims from the hooliganism, from the barbarism, from the savagery, from the fanaticism, from the linguistic chauvinism of the rulers? Had the Government the courage, the guts, to rope in those communal leaders belonging to the RSS and Jan Sangh who are masquerading under the false show of nationalism and poisoning the springs of life vitilating and corrupting the whole atmosphere, the day of reckoning might have been postponed.

Sir, 80 millions of Mussalmans, with a great past, a great history, a great culture, and cultural hegemony behind, with their positive contributions to the political and social life of the country—are they not entitled to any recognition? I am grateful to the Hindu community, the sensible sections of the Hindu community, responsible sections of the Hindu community, sympathetic sections of the Hindu community; they are our great assets for having stood by us in the hour of our crisis; I look to the Congress administration, I look to

the noble souls in the Congress, noble souls in the Communist party, the DMK, the Swatantra party, wherever they might be—these Hindu brethren—who have a noble heart for the welfare of the Muslims, "At this critical juncture one looked up to you for guidance, for sympathy, for co-operation, for help, and assistance.

But next to everything, I look up to God Almighty for guiding our faltering steps.

قُلْ إِن صَبَوْتُمْ فَلْيَصَّبُوا حَيَاةً وَمَا لِي بِكُمْ بِشَيْءٍ
كَذَلِكَ أَمَرَ أَنَا أَدْلَى الْمُشْكِينِ

"Say my prayer, my fasting, my life and death, my sufferings and miseries, my trials and tribulations, are all for the Lord of the Worlds."

We submit to Him and Him alone. At the critical juncture the history of Islam, it is not Muslim, but Islam that saved the Muslims. When the hordes of Haku swept over Central Asia, devastated half the world, destroyed the metropolis of Baghdad and threw the treasures of science and philosophy, collected through centuries into the waters of the Tigris massacring millions of Muslims, there was no power, no organisation to stem the tide of aggression of these barbarous savages. But the moments the descendants of Haku the banks of the Tigris uttered the sentence

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ الرَّسُولُ اللَّهُ

from the destroyers of human civilisation, Islamic culture and traditions Islam's glorious heritage they became the preservers of Muslim culture, Muslim civilisation, Muslim traditions, Muslim history from the vandalism of these brutes in the world. We expect the Muslims will have the sympathy, cooperation and assistance of the great leaders of the Hindu community the noble souls in all sections of this House, particularly from those in the administration. Providence has placed you at the helm of affairs. Naturally we look upon you for sympathy and guidance. Often in the stillness of night, in the depth of solitude, in the grim silence of the Heaven, I have pondered over the darksome fate of my community and my

[Shri Boduddaja]

thought has been instinctly drawn to the noble souls in the great Hindu community who is inspired with burning Patriotism and the loftiest idealism, with their nobility, generosity, mental catholicity and sincerity of purpose, alone can ensure a safer, securer existence for the Muslims of India.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, communal riots in this country are a British creation for their political and economic gains. This was done to subvert the freedom struggle and mass movements. The communal forces collaborated and were rewarded through concessions. The same administrative machinery is in control. It has been said by no less a person than Shri Jayaprakash Narayan that,

"The Riot Inquiry Commission appointed by Government have not proved effective primarily because of their dependence exclusively on the administrative machinery, which is always not uninvolved, as also because of their procrastinating delays in investigation."

Between the years 1964 and 1968, there were 343 communal riots in this country. Today every 54 hours there is a communal riot in the country. Mr. Chavan, the present Home Minister gets the credit for the highest number of riots under his command as Home Minister. There is under failure on his part and has no right to remain as Home Minister. So is the case with the Chief Minister of Gujarat and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Brutality, perversion and beastliness went beyond description. Thousands, mostly innocent minorities, were hacked, speared and knifed to death and were also burnt alive. Minority women were raped. All this was perfectly organised and executed by persons who are not worth the name. Children were burnt in the presence of mothers. Mr. Chavan himself admitted it.

The leader article in the *Organiser* from which Mr. Vajpayee quoted extensively, carries the headline :

"Muslim Blitz of Bhiwandi."

What more shameful can be the attitude, Who reaps the harvest from these communal riots? The reactionaries, the exploiters, who believe in dividing and exploiting and those who are opposed to secularism. In Ahmedabad the Government granted freedom to Jansangh and RSS forces in order to get their full support in Shri VV Giri's election. Again, in Ahmedabad although the army was stationed, it was not called to quell the riots. The people were told in Gujarat that the Kutch award was the conspiracy of the Muslims and that the Chief Minister of Gujarat was shot because some Muslims in India gave the timing of his visit to the Pakistan authorities.

In the international sphere the US agencies have drawn dividends by creating confusion in Rabat and also by creating misunderstanding between certain Arab countries and India, which has brought shame on all of us. The CIA-Israeli lobby had a hand in the whole matter of the Ahmedabad riots.

These riots are also used for creating misunderstanding in the working class struggle. When there is communalism it is most difficult to have unified workers' struggle. Yet, the government at the centre and in most of the States which are ruled by the same party generally served the aforesaid classes. So, communalism has grown unchecked and has increased.

During the last 22 years the Muslims, once their traditional voters, have been used in their political chess board and they have been used to serve their purposes. Today they are being treated like pawns.

Look at the Ranchi riots which were engineered to discredit the United Front Government then ruling in Bihar. Even the ex-Chief Minister, Shri K. B. Sahay was involved in it. Then there were riots in Meerut, just 40 miles away, in a State ruled by Congress Party. When the UNCTAD conference was taking place in Delhi, there was trouble in Srinagar about the marriage of a Muslim girl to a Hindu boy. Some mischief mongers spread some news about it

In Meerut. Yet, although there was sufficient intelligence report, the Deputy Commissioner took no action and as a result these riots took place, so many people were butchered and so many houses were burnt. We know that the police have used private shotguns and that is how they have account of what they have done. We have seen them ourselves.

I will give you an instance. There was a municipal election in which the Congress candidate had won. Later on, a victory procession was taken out and it was stated :

न कांग्रेस जीता न एजाज हारा ।
हिन्दू जीता मुसलमान हारा ॥

This is why riots are taking place so often. When a team of M.P.s. went to Meerut—I am sure, Shri Bakar Ali Mirza will remember that—the Deputy Commissioner told a lie. When we asked him how many persons have been admitted in the hospital he said the number was 56. When we went to the hospital and checked the records we found it was just double, it was 112.

If the government really want to curb the communal forces like RSS, Jansangh, Shiva Sena, and Anand Marg which are penetrating everywhere in the Administration, in the police, defence forces, press and in the field of education, there should be a permanent parliamentary machinery. It is a great pity today that a senior Hindu army officer retired from the army you will find him joining the Jansangh. It is a great pity that this atmosphere has been created by those who are opposed to secularism.

Coming to RSS, I will give a little introduction. I am quoting :

"...Golwalkar himself tells, he was dissatisfied with the national movement because its underlying idea was was 'merely ousting the British'."

That is the introduction of this RSS gentleman. What is the R. S. S. methodology? This is mentioned here. I quote :

"This methodology of provoking and organising riots can be analysed into the following aspects :—

(a) Rousing communal feeling in the majority community by the propaganda that the Muslims are disloyal to the nation.

(b) Deepening the fear in majority and playing upon that fear complex.

(c) Infiltrating into administration and inducing the members of the civil, police and army services into adopting communal attitude.

(d) Training young people of the majority community in the use of such weapon as dagger, sword and swear.

(e) Spreading rumours to widen the communal cleavage and giving to any incident or movement a communal colour.

A review of the riots that have occurred in free India would show that this technique has always been at play. Training camps of R. S. S. are held every six months. The administration and the machinery of law and order has been affected. Anti-Muslim propaganda is carried on relentlessly."

Let me quote now what Mayor of Delhi, Mr. Hansraj Gupta said the other day.

SHRI NARAYAN SWAROOP SHARMA (Domergaganj) : He cannot quote the Mayor like this. He is not present here to defend himself. (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This is what he said the other day that the Communists go to Russia and the Muslims should go to Mecca. That is the attitude of the Mayor of Delhi. He is an RSS man and the Government should take note of it.

Where from the funds come? Wherefrom the RSS get funds? The Journal

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

"Panch Janna" is wholly financed by the West Germans. The Ananda Marg and Shiv Sena, everybody knows, are financed by the CIA. The Ananda Marg Chief goes twice a year to Manilla. Who pays for it? Why does he go there? God alone knows. The U.S.A. scholarships are freely distributed to research on old, ancient, tribal rivalries in order to create troubles between communities.

A U.S. scholar, one Mr. Philip Talbot, used to go to Karimganj twice a month. Why nobody knows. Now, the External Affairs Ministry has come to senses and he has been declared *persona non grata* and thrown out.

We have a Member in this House—I will not mention his name—who publishes a journal, a dirty rag, called "Mother India". For publishing some filthy articles recently in that journal, he was punished with three months simple imprisonment which I consider, is much too inadequate for such a grave offence.

During Dharam Vira rai, before the last elections, in Calcutta, some efforts were made to create a riot to give advantage to the local Congress candidate who was once a Hindu Mahasabhaite. During the U.F. regime, we had two riots which were organised by the R.S.S. and which could not be prolonged because they were checked immediately by the U.F. Government there.

Coming to the recent riots in Maharashtra, R.S.S. has been attacking the minorities and the Shiv Sena has been attacking South Indians who are living in Bombay for their livelihood. It is a very serious matter. It will certainly pose a threat to national integration if it is not checked immediately. About the recent riots in Maharashtra, the Government was in possession of the Intelligence report in advance. The newspapers had been repeatedly saying that Shiv Sena was inciting the people. And at the same time, a revolver licence was granted by the Maharashtra Government to the leader of the Shiv Sena Shri Bal Thackeray.

The two Congress MLAs, Mr. Dhaman- kar and Mr. Kolantraï repeatedly warned the Government in advance about it. The entire Maharashtra Congress, both parties, and the Government has been giving full support to Shiv Sena for the last many years. They have been supporting Shiv Sena, a sister concern of the R.S.S. Is it true that recently Shri S. K. Patil, a Member of this House, has met R.S.S. leader Golwalkar on two different occasions? They issued order to Bhilwandi police to shoot but there were no rifles to use. I do not know why the army was not called there.

Why are you worried so much of what happens in West Bengal? But it seems this does not worry you. What will you do here? We see there are master minds unexposed and the Intelligence Department is not utilised. The reports are not acted upon. Leading operators are not checked. The prosecutions are not launched. The guilty officials are not punished. The National Integration Council decision that 'the local executives should be made responsible' has not been implemented. There is no proper investigating machinery to act upon. We must give thought to fight this evil of communalism through education of the people, through the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and through ensuring a fair share in the jobs, particularly in civil and administrative departments and the Police force. Sir, there should be arrangements for adequate compensation to the victims of these communal riots. Last and the most important thing is that unless the people are made to rise against this barbarism, these things will never succeed.

श्री सु० भ्र० खाँ (कासगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक मेरा खयाल है ये बलवे न तो इत्तफाकिया हैं और न किसी नफरत की बुनियाद पर हैं बल्कि ये बलवे कम्युनल जमातों से प्रो-प्लान्ड और स्कीम की तहत होते हैं। आप देखें कि, इन दो तीन सालों में बलवों का एक तरीका रहा है और आप महसूस करेंगे कि ज्यादातर बलवे उन जगहों पर होते हैं जहाँ पर मुसलमानों की आबादी खाती-पीती और

अच्छी जिन्दगी बसर कर रही होती है—चाहे वह चायवासा हो, चाहे भिवंडी हो या अहमदाबाद हो। ये वह जगहें हैं जहां पर कि मुसलमान तिजारतपेशा और खुशहाल थे। आप यह भी देखें कि इनमें जो लोग जिबह होते हैं वह तो होते ही हैं और अगर सौ दो सौ कत्ल हो गए तो वहां पर पचास हजार से ज्यादा आदमी बेघर हो जाते हैं, रोटियों के लिये मोहताज हो जाते हैं और उनकी यह कैफियत हो जाती है कि काफी अरसे तक—यहाँ पर पाँच साल कहा गया लेकिन मैं तो कहता हूँ कि 50 साल में भी वे सुघर नहीं सकते हैं। इसके अलावा आप यह भी देखें कि पहले कम्युनल बलवे होते थे, बाजे या गाय के नाम पर लेकिन अब उसका ढंग बदल गया है। वहाँ पर खास किस्म का प्रोपेगैंडा किया जाता है। आप यह भी देखेंगे और महसूस करेंगे कि चाहे अहमदाबाद का बलवा हो या भिवंडी और चायवासा का बलवा हो, सभी में कहा गया कि शुरुआत मुसलमानों की तरफ से होती है। सभी जगह कहा गया कि उपद्रव, चाहे वह किसी इबादत-गाह या मजमे पर बम फेंकने के बाद हो या कोई भी हादसा हो, वह मुसलमानों से शुरू होता है। इसमें अलावा अगर आप उसका ट्रेंड देखें तो पायेंगे कि जितनी तबाही होती है वह ज्यादातर करपयू लगाने के बाद ही होती है। यह शिकायत की जाती है कि हर जगह पुलिस बलवाइयों की मदद करती है, पुलिस खड़ी तमाशा देखती है, थानों के करीब भागें लगाई जाती हैं, आदमी गारे जाते हैं और पुलिस खड़ी देखती रहती है। हर बलवे में आपको यही शिकायत मिलेगी। हर जगह आपको मिलेगा कि बिजली घर से रोशनी उड़ा दी गई जिससे अंधेरा हो गया और एक खास किस्म का मसाला इस्तेमाल किया जाता है हर जगह के बलवे में जिससे कि घरों को उड़ाया जाता है, आग लगाई जाती है। हर जगह आपको एक

टाइप का मसाला इस्तेमाल होता हुआ मिलेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वाजपेयी जी ने कई रिपोर्टों का हवाला देते हुए यहाँ पर कहा कि बलवे मुसलमान शुरू करते हैं। मैं हैरान हूँ, समझ नहीं सका कि क्या इस देश के मुसलमान पागल हो गए हैं। उनकी अकल खराब हो गई है कि वे लुटेरों को और मौत को खुद इन्वाइट करते हैं कि आबो हमें मारो, हमारा कत्ल करो, हमारी औरतों की बेइज्जती करो, हमारे घरों को लूटो? यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। एक दफा कहीं कोई बात हो जाये लेकिन क्या रोज़ ही किसी एक बात को रिपीट किया जायेगा कि मुसलमान ही इसकी शुरुआत करते हैं। जो पिटते हैं, जो लुटते हैं, वही हर मतंवा बलवे की शुरुआत करते हैं, यह काबिले क्यास बात नहीं है। यह सिर्फ एक प्रोपेगैंडा है, चाहे गुजरात हो, महाराष्ट्र हो या मंसूर हो।

जैसा कि माननीय वाजपेयी ने कहा कि मुसलमान ज्यादातर शुरुआत करते हैं, हालाँकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उस का जवाब दिया, कि अब मुसलमानों ने तय कर लिया है कि हम लड़ते लड़ते मरेंगे.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: यह गलत है। मुझे लगता है कि प्रेस में भी इस तरह की धारणा पैदा हो गयी है। मैंने यह कहा था कि आखिर क्यों शुरू करते हैं? क्या वह यह समझते हैं कि हमारा अब कोई मुस्तकबिल नहीं है इसलिए लड़ते लड़ते मर जायें? या वह समझते हैं कि भाई हमें अलग थलग रहना है इसलिए मुस्ला, मौलवी उन को भड़का कर दंगा कराते हैं, या एक वर्ग ऐसा है जो पाकिस्तान की मदद करना चाहता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय,

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

अगर यह धारणा पैदा हो गयी है तो गलत है। मैंने तीन कारण दिये थे एक एक कर के।

श्री मु० झ० खां : अब आप अपनी बात को सही कर रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप मेरी रिपोर्ट देख लीजिए, मैं सही नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

श्री मु० अ० खां : माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने भिवंडी की मिसाल दी, ज्यादातर इसी केस को ले कर उन्होंने उपरी बातें कहीं। मैं अजं कर्गंगा कि अगर मुसलमानों का यह इरादा होता है कि भिवंडी में किसी किस्म की गड़बड़ करना चाहते हैं तो मैं आप को बताता हूँ कि एक हफ्ते कबल महाराष्ट्र के साबिक वजीर श्री मुस्तफा फकी महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर से मिले और उन को बताया कि देखिये हालात सही नहीं हैं, आप कोई कदम उठाये। एक बक्फ होम मिनिस्टर से भी मिला, वहाँ के मुसलमानों ने कलेक्टर को 10 दिन पहले लिख कर दिया, बराबर डोल पीटते रहे। आप देखिये कि चीफ मिनिस्टर, होम मिनिस्टर और कलेक्टर, के पास लोग गये, उस के बाद भी कहा जाता है कि मुसलमान शुरूवात करते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस इनफार्मेशन मिलने के बाद, अब तो उन की खुद जिम्मेदारी थी कि जहाँ इस किस्म की आग भड़कने वाली थी वहाँ खुद उन को जानकारी हो सके कि इस तरह की आग भड़क रही है, न कि मुसलमानों ने खुद जा कर इनफार्म किया, एक बक्फ श्री मुस्तफा फकी की सदारत में चीफ मिनिस्टर, होम मिनिस्टर के पास पहुँचा, कलेक्टर को लिख कर दिया मगर किसी के डिफेंड नहीं किया।

चायबासा को देखिए, प्रोपोगेन्डा किया गया कि बम गिराया गया। कोई भी जगह हो, आप देखेंगे जैसा वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि मुसलमान रास्ता बदलना चाहते थे। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में हजारों जगहें आज भी ऐसी हैं कि जहाँ मोहर्रम का जलूस हमेशा उठता था लेकिन अब बन्द है, उनको जलूस नहीं उठाने दिया जाता है। मेरे यहाँ सकीट में तीन, चार साल तक मोहर्रम का जलूस नहीं उठाया गया। हजारों जगहें हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी हैं अगर आप चाहें तो मैं फैहरिस्त दे सकता हूँ जहाँ मुसलमानों को मोहर्रम का जलूस उठाने नहीं दिया जाता है इस वजह से अन्देश है कि बलवा न हो जाय। सकीट की बात मैंने आपको बताई, वहाँ के कलेक्टर और एस० पी० ने नहीं उठाने दिया। यहाँ एक तरीका है जलूस निकालने का एक रास्ता कायम किया जाता है। हमेशा से यह कायदा है, हर आदमी जानता है, जो पुलिस के रोजनामचे में लिखा जाता है कि फलां फलां जलूस फलां फलां रास्ते से शुरू हो कर फलां रास्ते पर खत्म होगा। और अगर नया रास्ता लेना होता है तो उसके लिए अथोरिटी की इजाजत लेनी पड़ती है। भिवंडी के सिलसिले में भी यही हुआ। जो नया रास्ता बदला गया गवर्नमेंट ने उसकी इजाजत नहीं दी। पुलिस से जबर्दस्ती कर के नये रास्ते में जलूस गया, वहाँ पर जब रोकने की कोशिश की गई तब बलवा हुआ। चायबासा में भी ऐसा हुआ। इसलिए गलत इल्जाम लगाना मेरी राय में मुनासिब नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बत्वे होते हैं और यहाँ पर मीठी मीठी तकरीरें की जाती हैं। जैसे मुझसे पहले वक्ताओं ने कहा, क्या कोई आदमी संजीदा है इस बात पर सोचने के लिए? क्या कोई आदमी या कोई सदस्य या कोई लीडर इस सदन का इस बात को कहने के लिए तैयार

है कि ये वाक्यात नहीं दोहराये जायेंगे। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि अगर आपकी नीयत साफ है तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि बल्के न रुकें। इंटिग्रेशन काउंसिल का रेजोलूशन है कि जहाँ बल्के हों वहाँ के इमिडियेट अफसरान को, कलक्टर को, एस० पी० को उसका जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाए और उनको ससपेंड किया जाए, उनके खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जाये। जहाँ गवर्नमेंट फेल हो दंगे रोकने में वहाँ गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जाये। अच्छी अच्छी बातें करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन कहीं पर यह उसूल इंप्लिमेंट नहीं हुआ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : सबसे मीठी बात आपकी प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं।

श्री मु० भ्र० खान : एक जगह पर एक शरूत को गोली मारी। गोली उसके पैर में लगी। वहाँ पुलिस खड़ी देखती रही। एक हलवाई आया उसने दो गोलीयाँ उसके सीने में दाग दीं, टांग पकड़कर उसको, हनीफ को दुकान में फेंक दिया, पुलिस देखती रही। अध्यक्ष महोदय थाने के करीब मस्जिद जलाई गई पुलिस खड़ी देखती रही। आवाज रोज उठाई जाती है कि पुलिस के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जाये इससे बल्के रुकेंगे, मगर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है। क्या आप समझते हैं कि इस तरह की झूठी तकरीरें करके समस्या हल होगी। इन्साफ वह है जो दिखाई भी दे। इन्साफ वह है जो दिखाई दे कि इन्साफ हो रहा है। अहमदाबाद के वाद जो बम्बई में हुआ, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इससे बड़ी ना-उम्मीदी हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बहुत जरूरी सवाल पूछता हूँ कि अगर यह सरकार दिलचस्पी रखती है, संजीदगी से इस रोग को रोकने में तो क्या उनको याद है कि सन् 1948 के अन्दर यू. एन. ओ. में एक कंवेशन हुआ था, जिसके अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान भी शरीक था और उसमें कुछ रेज-

लूशन पास हुए। 15 सितम्बर 1965 को फिर दोबारा हुआ और उसमें भी हिन्दुस्तान शरीक था और उसके ऐग्रीमेंट में हिन्दुस्तान के दस्तखत है जिसमें यह तय हुआ था कि इस प्राबलम को सात्व करने के लिए परमेंनेंट ट्रायूनल मुकर्रर किया जाएगा और अगर नहीं किया गया तो इन्टरनेशनल ट्रायूनल मुकर्रर किया जायेगा। यह ऐग्रीमेंट आप उस ऐसेम्बली में, यू० एन० प्रो० में करके आये थे जिसके आप खुद मेम्बर थे। क्या आपने आज तक कोई ट्रायूनल मुकर्रर किया? आज हम देखते हैं कि तकरीरें होती हैं, दस्तखत होते हैं मगर इन 22 सालों में जितना मुमलमानों को तबाह किया गया उसकी मिसाल नहीं मिल सकती। क्या दस्तखत करने के बाद भी आप संजीदा हैं अपने वायदे को पूरा करने के लिए जो आपने ऐसेम्बली में किया था। चाहे वाजपेयी जी को आज बुरा कहा जाए, मगर वाजपेयी जी ने जो कहा वह सामने तो है। उनका दल जो कहता है, वह मारना ही चाहते हैं, पालना नहीं चाहते, मगर उनके मुतालिक क्या है जो हम से खाली हमदर्दी करना चाहते हैं? मैं वाजपेयी जी से उनको ज्यादा जिम्मेदार ठहराता हूँ कि जो बावजूद मीठी मीठी बातें करने के भी, इंप्लिमेंट नहीं करना चाहते, कोशिश नहीं करना चाहते। वाजपेयी जी की तस्वीर सामने तो है, मधोक की तस्वीर सामने तो है, गोलवलकर की तस्वीर सामने तो है, मगर जो छुरे पीछे से घोंपे जाते हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनका मुकाबला कैसे किया जाए।

मैं फिर अपील करूंगा इस सरकार से कि अगर यह संजीद हैं दंगों को रोकने के लिए तो बहुत मजबूती से सामने आये और सोचे कि जब तक पुलिस पर, डिस्ट्रिक्ट ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर सक्ती नहीं की जायेगी उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई नहीं की जायेगी, चाहे आप इंटिग्रेशन काउंसिल की मीटिंग बुलायें, हर बलबे के बाद सदन में यह

[श्री मु० अ० खां]

कहा गया है कि सब लोग इकट्ठा होकर बैठे और तय कर लें लेकिन आज तक कुछ हुआ नहीं। श्री वाजपेयी का प्रपोजल है जिलानी को शामिल करने का, हमीद दलवाई को शामिल करने का, अनवर को शामिल करने का। हम इतने बेवकूफ नहीं हैं, हम उनकी हर बात को समझते हैं। हम समझते हैं कि वह इस्लाम की जड़ खोदना चाहते हैं हम जानते हैं कि वह मुसलमान नहीं हैं। हम उनके किसी डिजीजन को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। अगर मुसलमानों के लिये उनके कहने पर कोई निर्णय लिया जायेगा तो हम उसको मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं होंगे क्योंकि वह इस्लाम के सब से बड़े दुश्मन हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि श्री चागला मुसलमान नहीं हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री मु० अ० खां : माननीय सदस्य मेरी तकरीर को ठीक तरह से सुन नहीं पाये हैं। मैंने यह नहीं कहा।

श्री रवि राय : फिर आप बतलाइए कि आपने क्या कहा।

श्री मु० अ० खां : मैंने कहा था कि श्री वाजपेयी ने जिलानी का नाम लिया, हमीद दलवाई का नाम लिया, अनवर का नाम लिया। आप मेरी जवान में अपनी जवान घुसेड़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। वह इस किस्म के मुसलमानों को शामिल करना चाहते हैं जो सिर्फ नाम से मुसलमान हैं, वह इस्लाम में बिलीन नहीं करते हैं। मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि कोई आदमी सिर्फ नाम से हिन्दू या मुसलमान नहीं हो सकता जब तक वह जिस मजहब से ताल्लुक रखता है उसके बेसिक प्रिंसिपल्स पर, उस के बेसिक उसूलों पर बिलीफ न रखता हो। लिहाजा अगर आप इस्लाम का नाम लेकर इन

लोगों को शामिल करना चाहते हैं तो हम इसके लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना समय हो चुका है और अभी बहुत से लोग बोलने वाले रहते हैं।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी (श्रीनगर) : इस पर तो मुझको भी बोलना है।

[شرعی غلام محمد بخش (سرینگر) اس پر تو مجھ کو بھی بولنا تھا۔]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको मोका दूंगा, आप तशरीफ रखिये। लेकिन थोड़ा सा इंतजार करना पड़ेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ब्या इसको आज ही समाप्त होना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाँ, इसको आज ही खतम होना है। श्री नाथ पाई।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): We are discussing.....

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: No Cabinet Minister is present here.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister of State is here.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): The Minister of State is here and he is going to reply.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: I know who a Cabinet Minister is. There must be a Cabinet Minister here.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों इस तरह से दखल दे रहे हैं ?

SHRI NATH PAI: We are discussing a creeping malady which if not arrested betimes will eat at the very vitals of our

nation and undermine the very basis of our country in the very near future.

I would like to endorse the plea even at this late hour that we should try to approach the issue that we are discussing not from the narrow point of view of the cold war that is going on between the so-called Cong-O and the Cong-I but look at this problem in its true aspect.

There are four points which I would like to stress in the course of my few submissions to you. In the first place, communal violence in this country cannot be completely isolated from the atmosphere of general violence that is obtaining in the country today. Those who are thinking that some how communal violence can be separated and isolated and met are deceiving themselves. There is the other kind of violence in the country. All this violence basically is the result of the weakened authority of the Centre. I know today the Prime Minister has thundered. I know she spoke with great sincerity. Then she expressed her fear that if certain kinds of philosophies are not challenged, the nation's fabric may be weakened. But we have to bear in mind that all these maladies are flowing from our basic weakness, that of the weakened authority of the Centre of the Union.

We witness a spectacle. When I first came here, I recall Chief Ministers of States queuing up to get an interview with the Prime Minister of India. Times have so changed that even if the Prime Minister asks something of the Chief Ministers, they can hit back saying 'we are too busy to come to Delhi'. There are Chief Ministers who reply, report, to the Prime Minister of India. 'We are too busy to come to Delhi howsoever important the issue may be'. There are Chief Ministers who when invited to Delhi can retort by asking the Prime Minister to go to Calcutta. This is an example of the weakened authority of the Union. This is not the kind of authority that can hold a nation together. The violence in Calcutta is there; the violence in Bihar is of a political nature; the violence in Chaitbasa, Jamshedpur, Ranchi and now in Bhiwandi, Jalgaon and adjacent parts of Bombay is of a communal type. But basi-

cally, those who want to address themselves to this problem must bear in mind that unless we make up our mind to see that every kind of violence will have to be met seriously, we are not going to meet the challenge only of communal violence. If we are going to pander to political violence. If you are going to put wrong interpretations on the kind of violence practised and perpetrated, we are not going to solve the problem.

The Prime Minister referred to the atmosphere, that communal violence does not spring suddenly, that there is an atmosphere to it. Who is basically, legally and constitutionally responsible for this? With this permissive atmosphere of violence in the country as a whole, if there is political violence, if there is Naxalite violence, if there is violence which parades as revolutionary, this Government cannot stir itself into action, but says that this violence is challenging the very basis of India as a democracy and we are determined to meet and crush it. Once you sit silent with folded hands with regard to one kind of violence, another kind of violence, invariably gets encouragement. It is definitely fed by this kind of attitude on the part of Government.

Having said this about violence in the country, let us try and have a very serious look at this problem called the communal problem. It is a very sad commentary not on any particular party, though one party has to bear the responsibility basically, it being the party which has held the reins of power in its hands.

Basically, perhaps we are all failing. Shri Dange in a very lucid moment of introspection admitted that we are all failing. 23 years after independence, the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity or Hindu-Muslim disunity is with us in all its ugliness, dangers and menace. In all its peril, it is staring us in the face.

How does it happen? We had persuaded ourselves when the nation was divided absolutely on religious basis by a tired

[Shri Nath Pal]

leadership which was frightened at fighting the forces of communalism. We cannot get away from this fact that our nation was divided on religious and communal basis by a leadership which was jaded and tired and could not meet the challenge to its unity. One man, Mahatma Gandhi, stood against it. But the others scuttled their courage and became a party to the division of the country. Overnight, I must also mention here Badshah Khan who was against the division of the country. There were a few noble exceptions. Mahatma Gandhi symbolised it. But barring these few noble souls the rest of them accepted the division of the country and thought that the Hindu-Muslim problem was solved. It was the greatest self-It was indulge deception in which a country had absolutely imperative immediately after the partition of the country that this suspicion which had been building up in the Hindu mind and Muslim mind was carefully examined and those fears and mutual hatred were eradicated. Did we ever do it? Which is the major guilty party? I have made an appeal to rise above partisan views. Nonetheless I have to bring this charge. I am quoting Shri Srivastava who was already referred to by Mr. Salve in his submission to the House. He says :

"All political parties without exception choose their party nominees from a caste or community which has the largest number of voters in that particular constituency. The initial mistake was made by the Congress when it started wooing the Muslims and other minorities after partition."

19 hrs.

It was the historic task of the Congress Party, which was holding power throughout the country, to see that the virus which resulted in the division of the country was eradicated. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru talked of understanding the minds of millions of Muslims who had voted for the partition of the country, but what was the attitude of the Congress when it went to the hustings?

It followed in the footsteps of the British who always told the minorities that if the British left India, the minorities would be in danger. This is precisely what the Congress told the Muslims,—"If the Congress goes, you will be in danger."

Mr. S. K. Patil made very cogent submission today; but in 1948, on the morrow of the division of the country, it was the same Mr. Patel who entered into an agreement with an organisation in Bombay which was nothing but the Muslim League, in order to defeat the Socialists. They continued this tradition. We never treated the Muslims as fellow Indians. The Congress never told them that they exist here not by the charity of any particular party, but this land belongs to the Muslims as much as it belongs to the Hindus, this land is theirs as that of any other community. Instead of cultivating this nationalism, what was the Congress appeal to the Muslims? It was, "If we are defeated, you will be in danger." Therefore, the separate identity of the Muslims is kept different from the mainstream of the nation.

It is no use attempting to blame the other parties. It is the Congress approach. What did they try to tell the Muslims of the country?—"You will be in danger, if the Congress is defeated." And this continues even to this day. They were never told, "You are as much the masters as others, choose your party." If the Muslim community supports the Congress because they believe in it, there is nothing wrong. If the Congress goes to the Muslims and says, "Here is our programme for your salvation and the up lift of the mother land", I can understand it, but the Congress never does it. I have seen it, and everybody in the opposition has seen it. The basic appeal is, "If the Congress is defeated, you will be in danger, therefore return the Congress." (*Interruptions*)

I am glad Mr. Badrudduja agrees with me. Where does it lead to? We find the Prime Minister talking about an atmosphere. The tragedy of India is this. I have tried to submit this on another occa-

sion. The real danger to our country is not so much from Pakistan. There is danger, but we often tend to exaggerate it. There is danger from China also, but I am not much bothered about it, not because I believe in the assurances given by the Defence Minister, but because basically I believe in the strength of our people, fellow-Indians. But the biggest danger to India is this. You and I, none of us perhaps, can answer a simple question; if somebody asks how many Indians there are, we cannot answer that question and herein lies the tragedy of India. Herein lies the basis of our weakness. Here is the root-cause from which other weaknesses flow.

If you ask me how many Chinese there are, I know the reply—670 million. If you ask me how many Pakistanis there are, I know the reply—120 million. But if you ask me how many Indians there are, I have no reply to give. I know that the population of India is 52 crores, but I do not know how many Indians there are because the Indian nationalist revolution has not been completed. I know how many Hindus there are, how many Muslims there are, how many Marathis there are, how many Tamils, how many Telugus there are. You and I cannot say that there are so many Indian, and this is the weakness of India.

The nationalist revolution which began with Raja Ram Mohan Roy, and which was taken ahead by Tilak, Gandhi and Netaji, and also section of the Congress—men like Dada Kripalani—has not been completed. It is no use talking about Indianising only Muslims. Millions of Hindus live out of the mainstream, what you call India. They have not been encouraged, because they have been dispossessed. Mr. Vajpayee, and I of our generation can make a vital mistake if we persuade ourselves that it is only a particular community which needs to be Indianised. Millions and millions of Indians need to be given a stake in this India and of course, naturally, the greatest number happens to be Hindus.

Whenever one goes and sees the embers after the fires have done all their damage,

one sees not only the ashes of the miserable belongings of the poor Hindu or the poor Muslim. In Ahmedabad, in Bhilwadi or in Jalgaon when I look at what is left behind after the mischief had done its worst I see in the ashes not only the remnants of the possessions of that poor Hindu or the poor Muslim; I see that the fire has consumed part of our reputation as a nation. The fire which burnt the house of an innocent Hindu or an innocent Muslim has also consumed part of our honour and a bit perhaps of our freedom also. It is those other things also that go into the fire when mad elements set fire to the houses of innocent people as they did in Maharashtra. I want to ask this very important question. The Prime Minister had said that Mr. Shukla would reply. Technically she might have scored over Mr. Vajpayee but I do not think she had tried to provide an answer to the question, to the problem, to the challenge that is facing us, 20 years after Independence a tragedy, something like the one which was witnessed at the time of partition of the country is being witnessed and Mrs. Gandhi had nothing to say about that. She said that Mr. Shukla would try to reply to that. Can Mr. Shukla really give answer to such questions? It is not a question of winning debating points here but a question of finding remedies to the greatest malady which is eating at the vitals of our country. I am sorry to say that what-ever may be the oratorical or rhetorical contents of the Prime Minister's performance so far this basic challenge was concerned she had nothing to say. She referred to an atmosphere being created and I shall refer to that. What happened in Maharashtra? If regional chauvinism has to act as shackles on our tongue we are unworthy of sitting in Parliament. I think we took the oath of being loyal first to India and then only to anything else and therefore regional considerations will have to be brushed aside.

I shall read to you from a daily in Maharashtra called 'Nava Kal' which means New Times. This is a report given by one of the victims of arson and loot and massacre in Bhilwadi to the Revenue Minister in Maharashtra:

अव्यक्त महोदय, यह समाचार मराठी के "नवाकाल" अखबार में प्रकाशित हुआ है. जिस

[श्री नाथ पाई]

का विवरण महाराष्ट्र के रेवेन्यू मिनिस्टर के सामने एक विक्लिम ने दिया—

“पण मिरवणूक शुरू होताच थोड्याच बेलात एकदम ते आले, त्यांच्या हातात तलवारी होत्या, चाकू होते, राकेलचे भरलेले डबे होते व आम्हा निशस्त्र। साहेब, कल्लू तोत्या हा गुंड त्यांचे नेतृत्व करीत होता, दारूचा त्याचा घंदा याची माहिती आमच्या लोकांनी आधी पोलिसांना दिली होती। पण पोलिसांनी काहीच केले नाही। हे गुंड आग लावतच बाहेर पडले। आमच्या माणसांची पलायन झाली। माझी म्हातारी (आई) घराला आग लागताच बाहेर पडली पण तिला त्याने पुन्हा घरले व घरित ढकलले व आमच्यासमोर ती जलून मेली।”

जब जुलूस शुरू हो गया तो थोड़ी देर में वे दौड़ कर हमारी तरफ आये। उनके हाथ में तलवार थी। कल्लू तोता उनका लीडर था जो इल्लिसिट डिस्ट्रिक्शन का काम करता है। इस की खबर पहले हमारे लोगों ने पुलिस के सामने पेश की थी, मगर पुलिस की तरफ से कुछ नहीं किया गया। ये गुण्डे बाहर निकले। हम भाग गये। जब घर की आग लगाई गई तो मेरी बूढ़ी मां बाहर निकली। मगर गुण्डों ने उसे घेरा और फिर से आग में ढकेल दिया।

“Goondas surrounded my old mother who was screaming for help and pushed her back into the burning hut. My poor mother cried for help and she died. They pulled my two sons from my hands and consigned them to the fire.”

This happened in Bhiwandi; This happened to Innocent Muslims and Hindus; and this happened to Indians. I am surprised that when Indians die we go on making statistical comparison that 30 Hindus died and 30 Muslims died. Even if one innocent Muslim died it would hurt us; even if one

Innocent Hindu died it should hurt us. The major consideration is not a statistical measurement of how many Hindus and how many Muslim died. The major consideration is: how can such things take place today after 23 years of independence? There was an atmosphere of permissive lawlessness in Maharashtra for the past 6 months. I want to ask why was such lawlessness being allowed? The opposition parties tried to bring it to the notice of the Maharashtra Government. I shall refer to this very briefly. On May Day, the 1st of May, there was a rally of all the political parties. On May Day, at the public rally, they appealed to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra: “We are afraid that something may happen here during the next week. Please see that enough police is deployed here and please see that the mischievous elements are under control.” No heed was given. A written memorandum was sent to the Collector of which we have an acknowledgement. No steps were taken. Mr. Nial Ahmed, an MLA from Malegaon, moved a cut motion deploring the inadequacy of police arrangements in the areas near Bhiwandi. No notice was taken. A delegation from both the communities, Hindus and Muslims, informed the Government of Maharashtra. Nothing was done. Now, the Government has the cheek to tell us that they have deployed 700 policemen. Either these 700 policemen were nincompoops, utterly useless, or the Government of Maharashtra is not telling the truth. When all this was being done, the plea of every political party for help was being ignored, can we today turn round and say and make this debate appear as if it is a quarrel between Shri Vajpayee and Shrimati Indira Gandhi?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we hope the Minister will give a reply to this kind of thing. How this thing has happened? After all, we can see that today it is Chaibassa, tomorrow it is Ranchi; and then it is Jamshedpur, and then Indore; then Bhopal, and then Ahmedabad. Now, it is Bhiwandi, Thana, Kalyan, Jalgaon. Every where, the flames are growing.

I will be concluding, Mr. Speaker. Whatever the noble intentions, however sincerely some of them have expressed after the event, basically, I am afraid, it is the

ritualistic approach. It is after the tragedy has taken place that the Prime Minister will think of reconvening the so-called National Integration Council. I happen to be a Member of that Council, a Member of the Sub-Committee for protection of minorities, I recall the Prime Minister's concluding remarks at the meeting we had where we said that the danger spot, the trouble spot, in India likely identified and the elements which are can be to play mischief can be identified too, and something can be done. She ended by saying that we have received some concrete proposals. What happened to the concrete proposals made? Obviously, they are gathering dust in some shelf in some Secretariat. It was suggested to the Government that every-time there is a riot, their only response is this; of course, belatedly, when there is sufficient out cry in the country, when there is a sense of outrage; they appoint a judge and then of course they forget all about it till another riot occurs. After Ahmedabad, after Ranchi, after Jamshedpur, did the Government of India take it seriously that this issue needs to be gone into in depth and try to find out what can be done? Our minds are diseased. When a large number of Hindus, a large number of Muslims suffered from this kind of mutual Suspicion, mutual hostility, mutual fear, did the Government do something to eradicate it, something to rehabilitate their minds? Or, did we try to trade on these fears and those mutual suspicions? The Commission may find that the Jan Sangh is guilty. But basically it is the Government of India which is responsible for seeing that the flag on which we have emblazoned secularism is respected, is upheld. Neither in Bhiwandi nor in any other part of the country has the Government of India succeeded in discharging its responsibilities.

Sir, I know a technical reply will be given. In concluding, may I submit that the Government reply will be two-fold. I have already read about it in the papers. What is it? We will reconvene the National Integration Council. What will the Council do? It will pontificate about the desirability of/feeling of the love towards one another. It will give us sermons about the desirability of the loving one another, the fellow Hindu and fellow Muslim. Once again, somewhere, a riot will catch us unawares unless the

Government of India sees that the State Governments do not fail in their basic obligation. I have no compunction; I have no hesitation; it is my bounden duty to tell the House that the Maharashtra Government the Maharashtra administration has failed in taking cognizance of the atmosphere of the permissive violence which was going on accumulating in their state. Had the Government not tried to play politics with what was happening, not tried to take a short-sighted view that something, some elements in this State are teaching a lesson,—the so-called leftist party—probably the tragedy of Bhiwandi might have been averted. Bhiwandi is not the last. If we do not rise above petty party considerations, and unless we take a long-term view, it will become more difficult. In this I join all my colleagues. It is possible to blame but basically the blame must be fixed on those who have the reins of power in their hands. Unless we take a fresh review, it is no use. If the debate is meant only to score a debating point against anyone of us, I tell you, within the next session, again Mr. Shukla will have to give a report of another tragedy like the one I read. The whole House should treat it as a challenge. Bhiwandi is not a challenge only to Maharashtra or to Hindus. Jaigaon is not a challenge only to the Muslims. These are grim challenges. They are not a challenges only to the State or to that community. They are a challenge to our very future existence as a free country and as a free democracy. Unless we meet this challenge in this spirit and not try to meet it in a ritualistic way on an *ad hoc* basis, I am afraid the lives which were lost at Ahmedabad—a whole family of 19 died screaming and the police could not rescue them—they will have died in vain. It is possible to turn the sacrifices of our innocent fellow Hindus and Muslims into something more useful and to turn a new chapter, provided all of us will give up the habit of finding faults with one another in a narrow view, but look for a long-term solution for a challenge which is far deeper than the Government of India seem to realise.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I very much wish that I have got the time to reply to

[Shri M. Muhammad Ismail]

the many points which Mr. Vajpayee referred to in his speech. But the pity of it is that our time is being calculated on mere arithmetical ratios, despite the fact that there are people who represent certain points of view. In the British Parliament, once upon a time, there was only one communist out of 625 members. Yet the Speaker gave sufficient time to him to express his view on the ground that he had a particular point of view and therefore he must be accommodated. But that practice is not current here. Therefore, I have to give up the duty of answering every one of the points raised by Mr. Vajpayee. I do not know whether Mr. Vajpayee knows this fact of census that there are about 600,000 villages, towns and cities in the country. That is the last census count. Almost in every village, there will at least be a single Muslims; in certain villages there will be 5 and in certain other villages 500 Muslims. But there will be no village in our country which does not have a Muslim. I want to ask Mr. Vajpayee and people of his way of thinking whether there is such an amount of misunderstanding and ill-feeling amongst the people in those villages. They live like relatives. They use terms of relationship like *chacha*, *mama*, *mami* etc. amongst themselves. They have got very free and friendly inter-course among them. This is the way they are living even today, in spite of the holocausts and carnage taking place in certain parts of the country. Why all this holocaust and carnage? It is not because of the general mentality of the people of India as a whole, whether Hindu or Muslims. Some of the politicians do not understand the working of the Muslim mind. That is another fact. Minorities are not peculiar to our country. There are minorities of some kind or other in every country of the world today. They form part of the nation with whom they are living. We should think why there should be such a kind of feeling in our country. In our country the minority did not come into existence only recently, as some people think. It is not so, I may tell you that this existed even before Aryans came into India. The first wave of the Aryans was about 3,500 years ago. By the way, I may say that I am the descendant of those people

who were living at that time before the Aryans came into this country. Therefore, my attachment to this country and the attachment of people like me to this country can be imagined. Even at that time, before the Aryan came, there were the majorities and minorities.

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI (Baghpat): I can challenge him that it is not so.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL: I am relating facts of history, the history current for many decades. There were minorities at that time. When the Aryans came there were more minorities of some kind or another. Therefore, minorities are not a new factor. That is what I am trying to tell you.

How do the Muslims think of their country?

Husbul Vatan Minal Iman is their maxim. Love of the country is part of their faith, part of their belief in God. The Muslims must do their neighbour's duty. They accordingly keep faith and friendship with the people with whom they are living and whom they have taken as brothers. They must keep this kind of feeling in their hearts.

Shri Vajpayee was relating so many laboured points because he could not find proper reasons. I am sure the world will know, if only they care to look into his arguments whether his points were laboured and artificial or not. For instance, he said that the Indian Muslim wants to fight and die in despair in this country. Any way the Muslim does not want to run away from here even when his life is in danger. Even though there are so many countries to which he could go he does not want to go there. He wants to remain here because this is his motherland. That is the attachment which he has got for this country. The difficulty is that many people are not able to understand the working of the mind of the Indian Muslims.

Shri Vajpayee alleged point after point in trying to show why the Muslims are doing

It, if any one coolly considers these points one will find that none of them can hold the ground, can bear the light of reasoning. I want to ask him one thing. If he abhors the holocaust and carnage, has he ever advised his followers not to indulge in such things?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Yes, we have.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL: Where when and how? I have not seen it. If he has done it, then well and good. I say that the people in the villages and towns in several places, in most parts of the country, are living as brothers. Even when they know about these holocausts they do not change their relations. Then how does this happen? Some politicians, not all politicians, take it into their head that they can bring the people of the whole country into one way of thinking. That can never be. Because, as long as human beings, are thinking beings, as long as they have got freedom of expression and freedom of thought, these differences will exist and we as a nation must be able to learn to tolerate each other's points of view. They think that by violence they can do away with these differences. This difference is not like the difference in dress or manners. It is a difference in belief. Even in the matter of dress and other things you cannot insist on Uniformity. The other people in the world do not insist upon every body adopting the same kind of hat or same kind of dress or same kind of shoes. They remain different. Then in the matter of beliefs, which is a fundamental part of the human being how can you stereotype and make them into one pattern. If anybody tries it, it will be to the detriment of the people as a whole and of and their rights. It will be detrimental to the country to which he belongs, in the measure in which that idea is being supported. I very much hope this idea will not strike its root in this country. It is a national question. Really speaking, the minority question is a national question. Which is the country I want to know that has no minorities? Here, particularly, this minority has got a unique feature about it. Some friends say it is 6 crores. But my calculation is that there are 8 crores of Muslims. How many countries there are in the world how many nations which are members of the United Nations that have

each a total population of 8 crores. The minorities are in such large numbers here. And Mr. Vajpayee's friends think they can be liquidated by such methods of violence as are being adopted in our country. Even then, the Muslims say they will die here if they have to die. Such people cannot be eliminated at all. It will not be to the good of the country to think in that manner.

What happened in the Maharashtra State? We wanted to discuss about what happened in Maharashtra. Then, the whole question of communal problem has been brought in and so many new questions are being raised. Mr. Nath Pal raised several questions. I would also like to deal with them. But where is the time and where is the opportunity for that? We have to find time elsewhere, on other platforms, to deal with such questions.

What happened now? The papers are common to you and to me both. From these papers, we can know the facts, there are people also coming from that side with information. How did it happen? Not all of a sudden by any emotional upset at the moment. It was prepared for weeks and weeks and an occasion was pitched upon for that. I say, every village has got a Muslim. But here in Maharashtra such a thing happened at a particular time and in a particular place which was all fixed by certain people. This time, they fixed Bhiwandi town which consists of a majority of Muslims. It is a thriving town. There, the people are engaged in cottage industries, small industries and they have got powerlooms. They give employment not only to themselves but also to many other people coming from other parts of the country, more than 30,000 of them. Those people who came there in search of employment were given employment on powerlooms etc. Now, the prosperity of that town perhaps was not to the liking of some people. They wanted to break them and to teach them a lesson. How to do it? For that, an occasion must be found. All right, there was the Shivaji Jayanti. For the Shivaji Jayanti, procession arrangements were made. The Muslims also agreed to take part in it but on account of their religious principles, they said that did not want certain things, the saffron flag and the gulal. The

[Shri Mohammad Ismail]

organisers agreed to that condition also. Certain slogans were also agreed upon. To that both Hindus and Muslims agreed. They agreed that they would confine only to certain particular slogans. That is what was agreed to. And all this was being prepared for weeks. Then, a different slogan, an unauthorised slogan, was shouted, that was the signal for the things to start. Mr. Vajpayee may deny things; but the world knows the truth. They are not even able to find a new strategy. If a stone was thrown, that was to be the beginning of the holocaust. That is what happened and that too at a junction of the road in a very suitable place. It is clear that particular place had been fixed by them in advance. And then the whole thing was broke and hell was let loose and there was carnage. Immediately in various Mohallas there were disturbances and stone-throwings. Even supposing a stone was thrown by a Mussalman, even if a bomb was thrown by a Mussalman, is there not a criminal law in the country for punishing those causing grievous hurt, for punishing murders and for punishing traitors of the country? Some murders, or some crimes are happening in one part or the other of our country everyday. Not in all those places such holocaust and carnages are taking place but only in place fixed for the purpose it is taking place. There the whole thing is let loose. Immediately instruments like acid bulbs, fire balls and catapults, all of a sudden, appear from somewhere. The fire balls go on falling on roof tops. All that has been pre-arranged and this was suspected the good people. As a matter of fact in the Maharashtra Assembly members have been charging the Government that in spite of the warning by the MLAs and MLCs the Government did not take and preventive action. Only two days previous to the incidents a deputation of Muslims waited upon the Home Minister and he promised them that he would see that nothing would happen. In spite of such warnings, the Government did not take necessary steps and even when the outbreak came, what happened? They sent SRP men from Bombay. When they came to Bhiwandi, what did they do? The first thing they did was to go and lash and thrash the terror-stricken men and women. So, the police people

too were partial. There were telegrams that the Police were partial and Central intervention was required. When Bhiwandi was reported quiet and Jalgaon was quiet, the hell spread to Thana and its suburbs. Therefore, help must be sent from the Centre and it must act. That was the cry that has been raised from time to time.

Now this thing must be gone into. Mr. Vajpayee said a few days ago that it was not a mere law and order question. Three days back it was raised in Maharashtra Assembly. I also say that it is not a mere law and order question. But when things happen, law and order is the first casualty. Without law and order you cannot do anything. You cannot take a step forward without law and order. The first thing, the first duty, the primary, elementary and fundamental duty of any Government or any group of normal people or an association is to see that the laws are being acted upon and that is not being done.

Now, as Mr. Nath Pai pointed out, the Centre must be strong. They have got the responsibility to see that the country holds together and on such occasions as these must be quick in taking action. Now they have failed. Warnings were given weeks before and they were not heeded. Therefore, now so far as these poor people are concerned, what is to be done? In the case of Ahmedabad everybody condemned the carnage, the killing and then there were arrangements for compensation. Then they said that house will be built and given to the victims. There was an inquiry. This is all. What has happened—the public do not know. The rehabilitation of the riot victims also is an integral part of the national integration scheme and that is what we have been urging upon all along. Now many of the affected Ahmedabad people those who suffered in that carnage are roving about all over the country as beggars. That reduces not only those people into beggars. That reduces the self respect of the country also. What kind of an image our country will present in the face of these things. These papers which are publishing news are not confined to our country alone? Therefore, what has to be done is this. The Police must be made to act promptly and it

must be seen that they without any partiality. We do not know whether the tension has really ceased, and therefore one must take care of the attitude of the police.

And, then, regarding Compensation. Immediate relief must be given to those who are home less. The homeless people even on the 2nd day of the riots, were stated to be 30,000. The amount of loss of property on that day was given out by one of the News Agencies to be Rs. 2 crores and about the figures of the dead, Government say it is 127 It may be 127 or 500; it is to be seen. But the dead are dead. You are not going to do anything for them. The living but helpless victims have to be taken care of. Their needs must be attended to immediately.

The Police must be made to act promptly and proper compensation must be given to the victims and steps must be taken by the Government—not only the State Government, but by the Central Government—to see that such things do not happen again. It is not mere propaganda that is to be done; but they must maintain law and order. Law and order must be maintained at any cost and that is what is immediately and always required; and law and order must be maintained impartially.

MR. SPEAKER: The time was extended upto 8 O'clock. But there are quite a few Members whose names are still there. Mr. George Fernandes, Shri Kunc, Shri Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, Shri Abdul Ghani Dar, Shri Bakur Ali Mirza etc. I think we may restrict the time to 5 minutes each. This will be over in half-an-hour and after that the Minister may reply.

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI: Let it be postponed for tomorrow and we may allot one hour tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SUKLA): It must be finished today.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है आप अभी चर्चा स्थगित कर दीजिए और कल लीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: It was fixed upto 6 O'clock and this was extended upon 8 O'clock. It must be finished today. Otherwise it upsets the whole Agenda.

SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI: It does not upset any programme of the Government.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल हो सकता है होम मिनिस्टर साहब स्वयं आ जायें।

MR. SPEAKER: We must finish today because the work is already blocked. It won't take more than 20 minutes or so. Shri Randhir Singh.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान में चाहे हिन्दू हों, चाहे मुसलमान, चाहे सिख, चाहे ईसाई, चाहे बौद्ध, चाहे जैन, एक एक चप्पा चप्पा जमीन एक एक हिन्दुस्तानी की है और जितनी बिरादरियों, जितने तजह्वों के भाई हैं वह सगे भाई की तरह से हैं। परसों एक आदमी ईराक का मुझे मिला। मुझे उसने ताज्जुब में डाल दिया। उसने बताया कि हिन्दुस्तान में पता नहीं किस किस के घादमी, किस हजालात के आदमी हैं? जितने अरब देश में उनमें सब बिरादरियों के भाई हैं, हिन्दू भी हैं, ईसाई भी हैं, मुसलमान भी हैं लेकिन कतअन, कोई बात मजहब के नाम पर, जाति के नाम पर, बिरादरी के नाम पर नहीं होती, कोई सख्त लम्ब भी नहीं निकालता है एक दूसरे के खिलाफ।

19 40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

यह हमारा बदकिस्मत देश है जहाँ हर तरफ कोई न कोई बलवा, कोई न कोई झगड़ा होता दिखाई देता है, जिस में करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति बरबाद हो जाती है, हिन्दू

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

और मुसलमान भाइयों का बेशबहा खून गिरता है। अरग हिन्दुस्तान नहीं सम्भला तो यह देश और कौम बरबाद हो जायेगी—

न समझोगे तो मिट जाओगे, ए हिन्दोस्ताँवाले, तुम्हारी दास्ताँ तक भी न होगी दास्ताँनों में।

यह इकबाल का शेर है मामूली बात नहीं है।

मजहब नहीं सिखाता आपस में बैर रखना, हिन्दी हैं हम वतन हैं हिन्दोस्ताँ हमारा।

जबाब में आपकी मारफत अटलबिहारी बाजपेयी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ—

ऐ आबरोज गंगा, बह दिन है याद तुझको, उतरा तेरे किनारे जब कारवाँ हमारा।
यूनानो-मिश्रो-रोमाँ सब मिट गये जहाँ से, कुछ बात है कि बाकी नामो-निशाँ हमारा।

इन लाइनों को लिखने वाला शायर एक मुसलमान था। यह सिर्फ आप को ही इजारे-दारी नहीं है कि आप ही इस मुल्क की तारीख, सम्मिता, तहजीब, तमुद्दुन को बरकरार रखने वाले हैं, इस मुल्क के जितने बाशिन्दे हैं, सबका उस पर हक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान का बटवारा होने के बाद हमारे ही कुछ भाई उधर चले गये और जब पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की लड़ाई हुई तो हरियाणा के मेरे अपने भाई जो उस तरफ चले गये थे, हरियाणा की फौजों के मुकाबले लड़ने के लिए आये। इधर भी हरियाणा की फौज उधर भी हरियाणा की फौज, इधर भी टैंक उधर भी टैंक, इधर भी 303 की गन उधर भी 303 की गन। स्पीकर महोदय, 20 साल पहले तकसीमेवतन की वजह से जो भाई उधर चले गये, उनका खून गिरा, यह कितनी

दर्दनाक बात है। वह वक्त जरूर आयेगा जब फिर ये दोनों हिस्से एक ही शजर की टहनियाँ बनेंगी। वहाँ के लोग चाहते हैं लेकिन लीडरान नहीं बनने देते, ये चौधरी नहीं बनने देते, वरना लोगों के दिलों में अब भी मुहम्बत है, बिरादरियों में कोई फर्क नहीं है, सब इसी जमीन पर पैदा हुए हैं, यही पले हैं, यही बड़े हुए हैं। बाबर के साथ मुश्किल से 1200 आदमी आये थे, वे भी खत्म हो गये, मर-खप गये अब तो जी कुछ है सब इंडीजीनस-माल है, चोटी से लेकर एड़ी तक कोई विदेशी माल नहीं है, सारे का सारा हिन्दुस्तानी माल है। इस किस्म के नारे लगाना जिसमें मुल्क के एक बाशिन्दे को दूसरा समझना, यह कहना कि वह हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं हैं, इससे ज्यादा जुल्म और भ्रन्याय कोई नहीं हो सकता। आज इनको कहते हैं, कल सिलों को कहेंगे, परसों ईसाइयों को कहेंगे, फिर बौद्धों को कहेंगे, उस के बाद हरिजनों का नंबर आयेगा, हरिजनों के बाद बैकवर्ड क्लास और ट्राइब्स का नम्बर आयेगा—हम किस तरफ जा रहे हैं। स्पीकर साहब, यह सब सरमायेदार करा रहा है। आज हम सोशलिज्म का नारा लगा रहे हैं, जिस में गरीब आदमी के हाथ में हुकुमत होगी, जिस की वजह से इन के अन्दर खलबली मच गई है। ये लोग जनता की तबज्जह सोशलिज्म की तरफ से हटा कर इस तरफ लाना चाहते हैं। आज देश के अन्दर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का प्रोग्रेसिव प्रोग्राम चालू है, उस को खराब करने के लिए ये बलवे शुरू हुए हैं, ताकि इन्दिरा जी कामयाब न हो सकें, देश में सोशलिज्म न आये, इन लोगों की मोनोपली कायम रहे। चाहे इन्दौर का बलवा हो, चाहे चायबासा का हो अहमदाबाद का हो, पहले इतने दंगे नहीं हुए, अब क्यों इतने दंगे होने लगे हैं—ये इस बात को जाहिर करते हैं कि ये जानबूझ कर कराये जा रहे हैं।

बाहर के सी० आई० ए० के एजेन्ट, चीन

के एजेंट ईजराइल के एजेंट, बहुत सारे मसले मुल्क के सामने हैं और फिर ये हिन्दुओं के एजेंट जो देश के दूसरे भाइयों को बाली भेड़ें समझते हैं, यह सब क्या हो रहा है। इस मुल्क की बिरादरी में सब एक हैं। अब वह वक्त आ गया है, जब ऐसी बातें नहीं चलेंगी। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि कागजी कार्यवाही से भी अब काम नहीं चलेगा—नाशिस्तन, गुफतन, बरखास्तन—मीटिंग हुई, बैठे, बातचीत की और चल दिये—अब तो कोई अमली कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। जो ऐसी कम्यूनल बातें करते हैं, उन को पकड़ कर जेल में डालना होगा, इस किस्म की चीजें अब इस देश में नहीं चलेंगी। जो भी इस किस्म के एलीमेन्ट्स देश में पैदा हो गये हैं, उन्हें का ब्रेक-डाउन करना पड़ेगा। आज हर जाह ऐसे एलीमेन्ट्स भरे पड़े हैं, इन को पैसा मिलता है, इस्टीचूशनज है घुस गए हैं, गवर्नमेंट की नौकरियों में घुस गये हैं, पोलिटिकल संस्थाओं में घुस गये हैं, यहां तक कि हर बिरादरी और मजहब में घुस गये हैं।

हिन्दुओं, मुसलमानों, सिखों और दूसरों में भी हैं। श्री नाथपाई ने ठीक ही कहा कि हिन्दुस्तानी कोई नहीं समझता, मैं जाट, मैं ब्राह्मण, मैं ग्रहीर मैं बनिया। तो जबतक कौमियत मजबूत नहीं होगी तबतक यह चीज जायेगी नहीं। मैं सुभाव देना चाहता हूँ कि हमें इस देश में यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि कम्यूनल पार्टीज को रखा जाये या न रखा जाये। मैं तो कहूंगा कि जो पार्टियां देश को कमजोर करती हैं, कौमियत को कमजोर करती हैं, भाई भाई में जो गला काटने की बातें करती हैं उनको एक कलम बंद करना पड़ेगा। इसी तरह से जो पेपर्स इस तरह की बातें फैलाते हैं उनको भी बंद करना पड़ेगा।

डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, मैंने चार पांच जगहों पर जाकर देखा है, चाहे वह चायबासा

हो, अहमदाबाद हो या मेरठ हो, हर जगह मुझे वही बात देखने को मिली कि उनके पीछे किसी न किसी का हाथ होता है जोकि इन चीजों को कराते हैं। मुसलमान या हिन्दू करते हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है बल्कि उसके लिए आदमियों को एम्प्लाय किया जाता है। कहीं मंदिर के सामने झगड़ा पैदा करा दिया गया तो कहीं मस्जिद के सामने झगड़ा पैदा करा दिया गया। हमने कई रिपोर्टें दी हैं लेकिन होम मिनिस्ट्री कोई परवाह नहीं करती है, उनपर कोई अमल नहीं करती है। हम कोई बेकार आदमी तो हैं नहीं। हम मोके पर जाते हैं उसके बाद रिपोर्ट लिखते हैं, वह टाइप की जाती है और तब आपको दी जाती है। मैं तो कई हजार की फीस एक मुकदमें में लेने वाला हूँ—मैं कोई बेकार आदमी नहीं हूँ। लेकिन हम जो रिपोर्ट देते हैं उसको आप रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल देते हैं। एक नहीं, तीन तीन रिपोर्टें आपकी मेज पर पड़ी हुई हैं लेकिन आपने क्या किया? हमने यह सिफारिश की थी कि जहां कहीं भी शहरों में स्टेट्स में मुसलमानों की तादाद ज्यादा है वहां पर मुसलमानों को पुलिस में भर्ती करना चाहिए लेकिन आपने क्या किया? तो मेरी पहली सिफारिश यही है कि मुसलमानों की ज्यादा आबादी के इलाकों में मुसलमानों को पुलिस में भर्ती किया जाये। हिन्दुस्तान में जो एक जिस्म का हिस्सा है उसके लिए 25 फीसदी या पचास फीसदी, इस तरह से जो लोग नाप—तोल की बात करते हैं मैं समझता हूँ उनके दिमाग में खराबी है। ... (व्यवधान)...

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंटेलिजेन्स को आप तगड़ा करें। बाहर की ताकतों का इसमें हाथ रहता है। इसमें हिन्दू मुसलमान की कोई बात नहीं है बल्कि भाड़े के टट्ट इसमें इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं। हमारा जो सोशलज्म का प्रोग्राम है उससे तबज्जह दूर करने के लिए इस तरह की बातें पैदा की

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

जाती हैं। और इन भगड़ों में बड़े बड़े आदमी कोई नहीं मरते हैं बल्कि गांव और शहर के हरिजन और बेकवर्ड तबके के जो लोग होते हैं वही बेचारे मारे जाते हैं। अहमदाबाद में भी मैंने यही बात देखी और दूसरी जगहों पर भी देखी। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि सेंटर और स्टेट की इंटेलिजेंस में कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये। और अगर वहीं की पुलिस ठीक से काम नहीं करती है तो कितना ही बड़ा आई० जी० क्यों न हो उसको सस्पेंड करदो, बाहर निकाल दो। इसी तरह से जो गवर्नमेंट फैल हो उसको भी रगड़ा जाये। उनकी जगह पर भी दूसरे आदमी आयेगे। सारे कांग्रेसी अच्छे हैं, कोई खराब नहीं है। इस तरह से आप छोटी मछलियों को नहीं बल्कि बड़े बड़े मगरमच्छों को पकड़ो तो गवर्नमेंट मजबूत बनेगी।

तीसरी बात यह है कि एक दफा जो बंबादी हो जाती है उसका मुझे जाती तजुरबा है, मेरी कोठी जल गई तो मेरे जैसे लाइयर की क्या हालत हो गई। इसलिये गवर्नमेंट की मारल, लीगल और कांस्टीट्यूशनल रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी हो जाती है कि वह उनको रिहैबिलिटेड करे। यह नहीं है कि जा कर फोटो खिंचवा दी और अखबार में आ गया कि फलां मिनिस्टर, फलां एम० पीज० का डेलीगेशन पहुँच गया। उन को नौकरी देने और रिहैबिलिटेड करने की आप की जिम्मेदारी है।

आखिरी बात यह है कि यहां सेंटर में माइनारिटीज के लिये एक मिनिस्ट्री कायम की जाय। यह मैंने पहले भी कहा और इस बार भी गुजारािश की थी कि एक मिनिस्ट्री माइनारिटीज के लिए अलग से कायम की जाय जिस का एक मिनिस्टर इन्चार्ज हो जो अच्छी इंटेलिजेंसी वाला और पेंडियाटिक आदमी हो, वह

इस काम को देखे और अगर कहीं भी कोई रायट हो तो उस की गर्दन पकड़ लो। सेंटर में उस का हुक्म चले और इंटेलिजेंस की एक स्पेशल सेल खोली जाय और आपस में कोआर्डिनेशन हो।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो इधर इंडियनाइजेशन की बात की जाती है यह भी एक कास्टिज्म है। मालूम होता है कि कुछ आदमी हिन्दुस्तान के ठेकेदार हैं। इंडियनाइजेशन का जो नारा लगाते हैं यह सबर्ण हिन्दुओं के गुरुघंताल पैदा हो गये हैं कि हम ही हिन्दू हैं और बाकी सब सेकेंड क्लास आदमी हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा नारे लगाने वालों से हम को चीन और पाकिस्तान से भी ज्यादा खतरा है।

मेरी गुजारािश है कि मैंने सुझाव दिया है उन पर ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि माइनारिटीज के अन्दर कानफिडेंस आये और वह महसूस करें कि हम जबानी बात नहीं करते हैं, अमल भी करते हैं। आप अमल करके दिखाओ। एक साल से देखा, लेकिन आप कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय शुक्ला जी जवाब देंगे तो जरूर बतायेंगे कि जस्टिस रघुबर दयाल कमीशन ने जो बात कही, हम ने जो बात कही उस पर आप अमल भी करते हैं कि नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri George Fernandes.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bell is being rung—The bell is being rung again. There is no quorum. Under the circumstances, there is nothing to do but to adjourn the House.

19.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the May 15, 1970/Vaisakha 25, 1892 (Saka).