

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Ninth Session, 1964/1886 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Alphabetical List of Members

A

Abdur Rashid, Bakshi (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Abdul Wahid, Shri T. (Vellore).
 Achal Singh, Shri (Agra).
 Achuthan, Shri R. (Mavelikera).
 Akkamma Devi, Shrimati (Nilgiris).
 Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).
 Alva, Shri A. Shankar (Mangalore).
 Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).
 Alvares, Shri Peter Augustus (Panjim).
 Aney, Dr. M. S. (Nagpur).
 Anjanappa, Shri B. (Nellore).
 Ankineedu, Shri Maganti (Gudivada).
 Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).
 Arunachalam, Shri N. (Ramanathapuram).
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Bhagalpur).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja).
 Bade, Shri Ramchandra Vithal (Khar-gone).
 Badrudduja, Shri (Murshidabad).
 Bagri, Shri Mani Ram (Hissar).
 Bejaj, Shri Kamalnayan (Wardha).
 Bakliwal, Shri Mohanlal (Drug).
 Bal Krishna Singh, Shri (Chandauli).
 Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Koilpatti).
 Balmiki, Shri K. L. (Khurja).
 Banerjee, Shri S. M. (Kanpur).
 Banerji, Dr. R. (Bankura).
 Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi (Barpeta).
 Berman, Shri P. C. (Cooch Bihar).
 Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

B—contd.

Barua, Shri Hem (Gauhati).
 Barua, Shri Rajendranath (Jorhat).
 Barupal, Shri Panna Lal (Ganganagar).
 Basant Kunwari, Shrimati (Kaisarganj).
 Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tiptur).
 Basumatari, Shri D. (Goalpara).
 Baswant, Shri Sonubhai Dagadu (Thana).
 Bateshwar Singh, Shri (Girdih).
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal (Kotah).
 Besra, Shri Satyacharan (Dumka).
 Bhagat, Shri Baliram (Shahabad).
 Bhagavati, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Darwang).
 Bhakat Darshan, Shri (Garhwal).
 Bhanja Deo, Shri Laxminarayan (Keonjhar).
 Bhanu Parkash Singh, Shri (Rajgarh).
 Bhargava, Shri M. B. L. (Ajmer).
 Bhatkar, Shri Laxmanrao Shrawanji (Khamgaon).
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen (Serampore).
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K. (Raiganj).
 Bhawani, Shri Lakhmu (Bastar).
 Bheel, Shri P. H. (Dohad).
 Biren Dutta, Shri (Tripura West).
 Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri (Rajnandgaon).
 Bist, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (Almora).
 Borooah, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Sibsagar).
 Brahm Prakash, Shri (Outer Delhi).
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya).
 Brij Basi Lal, Shri (Faizabad).

B —contd.

- Brij Raj Singh, Shri (Bareilly).
 Brij Raj Singh, Kotah Shri (Jhalawar).
 Buta Singh, Shri (Moga).

C

- Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Barackpore).
 Chakraverti, Shri P. R. (Dhanbad).
 Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna (Cacher).
 Chandak, Shri B. L. (Chindwara).
 Chandrabhan Singh, Shri (Bilaspur).
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Mayuram).
 Chandriki, Shri Jagannathrao Venkatarao (Raichur).
 Chatter Singh, Shri (Chamba).
 Chatterjee, Shri H. P. (Nabadwip).
 Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Burdwan).
 Chaturvedi, Shri S. N. (Firozabad).
 Chaudhary, Shri Yudhvir Singh (Mahendragarh).
 Chaudhry, Shri C. L. (Mahua).
 Chaudhuri, Shri D. S. (Mathura).
 Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala (Hapur).
 Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra Nath (Ghatal).
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampur).
 Chavan, Shri D. R. (Khair).
 Chavan, Shri Y. B. (Nasik).
 Chavda, Shrimati Zohrabai (Banaskantha).
 Chuni Lal, Shri (Ambala).

D

- Dafle, Shri Miraj.
 Daji, Shri Homi F. (Indore).
 Daljit Singh, Shri (Una).
 Dandekar, Shri Narayan (Gonda).
 Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Ausgram).
 Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).
 Das, Shri Nayantera (Jamui).
 Das, Shri Sudhansu (Diamond Harbour).

G —contd.

- Dasappa, Shri H. C. (Bangalore).
 Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura East).
 Dass, Shri C. (Tirupathi).
 Deo, Shri P. K. (Kalahandi).
 Deo, Shri Vijaya Bhushan Singh (Raigarh).
 Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C. (Bhubaneswar).
 Desai, Shri Morarji (Surat).
 Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati).
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D. (Aurangabad).
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao Shankar Rao (Parbhani).
 Dey, Shri S. K. (Nagaur).
 Dhaon, Shri B. K. (Lucknow).
 Dharmalingam, Shri R. (Tiruvannamalai).
 Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri (Udaipur).
 Dighe, Shri Bhaskar Narayan (Kolaba).
 Dinesh Singh, Shri (Salon).
 Dixit, Shri G. N. (Etawah).
 Dorai, Shri Kasinatha (Aruppukottai).
 Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharilal (Bijapur North).
 Dwivedi, Shri Mannoo Lal (Hamirpur).
 Dwivedi, Shri Surendranath (Kendrapara).

E

- Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Tirukollur).
 Elias, Shri Mohammad (Howrah).
 Erling, Shri D. (Nominated—North East Frontier Tract).

F

- Firodia, Shri Motilal Kundanmal (Ahmednagar).

G

- Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao Pratabsinhrao (Baroda).
 Gahmari, Shri Vishwanath Singh (Ghazipur).
 Gajraj Singh, Shri (Gurgaon).
 Ganapati Ram, Shri (Machhlisnahr).

G—contd.

- Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City Central South).
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Mohania-ganj).
 Gayatri Devi, Shrimati (Jaipur).
 Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Asansol).
 Ghosh, Shri N. R. (Jalpaiguri).
 Ghosh, Shri P. K. (Ranchi East).
 Ghyasuddin Ahmad, Shri (Dhubri).
 Gokaran Prasad, Shri (Misrikh).
 Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Kasergod).
 Gounder, Shri R. Muthu (Tirupattur).
 Govind Das, Dr. (Jabalpur).
 Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Barasat).
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh (Bhatinda).
 Gupta, Shri Badshah (Manipuri).
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit (Calcutta South West).
 Gupta, Shri Kaashi Ram (Alwar).
 Gupta, Shri Priya (Katihar).
 Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan (Delhi Sadar).

H

- Hajarnavis, Shri R. M. (Bhandara).
 Hansda, Shri Subodh (Jhargram).
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K. (Bangalore City).
 Haq, Shri M. M. (Akola).
 Harvani, Shri Ansar (Bisauli).
 Hazarika, Shri J. N. (Dibrugarh).
 Heda, Shri Harish Chandra (Nizamabad).
 Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).
 Himatsingka, Shri Prabhu Dayal (Godda).
 Himmatsinhji, Shri (Kutch).
 Hukam Singh, Shri (Patiala).

I

- Imbichibava, Shri E. K. (Ponnani).
 Iqbal Singh, Shri (Ferozepore).

J

- Jadhav, Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao (Malegaon).
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas (Nanded).
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Sasaram).
 Jain, Shri A. P. (Tumkur).
 Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West).
 Jamir, Shri Chubatoshi (Nominated—Naga Hills-Tuensang Area).
 Jamunadevi, Shrimati (Jhabua).
 Jayaraman, Shri A. (Wandiwash).
 Jedhe, Shri Gulabrao Keshavrao (Baramati).
 Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Bhadrak).
 Jha, Shri Yogendra (Madhubani).
 Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Sidhi).
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Balrampur).
 Jyotishi, Shri Jwala Prasad (Sagar).

K

- Kabir, Shri Humayun (Basirhat).
 Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand (Dewas).
 Kadadi, Shri Madeppa Bandappa (Sholapur).
 Kajrolkar, Shri Sadoba Narayan (Bombay City Central North).
 Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar (Fatehpur).
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu (Hoshangabad).
 Kamble, Shri T. D. (Latur).
 Kanakasabai, Shri R. (Chidambaram).
 Kandappen, Shri S. (Tiruchengode).
 Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Cuttack).
 Kappen, Shri Cherian J. (Muvattupuzha).
 Kapur Singh, Shri (Ludhiana).
 Kar, Shri Prabhat (Hooghly).
 Karni Singhji, Shri (Bikaner).

K—contd.

- Karuthiruman, Shri P. G. (Gobichettipalayam).
 Kayal, Shri Pareesh Nath (Joynagar).
 Kedaria, Shri Chhaganlal (Mandvi).
 Keishing, Shri Rishang (Outer Manipur).
 Kesar Lal, Shri (Sawai Madhopur).
 Khadilkar, Shri R. K. (Khed).
 Khan, Dr. Purnendu Narayan (Uluberia).
 Khan, Shri Osman Ali (Anantapur).
 Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz (Meerut).
 Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand (New Delhi).
 Khanna, Shri Prem Kishan (Kaimganj).
 Kindar Lal, Shri (Hardoi).
 Kisan Veer, Shri (Satara).
 Kohar, Dr. (Phulbani).
 Kotaki, Shri Liladhar (Nowgong).
 Koujalgi, Shri H. V. (Belgaum).
 Koya, Shri C. H. Mohammad (Kozhikode).
 Kripa Shankar, Shri (Domariaganj).
 Kripalani, Shri J. B. (Amroha).
 Krishna, Shri M. R. (Paddapalli).
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Tiruchendur).
 Krishnapal Singh, Shri (Jalesar).
 Kumaran, Shri M. K. (Chirayinkil).
 Kunhan, Shri P. (Palghat).
 Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Rae Bareilly).

L

- Lahri Singh, Shri (Rohtak).
 Lakhan Dass, Shri (Shahjahanpur).
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati (Khammam).
 Lalit Sen, Shri (Mandi).
 Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan (Karimganj).
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati Sangam (Vidharabad).

L—contd.

- Laxmi Dass, Shri (Miryalguda).
 Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar (Farrukhabad).
 Lonikar, Shri R. N. (Jalna).

M

- Mahadeo Prasad, Shri (Bansgaon).
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr. (Maharajganj).
 Mahananda, Shri Hrushikesh (Bolangir).
 Mahato, Shri Bhajharaj (Purulia).
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 Malaichami, Shri M. (Periyakulam).
 Malaviya, Shri Keshav Dev (Basti).
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J. (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (Udipi).
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra (Jaipur).
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 Mandal, Dr. P. (Vishnupur).
 Mandal, Shri Jiyalal (Khagaria).
 Mandal, Shri Y. P. (Jainagar).
 Maniyangadan, Shri Mathew (Kottayam).
 Manoharan, Shri K. (Madras South).
 Mantri, Shri Dwarkadas (Bhir).
 Marandi, Shri Iswar (Rajmahal).
 Maruthiah, Shri P. (Melur).
 Masani, Shri M. R. (Rajkot).
 Masuriya Din, Shri (Chail).
 Matcharaju, Shri M. (Narasipatnam).
 Mate, Shri Kure (Tikamgarh).
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra (Jalore).
 Maurva, Shri B. P. (Aligarh).

M—contd.

Mehdi, Shri S. Ahmad (Rampur).
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Behari (Bilhaur).
 Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Pali).
 Mehta, Shri Jashvantra N. (Bhavnagar).
 Melkote, Dr. G. S. (Hyderabad).
 Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Menon, Shri Panampilli Govinda (Mukundapuram).
 Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna (Bombay City North).
 Minimata, Shrimati Agamdas Guru (Baloda Bazar).
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali (Warrangal).
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Motihari).
 Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra (Puri).
 Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Begusarai).
 Misra, Dr. Udaikar (Jamshedpur).
 Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta (Khandwa).
 Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar (Mirzapur).
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri (Siwan).
 Mohan Swaroop, Shri (Pilibhit).
 Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda (Balsore).
 Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Secunderabad).
 Mohsin, Shri F. H. (Dharwar South).
 Morarka, Shri Radheyshyam Ramkumar (Jhunjhunu).
 More, Shri Krishnaji Laxman (Hatkanangle).
 More, Shri Shankarao Shantaram (Poona).
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri (Manjeri).
 Mukane, Shri Yeshwantrao Martand-rao (Bhiwandi).
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N. (Calcutta Central).
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda (Ratnagiri).
 Munzni, Shri David (Lohardaga).
 Murli Manohar, Shri (Balai).
 Murmu, Shri Sarkar (Balurghat).
 Murthy, Shri B. S. (Amalapuram).

M—contd.

Murti, Shri M. S. (Anakapalle).
 Musafir, Shri Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).
 Muthiah, Shri P. (Tirunelveli).
 Muzaffar Husain, Shri N. (Moradabad).

N

Naidu, Shri V. Govindasamy (Tiruvallur).
 Naik, Shri D. J. (Panchmahals).
 Naik, Shri Maheswar (Mayurbhanj).
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon).
 Nair, Shri P. K. Vasudevan (Ambalapuzha).
 Nallakoya, Shri Koyilat (Nominated—Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands).
 Nambiar, Shri Ananda (Tiruchirappalli).
 Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).
 Naskar, Shri P. S. (Mathurapur).
 Nath Pal, Shri (Rajapur).
 Nayak, Shri Mohan (Bhanjanagar).
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila (Jhansi).
 Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).
 Nigam, Shrimati Savitri (Banda).
 Niranjan Lal, Shri (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

O

Omkar Singh, Shri (Budaun).
 Oza, Shri Ghanshyamlal (Surendranagar).

P

Paliwal, Shri Tika Ram (Hindaun).
 Pande, Shri Kashi Nath (Hata).
 Pandey, Shri R. S. (Guna).
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo (Rasra).
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath (Salem-pur).
 Panna Lal, Shri (Akbarpur).

P—contd.

- Pant, Shri K. C. (Naini Tal).
 Parādhi, Shri Bholaram (Balaghat).
 Paramasivan, Shri S. K. (Erode).
 Parashar, Shri V. C. (Shivpuri).
 Patel, Shri Chhotubhai M. (Broach).
 Patel, Shri Man Sinh P. (Mehsana).
 Patel, Shri Nanubhai N. (Bulsar).
 Patel, Shri Purushottamdas R. (Patan).
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Hajipur).
 Patil, Shri Deorao Sheoram (Yoot-mal).
 Patil, Shri J. S. (Jalgaon).
 Patil, Shri Madhaorao Bhagwantrao (Ramtek).
 Patil, Shri S. B. (Bijapur South).
 Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City South).
 Patil, Shri T. A. (Osmanabad).
 Patil, Shri V. T. (Kolhapur).
 Patil, Shri Vasantrao Lakhagounda (Chikodi).
 Patnaik, Shri Baishnab Charan (Dhenkanal).
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. (Kumbakonam).
 Pattanayak, Shri Kishen (Sambalpur).
 Pillai, Shri Nataraja (Trivandrum).
 Pottekkatt, Shri S. K. (Tellicherry).
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Dehli—Karol Bagh).
 Pratap Singh, Shri (Sirmur).
 Prithvi Raj, Shri (Dausa).
 Puri, Shri D. D. (Kaithal).

R

- Raghavan, Shri A. V. (Badagara).
 Raghunath Singh, Shri (Varanasi).
 Raghuramaiah, Shri K. (Guntur).
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai (Damoh).
 Raj Bahadur, Shri (Bharatpur).
 Raja, Shri Chittaranjan (Junagadh).
 Rajaram, Shri K. (Krishnagiri).

R—contd.

- Rajdeo Singh, Shri (Jaunpur).
 Raju, Shri D. Balarama (Narasapur).
 Raju, Dr. D. S. (Rajahmundry).
 Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati Lalita (Aurangabad).
 Ram, Shri T. (Sonbarsa).
 Ram Sewak, Shri (Jalaun).
 Ram Singh, Shri (Bahraich).
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Bikramganj).
 Ram Swarup, Shri (Robertsganj).
 Ramabadrin, Shri T. D. (Cuddalore).
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R. (Coimbatore).
 Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri (Karur).
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).
 Ramaswamy, Shri V. K. (Namakkal).
 Ramdhani Das, Shri (Nawada).
 Rameshwaranand, Shri (Karnal).
 Rampure, Shri Mahadevappa (Gulbarga).
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri (Chapra).
 Rananjai Singh, Shri (Musafrkhana).
 Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Buldana).
 Ranga, Shri N. G. (Chittoor).
 Ranga Rao, Shri R.V.G.K. (Cheepurupalli).
 Rao, Shri P. Hanumanth (Medak).
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi (Karimnagar).
 Rao, Shri Jaganatha (Nowrangpur).
 Rao, Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy (Shimoga).
 Rao, Dr. K. L. (Vijayawada).
 Rao, Shri E. Madhusudan (Mahbubabad).
 Rao, Shri J. B. Muthyal (Mahbubnagar).
 Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).
 Rao, Shri J. Rameshwar (Gadwal).
 Rao, Shri M. Thirumala (Kakinada).

B—contd.

- Rattan Lal, Shri (Banswara).
 Raut,* Shri Bhola (Bettiah).
 Rawandale, Shri Chudaman Ananda (Dhulia).
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka (Malda).
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala (Kavali).
 Reddi, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).
 Reddiar, Shri R. V. (Tindivanam).
 Reddy, Shri C. L. Narasimha (Rajampet).
 Reddy, Shri G. Narayan (Adilabad).
 Reddy, Shri G. Yallamanda (Markapur).
 Reddy, Shri K. C. (Chikballapur).
 Reddy, Shri K. V. Ramakrishna (Hindupur).
 Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda (Kurnool).
 Roy, Dr. Saradish (Katwa).
 Roy, Shri Biswanath (Deoria).

S

- Sadhu Ram, Shri (Phillaur).
 Saha, Dr. Sisir Kumar (Birbhum).
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Rosera).
 Saigal, Shri Amar Singh (Janjgir).
 Samanta, Shri S. C. (Tamluk).
 Samnani, Shri Nazir Hussain (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Sanji Rupji, Shri (Nominated—Dadra and Nagar Haveli).
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal (Jammu and Kashmir).
 Sarma, Shri A. T. (Chattrapur).
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati (Jahanaabad).
 Satyanarayana, Shri Biddika (Parvathipuram).
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje (Gwalior).
 Sen, Dr. Ranendra Nath (Calcutta—East).
 Sen, Shri Asoke K. (Calcutta—North West).

S—contd.

- Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).
 Seth, Shri Bishanchander (Etah).
 Sezhiyan, Shri Era (Perambalur).
 Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal).
 Shah, Shri Manubhai (Jamnagar).
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli).
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati (Banka).
 Sham Nath, Shri (Delhi—Chandni Chowk).
 Shankaraiya, Shri M. (Mysore).
 Sharma, Shri Anant Prasad (Buxar).
 Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).
 Sharma, Shri K. C. (Sardhana).
 Shashank Manjari, Shrimati (Palamau).
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri (Pupri).
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur (Allahabad).
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Bijnor).
 Shastri, Shri Rama Nand (Ramasanehighat).
 Sheo Narain, Shri (Bansi).
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb (Kopargaeon).
 Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri (Darbhanga).
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund).
 Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati (Raipur).
 Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan).
 Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh (Jhajhar).
 Siddiah, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar).
 Sidheswar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).
 Singh, Dr. Basant Narain (Hazari-bagh).
 Singh, Shri Ajit Pratap (Pratapgarh).
 Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaffarpur).
 Singh, Shri Jai Bahadur (Ghosi).
 Singh, Shri Krishna Kanta (Maharajanj).

S —contd.

Singh, Shri S. T. (Inner Manipur).
 Singh, Shri Yuvraj Dutta (Shahabad).
 Singha, Shri Govinda Kumar (Midnapore).
 Singha, Shri Yagnya Narain (Sundergarh).
 Singhvi, Dr. L. M. (Jodhpur).
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari (Patna).
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur).
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur).
 Sivappraghassan, Shri K. (Pondicherry).
 Sivasankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbudur).
 Solanki, Shri Parvinsinh Natavarsinh (Kaira).
 Sonavane, Shri T. H. (Pandharpur).
 Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati T. S. (Dindigul).
 Soy, Shri Hari Charan (Singhbhum).
 Srinivasan, Dr. P. (Madras North).
 Subbaraman, Shri N. M. R. (Madurai).
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Pollachi).
 Subramanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).
 Sumat Prasad, Shri (Muzaffarnagar).
 Sunder Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr).
 Surya Prasad, Shri (Bhind).
 Swamy, Shri M. N. (Ongole).
 Swamy, Shri M. P. (Tenkasi).
 Swamy, Shri M. V. (Masulipatnam).
 Swamy, Shri Shivamurthy Siddappa (Koppal).
 Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur).
 Swell, Shri G. G. (Assam—Autonomous Districts).

T

Tahir, Shri Mohammad (Kishanganj).
 Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer).
 Tantia, Shri Rameshwar (Sikar).
 Thengondar, Shri M. G. (Nagpattinam).
 Thevar, Shri V. Vairava (Thanjavur).
 Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar).
 Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).
 Tiwary, Shri Dwarka Nath (Gopalganj).
 Tiwary, Shri Kamal Nath (Bagaha).
 Tiwary, Shri Ram Sahai (Khajuraho).
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao).
 Trivedi, Shri Uma Shankar (Mandsaur).
 Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur).
 Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla).
 Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra (Koraput).
 Umanath, Shri R. (Pudukkottai).
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt (Rewa).
 Utiya, Shri Buddhu Singh (Shahdol).

V

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhudardas (Sabarmati).
 Valvi, Shri Laxman Vedu (Nandurbar).
 Varma, Shri Manikyalal (Chittorgarh).
 Varma, Shri Ravindra (Thiruvella).
 Veerabasappa, Shri S. (Chitradurga).
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachander (Bidar).
 Venkaiah, Shri Kolla (Tenali).
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Pendekanti (Adoni).
 Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).
 Verma, Shri Kunwar Krishna (Sultanpur).
 Verma, Shri Suraj Lal (Sitapur).
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amar Nath (Hoshjarpur).

▼ — Jntd.

Vijaya Ananda, Shri (Visakhapatnam).
 Vijaya Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).
 Vimla Devi, Shrimati V. (Eluru).
 Virbhadr Singh, Shri (Mahasu).
 Vishram Prasad, Shri (Lalganj).
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Wadiva, Shri N. M. (Seoni).
 Warior, Shri K. K. (Trichur).
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna (Gondia).

Y

Yadab, Shri Nagendra Prasad (Sita-marhi).
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh (Azamgarh).
 Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Bara Banki).
 Yadava, Shri Bhishma Prasad (Kesaria).
 Yajnik, Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal (Ahmedabad).
 Yashpal Singh, Shri (Kairana).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Sardar Hukam Singh

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

Panel of Chairmen

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy
Shri Thirumala Rao
Shri R. K. Khadilkar
Dr. Sarojani Mahishi.

Secretary

Shri S. L. Shakhder

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister, Minister of Atomic Energy—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.
 Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.
 Minister of Finance—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.
 Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Shrimati Indira Gandhi.
 Minister of External Affairs—Shri Swaran Singh.
 Minister of Railways—Shri S. K. Patil.
 Minister of Law & Social Security—Shri Asoke Kumar Sen.
 Minister of Defence—Shri Y. B. Chavan.
 Minister of Steel & Mines—Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy.
 Minister of Food & Agriculture—Shri C. Subramaniam.
 Minister of Petroleum & Chemicals—Shri Humayun Kabir.
 Minister of Communications & Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
 Minister of Industry & Supply—Shri H. C. Dasappa.
 Minister of Education—Shri M. C. Chagla.
 Minister of Labour & Employment—Shri D. Sanjivayya.
 Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Mahavir Tyagi.

Ministers of State

Minister of Works & Housing—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.
 Minister of Commerce—Shri Manubhai Shah.
 Minister of Civil Aviation—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.
 Minister of Transport—Shri Raj Bahadur.
 Minister of Community Development and Cooperation—Shri S. K. Dey.
 Minister of Health—Dr. Sushila Nayar.
 Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri Jai Sukh Lal Hathi.
 Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.
 Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Industry & Supply—Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah.
 Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals—Shri O. V. Alagesan.
 Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways—Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.
 Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education—Shri R. M. Hajarnavis.
 Minister of Irrigation & Power—Dr. K. L. Rao.
 Minister of Planning—Shri B. R. Bhagat.
 Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence—Shri A. M. Thomas.
 Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry & Supply—Shri T. N. Singh.

XII

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation—Dr. Mono Mohan Das.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture—Shri Shah Nawaz Khan.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce—Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport—Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development & Cooperation—Shri B. S. Murthy.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education—Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture—Shri D. R. Chavan.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting—Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security—Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law—Shri Jaganatha Rao.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways—Shri Sham Nath.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence—Dr. D. S. Raju.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shri Dinesh Singh.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry & Supply—Shri Bibudhendra Mishra.

Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications—Shri B. C. Bhagavati.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation & Power—Shri Shyam Dhar Misra.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel & Mines—Shri Prakash Chandra Sethi.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour & Employment—Shri Ratanlal Kishorilal Malviya.

Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education—Shri Bhakt Darshan.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food & Agriculture—Shri Shinde.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri D. Ering.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Irrigation & Power—Shri S. A. Mehdi.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister—Shri Lalit Sen.

LOK SABHA

Monday, September 7, 1964/Bhadra
16, 1886 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

(SHRI NARAYAN DANDEKAR)

Mr. Speaker: Secretary may call out the name of the Member who has come to make and subscribe the oath or affirmation under the Constitution.

Secretary: Shri Narayan Dandekar.

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing to you, and through you to the House, Shri Narayan Dandekar who has been declared elected to the Lok Sabha from the Gonda constituency of Uttar Pradesh by the Election Tribunal, Allahabad, while declaring the election of Shri Ram Ratan Gupta to the Lok Sabha from that constituency to be void.

Shri Narayan Dandekar (Gonda).

**RE: CLUBBING OF NAMES OF
MEMBERS WHO TABLE
QUESTIONS**

Mr. Speaker: Questions. Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Question No. 1.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: That the question cannot be taken up?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The simple point of order I want to raise is whether in the notice of a question which a Member gives, the languages and content of the question could be altered without the Member's consent. Now, when so many Members give notice of a similar question, sometimes—rather very often—it happens that it is not only the language but also the content and the spirit in which other Members have given notice are completely lost.

Previously you had a practice in your secretariat that notice was given to every Member concerned whether his name could be clubbed to the question which is so amended. No such notice has been issued this time, though, as you see, the names of a large number of Members have been clubbed to a particular question. It is not at all a personal matter about my particular question, but it is a question of the right of a particular Member which arises, whether his name could be clubbed without his being informed of the altered spirit and language of the question.

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of convenience for which we have adopted this method. Previously, there were not many Members' names clubbed. When a question had been received from a particular Member or more than one Member and we admitted it and if subsequently questions came which were substantially covered by the earlier question, then we disallow-

ed those questions. In that case, because there would be so many rejections, the Speaker has that power to consolidate the question and amend or modify it and have one in a general form. Of course, their names would be there. I will give the Member an opportunity to put a supplementary, and he can point that out, but if, after that, his purpose is not served, then he can give a fresh notice; because the notices of others which came afterwards can be disallowed also, but for the sake of convenience we have put that there might not be so many rejections. Otherwise, the Speaker has the authority to modify, consolidate, change, put into one all those questions that are on the same subject. There is nothing new that has been done. He can discuss it with me.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My only objection was to the Members not being informed and their consent not being taken. I do not at all dispute your discretion and power to modify the question.

Mr. Speaker: Mostly we do consult, but on certain occasions it is not possible, but I will consider that. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Question No. 1.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Violation of Cease-Fire Line By Pakistan

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Balmiki:

Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Basappa:
Shri B. N. Kureel:
Shri Balgovind Verma:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tanfia:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Bagri:
Maharajkumar Vijya
Ananda:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Krishna Pal Singh:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. B. Laskar:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Rama Chandra
Mallieck:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Shashi Ranjan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late incidents of Pakistani violations of the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir State have increased at an alarming rate;

(b) if so, the number of incidents of border violation by Pakistan that have taken place since the beginning of June, 1964;

(c) the loss of life and property which occurred as a result of these incursions and firing by the Pakistani troops; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) In recent months, there has been an increase in the number

of incidents engineered by Pakistan in violation of the cease-fire agreement.

Shri Swell: We are not able to hear the reply.

Mr. Speaker: If this apparatus is not switched on unnecessarily, probably things would improve. Those who can understand it directly might just switch off this apparatus. We have to try it and get adjusted to it, probably in a few days.

Shri Swell: It is not a question of translation, it is a question of audibility.

Mr. Speaker: About acoustics also, I will get it examined if something requires to be done. Let us hear. The hon. Minister would also please speak a little more distinctly and slowly.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I shall answer the question again.

(a) In recent months, there has been an increase in the number of incidents engineered by Pakistan in violation of the Cease-fire agreement.

(b) During the period from 1st June to 29th August 1964, there have been 426 Cease-fire line/border incidents in Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) 22 Indians were killed and 32 wounded during this period. The extent of loss of property is not known.

(d) All possible precautionary measures have been taken in this regard. Besides Government have lodged several protests with the Government of Pakistan. Serious violations have also been brought to the notice of the Security Council.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: We learn from press reports that a number of awards have been given by the U.N. Observers against Pakistan for the violation of the cease-fire line. May we know the significance of these awards and how far do they help us in keeping our border inviolate?

Mr. Speaker: That has been discussed so many times here. Any other question?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Are Government in a position to disclose whether the incursions made into our territory along the cease-fire line were made by regular Pakistani troops or by civilian commandos of that country?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There have been indications that even para-military forces in civilian clothes, such as Mujahids and Razakars, have infiltrated, and they have been operating on the cease-fire line. In fact, the activities of these irregulars have been a matter of serious concern to us, and many of these incidents have been due also to the incursions of these persons known as Razakars, Mujahids and other.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सरकार को यह मान्य है कि जब से जम्मू प्रान्त को छोड़ा गया है तब से ऐसे घटनाएँ ज्यादा हो रही हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अन्तर्जाल मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : जी नहीं, यह बात सही नहीं है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know this. Recently five jawans—three and two were killed by the Pakistani army men and recently the Razakars also killed two persons including one five year old child. I want to know what steps have been taken by our Government to counter-Pakistani army men and recently the stan, apart from taking precautionary measures.

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact we have also been replying to these incursions that have been made. We have been following the persons who have been intruding into our territory and we have been able also in fact to inflict casualties on those persons who have been intruding into our territory.

Shri P. C. Boroah: In how many cases have cease-fire violation awards been given by the U.N. Commission against Pakistan and in how many cases, against India during the last six months?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Cease-fire violation awards against Pakistan in 1964 come to about seventy... (Interruption.)

An Hon. Member: Against India.

Mr. Speaker: Why should they be interruptions.)

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि जो हमारे सैनिक मारे गये हैं, उनके कम्पेंसेशन के लिए सरकार ने पाकिस्तान से कोई किसी तरह का मुताबका किया है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have not put it in that way, by way of compensation. We have protested to Pakistan. We have also, in serious cases, brought this to the notice of the U.N.'s Secretariat also. Our permanent representative there has brought these cases to the notice of the U.N. Secretariat.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या यह सत्य है कि काश्मीर मिलिशिया के जवान जिस जिस स्थान पर तैनात हैं, वे घटनायें विशेष रूप से वहाँ अधिक हो रही हैं ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी नहीं, ऐसा बिल्कुल नहीं है ।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Pakistan has recently said that the United States arms and ammunitions given to Pakistan are meant for use against India, may I know whether our Government has, by now, examined the arms and ammunitions captured from the Pakistani intruders across the cease-fire line and has come to any conclusions about these arms and ammunitions?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Many of the arms and ammunitions that we have been able to capture are arms which have been in existence since the pre-partition days, before 1947: they do not give us the signs that they belong to the United States.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether during the course of

the cease-fire violations, there have been large scale infiltrations of Pakistanis into Indian territory and if so what steps have been taken so that they may not pose a law and order situation?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different question altogether.

Shri Swell: Has Government's attention been drawn to Press reports that the Pakistan Government has announced its readiness to implement a gentleman's agreement with India for stopping these provocations or creating incidents in the border and if so whether the border situation has improved after this announcement and whether the Government...

Mr. Speaker: Not so many questions—only one question.

Shri A. M. Thomas: There has not been any improvement in the situation after the talks mentioned by the hon. Member. But there have been such talks and we feel that it would be possible to quieten the cease-fire line border. These incidents are a matter of great concern to us and they involve avoidable loss of life and property. This is a matter of concern to us. We want these incidents to stop. We have also taken the initiative and I think that some talks will ensue now.

Shri Narasimha Reddy: Could the Government give us an idea as to the number of casualties which the Pakistanis have suffered in these border clashes?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, the Pakistanis also have suffered casualties. As I have indicated before, there are so many irregulars operating in that area in civilian clothes.

Mr. Speaker: Can he give the figures?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think we have got the figures.

Mr. Speaker: He does not think he can give it.

Shri Hem Barua: These are serious violations.

Mr. Speaker: The number of complaints could be known, but not the figures of the casualties; some would have been killed on the other side and we need not know that.

Shri Basappa: It has been stated that serious violations have been brought to the notice of the UN Commission. May we know the number of serious violations and what is the meaning of these serious violations—whether it means they have intruded nearly into two or three miles of our territory?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Serious violations involve crossing the cease-fire line and firings. In fact, there have been so many awards against Pakistan on that ground. We have brought the serious violations to the notice of the Security Council even as late as 21st August. Our permanent representative has addressed a letter, cataloguing these cases and bringing them to the notice of the Security Council.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : पाकिस्तानी आक्रमणों का काश्मीर की जनता पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है, क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में भी कुछ पता लगाने की कोशिश की है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक काश्मीर की जनता का सवाल है वह काफी बहादुरी से इसका मुकाबला करती है और वहां कोई किसी तरह का डर या भय उनके अन्दर नहीं है ।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May we know whether it is a fact that the casualties on our side are heavier than those of Pakistan and according to Pakistan newspapers, 11 of our soldiers were killed and....

Mr. Speaker: If the Government says we cannot give....

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. Member must rely on our figures.

Shri Nath Pal: In view of the admission by the Minister of State that the Pakistani violations on our border were mounting, may I know

on what the Prime Minister bases his appraisal of the constructive approach of the President of Pakistan; how to reconcile the harsh realities of these violations with the wishful thinking of constructive approach.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): These two things are somewhat different and this is not a new thing which is happening at present on our borders. They have been violating the cease-fire line and India has also effectively been dealing with it. We have been very effective during the last few months. In so far as the constructive approach is concerned, President Ayub has also said that these violations and these conflicts should come to an end. He was very keen, therefore, that India and Pakistan should sit down and try to settle all the different problems with which we are faced at the present moment. One of them would be this subject also.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सत्य है कि वहां के भारतीयों को आपने अभी तक शस्त्र नहीं दिये हैं और वे चाहते हैं कि उनको शस्त्र दिये जायें? जब हमला हो चुकता है तब मिलिटरी वहां जाती है और उसके पहले ही वे लोग वापिस चले जाते हैं, क्या यह सच नहीं है ? क्या सरकार विचार कर रही है कि लोगों को वहां शस्त्र दिये जाने चाहियें ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : कुछ तो इसका इंतजाम किया गया है और हम देने के पक्ष में भी हैं। लेकिन इस संबंध में हम जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार से जरा और पता लगाना चाहते हैं ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: As regards these increasing violations by Pakistan, we thought that the U.N. observers' team should be strengthened. May I know to what extent this strengthening of the U.N. observers' team has helped in checking these violations and, if they are increasing in spite of it, what is our reaction for further action in the matter?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have suggested that the U.N. observers' team may be strengthened there, and we hope that it would be considered, but the House may kindly bear in mind one thing: it is only an observers' team. They have no troops either to maintain the cease-fire line or to deal with the situation effectively. In fact, their very presence may have a healthy effect, but it does not mean they have any troops to enforce a situation which they think would be proper.

श्री गुलशन : जम्मू और काश्मीर की सीमा पर पाकिस्तान की ओर से समय समय पर हमले होने रहे हैं और उन के साथ जो भारत का तुक्मान हुआ है क्या इस सब की सूचना भारत सरकार ने मिनीस्ट्री ऑफ़ डिफेंस को दे दी है। यदि हाँ, तो उस के फलस्वरूप क्या हुआ ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already said that these incidents have been referred to by our permanent representative in the United Nations and these have been brought to the notice of the Security Council Secretariat. As I have indicated previously, as late as on 21st August, 1964 our permanent representative addressed the President of the Security Council in this matter.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Will our Government make it clear to the Pakistan Government that as a condition precedent to the interview of our Prime Minister with President Ayub, there must be complete cessation of the violation of the cease-fire line?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action. Next question.

Shri Kapur Singh: Question No. 2 and Question No. 16 may be taken up together.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Minister agreeable to that?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: They may be taken together.

Repatriation of Indians from Burma

†
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Dharon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Mahananda:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Swell:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of Indians repatriated from Burma since January this year;

(b) the extent of their assets repatriated;

(c) whether any central scheme has been drawn and implemented to rehabilitate the displaced persons from Burma; and

(d) the amount earmarked and the amount spent for their rehabilitation by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2935/64].

Indians in Burma

- *16. {
 Shri Laxmi Dass;
 Shri P. Kunhan;
 Shri Namblar;
 Dr. Saradish Roy;
 Shri Imbichlava;
 Shri Ramanathan Chettiar;
 Shri Vishram Prasad;
 Shri S. M. Banerjee;
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah;
 Shri D. C. Sharma;
 Shri Solanki;
 Shri Mahananda;
 Shri Narasimha Reddy;
 Shri Jashvant Mehta;
 Shri A. S. Saigal;
 Shri Kolla Venkalah;
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
 Shri K. N. Tiwary;
 Shri Chandak;
 Shri Mohammad Elias;
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi;
 Shri D. D. Mantri;
 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao;

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have reached any accord with the Burmese Government regarding the future of Indians still wanting to leave Burma; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh

Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2986/64].

Shri Seahlyan: May I know whether any assessment has been made of the worth of the properties, assets and bank credit taken by the Burmese Government from these repatriates and whether any steps have been taken at least to get any interim compensation for these people?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It has not been possible to make an accurate assessment of the property left behind in Burma. We are discussing this matter with the Burmese Government.

Shri Seahlyan: May I know whether the same amount of relief and facilities given to the refugees from Pakistan will be given to the repatriates from Burma?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have given in the statement the facilities that are being given to those who are coming from Burma. I think they are sufficient.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has the Government assured itself that in the matter of the rules and regulations which the Burmese Government have brought in to govern the conditions of these repatriates, there is no discrimination that is being exercised by them against Indians in particular as compared with other foreign nationals?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: When our Foreign Secretary visited Rangoon, it was agreed upon that the hardships of those Indians who want to leave Burma will be removed. But those Indians who have come after the assurance was given say that the hardships have not been removed, but stiffened further. May I know whether our Foreign Minister who recently visited Rangoon had discussions about it and whether he is satisfied that the Burmese Government

are prepared to implement whatever assurance they give to us?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I have no doubt that whatever assurance the Burmese Government have given or are prepared to give, they will implement. But the difficulty is that the arrangements that have been agreed so far do not provide complete relief for the various difficulties that the repatriates are faced with.

Shri Hem Barua: What about the other part of the question? When our Foreign Secretary visited Burma, he was given an assurance that the hardships experienced by the Indians living in Burma will be removed and they will be given facilities, where-as they are not given those facilities.

Shri Swaran Singh: If I may remind the hon. Member, the word 'hardship' has not been used anywhere.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Everybody understands it.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is our conception of the various troubles or difficulties that they were facing. About those matters with regard to which agreements had been arrived at, they are being implemented. But the important question of the repatriates taking out their assets still remains.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know what tests were applied by the Foreign Minister of India in coming to the conclusion that there is no discrimination against Indians particularly when there is a very small number of nationals of any other country who are affected and the bulk of those affected are Indians?

Shri Swaran Singh: The trade establishments that have been taken over belong to Indians, Burmese, Pakistanis and Chinese. The same law or regulation is applicable irres-

pective of the nationality of the owner of a trade establishment. It is not correct that the majority of these trade establishments belong to Indians.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how many more applications have been received either by our Indian Ambassador there or by the Indian Government from the various Burmese people of Indian origin who are keen to come to India?

Shri Swaran Singh: A very large number of Indians are wanting to come over to India. It is very difficult for me to give any exact figure of the number of applications.

Shrimati Tarkeebwari Sinha: May I know whether during the Foreign Minister's visit a discussion took place about the Indian labour and the Burmese Government probably asked the Indian Government to encourage the stay of Indian labour there? May I know whether any specific discussion was held so that conditions could be created for the Indian labour to stay there in Burma; if so, what are those conditions?

Shri Swaran Singh: A mention of this has been made in the Joint Communique that was issued before I left Burma. It is clearly mentioned in that Communique that those Indians or other foreigners who are prepared to live in the changed circumstances, where there is a new social and economic order, and who are prepared to function within that set-up are welcome to stay on. I had also the assurance from the highest quarter that their security and their dignity will be the responsibility of the Burmese Government. I think this did have some re-assuring effect upon the Indians who are in Burma.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Can the hon. Minister assure the House that there has been no hardship or distress caused by this un-precedented delay in the payment of even the interim compensation?

Shri Swaran Singh: How can I assure the House, when I say that people are facing hardships?

Shri Nath Pal: He declined to use the word 'hardship'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He himself has now used the word 'hardship'. He understands it.

Mr. Speaker: He understands it all right. He said that nowhere it has been used, but now he has used it (*Interruption*).

Shri P. K. Deo: In spite of the fact that the Burmese Government announced that no discrimination would be shown to foreign nationals so far as implementation of their present programme was concerned, we have ourselves seen during our visit to Rangoon that Chinese and Pakistani traders are carrying on jolly well whereas the law is being rigorously enforced so far as Indian traders are concerned (*Interruption*). May we know whether the Government of India has been pursuing this matter in right earnest and it has been successful in its negotiations regarding repatriation of the assets of Indians there and quick payment of compensation for those assets that are left over there?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member has combined three questions in one.

Mr. Speaker: He might answer only one of them.

Shri Swaran Singh: With your permission, I will try to answer all the three. The first question is whether the other nationals, namely, Pakistanis and Chinese are being treated by the Government of Burma in any manner different from the Indian nationals.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member want to get information from the Government or give his information?

Shri Swaran Singh: The information of the hon. Member is not correct. If the hon. Member formed his opinion by meeting certain sections of the foreign nationals there, from that he should not jump to a conclusion which is not justified by facts. I would suggest that he should accept the assurance of the Burmese Government, which is also borne out by circumstances. The second question is about the repatriation of assets which is the subject matter of negotiation. Then he asked about making arrangements for the migration of people. That is already covered by the written reply that has been given.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Foreign Minister, before coming to a definite conclusion that there is no discrimination, has sought the opinions of the Indians in Burma and, if so, what was the opinion expressed to him during his visit to Burma?

Shri Swaran Singh: By and large, the Indian nationals or persons of Indian origin, even though they have now acquired Burmese nationality, confirm the impression which I have conveyed to this House that there has been no discrimination between Indian and other non-Burmese nationals.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बर्मा के प्रतिरिक्त और किन देशों से हिन्दुस्तानी निकास जा रहे हैं ? क्या भारत सरकार और देशों से जान चला रही है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस में नहीं आ सकता ।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I ask whether the hon. Minister of External Affairs has by any chance seen a letter in this morning's columns of *Statesman* by a recent emigre from Burma stating that even his tooth brush and shaving brush have been confiscated at the air port and, if so, whether this is also in consonance

with the new social order that is being established in Burma?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There ought not to be any reflections in a question. It should only seek some information.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is a new social order that is being established . . .

Mr. Speaker: There ought not to be any reflection in the question.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not seen that letter published in the newspaper. But I cannot imagine that even a tooth brush or anything of that kind would be confiscated.

Mr. Speaker: It is so published today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Even worse things have happened.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not said anything about the shaving brush.

Mr. Speaker: He does not like to mention it.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : क्या यह सच है कि बर्मा सरकार ने भारतीय प्रवासियों लिए कुछ विशेष नियम निर्धारित किये हैं जो बर्मा के मूलभूत निवासियों के लिए बनाए गए नियमों से भिन्न हैं। उनके अन्तर्गत ही भारतीयों को वहां रहने दिया जाएगा अन्यथा नहीं ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know which particular regulation or rule is being referred to by the hon. Member. I cannot answer it in a general manner. If in any particular sphere there is any particular rule or regulation which is in the mind of the hon. Member, I will try to reply to it. But let us not forget that there are several

rules and regulations in our own country which are not applicable equally to Indians and non-Indians. So, I cannot answer the question unless a specific regulation is referred to by the hon. Member.

श्री क० ना० सिबारी : सभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि बर्मा सरकार बर्मा में रहने वाले उन हिन्दुस्तानियों को वहां रहने देना चाहती है जो कि बदले हुए हालात में रहना चाहें। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने बर्मा में रहने वाले हिन्दुस्तानियों से बातचीत की है कि उन में से कितने लोग वहां रहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : काफी गिनती में ऐसे हिन्दुस्तानी हैं जो बर्मा में रहना चाहते हैं। लाखों की गिनती में वहां हिन्दुस्तानी होती करते हैं और उनका इरादा वहां रहने और काम करने का है। उन में से कइयों की जमीन पर भी मिल्कियत है। कुछ हिन्दुस्तानी जो दूसरे काम करते हैं वे भी बर्मा में रह सकते हैं और मेरा खयाल है कि वे वहां रहेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Rameshwar Tania: May I be allowed to ask a supplementary question?

Mr. Speaker: I do appreciate that there are difficulties, but hon Members also must appreciate that 61 hon. Members had given notice of one question.

Shri Rameshwar Tania: I come from Burma; therefore, I wanted to ask one question.

Mr. Speaker: We welcome him in his recent arrival, but he shall have to wait. Shri Yashpal Singh.

Peace in Nagaland

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Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Jagdev Singh
 Siddhanti:
 Maharajkumar Vijaya
 Ananda:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:
 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Shri J. B. Bist:
 Shri Tridib Kumar
 Chaudhuri:
 Shri A. S. Saigal:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shri Kolla Venkataiah:
 Shri P. R. Patel:
 Shri Basappa:
 Shri Balgovind Verma:
 Shri Balmiki:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri D. J. Nalik:
 Shri Rishang Keishing:
 Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

Shri M. Rampure:
 Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Swail:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri Murl Manohar:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri Kajrolkar:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 Shri H. C. Soy:
 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(whether as a result of the talks of the Peace Mission with the Naga Hostiles any success has been achieved in securing peace in Nagaland;

(b) if so, what are the decisions arrived at; and

(c) when and how they are going to be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) An agreement has been reached for the suspension of operations initially for a period of one month.

(b) and (c). It has been decided that, effective from midnight of the 5th/6th September, 1964, there shall be a suspension of operations in Nagaland. A statement containing the terms and conditions relating to this suspension of operations is placed on the Table of the House.

It is proposed that, as soon as arrangements can be made for this purpose, a delegation representing the Government of India, with which the Government of Nagaland will be associated, should hold talks with the representatives of the Nagas who have till now remained underground.

STATEMENT

Terms and conditions for Suspension of operations in Nagaland

The Government of India will depute representatives, with whom will

be associated the representatives of the Government of Nagaland, to take part in talks with leaders of the underground.

2. With effect from September 6, 1964 and for a period thereafter of one month at present, the Security Forces will not undertake:—

- (a) jungle operations.
- (b) raiding of camps of the underground.
- (c) patrolling beyond one thousand yards of security posts.
- (d) searching of villages.
- (e) aerial action.
- (f) arrests,
and
- (g) imposition of labour by way of punishment.

During this period fines connected with allegations of complicity with underground activities will not be imposed.

3. (i) Operations will be suspended as above on the understanding that the underground have accepted that during this period they will refrain from:—

- (a) sniping and ambushing
- (b) imposition of fines
- (c) kidnapping and recruiting
- (d) sabotage activities
- (e) raiding and firing on security posts, towns and administrative centres,
and
- (f) moving with arms or in uniforms in towns, villages and administrative centres, wherever there are security posts and approaching within one thousand yards of security posts.

(ii) During this period, the underground will refrain from moving with

arms or in uniform in towns and villages and within a radius of one thousand yards of security posts. The understanding is confirmed that special arrangements may be made in cases where movement with arms or in uniform becomes necessary in any area where there may be risk of encounter with Security Forces e.g. along or across roads or bridges.

4. The arrangements specified above are calculated to preclude any unexpected encounter but in the event of an encounter coming about, both sides will during the period of stoppage of operations observe the rule "No firing unless first fired on."

5. During the period of stoppage of operations, in order to promote an atmosphere conducive to peaceful occupations and free discussion, there will be no parading with arms in inhabited areas where Security Forces will not be present under this agreement.

6. On the international border, Security Forces will maintain patrolling to a depth of three miles as the crow flies from the frontier and arrangements will be made for modification of the zone when the stoppage of operations is effected.

7. No arms will be imported from abroad by the underground during the period of stoppage of operations.

8. During the period of stoppage of operations, the Government of India will continue the protection of Army convoys on maintenance service and the usual road patrolling on either side of the road will continue. The road patrols will withdraw when the last convoy of the day has passed. The underground may move about freely on the roads when the convoy has passed the locality and also on non-convoy days. The days of the week and the particular routes used by the convoys will be notified in advance and communicated to the underground leaders as far as may be practicable. It may be necessary to

have emergency convoys for such purposes as evacuation of sick and wounded personnel. It may not be possible to give prior information of these convoys. For such convoys however there will be no road protection parties. They will move self-contained for protection. Depth of patrolling on either side of the road will be one hundred yards.

9. The area of application of the above mentioned arrangements will be Nagaland State and the northern sub-divisions of Manipur.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि फिरो साहब पादरी स्काट के यहाँ मेहमान ठहरे हुए हैं और पादरी स्काट को किस पोजिशन में पीस मिशन में भेजा गया है वह एक विदेशी है, वह किस के नुमायन्दे थे, हमारी सरकार के नुमायन्दे थे, असम सरकार के नुमायन्दे थे या नागा लैंड की सरकार के नुमायन्दे थे, वह किस के नुमायन्दे थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पादरी स्काट के बारे में पहले दो-तीन बार कहा जा चुका है। वह किस हैसियत से दखल दे रहे हैं, इसके बारे में बतलाया जा चुका है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब हमारा चोर उन के यहाँ ठहरा हुआ है तो उन्हें वहाँ किस पोजिशन में भेजा गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह दोबारा पूछना चाहते हैं कि पादरी स्काट वहाँ किस हैसियत से भेजे गये हैं आप कहते हैं कि वह आपके चोर को ठहराए हुए हैं, तो उस चोर को पकड़ने का आपको दूसरा मौका लेना चाहिए।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This question has been answered again and again. We have pointed out that Reverend Scott was allowed to go to Nagaland because the Nagaland Gov-

ernment was convinced of his bona fides as far as the Peace Mission is concerned.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी स्टेट में जो कि दिल्ली के मातहत रन कर रही है, विद्रोहियों के साथ समझौते पर दस्तखत क्यों किए गए, उनको क्रश क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप बहस कर रहे हैं, इनकारमेशन नहीं मांग रहे हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह इतनी इनकारमेशन दें कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया ?

श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विद्रोहियों के साथ जो समझौता हुआ है उस में क्या कुछ शर्तें हैं, और यदि हैं, तो कौन कौन सी शर्तें हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शर्तें तो प्रागे करेंगे अभी तो कार्रवाई बन्द की गयी है।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All these terms and conditions are given in a statement which has been placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: From the statement I find that there is no mention in these terms and conditions of any assurance given by these underground Nagas that they will not import any arms from abroad, from Pakistan or anywhere, during this truce period. May I know whether this aspect of the matter was not taken into consideration, knowing that in the past they have constantly been getting arms from Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It has been made absolutely clear and they were told so categorically about it. Although it may not find a place in the conditions, they know that it is a "must" and they have said that they will abide by it.

भी बिभूति मिश्र : इस स्टेटमेंट के चौथे पैरा में लिखा है :

“No firing unless first fired on”

इसको देखने से तो ऐसा लगता है कि नागा लोग कोई इन्डिपेंडेंट टैरिटरी के लोग हैं और हमारा उनके साथ समझौता हुआ है। लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी बार बार कहते हैं कि हमारे भारतीय संविधान के अन्तर्गत उनसे समझौता हुआ है, क्या सरकार इस बारे में सफाई देगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही बात अभी ठाकुर साहब ने पूछी थी, और मैंने उस सवाल को रिसएलाउ कर दिया था।

भी बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेटमेंट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि नागा लोग कोई इन्डिपेंडेंट लोग हैं और हमारा उन के साथ समझौता हुआ है मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री इसकी सफाई करें कि क्या यह समझौता भारतीय संविधान के अन्तर्गत हुआ है, क्योंकि समझौते को देखने से तो दूसरे मानी मालूम होते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिए तो मैं ने कहा कि इस पर बहस तो हो सकती है अगर सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल नहीं पूछा जा सकता।

भी बिभूति मिश्र : प्रधान मंत्री मौजूद हैं, वह जवाब दे सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप बैठ जाएं।

भी बिभूति मिश्र : मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रधान मंत्री जी अभी जवाब देंगे जब मैं सवाल की इजाजत दूंगा जब मैं सवाल की ही इजाजत नहीं दूंगा तो प्रधान मंत्री साहब जवाब कैसे देंगे ?

भी बिभूति मिश्र : यह हमारे संविधान में है ...

Dr. Ranen Sen: From time to time reports were appearing in newspapers that armed people from Nagaland

were going to Pakistan to get training there. In this statement the terms laid down do not cover that particular thing which was being reported in newspapers from time to time. Did the negotiation committee discuss this thing with the Naga leaders and, if so, what was the result?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All the details are given in the agreement. During the period of truce, there will be no opportunities or no means of getting any kind of arms from abroad. It is given in the statement that they will not import any arms from outside.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I had raised the question of training in Pakistan.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All these things are covered by the agreement.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I had raised the the Members is that it is not contained in the statement and then it is by oral discussion that they are assured of this. Therefore, they feel apprehensive whether really...

Shri Daji: The Prime Minister said that that was the understanding. If that was the understanding, what prevented them from being embodied in the agreement itself?

Dr. Ranen Sen: Why did they not record it

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is not necessary to record it because they are within the Indian Union and no State in this country can either import arms from any country without, of course, the approval....

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Let him finish.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I said in the beginning that this must be taken as granted that they cannot go to any country either for training in

arms or for importing arms from any other country. It must be taken for granted and then only any talks could be held with the Nagaland leaders.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Prime Minister has just now said that these hostile Nagas cannot go to Pakistan either for military training or for importing arms because they are within the Indian territory. On a previous occasion, when I used the word 'cease-fire', you took objection to that and I had modulated it in a different way as 'cease firing' because there cannot be any 'cease-fire' between two sections of the same people. Here, the Government are liberally using the word 'cease-fire'. The Prime Minister has just now mentioned that they are within the Indian Union and, therefore, they cannot go to any other country either for training or for arms. How do they reconcile with this?

Mr. Speaker: Here, it is loosely used for cease firing.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir. May I submit . . .

Mr. Speaker: There is no need for that.

Shri Hem Barua: Probably, I have not been able to convey my feeling . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has done it very ably. I have also understood it. There is no doubt about it.

Shri Hem Barua: I seek your protection and your guidance too. He says, they are an Indian people. We also know that they are an Indian people. How can there be any 'cease-fire' with that section of the Indian people—I do not understand that—when he himself admits that they are a section of the Indian people?

Mr. Speaker: My guidance is that he might kindly resume his seat . . .

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): May I clarify the point? The expression 'cease-fire' has not been used at all. What is mentioned is, the terms and conditions for suspension of operations in Nagaland.

Mr. Speaker: Then, it should not be used by the Ministers also when it is not used there.

Shri Swaran Singh: We will avoid that. I have never used it. I hope no other Minister will use it.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: According to the statement, one of the terms of the cease-fire is that . . .

An Hon. Member: He is still using the term 'cease-fire'.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I am sorry. One of the terms of the suspension of operations is that the Indian security forces will not undertake patrolling beyond one thousand yards of the security posts. May I know the distance between the Indian security posts from one another? May I also know the arrangement for seeing that the gaps between the security posts are not misused to violate this arrangement?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This is an agreement under which both parties have agreed to observe certain conditions which have been laid down.

Shri Hem Barua: Who are the parties?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I am sure the hon. Member knows who the parties are. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member knows that the parties are the representatives of the Government of India, the Government of Nagaland and the Nagaland leaders.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: These conditions are laid down in order to facilitate underground Nagas to come unhindered so that we can have a meeting and start negotiations. These facilities are provided for that purpose.

I do not know the exact distance between two security posts, but I am

sure that the conditions are satisfactory in order to ensure the objective in view.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जब से शांति स्थापित हुई है नागाओं ने अपनी तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाहियां बिल्कुल बन्द कर दी हैं अथवा नहीं और अगर बन्द कर दी हैं तो क्या सरकार को पता है कि अब भी कितने ऐसे नागा हैं जो कि घंटरघाउंड छिपे हैं।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There has been no activity since the suspension of operations.

Shri Kapur Singh: I seek factual information as to whether suspension of operations such as in Nagaland has anywhere ever been accepted as an arrangement between a sovereign State and its citizens, and if not, whether our Government have accorded some status to Nagaland which is different from that of its being an integral part of India?

Shri Swaran Singh: Suspension of operations may be some form of amnesty which is not unknown on many occasions, and I do not think that merely by suspending the operations we give any special status to the people of Nagaland.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that while one section of the Nagas is agreeing to these terms and conditions of agreement, as the hon. Minister has called it, the other section of the Nagas has been staging action—and recently we heard about the action at Kohima etc.—and if so, may I know how Government are going to reconcile the Nagas who want some kind of agreement with us and those Nagas who are creating trouble? How can these two things go on in a parallel manner?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is entering into arguments and not asking for any information.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a very relevant question. I think that the hon. Prime Minister also wants to reply to it.

Mr. Speaker: I have already submitted to hon. Members that first I have to decide whether I should allow the question or not.

Shri Hem Barua: You did not look at the other side. That is the trouble.

Mr. Speaker: No, I would not look to that side.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think that the hon. Prime Minister wants to reply to the question.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Brij Raj Singh.

श्री बुजराज सिंह : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार का समझौता नागालैंड के उपद्रवकारियों से हमारी सरकार ने किया है क्या ऐसा ही समझौता चम्पल बेनी के डकैतों के साथ भी करने का हमारी सरकार ने कोई निर्णय किया है जिनके कि ऊपर काफी रुपया खर्च हुआ है और काफी परेशानी हमारी सरकार को हो रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that there are still some hostile Naga leaders who have not agreed to come to this conference, and if so, what are their objections for not coming to the conference?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They are aware....

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order. How can this question become admissible when my question which was put in a more specific concrete and easy language had not been allowed?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister may reply to the question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: This agreement has been entered into with the underground Nagas, and all the important leaders—all, and especially, the most important leaders—have agreed to these terms. If there is any small section which might continue to create trouble, that is a different matter, we shall have to face it. But I hope that there is going to be no fresh trouble during the period of the discussions.

I might also add that it is a very delicate matter and I would beg of hon. Members of the House to have patience and see that these discussions prove fruitful.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are very happy that peace has been established or is likely to be established in Nagaland. What steps have been taken by Government to see that the Christian missionaries—I mean foreign missionaries—who generally foment trouble in Nagaland through Naga agencies are not able to create fresh trouble?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry that this reflection should be cast on the Indian missionaries in Nagaland.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Foreign missionaries.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There are no foreign missionaries in Nagaland.

I might add that this peace effort was in fact initiated by the Indian missionaries themselves; they are extremely helpful.

Shri Hem Barua: The statement he just made, that there are no foreign missionaries in Nagaland, is not correct. He should have said, 'except the Rev. Michael Scott'.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शस्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन बिद्रोही नागा नेताओं के साथ

जो प्रतिनिधि मंडल बातचीत करेगा, क्या उस के सदस्य के नाम निर्धारित कर लिए गए हैं; यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन नामों में भूदानी नेता, श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण, श्री सम्मिलित हैं?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी, नहीं। अभी कोई नाम तय नहीं हुआ है।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Member desire, we can have a discussion on this.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: After the next question has been called? No.

Exchange of Population in South Africa

Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri Imbichibava:
 *4. **Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**
Shri B. C. Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that wide-scale exchanges of population in South Africa on the basis of 'apartheid scheme' have started operating;

(b) if so, how many Indians are involved in it; and

(c) whether Government have expressed their protest against this?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) As the Government of India have no diplomatic relations with South Africa, they have largely to depend on reports from outside sources for their information. Recent reports suggest that while the so called non-whites in that country are still suffering under last year's Group Areas Proclamations, fresh proclamations, involving large scale evictions are again being poised at them.

(b) The Government have no detailed information, but there is reason to believe that the entire Asian population of South Africa (approx. 4.77.000), most of whom are of Indian origin, is affected by the Group Areas Act; which involves movement of the so called non-white races from industrially and commercially developed areas to undeveloped ones.

(c) Since India has no diplomatic relation with South Africa no direct protest is possible. The Government of India have, however, taken a leading part in the fight against South Africa's racial policies through the forum of the United Nations and elsewhere.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: In view of the fact that the South African Government does not pay any heed to the protests from all over the world, what further steps do the Government of India propose to take to help these affected people?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I mentioned, the Government of India have had discussions in the matter. The UN has set up an expert committee to go into the matter. The matter is already gone into. There was a resolution passed requesting member-states to take certain actions. Quite a number of States have taken those actions.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Have Government received any representation from those affected?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I do not think it is necessary to receive representations. We already know the difficulties.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if Government has taken advantage of the presence in India at the present moment of certain representatives of the South African National Congress who could put them wise in regard to the exact position?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Certainly we are meeting them.

Shri Namblar: Does Government know the total strength of Indians in South Africa who are in these areas of labour troubles where they are being removed?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am afraid the hon. Member is mixing up Indians with people of Indian origin. I mentioned just now the approximate figure we have of the people of Indian origin. There are practically no Indian citizens there.

Shri P. C. Borooah: About my point of order, I am finding it difficult to catch your eye.

Mr. Speaker: What rule or provision of the Constitution has been transgressed?

Shri P. C. Borooah: That I do not know, but my point of order was raised to catch your eye.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that Dr. Dadoo, an Indian representative from South Africa, has represented to our Government, and particularly to our Prime Minister, that the United Kingdom and other Western countries are not implementing the UN resolution on economic sanctions against South Africa, and has asked the Indian Government to create world opinion so as to bring these countries to a reasonable frame of mind, so that the UN resolution on economic sanctions against South Africa is implemented; if so, what is the reaction of our Government to that?

Shri Dinesh Singh: That is exactly what we are doing in the United Nations and any other forum where the matter is brought up, such as the Prime Ministers' Conference.

Shri Bameshwar Tandia: Which are the countries like South Africa where this scheme is being imposed? When so many Indians are there, what are we thinking of doing, apart from withdrawing our diplomatic missions if required?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have not been able to follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: We are talking of only one country.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether Government have sought the help of any other friendly country to intervene in this matter and help the Indians who want to be repatriated to India?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have repeatedly mentioned that we have taken up this matter in the United Nations where we have the support of the overwhelming majority of Members.

Defence aid from Abroad

- *5. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries whose Governments have made available further military aid and equipment for strengthening India's defences against China since the 5th June, 1964;

(b) which of those countries have promised further aid as a planned or phased programme; and

(c) whether a detailed statement on the subject will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Governments of the following countries have made avail-

able military supplies and equipment since June 5, 1964:

Australia
 Canada
 U. K.
 U. S. A.
 U. S. S. R.
 Yugoslavia

(b) and (c). Discussions relating to supplies of military equipment are continuing with the Governments of the United Kingdom, United States of America and the U. S. S. R. It will not be in the public interest to disclose details of further aid promised by these countries.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A statement could have been laid on the Table, I leave it to you.

Has Government, either on its own bat, or in consultation with the Governments of friendly countries, including Russia and America, who have given and are giving us aid against China, drawn up and finalised a concrete time-bound plan for the implementation of the historic resolution adopted unanimously by this House urging the Government to drive out the Chinese aggressor from our sacred soil?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, that question has been answered on so many occasions here by our late Prime Minister, and in fact, it is our idea and object also to act up to that resolution.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Arising from the answer to part (b) of the question—the reference is to further aid—is it a fact that the USSR promised expert technical aid for the manufacture of MIG 21 aircraft in this country, and that that aid has been rather slow in materialising, and is it also a fact that the United States has promised aid and expert advice for the manufacture of HF-24 in Bangalore?

Shri A. M. Thomas: These are two separate projects. Of course, the question of United States aid for HF-24 project is under consideration. In fact, they have said that it would be examined further. But, as far as the MIG project is concerned, it will not be correct to say that there has been slow progress. In fact, a defence team is in Russia to negotiate a final agreement. As hon. Members are aware, the Defence Minister also is in Russia.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is wholly evasive, because the decision was taken 1½ years ago, and we would like to know, the country would like to know, what progress there has been. It is no use saying the progress is satisfactory. Nothing has been done in this matter either in Koraput or Nasik.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Various project reports have been prepared for air frame factory, engine factory, etc. These are under detailed discussion. I may inform the House that civil works in connection with these projects are proceeding satisfactorily.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that the United States Government has refused to give us certain type of military equipment under pressure from Pakistan and if so what is the nature of that equipment which has been refused?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It would not be correct to draw that inference. In fact our requirements were discussed by the Defence Minister and also another team which visited the United States of America and there was considerable understanding between the two countries regarding the nature of the threat and the requirements of this country. Negotiations have been satisfactory. The United States has offered us considerable aid. I will not give the details here. In regard to certain aspects, it would not also be proper to disclose them without the consent of that country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I request you, after Question Hour, to permit question No. 7 to be answered?

Mr. Speaker: That is only the privilege of the Minister, if it is a question of public importance and he wants to give the answer. He can do that after the Question Hour.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I think that there are occasions in the past when such questions were permitted.

Mr. Speaker: That Rule is there.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sound Rockets

- *6. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission propose to embark upon a programme of manufacture in India of the French Belier and Centaure types of sound rockets with the collaboration of the CNES of France;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed between the Atomic Energy Commission and the CNES; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Yes. The manufacture of Centaure Rockets in India will shortly be undertaken by the Department of Atomic Energy in collaboration with M/s. Sud Aviation of France, with whom an agreement for the supply of know-how and for the grant of a manufacturing licence has, with the assistance of the Centre National D'Etudes Spatiales of France, been concluded.

The agreement *inter alia* provides that M/s. Sud Aviation will:

- (i) sell 6 Centaure High Atmosphere Exploration vehicles (rockets)
- (ii) grant a licence for manufacturing such rockets in India
- (iii) supply complete know-how for the manufacture of such rockets
- (iv) train Indian personnel at the factory of M/s. Sud Aviation and
- (v) provide a few technical personnel to assist the Department in its manufacturing programme.

Communique of Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri M. N. Swamy:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hanada: ..
 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
 Shri Bishanohander Seth:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri N. P. Yadav:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Mahananda:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
 Shri P. S. Deshmukh:
 Shri Kolla Venkatesh:
 Shri P. R. Patel:
 Shri M. L. Jadhav:
 *7. Shri Kajrolkar:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:
 Shri Badi:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri Balmiki:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 Shri B. N. Kureel:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Swell:
 Shri Kishan Pattnayak:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the circumstances under which the representatives of India agreed or acquiesced in the inclusion of a reference to the Indo-Pak problem in the communique of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference held in London in July, 1964?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Honourable Members are aware that owing to my indisposition, I requested Shri T. T. Krishnamachari and Shrimati Indira Gandhi to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference on behalf of the Government of India. On return they

reported to me fully about the proceedings of the Conference.

At the opening session of the Conference on July 8, glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. It was stated that, in a sense, the current meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers was a memorial to Jawaharlal Nehru since it was his policy which had done so much to transform the Commonwealth relationship and make possible membership by countries with different forms of Government. All continents, creeds, races and societies, were now represented in the Commonwealth which transcended the lines that normally divided mankind and this gave special significance to the deliberations of the Conference.

The results of discussions are reflected in the communique issued after the Conference. As can be seen from this communique, the deliberations of the Conference covered a review of the world situation, the racial discriminatory policy of South Africa, the colonial policy of Portugal and the pending problems of British colonial territories. Other matters related to cooperation between the Commonwealth countries in programmes of economic and social development and measures to increase cooperation between the Commonwealth countries in matters of Commonwealth aid and trade.

Our delegation at the Conference participated in this discussion on various items and made its contributions in accordance with the policies and programmes of the Government of India.

I shall not go into further details about the proceedings of the Conference but would now like to say a few words about the reference to Indo-Pak problems in the communique issued at the end of the Conference. Various views have been ex-

pressed in the Indian Press and by the public on the following reference in this communique:

"The Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction the friendly public statements by the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India and expressed their hopes that the problems between their countries will be solved in the same friendly spirit."

I can well understand the anxiety of the Honourable Members that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference should not be used as a forum for the discussion of problems involving differences between Commonwealth Members. I would, however, like to urge that so far as this particular instance is concerned, it was, I am convinced, a general expression of goodwill and that it did not constitute a departure from the convention that inter-Commonwealth differences should not be discussed at such meetings. I have noted in this connection that representatives of some other Governments who attended the Conference have publicly affirmed that the convention that inter-Commonwealth differences should not be discussed has been fully maintained and that this is a matter for the countries concerned to deal with between themselves. We have ourselves stated publicly that we want to settle our differences with Pakistan peacefully but consistent with our national honour and dignity. Unfortunately this general expression of well-intentioned goodwill at the London meeting has been misunderstood by some in India and has been misinterpreted or misrepresented in certain quarters abroad. We firmly and categorically repudiate the suggestion contained in such misinterpretation or misrepresentation. At the same time we re-affirm our resolve to continue to function with a sense of dignity and responsibility, as a nation dedicated to peace and to the settlement of differences by peaceful methods.

Bonus Commission

- *8. {
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Dr. Ranen Sen:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri A. S. Saigal:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Kolla Venkalah:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri A. N. Vidyalkankar:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shri M. S. Murti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed the examination of the report and the recommendations of the Bonus Commission; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri B. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). A copy of Resolution announcing Government's decisions on the Report of the Bonus Commission is placed on the Table. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2987/64].

India-China Border Dispute

- *9. {
 Shri M. N. Swamy:
 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri P. C. Barman:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Kolla Venkalah:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Kajrolkar:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shrimati Renuka Ray:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
 Shri Jashyant Mehta:
 Shri Swell:
 Shri Tan Singh:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri B. N. Kureel:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh attempts were made by the Colombo Powers to bring about a settlement in the India-China border dispute; and

(b) whether any new steps are contemplated by the Government of India to resolve the conflict?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Govern-

ment are not aware of any fresh attempts by the Colombo Powers, as such, to bring about a settlement of the India-China border dispute. However, recently there has been an exchange of correspondence between the Prime Ministers of Ceylon and India on the suggestion that no posts of either country in the demilitarized area in Ladakh could be regarded as fulfilment of the Colombo Proposals.

(b) Recently, in reply to an enquiry made by Mrs. Bandaranaike, the Government of India has said that if the Chinese agreed to withdraw their posts in the demilitarized area in Ladakh it could be considered a fulfilment of the Colombo Proposals, and that, if China agreed to this and accepted the Colombo Proposals, further negotiations could be held between India and China on the basis of the Colombo Proposals.

Indians in Zanzibar

- *19. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the plight of the people of Indian origin in Zanzibar on account of the Chinese propaganda in that country; and

(b) the action Government intends to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Government of India is aware of the difficulties being faced by people of Indian origin in Zanzibar;

(b) Government are affording all reasonable facilities to people of

Indian origin who wish to migrate from Zanzibar to India. It is also intended to open a resident Mission in Zanzibar in order to protect the interests of the Indian citizens residing in the island.

Pak. Airfield in Gilgit

- *11. { Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has constructed a major airfield capable of landing jet bombers at Chillas in Gilgit agency very near to the cease-fire line; and

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

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Burmese Refugees in NEFA

- *12. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Rishang Keishang:
Shri Bade:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Swell:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Burmese team visited Shillong to discuss with NEFA authorities the problem created by the

ingress of 3,000 Tribals from North Burma into Tirap Division of NEFA; and

(b) if so, what specific subjects were discussed with the team and what was the result of the talks?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Two officers from the Burmese Embassy with some staff visited Shillong and the Tirap Frontier Division of NEFA in July, 1964.

(b) The discussions centred round the maintenance and repatriation of the Burmese Tangsa tribal refugees, who had crossed into Tirap Frontier Division, following disturbances in their villages in Burma.

As a result of the visit, the Burmese Embassy has agreed to refund the expenses incurred on the maintenance of the refugees and the Embassy is expected shortly to make arrangements for their repatriation to Burma.

Chinese Build-up in Tibet

- *13. Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Dharon:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have protested to the Peking Government regarding the concentration of troops in Tibet;

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

(c) what measures Government are taking to strengthen the country's defence?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Government of India have from time to time, in notes exchanged with the Chinese Government, referred to the large concentrations of Chinese military forces in Tibet.

(b) The reaction of the Chinese Government has been to deny facts of Chinese military concentrations in Tibet and to accuse India of military preparations and refusal to settle the border dispute through unconditional negotiations.

(c) Government are taking all possible measures to strengthen the country's defence.

U.S. Fighters for Indian Air Force

- *15. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dharon:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Brij Raj Singh (Kotah):
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any approach was made to the Government of U.S.A.

for the supply of fighters for the Indian Air Force; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The supply of high performance fighter aircraft for the Indian Air Force under the U.S. Military Assistance Programme was one of the subjects discussed with the U.S. authorities during the recent visit of the official team and the Defence Minister to USA in May, 1964. The U.S. Government have indicated that it would not be possible to accommodate within the Military Assistance Programme the type of fighter aircraft requested for supply by us. However, examination to determine what United States assistance in this field will be available is continuing.

Second African Summit Conference

Shri Shashi Ranjan:
*17. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Government's greetings to the Second African Summit Conference at Cairo reached so late that it could not be read in the opening session;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether responsibility for this lapse has been fixed on any officer?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dimesh Singh): (a) and (b). The message of greetings from the President to the President of the Second Conference of Heads of African States in Cairo was sent on 17th July and should have reached Cairo at the opening of the Conference.

(c) Does not arise.

P. & T. Officials' visit to U.S.A.

*18. { **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**
Shri Ramanathan
Chettiar:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of officials of the Posts & Telegraphs Department visited U.S.A. in May-June, 1964;

(b) if so, the composition thereof and the purpose of the visit;

(c) the total expenditure involved therein; and

(d) the result achieved thereby?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) The team consisted of Shri Jagdeesh Prasad, Member P. & T. Board, Shri K. D. Vaidya, Deputy Chief Engineer and Shri T. R. Sundararaman, Director of Accounts.

The purpose of their visit to U.S.A. was to negotiate a credit from International Development Association (a subsidiary of World Bank) for the Posts & Telegraphs Department.

(c) Rs. 24,450 inclusive of foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 4,400 approximately.

(d) As a result of the negotiations, an agreement was signed on the 6th July, 1964 under which the International Development Association has extended a \$33 million credit.

Indians in Ceylon

Shri Nambiar:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri P. C. Boreeah:
Shri Bishancharnder Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dharam:

*19. { **Shri Ramakwar Tanti:**

Shri Bade:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri J. B. S. Bist:
 Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
 Shri Kajrolkar:
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:
 Shri Swell:
 Shri Dharmalingam:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any fresh move to discuss the question of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon; and

(b) if so, at what level?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. Talks between the Prime Ministers of Ceylon and India are expected to take place in October, 1984.

High Power Transmitter

Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri Rameshwar Tandia:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhason:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri A. S. Saigal:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

*20. { Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri M. L. Jadhav:
 Shri P. G. Sen:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 Shri M. Rampure:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
 Shri Dharmalingam:
 Shri Shinde:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 90 on the 1st June, 1984 and state:

(a) whether the tenders received for the purchase of a high-powered transmitter to counter the Chinese propaganda have been considered; and

(b) if so, the main features of the one accepted and the terms and conditions of purchase?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Studies on India-China Dispute

*21. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to two studies on India-China dispute, namely, (i) 'Himalayan Battleground' by Margaret M. Fisher and others and (ii) 'The China-India Border: the Origin of the Disputed Boundaries' by Alastair Lamb; and

(b) if so, whether these books were ever submitted for scrutiny to Government for verification of facts given therein?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government was aware of the publication of these books, but the books were not submitted to the Government for scrutiny and verification of facts, by the publishers.

Unemployment among Mica Miners

- *22. \int Shri P. E. Chakraverti:
 \ Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the continuing slump in the mica trade has led to mass surrender of licences and closure of establishments by mica-dealers in Giridih, Kodarma and Tisri;

(b) whether more than 40,000 mica workers including miners have been thrown out of employment; and

(c) the steps devised to give relief to this unemployed population?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) to (c). The information is not available. It is being collected and will be placed before the House when received.

Administrative Reforms

*23. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what administrative reforms are contemplated by Prime Minister and which steps are proposed to be taken by him to bring about such reforms as were indicated in his Message to the Nation on the 11th June, 1964; and

(b) what steps, if any, have been taken by Prime Minister to bring about a change in the attitude of administration towards the citizen and his problems?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The Department of Administrative Reforms which was set up to deal with this problem has already initiated action in several directions with a view to improving efficiency and quickening the pace of disposal of Government's business. The details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2988/64].

(b) The attitude of those concerned with the administration is dependent not so much upon rules and procedures as on the personal approach of all concerned to the manner in which their responsibilities are to be discharged. This is a Government responsible to the people and the views of Government on this important issue raised by the hon. Member have been made well-known to the administration.

Role of Private Enterprise

*24. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report published in the American Magazine "Newsweek" that he told a correspondent that he would be inclined to rely more heavily than Mr. Nehru did, on private enterprise for solving India's economic ills; and

(b) whether the doors of investment are being widely opened to foreign private capital to make investments even in sectors like, Steel, Petro-chemicals and Pharmaceuticals?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes. On this point, however, the correspondent refers not to any statement made by the Prime Minister but to his own inference which is contradicted by the quotation from my statement which reads "Our objective—Socialism—is clear".

(b) This seems to relate to foreign private capital in certain specific industrial sectors to which no reference whatever has been made in "Newsweek" article. Questions relating to the role of private foreign capital had been raised in the Lok Sabha and had been fully answered by the Finance Minister on the 10th March, 1964 during the Budget debate. There has been no further consideration of Government policy on these subjects and there is no additional information which could be made available.

Defence Minister's Visit to U.S.A.

- *25. {
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Bado:
 Shri Bishwanath Roy:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Basappa:
 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Bai Krishna Singh:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri Kolla Venkalah:
 Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which his mission to U.S.A. last May was successful in meeting India's defence requirements;

(b) whether the U.S. Government have refused to supply F-104 interceptor-Bombers to India because of Pakistan's objections; and

(c) the quantum of U.S. credit promised for India's 5-year Defence Plan?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) During the visit of the Minister of Defence to the United States of America in May, 1964, discussions were held with the U.S. Government. There was general agreement regarding the magnitude of the Chinese threat and the measures required to meet it. The U.S. authorities have agreed to provide to the Government of India subject to Congressional approval from time to time (i) military grant assistance during fiscal year 1965 (July 1964 to June 1965) at the same level as during fiscal year 1964. (ii) Immediate credit of \$10 million for the purchase of defence articles and services. (iii) Further credit of an amount of \$50 million during the fiscal year 1965.

(b) The U.S. Government have indicated that it would not be possi-

ble for them to accommodate within the military assistance programme the type of fighter aircraft required for supply by us. However, examination to determine what United States assistance in this field will be available, is continuing.

(c) The U.S. authorities have indicated that they are willing to consider the provision of assistance—both grant aid and credit assistance—on a continuing basis to India's defence effort. The quantum of assistance will require to be determined periodically.

Travancore Minerals

*26. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the future set up of Travancore Minerals has been finalised;

(b) if so, what is the time-schedule for the resumption of the working of the Chavara Plant; and

(c) whether the assets and liabilities of M/s. Hopkin and Williams Ltd. have been taken over?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). To meet the increased demand for monazite from Indian Rare Earths Ltd., and to honour export commitments, it has been decided to set up a new plant at Manavalankurichi for the economic separation of the minerals present in the beach sands in this area. The new plant is being located near the existing plant and work is in progress.

The resumption of operations at Chavara will depend on finding a regular outlet for Quilon Grade Ilmenite, either within the country or outside. In spite of vigorous efforts, it has not so far been possible to locate a regular market for substantial quantities of Quilon Grade Ilmenite.

(c) It is understood that the Kerala Government have agreed in principle to take over the assets and liabilities of Messrs Hopkin & Williams (Travancore) Ltd. and that negotiations in this regard are in progress.

Indian Traders under Detention in Burma

*27. { Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian traders who have been in detention in Burma;

(b) whether Government of India have taken up with the Burmese Government the question of their repatriation to India; and

(c) if so, the progress in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The exact number of Indian traders under detention is not known. It is, however, believed that several hundred Indian traders are held in detention in Burma.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question of release of detained Indian traders and their repatriation to India has been taken up with the Government of Burma through diplomatic channels. The Government of Burma has assured our Embassy in Rangoon that all those who were detained for "economic" offences, committed prior to 27th May, 1964 will be released and allowed to leave the country. The cases of others are still under discussion with the Burma Government.

Naga Hostiles

*28. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Ramnathwar Tanti:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhason:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. E. Patel:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

{ Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Swell:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naga Hostiles fired mortars on Kohima and its adjoining areas on the 1st August, 1964;

(b) if so, the casualties on our side;

(c) whether there was any encounter to meet these violent activities of the Naga Hostiles; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1 Other Rank of ASSAM Rifles and 1 person of Border Road Task Force were wounded.

(c) and (d). Hostile fire was returned by own posts and patrols were sent out to search the suspected area. As a result, the following items were recovered from the area:—

- (i) 303 ammunition—92 rounds.
- (ii) Empty containers 2 inch mortar bombs—4.
- (iii) Fuse 51 mm. mortar—1.
- (iv) Some fired cases.

Definition of Pakistan in Oxford Dictionary

*29. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the latest (1964) edition of the Concise Oxford Dictionary defining Pakistan as inclusive of Kashmir; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our High Commission in London has had correspondence with the Clarendon Press, Oxford. The firm has pointed out that the reference to Kashmir is in the etymology of the word 'Pakistan', in square brackets, and not strictly part of the definition of its meaning. It has added that the inclusion of Kashmir in the etymology implies no suggestion about the legal, constitutional or political status of Kashmir.

Arms Aid from U.K.

- *30. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. C. Eerooh:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministerial Delegation, which represented India at the recent Commonwealth Conference, also discussed the question of arms aid with the U.K. Defence Minister during its stay in London;

(b) if so, the nature of the discussions held; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

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

"I.N.S. Varakkal"

1. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the Petty Officers' Training School "I.N.S. Varakkal" from Kozhikode to Coimbatore;

(b) if so, whether any representations have been received against this proposal; and

(c) whether any final decision has been taken in this matter?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) The school is located at Kozhikode temporarily till March, 1965. Its permanent location is still under consideration.

Hindustan Aircraft Limited

2. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of different types of aeroplanes built at the Hindustan Aircraft Limited up till now;

(b) the annual target of the Hindustan Aircraft Limited; and

(c) the number of persons deputed by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited for training abroad till the end of July, 1964?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(c) 109 HAL technicians have been deputed abroad for training/study in connection with the manufacture of aircraft.

Telephone Exchanges in Orissa

3. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of telephones and telephone exchanges in Orissa, district-wise, as on the 31st July, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2989/64].

National Sample Survey

4. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of surveys undertaken by National Sample Survey in Orissa from April, 1964 to date; and

(b) the amount of expenditure involved therein during the same period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A list of surveys is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2990/64].

(b) The expenditure on National Sample Surveys is incurred for (1) technical design, including drawing up samples, schedules, instructions, etc., (2) data collection and (3) tabulation. For data collection, the field work in Orissa is conducted by the staff of the Directorate of National Sample Survey. Most of the work relating to design and tabulation is done by the Indian Statistical Institute.

The duration of the National Sample Surveys does not synchronise with the financial years; and, therefore, some of the surveys listed in the attached statement fall partly outside the period in question. The design and tabulation are done on an all-India basis. State-wise and survey-wise apportionments of the expenditure incurred on these items are not available. Because of these factors, the total expenditure on the surveys for the period in question cannot be specifically indicated. The expenditure incurred by the Directorate of National Sample Survey on field work in Orissa from April to July, 1964 is approximately Rs. 74,000.

Rayagada-Jaypore Telephone Circuit

5. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1203 on 17th March, 1964 and state the up-to-date progress regarding the establishment of a direct telephone circuit between Rayagada and Jaypore (Koraput) in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): The equipment has since been despatched from Bangalore and the work is likely to be completed by November, 1964.

Indian Contingent in Congo

6. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all our troops stationed as part of U.N. Force in Congo have come back; and

(b) whether Government have been again requested to send some troops there in view of recent happenings in Congo?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Indian Contingent for Cyprus

7. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of our troops have been sent to Cyprus as a part of U.N. Force; and

(b) if so, the number of officers and men sent there so far?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Two retired Indian Army officers viz.

Lt. Gen. P. S. Gyani and Gen. Thimayya have, however, been permitted to take up the command of the U.N. Force in Cyprus. Lt.-Gen. P. S. Gyani assumed the command when the Force was initially set up. Gen. Thimayya took over from Lt.-Gen. Gyani during July, 1964. A request for the provision of an Indian A.D.C. and an orderly for Gen. Thimayya has also been accepted recently.

Anti-Indian Propaganda in East African Countries

8. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhant:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri A. N. Vidyasankar:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Minister of External Affairs held discussions in Nairobi in July, 1964 with the Indian envoys in African countries on the question of anti-Indian propaganda of China and Pakistan in East African countries; and

(b) if so, what new steps are proposed to be taken by Government to counteract the anti-Indian propaganda there?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) During his recent visit to Africa in connection with Malawi Independence celebrations, the Deputy Minister took the opportunity of meeting at Nairobi the Indian envoys to Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. Various matters of concern to India in the field of foreign relations including anti-Indian propaganda were discussed.

(b) Further strengthening of our existing relations with other friendly countries is a continuing process and necessary modifications are made from time to time to make external publicity even more effective in projecting a correct picture of India and the policies of the Government.

Indian Labour for France

- *9. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during his recent visit to France the Minister of Labour and Employment put forward a proposal to the French Government for the supply of Indian workers for the French industries; and

(b) if so, how that offer was received by the French Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the discussions between India's Minister of Labour and Employment and the French Minister for Labour, the question of shortage of workers in the French building industry was referred to. No specific proposal was made by either side.

Indian Mission in Salisbury

10. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Ramachwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Bishancharnder Seth:
Shri Dhoo:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kewara Roddy:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Vasudev Nair:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what exactly is the position and

status of our diplomatic mission in Salisbury; and

(b) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to close down the same?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government of India maintain a Commission for India in Salisbury which is accredited to the Government of United Kingdom.

(b) Not at present.

Firing on Indian Fishing Boat

11. Shri Seshiyam: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1183 on the 25th April, 1964 regarding firing by Ceylon Naval launch guards at an Indian fishing boat on the 20th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether a full and final report has since been received from the Madras Government;

(b) whether any reply has been received from the Government of Ceylon;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government on these reports?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Further action will be taken on receipt of a reply from the Government of Ceylon, who are being reminded.

Indo-Nepal Tele-communication Pact

12. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dharm:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri P. C. Boreah:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Basappa:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks between the officials of Nepal and India were recently held to finalise details for the establishment of direct telegraph and telephone services between the two countries;

(b) if so, the outcome of these talks; and

(c) whether a copy of the agreement so arrived at will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes; from 16th June, 1964 to 20th June, 1964.

(b) The Telecommunication Agreement between His Majesty's Govt. of Nepal and the Govt. of India was signed on 25th June, 1964.

(c) Yes.

Nehru Memorial Stamp

13. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been received against the selection of the photograph of the late Jawaharlal Nehru on the memorial stamp which was released on the 12th June, 1964; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Thumba Rocket Launching Station

14. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imblehkhava:
Shri Namblar:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Omkar Lal Bawa:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhara:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientific and Technical Committee of the United Nations Outer Space Committee has recommended that the UN sponsorship be granted to the Thumba Rocket Launching Station; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations of the Scientific Group of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which visited Thumba in January 1964, are still under the consideration of the United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Naga Hostiles

15. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 65 on the 1st June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Naga hostiles who entered the Indian territory some time ago have since been apprehended;

(b) if so, their number and the description of arms found in their possession; and

(c) the specific efforts made to apprehend them?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Additional troops were moved to the area and commensurate with the resources available every effort was made to block the likely routes of the gang of hostiles and intercept them.

The security forces have undertaken intensive operations since April 1964 and were able to intercept a hostile gang of 150 Nagas under Yeveto Sema, which had escaped into East Pakistan on or about 9-4-1964. On the 2nd June, 1964, a platoon of the security forces encountered this gang in area approximately 22 miles south-west of Churachandpur and 2 miles along the international border inside Manipur. In the encounter, 20 hostiles were killed and 4 wounded, one of whom was reported to have died later.

Newsprint Policy

16. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. C. Boroah:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhara:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Badi:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 81 on the 1st June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have now formulated a comprehensive newsprint policy; and

(b) if so, what are the principal factors and features in the formulation of this policy?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Air Space Violations

17. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents involving India's air-space violation by Pakistani and Chinese aircraft during the past four months; and

(b) the action taken by Government in each case?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). According to the information available to Govt. to date, there have been two violations of Indian air space by Pakistani aircraft since 7th May, 1964. These violations were over the cease-fire line in Jammu & Kashmir and complaints have been lodged with the United Nations Military Observer Group. There was a violation of our air space by a foreign aircraft on the 20th May, 1964 but owing to the height at which it flew, it was not possible to identify it.

Transmitter in Nagaland

18. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Badi:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether the Nagaland administration has requested Government to instal a powerful radio transmitter in the State; and

(b) if so, Government's decision on this demand?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Theft of Newspaper Files from Press Information Bureau

19. { Shri Bishancharnder Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1184 on the 25th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have received report regarding theft of newspaper files in Press Information Bureau;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether anybody has been held responsible for the theft; and

(d) the action taken against him?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The police have reported the case as untraced after due investigations.

(c) In view of the police report, it has not been found possible to hold anybody responsible for the theft.

(d) Does not arise.

टेलीप्रिन्टर

20. { श्री म० ला० हिबेरी :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

क्या संचार मंत्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी और विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं के टेलीप्रिन्टर निर्माण की योजना में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) टेन्वीप्रिटर निर्माण में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) सम्भवतः कब तक टेन्वीप्रिटर तैयार होने लगेंगे ; और

(घ) निर्माण के प्रथम वर्ष में कितने टेन्वीप्रिटर उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे ?

संचार विभाग में उपबन्धी (बी भगवती):
(क) से (घ) . शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा नियुक्त एक समिति देवनागरी दूरमुद्रकों (टेन्वीप्रिटरों) के कुंजीफलक (की-बोर्ड) की रूपरेखा की समीक्षा कर रही है। जैसे ही इस कुंजी-फलक को अंतिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा, हिन्दुस्तान टेन्वीप्रिटर लि०, मद्रास, जिन्होंने कि इस संबंध में कुछ प्रारंभिक कार्य किया भी है, अपने इतालवी सहयोगियों सर्वश्री इंग० सी० धालिवेली एण्ड सी० एम० पी० ए० से परामर्श कर के, इन दूरमुद्रकों के निर्माण का ब्योरेदार कार्यक्रम तैयार करेंगे। अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं से दूरमुद्रक बनाने का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

प्रेस सूचना कार्यालय में संवाददाता

21. { श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० लालनत :
श्री सुबोध हलबा :

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

(क) प्रेस सूचना कार्यालय के दिल्ली केन्द्र में कल कितने संवाददाता हैं ;

(ख) इन में से कितने अंग्रेजी के संवाददाता हैं और कितने हिन्दी के ; और

(ग) राजकीय समारोहों आदि में अंग्रेजी के प्रतिरिक्त अन्य भाषाओं में दिये जाने वाले भाषणों के संवाद की प्रेस सूचना कार्यालय में क्या व्यवस्था है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (बीनती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) पत्र सूचना कार्यालय

दिल्ली में या अन्य कहीं कोई संवाददाता नहीं रखता।

(ख) : संवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) जिन सरकारी समारोहों में मंत्रियों या अन्य लोगों के बोलने की संभावना होती है, उन में पत्र-प्रतिनिधियों को आमत्तर पर निमंत्रित किया जाता है। उन भाषणों की रिपोर्ट लेने का प्रबन्ध पत्र-प्रतिनिधि स्वयं करते हैं। जब कोई महत्वपूर्ण भाषण या नीति सम्बन्धी बखलव्य दिया जाता है, तो पत्र सूचना कार्यालय उसका विस्तृत या पर्याप्त विवरण समाचार-पत्रों को देता है। यदि मूल भाषण या बखलव्य हिन्दी में हो, तो वह उसी भाषा में पत्रों को भेजा जाता है और उसका अनुवाद अंग्रेजी तथा 11 भारतीय भाषाओं में भी वितरित किया जाता है।

International Labour Conference

22. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India was represented in the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in June, 1964;

(b) if so, how many countries participated in it; and

(c) the decisions taken in the Conference?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri B. K. Malviya): (a) Yes. A tripartite delegation from India attended the 48th Session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva from 17th June to 9th July, 1964.

(b) 102 member States of the I.L.O. participated in the Conference.

(c) The Conference adopted the

following Conventions and Recommendations:—

(i) A Convention and a Recommendation concerning Hygiene in Commerce and Offices;

(ii) A Convention and a Recommendation concerning Benefits in the case of Employment Injury; and

(iii) A Convention and a Recommendation concerning Employment Policy.

The Conference also adopted:

(i) a Declaration condemning South Africa's policy of apartheid;

(ii) an I.L.O. programme for the elimination of apartheid in labour matters in South Africa;

(iii) two Instruments for the amendment of the I.L.O. Constitution which would empower the International Labour Conference to (a) suspend from participation any member country which follows a declared policy of racial discrimination, and (b) expel or suspend from the Organisation any country that has been expelled or suspended from the membership of the U.N.; and

(iv) another Instrument of Amendment which would eliminate from the I.L.O. Constitution clauses directly associated with the era of colonialism.

In addition, the Conference adopted the following Resolutions:

(i) Resolution concerning Women Workers in a Changing World;

(ii) Resolution concerning Economic and Social Advancement of Women in Developing Countries;

(iii) Resolution concerning Part-time Employment;

(iv) Resolution concerning Maternity Protection;

(v) Resolution concerning the Activities of the I.L.O. in the Field of Employment Policy;

(vi) Resolution concerning International Action for the Promotion of Employment Objectives;

(vii) Resolution concerning the Strengthening of Tripartism within the I.L.O.;

(viii) Resolution concerning Minimum Living Standards and Their Adjustment to the Level of Economic Growth;

(ix) Resolution concerning the International Institute for Labour Studies;

(x) Resolution concerning the Concept of Democratic Decision-Making in Programming and Planning for Economic and Social Development;

(xi) Resolution concerning Freedom of Association;

(xii) Resolution concerning Programmes of Technical Assistance and other I.L.O. Activities in Africa and Other Developing Regions;

(xiii) Resolution concerning the Programme and Structure of the I.L.O.; and

(xiv) Resolution concerning the International Co-operation Year and the Twentieth Anniversary of the United Nations.

Special Stamps of Mr. Nehru

23. { Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Mohan Chander Seth:
Shri Dhason:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government issued a special Nehru Memorial stamp on the 12th June, 1964;

(b) if so, the number of stamps sold and the manner in which the amount realised as a result thereof is likely to be utilised;

(c) whether these stamps were distributed from all the post offices in the country or in certain centres;

(d) whether his Ministry is considering to issue further issue of stamps bearing Shri Nehru's photo; and

(e) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information regarding the number of stamps sold is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it becomes available. The sale proceeds from all postage stamps, whether commemorative or not form part of the P&T revenues and are utilised in the normal manner by the Department.

(c) Supplies of these memorial stamps were made nearly to 175 centres all over the country for sale through post offices situated in those centres.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) November 14, 1964—Jawaharlal Nehru's next Birthday.

Invitation to President Ayub Khan

24. { Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Hem Raj:

Shri Gulshan:
Shri Swell:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bagri:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any invitation has been extended to President Ayub Khan of Pakistan to visit India to discuss the problems concerning the two countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of Pakistan thereupon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) In an exchange of letters with the President of Pakistan, the Prime Minister has agreed that they should meet, at a suitable opportunity, to discuss Indo-Pakistan problems. No formal invitation to visit Delhi has, however, been extended to the Pakistan President.

(b) President Ayub Khan has generally agreed that a meeting between him and the Prime Minister of India will be useful.

Ex-Servicemen

25. { Shri Namblar:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Imbichihava:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for the Injury Benefits received from the ex-servicemen who were disabled during the 1962 border war;

(b) how many have been disposed of; and

(c) how many are still pending?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) 174 applications were received from ex-servicemen who were invalided during 1962 border war.

(b) 170 cases have been disposed of so far.

(c) 4 cases are still outstanding.

P. and T. Circle for Orissa

26. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to create a Post and Telegraph Circle for Orissa; and

(b) what would be the extra financial commitment in case Orissa is put under a Post Master General?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) There is already a separate P. and T. Circle for Orissa under the charge of a Director, Posts and Telegraphs.

(b) The extra financial commitment in placing the Orissa Circle under the charge of a Postmaster-General will be about Rs. 565.00 per month.

सुरक्षा पदक

27. { श्री विष्णुनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेना ने सुरक्षा पदक देने की कोई नई योजना प्रारम्भ की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बे-किन-किन श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों को दिये जायेंगे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० व० ल० राजू) : (क) प्रतिरक्षा सुरक्षा-दल

पदक के तान से सम्झौता ने इस तरह इस संस्थापित किया है ।

(ख) यह पदक नियत मान के अनुसार प्रतिरक्षा सुरक्षा-दल के अधिकारी भराजदिष्ट व्यक्तियों और घबर श्रेणी सैनिकों को प्रदान किया जाता है ।

Television Stations

29. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether four television stations are to be set up in the country during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) whether the proposal has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the offers received in this regard?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Proposals for the setting up of television stations in India during the Fourth Five Year Plan are under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Deportation of Indians from Ghana

30. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information about the deportation of

six Indians by the Government of Ghana for certain reported irregularities alleged to have been committed by them;

(b) the nature of such irregularities;

(c) whether Government have been informed by the Ghana Government or consulted by them regarding the action taken by them; and

(d) whether these persons are Indian nationals or Ghana citizens?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government is aware that residential permits of six Indian merchants were cancelled by the Government of Ghana.

(b) These people were in possession of certain irregular import licences.

(c) Our High Commissioner in Accra was informed by the Ghana Government of the action proposed to be taken by them.

(d) These persons are Indian nationals.

Afro-Asian Permanent Sectt. Meeting

31. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri F. C. Barman:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had sent any delegation to or permitted any individual to go to the meeting of permanent Afro-Asian Secretariat held in Cairo in June, 1964; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No. Government of India had not sent any delegation to any meeting of the permanent Afro-Asian Secretariat nor are they aware of any individual

having gone from India to attend the meeting referred to.

(b) Does not arise.

British Electronic Equipment at Agra

32. { Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that valuable British electronic equipment supplied to India as part of military aid in the emergency is lying idle at Agra Depot, as reported in the *Daily Telegraph*, London;

(b) the details of such equipment; and

(c) the reasons for the equipment not being used?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The U.K. authorities supplied during 1963, 25 wireless stations required by the Indian Army for radio communications between formations. These sets are vehicular sets but they were obtained from U. K. without being mounted on vehicles in order to utilise indigenously available vehicles. The vehicle selected was found during trials to require modifications. A new design for mounting the equipment on the vehicles has been finalised and the equipment will shortly be mounted on the modified vehicles. In the meantime, 11 of the 25 stations have been issued to Army units for use as ground stations. These as well as the 14 stations now held in depots will be mounted on vehicles and issued to Army units.

आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ काटिस्ट

33. श्री सिद्धेश्वर झा: क्या कृपया और आकाशवाणी मंत्री 17 फरवरी, 1964 के अंतराक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 250 के उत्तर के

संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्टाफ घाटिस्टों की सेवा की शर्तों, वेतनक्रमों तथा वर्गीकरण सम्बन्धी विभागीय समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) . एक विवरण जिस में प्राकृतिकवादी के स्टाफ घाटिस्टों सम्बन्धी विभागीय समिति की वे सिफारिशें दी गई हैं जो सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं । सभा पटल पर रखा गया है (वेबिजे संख्या एल.टी-2991/64) । समिति की अन्य सिफारिशें विचाराधीन हैं ।

U. N. Training and Research Institute

34. { Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations Training and Research Institute is being established in New York with the help of the member countries;

(b) if so, whether the Institute is establishing branches in other member countries also; and

(c) whether any such branch of the Institute is being established in India?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has also requested the Governments of non-member countries and private organisations to contribute to the Institute.

(b), The headquarters of the Institute are to be located in New York. Much of its activity will, however, be decentralised so that certain research and training tasks will be undertaken

at the headquarters of various United Nations Specialised Agencies and regional commissions.

(c) No, Sir.

Flying Accidents

35. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Air Force Officers killed in flying accidents during the last five years; and

(b) the amount of loss suffered due to such accidents?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). It is not in public interest to give this information.

Administrative reforms in NEFA

36. Shri J. B. S. Bhat: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1299 on the 4th May, 1964 and state the progress since made by the Committee constituted to go into the development of Local-Self Government institutions in NEFA?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The Committee has visited the Siang, Lohit and Tirap Frontier Divisions of NEFA for an on the spot study, and has ascertained the views of a number of non-officials and officials. It plans to visit other areas of NEFA in the autumn. In the meantime, it has met in New Delhi to examine and consider various suggestions.

Indian Labour Conference, Bangalore

Shri Iridib Kumar

Chaudhari:

Shri Rameshwar Tantis:

Shri Onkar Lal Borwa:

37. { Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaoh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the main items of the agenda discussed in the last Tripartite Indian Labour Conference held at Bangalore on the 29th and 30th July, 1964; and

(b) the decisions and recommendations of the Conference in regard to these?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri B. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). A statement showing the subjects discussed at the Conference and its main recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2992/64].

इराक को भारतीय वायु सेना का प्रतिनिधि मंडल

38. श्री श्रीकार लाल शेरवा : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय वायु सेना के प्रतिनिधि इराक भेजे गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रतिनिधि मंडल में कितने सदस्य थे ;

(ग) इस पर कितना व्यय हुआ ; और

(घ) यह प्रतिनिधि मंडल इराक में कितने दिन रहा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उत्पन्न प्रश्न (शं० सं० राष्०) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) तीन ।

(ग) लगभग 6756 रुपये ।

(घ) 11 दिन ।

बाग्यों के लिये नौसेना के गोताखोरों की सहायता

39. { श्री श्रीकार लाल शेरवा :
श्री प्र० सं० देव :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करने कि :

(क) क्या वह सच है कि भारतीय नौसेना के गोताखोरों ने बांध बनाते समय नदी में गिर गये लोहे के सामान और पत्थरों को निकासने में भारी मदद की ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1963-64 में कौन से बांधों का गिरा हुआ सामान निकासनया ;

(ग) क्या गोताखोरों का दल तुंगभद्रा भेजा जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह दल कब जायेगा और यह किस आधार पर काम करेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उत्पन्न प्रश्न (श्री प्र० सं० बाबू) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) 1963-64 के दौरान निम्न बड़ी योजनाओं को नौसेना द्वारा गोताखोरों की सहायता दी गई है :—

(1) भाकड़ा नांगल बांध ।

(2) हीराकुड बांध ।

(3) कोयना बांध ।

(4) तुंगभद्रा बांध ।

(ग) तथा (घ) . इस वर्ष गोताखोर दल तुंगभद्रा बांध पर पहले दो बार काम कर चुका है । योजना अधिकारियों ने, प्रबन्धक, मध्यम, 1964 में गोताखोरों की सहायता के लिए पुनः प्रार्थना की है । अगर आवश्यक हुआ तो नौसेना द्वारा इस मार्ग को पूरा करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा ।

सेना द्वारा इस शर्त पर गोताखोरों की सहायता दी जाती है, कि योजना अधिकारी, नौसेना सेविंग के बेतन तथा भत्तों, परिवहन तथा प्रयोग में भाने वाले साज सामान और द्रव्यों पर भाने वाला खर्च बरदाश्त करे।

भर्ती के मामले में भेदभाव

10. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि लड़ाकू और गैर-लड़ाकू यूनिटों में भर्ती करते समय अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ भेदभाव किया जाता है और इस प्रकार उन्हें भर्ती नहीं किया जाता ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह भेदभाव समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार जातियों के नाम से पुकारा जाने वाली यूनिटों को धीरे-धीरे बदलने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री प्र० न० थापस) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) तथा (घ) : सेना में कोई जाति-प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है नाहीं साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर नागरिकों के किसी दो भागों में भर्ती के बारे में भेदभाव रखा जाता है। परन्तु प्रशासनिक कारणों वश सेना के कुछ सेवांगों घनीकृतियों में बर्गरचना को रहने दिया गया है। सरकार की सामान्य नीति यही रही है कि भर्ती में यथासंभव उदारता बरती जाए, ताकि बिना जाति, मत अथवा क्षेत्रीय भेदभाव के, सभी नागरिकों को सेना में भर्ती होने के अवसर प्राप्त हो।

इस नीति का अनुसरण करते हुए किसी भी वर्ग के नाम पर कोई नई रेजीमेंट खड़ी नहीं की गई, और अन्य वर्गों को भी यथासंभव आबादी के कुछ वर्गों के नामों पर खड़ी की गई रेजीमेंटों की यूनिटों में जाने को प्रेरित किया जाता है।

Repatriation of Indians from British Guiana

41. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of Indian origin in British Guiana who have sought repatriation to India since the recent uprising there; and

(b) how many of them have so far been repatriated?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

Theft of Hand-Grenades from Ordnance Depot

42. Shri D. D. Furi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some hand-grenades were stolen from an Ordnance depot near Jullundur in the first week of July, 1964;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one of the stolen grenades was thrown at some employees of the depot canteen;

(c) whether the incident has been investigated and culprits apprehended; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such incidents in future?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The case is under police investigation.

(d) Further remedial measures to lighten security to prevent recurrence of such incidents will be taken on the basis of the findings in the investigation.

Wage Board for Ports and Docks

43. { Shri Indrajit Gupta;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Dhaon;
Shri Bishanchander Seth;
Shri Rameshwar Tandia;
Shri B. P. Yadava;
Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri K. N. Tiwary;
Shrimati Jyotana Chanda;
Shri Mohammad Elias;

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 79 on the 1st June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether it has now been decided what categories of labour will be covered by the proposed Wage Board for Ports and Docks;

(b) whether both major and minor ports will be brought within the Board's scope; and

(c) Government's decision regarding composition and terms of reference of the Board?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) This will be decided by the Wage Board.

(b) It is proposed that the scope of the Wage Board should be confined to the major ports.

(c) Composition and terms of reference of the Wage Board are being finalised.

Submarine for Indian Navy

44. { Shri Indrajit Gupta;
Shri Rameshwar Tandia;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
Shri B. P. Yadava;
Shri Dhaon;

Shri Bishanchander Seth;
Shri M. N. Swamy;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla;
Shri Hem Raj;
Shri Solanki;
Shri Narasimha Reddy;
Shri Eswara Reddy;
Shri A. V. Raghavan;
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad;
Shri M. Rampure;
Shri Vasudevan Nair;

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made to procure a submarine for the Indian Navy; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A final decision, which will depend on the availability of suitable submarines as well as our capacity to find the necessary foreign exchange, has not yet been taken.

International Film Festival

45. { Shri Indrajit Gupta;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Badi;
Shri Rameshwar Tandia;
Shri Bishanchander Seth;
Shri B. P. Yadava;
Shri Dhaon;
Shri Basappa;
Shri P. K. Deo;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Narasimha Reddy;
Shri H. N. Mukerjee;

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

(a) whether an International Film Festival is to be held in Delhi next year;

(b) if so, to whom its planning and organisation have been entrusted; and

(c) whether help has been sought from the various Film Societies functioning in this country?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Festival is being organised by the Government with the co-operation of the Film Federation of India. A Directorate of International Film Festival of India has been set up in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the organisation of the Festival. A number of Advisory Committees consisting of prominent non-officials and representatives of the film industry have been constituted to advise on matters of policy and assist in the organisation of the Festival in New Delhi and the Film Weeks at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

(c) A few persons associated with the Film societies have been appointed members of the various committees set up for the Festival.

Loss of Working Days

46. Shri K. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of working days were lost in public and private sectors respectively in 1961-62 and 1962-63 and upto July, 1964 as compared to previous two years due to labour strikes in different industries in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of days lost and the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). The number of man-days lost owing to both strikes and lock-outs in the years 1959 to 1963 and from January to May 1964 is given below:

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
In Thousands	In Thousands	In Thousands	
1959	404	5,229	5,633
1960	859	5,656	6,515
1961	212	4,707	4,919
1962	532	5,589	6,121
1963	277	2,991	3,268
1964 P Jan. to	77	2,514	2,591

May 64 P—Provisional and subject to revision.

The above figures would show that the number of man-days lost was the smallest in 1963. It cannot, therefore, be said that a large number of working days were lost due to labour strikes and lock-outs in that year as compared to previous years.

The Industrial Truce Resolution adopted unanimously on November 3, 1962 by Central Employers' and Workers' Organisations prohibits interruption in the production of goods and services.

घनसूचित जातियों के पदाधिकारी

47. श्री बाँकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके संग्रालयों के विभागों में घनसूचित जातियों के कितने पदाधिकारी (श्रेणी 1 और 2 के) हैं ;

(ख) क्या घनसूचित जातियों के लिये रक्षित कोटा पूरा हो गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) 42 ।

(ख) घनसूचित जातियों के लिए रक्षित कुछ स्थानों में उक्त जाति के उम्मीदवार नहीं रखे जा सके ।

(ग) उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार नहीं मिल सके ।

Cashew Industry

48. **Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the minimum wages fixed for the Cashew Industry in the States of Kerala, Madras and Mysore are widely divergent; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to set up a Central Minimum Wages Committee to regularise the wage structure in the Industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri E. K. Malviya): (a) There are differences in the rates of minimum wages fixed in these States for the Cashew Industry.

(b) The Cashew Industry Enquiry Committee constituted by the Government of India, has recommended that there should be, as far as possible, uniform minimum wage rates in the Cashew Industry in the States of Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. This recommendation along with other recommendations of this Committee are under examination in the Ministry of Industry and Supply.

Dry-freeze Plant in U.P.

49. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a giant dry-freeze plant for the preservation of meat will be established in Uttar Pradesh by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, when and at what place?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The installation of a plant for production of accelerated freeze dried meat for supply to the troops is under consideration of Government.

(b) The proposal is in planning stage. The location is yet to be finalized.

Soviet Transport Planes

50. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Russia has offered to provide more transport aircrafts to India under its military aid programme; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and what are those transport aircrafts?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The Soviet authorities have agreed to supply Mi-4 helicopters on deferred payment terms. The Indian defence delegation currently visiting the U.S.S.R. is expected to conclude a contract for the purchase of a certain number of these helicopters.

Cannes Film Festival

51. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian film participated at the Cannes International Film Festival which was held in April, 1964; and

(b) the name of the film and the basis on which the said film was selected?

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following Indian films participated in the Cannes International Film Festival:—

Feature film: "Mujhe Jeene Do"

Documentary film: "Himalayan Lakes".

Both the films were selected on the recommendations of the Advisory Committees for selection of feature and documentary films for entry in International Film Festivals.

Film on Untouchability

52. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the upto-date progress made in the production of a film on the removal of the untouchability; and

(b) when it will be released?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) The script of the film has been recently approved. Shooting has yet to start.

(b) The date of release cannot be anticipated at this stage.

“संगम”

53. { श्री बड़े :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बाण्ड्यक :
श्री बागची :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को भारतीय फिल्म “संगम” के प्रदर्शन पर रोक लगाने के लिए कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) (क) : जी, हाँ ।

(ख) अभ्यावेदन प्रस्वीकार कर दिए गए हैं ।

Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad

54. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1193 on the 27th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the new schemes for the manufacture of various items in the Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad have since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof? —

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) The Carbine Barrel Project has since been sanctioned.

(ii) The extremely small tool room of the Pragas has been booked to its full capacity for some time to come. It has, therefore, been decided to drop

the idea of manufacturing machine-tools required by Ordnance Factories at least for the time being.

(iii) First phase of expansion of forge shop is already in hand and the shop is being shifted to the new site at Kukatpalli. The Company is preparing a detailed project report for the second phase. After it has been approved by the Board of Directors, it will be submitted to Government for consideration.

Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta

55. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to increase the ship-building capacity in the Garden Reach Workshop at Calcutta has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) It envisages construction of additional Dry Docks, Workshops and provision of other ancillary facilities.

Mass Communication Centre

56. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether the proposal for setting up the Mass Communication Centre has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration.

Repatriation of Assets from Ceylon

57. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ceylon Government have recently

announced reduction in the quantum of assets allowed to be repatriated by non-nationals leaving Ceylon for good;

(b) if so, whether Indians have been discriminated against by this order; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) A person in the Indian group coming away can repatriate only up to Rs. 75,000 whereas a person belonging to the non-Indian group is allowed to repatriate upto Rs. 1,50,000.

(c) The Government of India have expressed their concern to the Government of Ceylon and have request-

ed them to raise the ceiling prescribed for the Indian group to that applicable to others.

Post Offices in Punjab

58. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Branch and other Post Offices which will be upgraded during 1964-65 and 1965-66 in the backward hilly areas of Punjab; and

(b) other facilities which the Posts and Telegraphs Department propose to provide to these areas during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House:

STATEMENT

(a) Branch Offices and Extra-Departmental Sub-Offices proposed to be upgraded to Departmental Sub-Offices

Branch Offices proposed to be upgraded to Extra-Departmental Sub-Offices

	during 1964-65	during 1965-66		during 1964-65	during 1965-66
	(1) Dhameta (2) Pahara	(1) Jalari (2) Jalag (3) Darang		(1) Jagatsukh	(1) Maheral (2) Mahal
(b) Other facilities proposed to be provided :					
Year	Telegraph offices		Public Call offices		Telephone Exchanges
1964-65	1. Gangeth (opened) 2. Rehan (opened) 3. Ani 4. Banjar 5. Nirmand		1. Gangeth (opened) 2. Ani 3. Banjar 4. Nirmand 5. Alhulal 6. Haripur		1. Kangra 2. Una 3. Mahipur 4. Jawalamukhi 5. Hamirpur 6. Baijnath
1965-66	1. Dhameta		1. Dhameta 2. Bithin		Nil

Foreign Agents

59. Shri Bade: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons alleged to be foreign agents arrested by our army personnel since Chinese aggression in the border areas;

(b) whether Government have been able to check the infiltration of these agents; and

(c) how many of them have been prosecuted?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri

A. M. Thomas): (a) It is not the responsibility of Army personnel to arrest foreign agents. However, where they come across suspected foreign agents, they hand over the suspects to the civil authorities. It will not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

(b) Government are exercising necessary vigilance to check infiltration of foreign agents.

(c) It will not be in the public interest to give out the information on the floor of the House.

Diplomatic Relations with Israel

60. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any approach has been made by the Government of Israel for establishing diplomatic relations after April, 1964; and

(b) if so, the decision Government of India have taken in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pak. Military Trainees in China

61. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani army men in batches are having specialised military training in China; and

(b) whether Chinese Military personnel were seen in East Pakistan close to the Indian border?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Government have reason to believe that a few Pakistani army Officers are being given military training in China.

(b) Government have seen reports about the presence of Chinese military personnel in East Pakistan.

D.A. for Armed Forces

62. { **Shri Hari Vinhu Kamath:**
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent upward revision of D.A. rates for Armed Forces personnel is applicable to all categories of officers and other ranks of the Armed Forces;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to extend its applicability to all the personnel; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The revised rates of dearness allowance sanctioned with effect from 1st February, 1964 are applicable to all categories of Officers and Other Ranks of the Armed Forces who are in receipt of reckonable emoluments upto Rs. 600 p.m.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have no proposal to grant dearness allowance to Officers and Other Ranks of the Armed Forces in receipt of reckonable emoluments exceeding Rs. 600 p.m.

(d) Does not arise.

Ordnance Factory in Kerala

63. **Shri Pottakkatt:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received recently from the Government of Kerala to establish an ordnance factory there;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken to establish ordnance factories in States where there are none at present?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). While deciding the location of new Ordnance Factories, the request of the Kerala Government will be kept in mind.

International Peace Force

64. **Shri Kajrekar:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soviet Union on or about the 7th July, 1964 submitted to

the United Nations a copy of her proposals for a permanent international peace force;

(b) if so, whether Government of India received a communication from the Soviet Union containing the proposals;

(c) what are its main features and whether a study has been made of the same in the light of the present international situation; and

(d) if so, the view of Government thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) On the 10th July, 1964, the Soviet Government submitted to the United Nations a memorandum containing proposals for the strengthening of the peace-keeping machinery of the United Nations.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The main features of the Soviet memorandum are:

(i) it envisages the use of force by the United Nations under the provisions of the UN Charter in exceptional cases when non-military means to settle disputes between States have failed;

(ii) it states that under the provisions of the UN Charter, the Security Council is the only body which is authorised to take action for the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security; no other body including the General Assembly is competent to take action in such situations;

(iii) it proposes that UN peace-keeping forces should include contingents from Western, non-aligned as well as socialist states but should not include contingents supplied

by permanent members of the Security Council;

(iv) it proposes that States should conclude agreements with the Security Council under the provisions of the UN Charter which will specify the conditions under which national contingents will be made available to the United Nations; and

(v) it proposes certain principles which should govern the financing of peace-keeping operations.

The Government of India have always supported and actively participated in the peace-keeping activities of the United Nations and they, therefore, welcome the constructive proposals contained in the Soviet memorandum which make an important contribution to the question of United Nations peace-making operations. The Government of India hope that the United Nations will give serious consideration to this and other proposals made by the Governments of Canada, the Scandinavian countries and others with a view to working out a generally acceptable solution to the problem of maintaining international peace and security.

Legislation for Bidi and Cigar Industry

65. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring in legislation for Bidi and Cigar Industry in the country on an All India basis;

(b) if so, the scope and main features of the intended legislation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Standing Committee of the 21st Indian Labour Conference and the conference of the Secretaries to Labour Department of the Southern State Government have made any recommendations on this subject; and

(d) if so, the nature of the recommendations and Government's decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri E. K. Malviya): (a) to (d). At the instance of the Government of Madras the proposal for undertaking an all India legislation for regulating the conditions of work of workers in the bidi industry, on the lines of the Madras Bidi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, 1958 was discussed by the Standing Labour Committee in its 21st session held on 27-12-1963. The Committee agreed to the proposal but suggested that as conditions differed from State to State suitable changes should be made in the legislation proposed. The State Governments, and the central organisations of workers and employers have been consulted in the matter and further action is being taken in the light of the comments received. The question whether the proposed legislation should cover the Cigar industry is also under consideration.

Inspectors of Post Offices and E.M.S.

66. Shri E. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the examination for the recruitment of Inspectors of Post Offices/Railway Mail Service is a competitive one open to departmental employees only;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at present the marks obtained by the candidates selected as a result of this examination are not communicated to them; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration for communication of marks to the selected candidates?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes.

Filling of Vacancies of P.O. and E.M.S. Inspectors

67. Shri E. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every time after the result of the examination for appointment to the cadres of Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service is announced and vacancies filled up, there are a good number of vacancies still left out unfilled and unqualified officials are allowed to continue to officiate for years together; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the vacancies are calculated as correctly as possible?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). There was no doubt shortages of Inspectors in certain Circles in the past years. The qualifying standards were revised in 1962 and there is no shortage of qualified officials now.

Football Stadium in Calcutta

69. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding making available a part of the Calcutta maidan to the Government of West Bengal for the construction of a football stadium;

(b) if so, the salient details thereof; and

(c) if not, the position in regard to the said stadium scheme?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). A decision has been taken to lease 22,772 acres of land out of the Calcutta Maidan to the Government of West Bengal for construction of a football stadium subject to the settlement of terms and conditions of the lease which are under negotiation with the Government of West Bengal.

12 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of five of our friends, namely, Babu Ram Narayan Singh, Dr. N. M. Jaisooriya, Shri P. T. Chacko, Shri Lal Hembrom and Shri Ignace Beck.

Babu Ram Narayan Singh was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India, the Provisional Parliament and the First Lok Sabha during the years 1946 to 1957. He passed away at Chatra on the 24th June 1964 at the age of 79.

Dr. N. M. Jasoorya was a member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952—57. He passed away at Hyderabad on the 28th June 1964 at the age of 64.

Shri P. T. Chacko was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India and the First Lok Sabha during the years 1949-50 and 1952-53. He passed away while on his way by car to Kavilampara on the 1st August, 1964 at the age of 49.

Shri Lal Hembrom was a member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952—57. He passed away at Dumka on the 21st August, 1964 at the age of 55.

Shri Ignace Beck was a member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957 to 1962. He passed away at Ranchi on the night of the 31st August, 1964 at the age of 70.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a shortwhile to express its sorrow.

*The Members then stood in silence
for a shortwhile.*

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): There is an adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I shall be coming to that.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): **Mr. Speaker, Sir.....**

Mr. Speaker: I have called the Prime Minister; I will be coming to him afterwards.

12.04 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I beg to introduce to you and to the House the three new Ministers of my Cabinet: Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Minister of Information and Broadcasting; Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, Minister of Steel and Mines and Shri T. N. Singh, Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply—and Shri S. K. Patil, Minister of Railways.

12.05 hrs.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGES FROM FOREIGN PARLIAMENTS AND PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATIONS ON THE DEMISE OF SHRI JAWAHAR- LAL NEHRU

Mr. Speaker: The House will recall that on the 5th June, 1964, I laid on the Table condolence messages on the death of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru received from 18 foreign Parliaments. Since then I have received condolence messages from 13 more foreign Parliaments and Parliamentary Associations, namely:

- (1) National Assembly, Ghana;
- (2) Kenya House of Representatives;
- (3) National Assembly of Pakistan;
- (4) Chamber of Deputies of Peru;
- (5) European Parliament, Luxembourg;
- (6) Northern Rhodesia, Legislative Assembly;

[Mr. Speaker]

- (7) House of Representatives, Morocco;
- (8) Members and Staff of the General Council, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association;
- (9) Franco-Indian Friendship Committee of the French National Assembly;
- (10) Former Chairman, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association General Council, Lagos;
- (11) Inter-Parliamentary Group of Monaco;
- (12) President of the Argentine National Senate; and
- (13) Parliament of Peru.

A copy each of these condolence messages and other such messages received from individuals has been placed in the Parliament Library for the information of Members.

12.06 hrs.

RETIREMENT OF SHRI KAUL AND APPOINTMENT OF SHRI SHAK- DHER AS SECRETARY LOK SABHA

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that Shri M. N. Kaul has retired from the office of the Secretary, Lok Sabha, with effect from the 1st September, 1964.

Shri Kaul joined the Central Legislative Assembly as an Officer of the House in 1937 and has been continuously associated with its successor Houses, namely, the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), Provisional Parliament and now the Lok Sabha. He has held the office of the Secretary of the House since 1947.

His tenure was marked by many transitions and changes, constitutional and procedural. In all these matters, he tendered sound advice to the Speaker and helped in moulding the Constitutional provisions relating to Parliament and the Rules of

Procedure on modern lines. He helped and guided the Committees of this House, particularly during the initial stages.

I might also add that not only he gave advice to the Speaker and to the Committees but his advice was always available to every Member of the House to whichever group he belonged and he gave always sincere and sound advice.

After Independence, he was responsible for reorganising and expanding the Secretariat of this House to give prompt and efficient service to the Members.

He was also responsible for organising the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Delhi in 1957 which won high praise from all.

He accompanied several Parliamentary Delegations to the Inter-parliamentary Union, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and other Goodwill Parliamentary Delegations and gave good advice on complicated matters.

He helped the Speakers and the Secretaries of the State Legislatures in their problems and his services were readily available to them at all times in Conferences and personal discussions.

He was also elected to the Executive Committee of the Association of Secretaries-General of World Parliaments and submitted to that body valuable reports on several aspects of parliamentary procedure and secretariat administration.

His has been a distinguished record of devoted service and unflinching loyalty. His vast experience and deep knowledge were of immense help to me since I took over as Speaker. His mature advice so readily available

was always sound and could be depended upon.

In appreciation of his long and distinguished record of service, I have appointed him as Honorary Officer of this House. It is only a recognition; there would be no functions that he would be discharging; it is only the acknowledgment of his services so that he can come to the office or to this Parliament building.

I have also to inform the Members of the House that I have appointed Shri S. L. Shakdher, who has served this House as Joint Secretary for more than 11 years, as the Secretary of Lok Sabha.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I wholeheartedly endorse the observations you have made. Shri Kaul was a mamiliat and friendly figure for all of us; he was the first Secretary of the Lok Sabha after our Independence. We all know that he helped in building up high traditions and healthy conventions in the parliamentary work. I had occasion to know him for a long time, even before he became the Secretary here. I can say that he was a devoted officer and made a valuable contribution throughout his service. He was often seen rushing to the Speaker and telling something into his ears.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कान्हाबाद):
यह प्रच्छा काम नहीं या । खुद कर
बात करना प्रच्छा होता है । प्राप भी कुछ
सीखें ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Secretary has every right to advise his boss. But it is only advice and the decision is finally taken either by the Speaker or the Minister. But sometimes his voice was so loud that we were able to hear part of what he dinned into the ears of the Speaker.

Sir, I do not want to take more time of the House. Indeed I and the Government feel thankful to him

for the service he has rendered and we all wish him well. I hope our new Secretary, Mr. Shakdher, will also try to keep up the same high standard.

Shri M. E. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, please permit me to associate myself with what has fallen from your lips and that of the Prime Minister. We, on this side of the House, too would like to pay our tribute to the efficiency and the great sense of fairness with which Mr. Kaul and his colleagues in the Secretariat have throughout behaved. I have myself had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Kaul since 1945. While we are sorry that this long association ends, we wish him well in whatever he undertakes.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kesergod): I also wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed here by you and the Prime Minister. We, the Members of the Opposition—especially myself who were here in the first Parliament had been very much helped by the Secretary and I wish him well.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I also associate myself, on behalf of my party and of the Opposition Members, with the sentiments expressed by you and the Leader of the House about the retirement of Mr. Kaul. I knew him since 1952 when I entered this Parliament for the first time. I always remember him as one who always gave the most dispassionate advice to any Member who had the opportunity of meeting him. I wish him well.

Mr. Speaker: I think these are the sentiments of all Members.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): While associating myself with the sentiments that have been expressed, by your leave, Sir, I would like to make a submission. I do not wish to strike a jarring note. We are losing a valuable servant of the House. But he has been appointed, I find an Honorary Officer of the House.

Mr. Speaker: With no functions to perform.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know. But as far as my study of the Constitution and the rules of the House goes, there is no provision in the Constitution for an Honorary Officer of the House. (Laughter). It is not a matter for laughter, because the Constitution recognises only two officers, namely, yourself and the Deputy-Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, he shall have nothing to do whatever?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For instance, there is provision for acting Judges for the Supreme Court. So also, if the Constitution had provided for Honorary Officers, it would have been regular. He has rendered great service to the House, and I would not mind if the Constitution is amended for this purpose.

Mr. Speaker: I have not appointed him an officer with any functions to perform or any duties to discharge in that connection. It is usual in other Parliaments only to recognise the services. It is only a recognition of that and nothing more than that. It does not interfere with any provisions of the Constitution or rules.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, I would like only to say that we appreciate your gesture in having appointed Shri Kaul as your Honorary Officer because I am sure when you did it it was within the ambit of your authority and it was a kind of a token of appreciation of the work which he has been doing for so long for all of us. Therefore, I hope this House, without any kind of discordant note would express its appreciation of the services of Shri Kaul and also of the step you have taken in order to give some expression to that appreciation.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुबारकबाद देते समय मुझे श्री

शकधर से यही कहना है कि आगे से जरा विरोधियों की तरफ काफी ध्यान दिया जायेगा और कायदे कानून ऐसे ढंग से बरते जायेंगे जिस से कि बहस अच्छी हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप मुझ से कह रहे हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं कह तो रहा हूँ श्री शकधर से, लेकिन यह अपने लिये समझ लें तो श्री मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक़्त मैं रिटायर नहीं हो रहा हूँ कि यह बात कही जाये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक बढ़िया मौका मुझे इस समय मिला । श्री शकधर के जरिये मैं आप की खिदमत में एक बात यह कह दूँ कि यह सरकार लोक सभा से भागती है । पिछले दफे छः हफ्ते का अधिवेशन देख चुका हूँ । अब की यह सिर्फ चार हफ्ते का हो रहा है क्योंकि सरकार बहसों से भागती है, हम लोगों से उरती है । इसलिये श्री शकधर से (Interruption). साफ बात है (Interruption).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहूँगा कि वे शांत रहें । मुझे डा० लोहिया से यह अर्ज करना है कि इस के लिये यह मौका नहीं है । आप फिर कभी कोई मौका लें और यह बात मुझ से कहें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष मैं फिर कहूँगा ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी बोल चुकी है ।

12:17 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT
(QUESTIONS AND PROCEDURE)

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of several adjournment motions. The first one is by Shri Nath Pai about "failure of the Government, Home or Defence, to prevent the illegal landing of a foreign aircraft at Murud in Ratnagiri". I see from the agenda that a statement is going to be made today. I will hold it over till that statement is made.

Then, there are other adjournment motions saying "immediate need to discuss the failure of the Government to bring down the prices". There are some others also saying: "scarcity of food", "failure of the Government to give an ultimatum" etc. Information has been given to some of the hon. Members as to why they have not been allowed. But I will keep them here and just see first the fate of the No-confidence Motion and then decide whether any of these can be admitted in spite of that, because if that motion is admitted that will provide opportunity for all kinds of failures to be discussed. Therefore, let us see if that is admitted and in what form it is admitted. Then we can take up these motions.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (अजमेर) : मैं बाड़ के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि पारा इलाका डूबने लगा है। मैंने इसके बारे में स्वयं प्रस्ताव रखा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भी धायेगा। धाप को इतना दी ...

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने स्वयं प्रस्ताव दिया था ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना गुस्सा करने से तो कोई फायदा नहीं है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : वहाँ का सब इलाका डूब गया और हम गुस्सा भी न करें।
मर गये, गांव बह गये, पानी भरा हुआ
डांसा बांध के जरिये धाप दिल्ली की

रखा कर रहे हैं और वहाँ सारा गांव डूब गया। इस के ऊपर जरूर चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धाप बैठ जाइये।

श्री बाणकी (हिसार) : बात तो ठीक है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, लेकिन नुकसान बहुत हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बेशक नुकसान हो रहा है। यह तो मैं भी कह रहा हूँ कि इस को किसी न किसी सफल में जरूर लाया जाये।
(Interruptions) धाप धाप बैठ जाइये। मैं बोल रहा हूँ तो क्या धाप उस के साथ साथ बोलेंगे? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मानना बहुत जरूरी है, प्लग का मामला, मवेशियों के चारे का मामला, बुराक का यह मामला। मैं धाप से बिल्कुल इत्फाक करता हूँ और सब कुछ यहाँ धायेगा। मैं यह देखना चाहता हूँ कि कौन कौन से सुझाव यहाँ दिये जाते हैं। उस के बाद मैं देखूंगा कि उन में से कोई ऐडमिट हो सकता है या नहीं।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Could I make a submission? My submission is that—of course, you are entitled to wait and find out the fate of the no-confidence motion—there are certain matters which are quite irrespective of the kind of thing which is likely to be said in regard to the no-confidence motion, matters which relate to the day to day performance of duties, and in regard to them the Government appears to have failed rather seriously and having met after a very long recess many things have accumulated, for instance, the application of the Defence of India Rules for detention in Kerala. There are many such things and so my submission would be that you should keep them pending so that if you think it necessary we might bring them up later.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would only submit that I gave a calling attention notice regarding the serious situation that has arisen as a result of a recent decision of an election tribunal in Uttar Pradesh. My only submission is that the Law Minister should make a statement because the confidence of the people in the democracy has been shaken not only in Uttar Pradesh but in the whole country.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): We have tabled an adjournment motion regarding the mass arrest of 411 workers in Andaman Islands. Apart from the promulgation of section 144, several arrests under the Defence of India Rules have been made.

Mr. Speaker: I might make it clear that I said that I have to see in what form, if at all, that motion of no-confidence is admitted. That has to be seen. After that, I will see if it is proper to take up any of these adjournment motions or other motions. I am told that there are some matters that are independent of them. Then, certainly, I will allow opportunities to Members to raise them, if they are independent. But the members must note that if there is an opportunity to raise a discussion and they do not utilize it, they would not be entitled to raise it again. If this motion of no-confidence is admitted in general terms, members are afforded an opportunity and they can discuss everything under that; every failure can be discussed in that motion. If after that discussion a reply is not received in proper form or it has not attended to all the objections that are here taken, certainly I can again consider if something else also should be allowed. Now Shri Chatterjee.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: (Kasergod): Sir, may I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Chatterjee.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने श्री मिस्टर चटर्जी को बुलाया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं श्री घाफकी बात नहीं सुनूंगा । मैंने मिस्टर चटर्जी को बुलाया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं ध्यान आकर्षण प्रश्नों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले चटर्जी साहब को बुलाया है । यह नहीं हो सकता कि जब कोई चाहे खड़ा होकर बोलने लगे ।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under rule 198, "after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon" is taken up, we have got to ask for leave to move the motion for no-confidence in the Council of Ministers. Sir, we have tabled a number of motions but you will find that we have submitted that this no-confidence motion dated. . .

Mr. Speaker: May I submit one thing at this stage? Under Direction No. 2, the order in which a motion of no-confidence has to be taken, it comes much later. Therefore, I will give him that opportunity when I come to that. Now, what does Shri Bagri want to say?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह प्रश्न करना चाहता था कि ध्यान आकर्षण प्रश्नों में से कुछ के बारे में तो घाफके कर्मचारियों ने इस्लाह दी कि वह नामंजूर हो गए । लेकिन बाकी के बारे में नहीं बतलाया कि वह मंजूर हुए, या नामंजूर हुए । उन में मेरा एक सवाल इस बारे में भी है कि गांधी जी जहाँ ग़रीब हुए उस बिड़ला भवन को, जिसकी कीमत सिर्फ चार लाख है, क्यों कीमी यादगार नहीं बनाया गया, जब कि श्री जवाहरलाल के निवास स्थान को, जिसकी कीमत चार करोड़ है, क्यों कीमी यादगार बनाने का फैसला कर लिया गया जब कि श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू अपनी मौत मरे थे . . .

अव्यय नहीद्वय : फिर आप बहस करने लगे जो कि बेजा है। जिन के बावत आपको इतना नहीं मिली है उनका कैसला अभी नहीं हुआ होगा, वे पेंडिंग हैं। अगर मैं उन को एडमिट कर लूंगा तो आपको इतला करवा दूंगा और अगर मजबूरी से एडमिट न कर सका तो भी आपको इतला दिला दूंगा।

Now, papers to be laid on the Table

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Sir, my 'No-confidence' Motion . . .

Mr. Speaker: This is not considered to be regular business. I will come to that. I have told Shri Chatterjee.

12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT ON WORKING OF DEPOSIT INSURANCE SCHEME; NOTIFICATION UNDER PUBLIC DEBT (ANNUITY CERTIFICATES) AMENDMENT RULES; AND FINANCE ACCOUNTS OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, on behalf of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I beg:

(1) to re-lay on the Table a copy of Report on the working of the Deposit Insurance Corporation for the year ended 31st December, 1963 along with the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2758/64].

(2) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) The Public Debt (Annuity Certificates) Amendment Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 980 dated the 11th July, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of Public Debt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2956/64].

- (ii) Finance Accounts of the Central Government for the year 1962-63. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2957/64].

ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, 1964 (Part I). [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2958/64].

NOTIFICATION UNDER NAVY (PENSION) REGULATIONS

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, on behalf of Shri Y. D. Chavan, I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Pension) Regulations, 1964, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 74 dated the 7th March, 1964, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2696/64].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

- (i) The Minerals Conservation and Development (First Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 444, dated the 14th March, 1964. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2677/64].
- (ii) S.O. No. 841, dated the 14th March, 1964. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2822/64].
- (iii) G.S.R. No. 730 dated the 9th May, 1964, containing Corrigendum to Notification No.

G.S.R. 1486 dated the 31st October, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2938/64].

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) a copy of the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964 (No. 2 of 1964) promulgated by the President on the 5th July, 1964, under provisions of article 123-(2) (a) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2959/64].

(ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:—

(a) The Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 861, dated the 13th June, 1964.

(b) The Indian Telegraph (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 977 dated the 11th July, 1964.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2960/64].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT AND PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) AMENDMENT RULES

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:—

(1) S.O. 2540 dated the 25th July, 1964, under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1932. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2961/64].

(2) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 978 dated the 11th July, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2962/64].

RUBBER (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES; REPORT OF INDIAN DELEGATION TO U.N. CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT; AND ANNUAL REPORT OF EXPORT CREDIT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) The Rubber (Second Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 877 dated the 20th June, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2963/64].

(ii) Report of the Indian Delegation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held at Geneva from the 21st March to 16th June, 1964. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2964/64].

(iii) (a) Annual Report of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1963, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2965/64].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Nathi): Sir, I beg (1) to re-lay on the Table,

under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) (i) Following Notifications making certain further amendments to the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 898, dated the 1st June, 1963. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2759/64].

(b) G.S.R. No. 526, dated the 4th April, 1964. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2809/64].

(ii) Following Notifications making certain further amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 816, dated the 18th May, 1964. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2828/64].

(b) G.S.R. No. 525, dated the 4th June, 1964. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2886/64].

(iii) Following Notifications making certain further amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 1821, dated the 30th November, 1963.

(b) G.S.R. No. 484, dated the 28th March, 1964.

(c) G.S.R. No. 485, dated the 28th March, 1964.

(d) G.S.R. No. 486, dated the 28th March, 1964.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2885/64].

(2) to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959:—

(a) The Arms (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1964, published

in Notification No. G.S.R. 755 dated the 23rd May, 1964.

(b) The Arms (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 788 dated the 30th May, 1964.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2966/64].

(ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952:—

(a) The Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 39, dated the 2nd January, 1964.

(b) The Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Second Amendment Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 847, dated the 1st June, 1964.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2967/64].

(iii) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 making certain further amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Services (Pay) Rules, 1954:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 790, dated the 30th May, 1964.

(b) G.S.R. No. 829, dated the 6th June, 1964.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2968/64].

(iv) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(a) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 43, dated the 11th January, 1964.

(b) The Indian Civil Service Provident Fund (Amendment)

Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 44, dated the 11th January, 1964.

- (c) The Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 45, dated the 11th January, 1964.

- (d) The Secretary of State's Services (General Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 46, dated the 11th January, 1964.

- (e) G.S.R. No. 828, dated the 6th June, 1964, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.

- (f) The All India Services (Provident Fund) Second Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1087, dated the 1st August, 1964.

- (g) The Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Second Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1068, dated the 1st August, 1964.

- (h) The Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund Second Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1069, dated the 1st August, 1964.

- (i) The Secretary of State's Services (General Provident Fund) Second Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1070, dated the 1st August, 1964.

- (j) The Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1163, dated the 22nd August, 1964.

- (k) The Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1164, dated the 22nd August, 1964.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2968/64].

STATEMENT RE. FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement on the flood situation in the country. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2969/64].

Mr. Speaker: Copies of this would be supplied to hon. Members.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER: BANKING COMPANIES ACT; MYSORE GOVT. SAVINGS BANKS (NOMINATION) RULES; EMERGENCY RISKS (FACTORIES) AND (GOODS) SCHEMES; DEFENCE OF INDIA (NINTH AMENDMENT) RULES; AND THE INSURANCE ACT, 1938.

Shri Ball Ram Bhagat: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (ii) of section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, 1959:—

- (i) S.O. No. 923, dated the 21st March, 1964, containing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 425, dated the 30th January, 1964.

- (ii) Scheme for the amalgamation of the Salem Sri Kannikaparameswari Bank Limited with the Karur Vysya Bank Limited published in Notification No. S.O. 1888, dated the 27th May, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2970/64].

- (2) a copy of the Mysore Government Savings Bank (Nomination) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 613, dated the 18th April, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2971/64].

- (3) The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 2190, dated the 27th June, 1964, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2972/64].

- (4) The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 2191, dated the 27th June, 1964, under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2973/64].

- (5) The Defence of India (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 969, dated the 4th July, 1964, under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2974/64].

- (6) Notification No. S.O. 2679, dated the 8th August, 1964, under sub-section (2) of section 2C of the Insurance Act, 1938.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2975/64].

RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION AND LICENSING) AMENDMENT RULES

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): Sir, on behalf of Shri D. R. Chavan I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 747, dated the 16th May, 1964 under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2888/64].

METALLIFEROUS (SECOND AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS; WORKING JOURNALISTS (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) ETC. RULES; ANNUAL REPORT OF COAL MINES RESCUE STATIONS COMMITTEE; RESOLUTIONS re. BOARD FOR COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND REGARDING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERIM WAGE INCREASE MADE BY C. W. B. FOR LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE MINING INDUSTRIES AND THE TEA PLANTATION INDUSTRY AND APPOINTMENT OF WAGE BOARD FOR THE CEMENT INDUSTRY

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Sir, on behalf of Shri R. K. Malviya I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) The Metalliferous (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 946, dated the 4th July, 1964, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2976/64].

- (2) The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 997, dated the 11th

[Dr. D. Sanjivayya]

July, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 20 of the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2977/64].

- (3) Annual Report of the Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1963-64.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2978/64].

- (4) Government Resolution No. WB-8(14)/63, dated the 12th August, 1964 regarding appointment of the Second Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2979/64].

- (5) Government Resolution No. WB-2(16)/64(2), dated the 28th August, 1964 regarding revised recommendations for interim wage increase made by the Central Wage Board for Limestone and Dolomite Mining Industries.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2982/64].

- (6) Government Resolution No. WB-3(14)/64, dated the 2nd September, 1964 regarding recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the tea plantation industry for interim wage increase.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2981/64].

- (7) Government Resolution No. WB-6(3)/64, dated the 2nd September, 1964 regarding appointment of the Second Wage Board for the cement industry.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2982/64].

TE

12.33 hrs.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES— SUMMARY OF WORK

Secretary: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Parliamentary Committees—Summary of Work' pertaining to the period 1st June, 1963 to 31st May, 1964.

12.33½ hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1964 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 27th May, 1964.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 27th May, 1964:—

- (1) The Delhi (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1964.
- (2) The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (3) The Coir Industry (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (4) The Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 1964.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1964-65

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. B. Bhagat): Sir, On behalf of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I beg to present a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1964-65.

Unauthorised
Landing of two
Foreigners in a Plane
at Murud

12.35 hrs.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT), BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): I beg to present the report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

12.35½ hrs.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
STARRED QUESTION NO. 1310 RE.
HINDUSTAN TELEPRINTER
MACHINES**

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (**Shri Bhagavati**): With your permission Sir, I beg to bring to the notice of the House that while replying to supplementary put by **Shri Indrajit Gupta** on Starred Question No. 1310 on the 5th May, 1964, as to whether or not Components of Teleprinter Machines manufactured in Madras Factory are imported, I stated that even about 74% of the parts are imported from abroad.

The actual position, however, is that the percentage of imported components is only 38 per cent now and not about 74 per cent as stated on 5th May, 1964.

12.36 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE. UNAUTHORISED
LANDING OF TWO FOREIGNERS IN
A PLANE AT MURUD**

Mr. Speaker: I will take up the other statement by **Shri Hathi** later on.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): When you referred to my adjournment motion regarding **Walcott's** second landing on the coast of Bombay, I understood you as saying that after we have heard the statement we will be given a chance to say whether we are satisfied or not and then to press for the acceptance of it.

Mr. Speaker: I have kept it pending; I have not yet decided about it. He should see the statement when it is laid down and should read it. Then I can take it up. Is **Shri Hathi** going to lay it on the Table or is he going to read it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (**Shri Hathi**): With your permission, I would lay it on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: It might be laid on the Table. I will waive the delay.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. May I request that in view of the importance of the matter, particularly with regard to the security of the country, the statement may be distributed to Members of the House?

Mr. Speaker: It would be distributed.

Shri Hathi: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the unauthorised landing of two foreigners in a plane at Murud on the 8th June, 1964. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2983/64].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And also you may kindly tell us when the adjournment motion tabled by **Shri Nath Pal** will be taken up. Will it be taken up tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: I have also to read the statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will it be taken up tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: As early as possible.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (कल्याणबाद)
आप ने मुझे हुक्म दिया था कि बाद में किसी
मीके पर मैं अपना सवाल उठा सकूंगा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धर्मी उम का मीका
नहीं थाया, डाक्टर माहब ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नियम 377
के अन्तर्गत में इसे कहना चाहता हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धर्मी मीका नहीं
थाया ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आज ही
मीका चाहूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्याल रखूंगा कि
कब वह मीका आता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, यह वर्षाकालीन अधिवेशन सिर्फ
4 हफ्ते के लिए मिल रहा है जब कि
पिछली दफा लोक सभा वा वर्षाकालीन
अधिवेशन 6 हफ्ते का था, बजाय लोक सभा
का समय बढ़ने के, घट रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अलहदा सवाल
है और इस पर बाद में हमारी बात हो
सकती है । जब वह स्टेटमेंट करेंगे उस
वक्त आप का यह सवाल उठाने का मीका
होगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा यह
सवाल बिल्कुल अलहदा है जो कि मैं उठाना
चाह रहा हूँ । मैंने आप को और आप के दफ्तर
को दो, तीन नोट लिखे । सेशन का आज पहला
दिन है । ऐसी बात नहीं है कि मैं कोई
फिजूल चीज कहना चाह रहा हूँ । हम सदस्यों
के भी कुछ अधिकार होते हैं यह लोक सभा
किस लिए है ? छाती सरकार के काम
धंधों के लिए है या जनता और हम लोगों
के काम के लिए भी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका निर्णय कि
यह लोक सभा किस लिए है इसका निर्णय

भी किसी और वक्त कर लेंगे लेकिन इस
वक्त नहीं । धर्मी मम्बर माहब से दरखास्त
है कि वे बैठ जाय ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लोक सभा
और ज्यादा दिनों तक चलनी चाहिए लेकिन
हम देख रहे हैं कि उस का समय बजाय और
बढ़ाने के घटाया जा रहा है । पिछली
दफे 6 हफ्ते का सेशन हुआ था जब कि अब के
सिर्फ 4 सप्ताह के लिए ही लोक सभा
बैठ रही है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा कि यह मीका
नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने आप से
निवेदन किया है कि नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत
मुझे मीका दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह तो दिया कि
यह सबजेक्ट इस वक्त नहीं लिया जायगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कब लेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैं आपको जब मीका
धायेगा उस वक्त बतलाऊंगा ।

12.39 hrs.

MOTIONS OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Mr. Speaker: I have re-
ceived several notices of
motions of no-confidence against the
Government. The latest one, the
last one, is signed by about 17 Mem-
bers. There are many Parties repre-
sented as well as some Independent
Members. I would first like to know
whether, besides those Parties and
those Members who have signed it,
there is any other notice that is to be
pressed which might have been re-
ceived earlier, or are all other motions
not being pressed? Should I take this
one only?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: So, all are agreed that this one might be taken up.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): We should know who has submitted the motion, rather the no-confidence motion.

Mr. Speaker: Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Vasudevan Nair, Shri H. P. Chatterjee, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri A. K. Gopalan, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Shri Blahanchander Seth, Shri Tridib Kumar Choudhuri, Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, Shri Biren Dutta, Shri H. V. Kamath, Shri Maurya, Shri Sezhayan, Shri Dharmalingam and Shri U. M. Trivedi.

Shri Hem Barua: I meant those Independent Members who have given the notices.

Mr. Speaker: One of the notices received was by Mr. Hem Barua as well. Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of order. This point has been raised by my colleague Shri Hem Barua. You are well aware that the no-confidence motion has got a special significance in a parliamentary democracy, and it will be all to the good if the various no-confidence motions tabled by Members of the House find a place in the record of the proceedings of the House. It is all quite clear. Rule 198, sub-rule (2), gives no option to you, unfortunately . . .

Mr. Speaker: He is right; unfortunately for him, not for me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Honours easy. Rule 198 says:

"If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order, he shall read the motion to the House . . ."

I do not know when the motions came before you. If you hold them out of order, then, of course, we cannot press the point. If they are in order, they

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must be read to the House. They will go on record.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, I did not want it to be advertised that I have tabled a no-confidence motion against the Government. I just wanted to know the order of priority from you.

Mr. Speaker: I made an enquiry from the House if any of those who have given those notices are moving them. If there is no other motion to be moved, what should I do? I fail to understand. There is no other motion now because they have withdrawn. All the Members concerned have said so. I made enquiries from them and this was what I was told.

If any other Member wants, certainly, I am prepared to read it out, and to put it before the House and to do everything that is permissible under the rules. If there is no other motion, then what is to be done?

Now, Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): I beg leave of the House to move the motion of no-confidence as contained in a notice given, dated the 6th September, 1964 and signed by seventeen Members, and which reads thus:

"I beg to give notice of the following motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers, namely that This House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Minister: . . ."

I beg leave of the House to move:

"This House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers".

Mr. Speaker: May I request those hon. Members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places?—

I find that there are more than fifty hon. Members who have risen in their places. Therefore, leave is granted.

This motion is to be taken up. I shall find out from the Government . . .

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: May I make one more submission? There is on the Order Paper a motion for a debate on the food situation. A good deal of our attack will also be on the bungling over the food policy and the pathetic failure to hold the price-line and the consequent hunger and privation and the misery of the common man. Therefore, I am suggesting, on behalf of all the Members who have now signified their assent, that if you can find your way to decide—of course, you have got the supreme authority to decide that—that this motion should be taken up first before the food debate is taken up, it would be better; otherwise, it would mean a nice way of sabotaging our motion of no-confidence to some extent, and we feel that some such manoeuvre is there in that. But, apart from that, I want to avoid duplication . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
बनेलख बातें कह रहे हैं ।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: . . . I also want to avoid loss of parliamentary time and avoid reiteration of the same thing again and again. So, it would be better if we could have one comprehensive full-dress debate.

Mr. Speaker: Could the hon. Member help me and give me some guidance as to whether we could depend upon any rules or some precedents?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Your authority is completely unfettered. You have got to fix the date within ten days. That is all that is laid down in the rules. It is entirely for you to decide. You can consult the Prime Minister, and you can consult the Government, find out their convenience and then fix a date so that the whole thing can be discussed together without reiteration, without duplication and without putting forward the same arguments over and over again.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By your leave, may I make one submission? You have just now raised a point as to what rule or rules invest you with the power. As the House is well aware, in accordance with the highest traditions of democratic parliaments, you are the supreme master so far as the arrangement of business is concerned. (Laughter). Let not my hon. friends laugh. I shall have the last laugh.

The revision of the list of business is done day-to-day under your direction and not under the direction of the Treasury Benches. You have the power to decide the arrangement of business in this House.

Even if there is any lingering doubt on this point, may I invite your attention to rule 389 vesting all residuary powers in you?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): The residuary power comes in when there are no specific provisions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My hon. friends opposite have themselves made use of that rule on earlier occasions.

In case there is no specific provision or rule providing for particular matter, then this rule would apply. Rule 389 reads thus:

"All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of the House . . . "

—the point raised by my hon. friend **Shri N. C. Chatterjee** is related to the detailed working of the rules—

" . . . shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

After this, what doubt can be left in the minds of doubting Thomases here? I submit that there cannot be any doubt.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kesergod): As regards the point made by **Shri N. C. Chatterjee**, so many adjournment motions, notice of which had been given today, have been put off.

According to the rules, you can even wait for ten days for taking up the no-confidence motion. There are certain adjournment motions which we think are in order. They are very serious also. Suppose the no-confidence motion is taken up only after four or five days? I do not think it would be proper especially after putting off the adjournment motions which contain as their subject matter the situation in the Andamans and other things, when you have said that these subjects could be discussed in the debate on the no-confidence motion. In the circumstances, I think priority has to be given to the no-confidence motion.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): With regard to the discussion of a motion of no-confidence, if you kindly refer to *May's Parliamentary Practice*, latest edition, p. 305, you will find that a request for a day for a no-confidence motion, or motion of censure as it is called in the British Parliament, when made by the Opposition is never refused. Here our rule 198(3) says:

"If leave is granted under sub-rule (2), the Speaker may, after considering the state of business in the House, allot a day or days or part of a day for the discussion of the motion".

So far as the state of business in the House is concerned, already we find from the Order Paper that the Government have given notice of a non-substantive motion on the food situation. That is a matter which is not of pressing urgency (*Interruptions*). They have come forward with a motion which is not a substantive motion—that is what I mean. So I would request you and through you the Government to see that this motion of no-confidence may be given precedence so that under that head we should be able to discuss everything including the food situation.

Mr. Speaker: Is Government prepared to agree to the request of the

Opposition that this motion of no-confidence be discussed immediately, forthwith? Or does Government want time?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The food question, as has been said by some Members of the Opposition also, is very important. Government therefore felt it necessary that they themselves should come up before the House and suggest that the motion regarding the food situation should be taken up immediately. I do not think we can withdraw from that position.

I might also add that I had an occasion . . .

Mr. Speaker: I just put a question to the hon. Leader of the House whether he wants time for the motion of no-confidence to be discussed in the House or whether he agrees that it might be taken up immediately.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, Sir. I was going to suggest that I accept that there should a discussion of the no-confidence motion. But I wanted to suggest also that it should be taken up shortly after the discussion on the food situation is over (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): The point has not been answered by the hon. Prime Minister. You had asked whether the discussion of the no-confidence motion, in which the major and the most important question would be the food situation, could be taken up immediately and the general discussion on food could come later on. That he has not answered.

Mr. Speaker: So far as our rules guide us, a day can be fixed but it should not be beyond ten days. That is all the authority I have. From the indication given from the statement of the Leader of the House, it is clear that it is not today that the Government is prepared to have that discussion.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: The entire country is waiting for this discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members would realise that when a no-confidence motion is to be discussed, it is usual to give some time to the Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This arrived long ago, many days ago.

Mr. Speaker: I had to put it to-day, not before.

The Leader of the House agrees that it might be taken up soon after the food debate.

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Shortly after the food debate.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members would appreciate that I have no authority so far as the business is concerned. If it is Government's business, the priority in which they want it to be taken up is for them to determine, and when this motion of no-confidence is not being taken up immediately, it is for Government to give priority to any of their business. I cannot change that. They have said that the food debate would take place first of all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): My fear is only this. We are going to discuss the food situation on a motion by Shri C. Subrahmaniam. Supposing even after a full-dress debate we are not satisfied and want to raise these issues in the debate on the no-confidence motion, could we have an assurance from you that we shall not be debarred from doing so?

Mr. Speaker: No assurance and no hypothetical questions and answers. That would be seen when the situation arises. How can I say in ad-

vance what the circumstances would be? I cannot give any assurance at this moment. But I will say this, that if a certain subject is not discussed properly, certainly there would be a case for determination whether some other time might not be granted to it for discussion. But that would be after the debate.

Now it is clear that the Government want that the discussion of the no-confidence motion be taken up soon after the food debate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Immediately after the food debate.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Shortly after.

श्री राम लैक पादव (बाराबंकी) :
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि वह प्रविष्टाव-प्रस्ताव को तत्कास ले लेते, लेकिन चूंकि खाद्य स्थिति बहुत ही विषम है, इस लिए उन की सरकार ने उस पर पहले विचार करना जरूरी समझा। उसी धरजैसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए विरोधी पक्ष के कई सदस्यों ने स्वयं प्रस्ताव भी दिये हैं, जो कि आप के पास हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर वे स्वयं प्रस्ताव प्रार्थन में हैं, तो आप उन को ले लें और उन पर चर्चा करने का अवसर दें।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने निवेदन किया है कि वह मेरे प्रख्यार में नहीं है।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Under rule 198(3) all that has got to be done after what the Prime Minister has said is that you shall fix a particular day on which the motion shall be discussed, and then the motion will be taken up on that day, such day being not more than ten days from the date on which the leave is asked for, as you may appoint. Therefore, it is for you now to decide.

Mr. Speaker: I am going to fix a day. But before that I do want to

have the views of the House as to how much time is to be devoted to the food debate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With all respect to the observation you have made just now that you have no powers under the rules to determine the order of priority for government business, this matter before the House is not so simple as all that. I agree that you have no powers under the rules to determine the order of government business *inter se*. But here is a matter which is a blend of Government business and the business of the Opposition, and as regards the order of priority as between Government business and the business of the Opposition, you have got the sole right to determine it. That is my submission.

I would earnestly request you, in the interests of democracy, in order to strengthen democracy in our country, to take up the business of the Opposition first and then the Government business.

Mr. Speaker: There is only one thing very small and trivial, that the Government has the right to ask for time, when a motion of no-confidence is to be discussed. Therefore, I cannot refuse that. When they want that time, I have to give them.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I remember the date on which the notice of the no-confidence motion was given by me. It was after that that the notice of the motion on the food situation was given. Therefore, the no-confidence motion should be taken up first.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन माननीय सदस्यों से उनकी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे दोस्त जो यह कह रहे हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हुयेजा प्राप क्यों ऐसी उमटी बात करें ?

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : इसलिये कि मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर अधिश्वास

के प्रस्ताव पर बहस पहले हो जाती तो अच्छा होता। लेकिन अब बहस हो जाने के बाद भी अगर अधिश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर बहस होती है तो बहुत अच्छा है क्योंकि हम को मीका रहेगा सरकार की नीति को और अच्छी तरह से समझ कर उस पर और अच्छी तरह से कुठाराघात करने का।

एक प्रश्न मैं और करना चाहता हूँ। मैं बनर्जी साहब की बात को दोहरा देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर की बहस हो जाने के बाद हम को और ज्यादा मीका रहना चाहिये। अधिश्वास के प्रस्ताव में भी उस प्रश्न की बहस को लाने का क्योंकि बाहिर को उसमें कुछ नतीजे निकाले जायेंगे। हो सकता है हम अपनी सलाह बदल दें, हो सकता है, सरकार के पक्ष में कुछ कम-जोरी आ जाये, हो सकता है कि सरकार के खिलाफ और ज्यादा बातें हो जायें।

Shri Hem Barua: You yourself have said that that right of the Government is a very small and trivial matter. If it is a small and trivial matter...

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I cannot refuse that, even if it is trivial. What is the time to be allotted to the food debate? Government has given 10 hours. Would it be decided by the Business Advisory Committee first?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Fifteen hours.

Shri Bado (Khargone): Five days.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Full one week.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would suggest 15 hours excluding the time taken by the Minister or Ministers.

Mr. Speaker: The suggestion is that there ought to be 15 hours.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Twenty hours.

Mr. Speaker: The time would be 15 hours, not excluding the Ministers. Then again, as Dr. Lohia said, we are taking up the no-confidence motion.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : बीस घंटे इसके लिए और पच्चीस घंटे उसके लिये कर दें ।

जय्यल महोदय : वह जब प्रायेण तब देखा जायेगा । पंद्रह घंटे इसके लिये मुकर्रर किये हैं और ये रहेंगे ।

क्या इसके बारे में 'गवर्नमेंट' कुछ इंडिकेशन दे सकती हैं क्योंकि डेट मुकर्रर करनी है इमिडियेटली इसके बाद ?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I think Monday would suit us best.

Mr. Speaker: Then, there will be force in the argument of the Opposition that if their adjournment motions are held over for such a long time, it would not be possible for me to refuse an opportunity of discussing them. Therefore, I think it should be taken up immediately after the food debate. Then alone I can say that it is being discussed at the earliest opportunity; then alone, those motions would be barred.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Friday.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: You have decided 15 hours. As we are sitting for less than five hours every day, it will go up to Thursday, and on Friday we have only 2½ hours.

Mr. Speaker: Just immediately after we finish this, if there is enough time, then we will take it up. Is it agreed?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We have to agree to that, but still I would submit that it would be much better for

the House and for us also if such an important thing as a no-confidence motion..

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps we can advance non-official business to Thursday and take this up on Friday as the first business.

An Hon. Member: How can they get 15 hours?

Mr. Speaker: There would be more than 15 hours up to 2.30 on Friday.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): If there is a little more time on Friday, non-official business need not be changed.

Mr. Speaker: After this motion is over, whenever we finish it, we take up the no-confidence motion. Is that agreed?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it clear that it is immediately after?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, it is immediately after.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : मेर नम्बर कब प्रायेगा ?

जय्यल महोदय : मेने कहा है मैं बताऊंगा । अब नहीं है ।

12.56 hours.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I introduce the Bill.

12.56½ hrs.

STATEMENT REGARDING ORDINANCE

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1964, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2984/64].

12.56½ hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. K. Sen: I introduce the Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Before you proceed to the next item, I wish to say that the new arrangement is very good, but, unfortunately, we cannot keep our papers. It has become like a hole, we have no space.

Mr. Speaker: I will get it examined, and we will discuss it.

12.57 hrs.

RE: LUNCH BREAK FOR LOK SABHA

Mr. Speaker: There is one other thing that I want to put before the House, whether the House would like this particular timing for sitting to

continue, or whether it would like a change. Special requests have been made to me that there ought to be a lunch hour in between.

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath has always been pressing that he would not allow the House to sit unless there is a quorum, and that difficulty also is there. If the House agrees, we might provide for a lunch hour.

Hon. Members: Yes.

श्री राम मनोहर लोहिया (कलकत्ता):

लंच घाबर के लायक माने हैं, एक बंटा या घाघ बंटा। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि बीच में कम से कम दो तीन बंटे दे दिये जायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा काम हो सकता है (इंटरप्राइज) लायक ये समझ नहीं रहे हैं। देर से समझ में बात आती है।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन): घाघ लंच घाबर रखना चाहें तो बेशक रखें, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है लेकिन समय ११ से ५ बजे तक ही रहना चाहिये। उस में घगर घाघ रखना चाहते हैं तो रखें, बर्ना नहीं। इस या साढ़े इस बजे से ले कर साढ़े पांच बजे तक बैठने के लिये हम तैयार नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: घाघ सब साहिबान को याद होगा और यह हमारे रूख में भी बा कि हम इस बज कर पैतालीस मिनट पर शुरू किया करते थे। घगर हाउस इतिहास करे तो हम इस बज कर पैतालीस मिनट से शुरू कर दें —

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: यस।

13 hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: और सभा बजे तक बैठे। फिर हम सभा दो बजे यहां बैठें और साढ़े पांच बजे तक बैठें। इस तरह से सिर्फ १५ मिनट हम शुरू करेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुबह
तो बजे से क्यों न बैठें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भ्रगर सब लोग
इस तरह से बोलेंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा ।
एक एक कर के प्राप बोलें । यह भी
हो सकता है कि मैं चन्द मम्बर साहबान को
बुला लूँ चम्बर में श्रीर वहां पर हम बात कर
लें श्रीर मैं बिजिनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी
के सामने उसे पेश कर दूंगा । धलावा उन
मम्बरों के जो बिजिनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी
में हैं भ्रगर कोई साहब खास तौर से धाना
चाहें तो मैं उन को भी दावत देता हूँ कि वे
प्रा जायें ।

श्री राधेलाल ध्यास (उज्जैन) : मैं
यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पहले तो
सब के लिये हम ऐडजर्न करने से एक बजे
से ढाई बजे तक . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सब चीजें
हम वहां देख लेंगे ।

13.01 hrs.

MOTION RE: FOOD SITUATION

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to move:

"That the Food situation in the country be taken into consideration."

I do not propose to make a speech at this stage. I would like to point out to hon. Members that a fairly comprehensive note has been circulated. That note contains two parts. The first part is a review of the general situation with regard to food in the country.

Shrimati Kenu Chakravartty (Barackpore): My request is that since we start this debate today, is it possible for some of us who have arrived today to send in amendments?

Mr. Speaker: Those who have arrived today—I will allow them, particularly those who had been under arrest.

श्री कमल नयन चक्रवर्ती (बर्धा) :
यदि मुबह के प्राट बजे शुरू कर के सब
के पहले खरम कर दिया जाये तो ज्यादा
अच्छा होगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When we have decided that we will discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee, why should there be further suggestions?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, I was referring to the note which has been circulated to the hon. Members. There are two parts. The first part is a general review of the food situation. . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly resume his seat? Even when the business of the House is suspended some hon. Members do not feel it; they continue talking.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Lunch question is uppermost in their minds.

Mr. Speaker: This is not how they should give expression to this.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have tried to give the background material with regard to the present situation by reviewing the situation in the past few years and I have also indicated how we are tackling the present situation and the future steps that we are contemplating with regard to food policy.

The second part gives the statistical information about various production figures, the money in circulation and various other relevant data which will be useful for the hon. Members.

in discussing the food situation. I hope I would be getting constructive and useful suggestions in dealing with this difficult situation in the country, which I shall try at the end of the debate to deal with in my reply and if necessary place before the hon. Members the future picture of our food policy taking into account the various suggestions which the hon. Members would be making.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the food situation in the country be taken into consideration."

Are the substitute motions moved?

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, is of opinion—

- (a) that Government have failed to arrest the rise in prices of essential food articles;
- (b) that land reforms measures should not be pursued and peasants should not be compelled to part with their lands in favour of co-operatives;
- (c) that farmers should be given remunerative price for their products;
- (d) that the existing trade in foodgrains should not be disturbed and no ban on the movement of grains from one place to another be imposed;
- (e) that the proposal for the setting up of a Foodgrains Trading Corporation be given up and the proposed policy for placing a ban for starting new rice mills in the private sector be scrapped; and

(f) that loans to farmers be arranged against their crops and not against their property and in order to compensate for the loss to crops due to floods etc., Crop Insurance should be introduced. (1).

Ms. Speaker: As Mr. Dwarkadas Mantri moving his motion?

Shri D. D. Mantri (Bhir): No, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, and having felt the utter failure of the Government to solve the food problem in the country suggest the following measures for immediate implementation,—

- (a) Introduction of State Trading in foodgrains.
- (b) Nationalisation of Banks to control advances.
- (c) Ban on speculation on foodgrains.
- (d) Appointment of a Price Stabilisation Board.
- (e) Remunerative prices to the farmers."

Shri Bade (Khargone): I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the Food situation in the country, records its utter disappointment over the Government's failure to foresee the Food crisis that has now overtaken the country and then to meet it by adopting effective measures to hold the price line and to make available essential commodities at reasonable rates." (4)

Mr. Speaker: I have assured Shrimati Renu Chakravarty that I will admit other amendments also if they are sent. So, I shall have to admit these substitute motions which I have received today from Dr. Lohia and from Mr. Maurya. Are they present? No So, that is not moved.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have tried to read carefully the review of the food situation which the hon. Minister has been good enough to supply, a document on which he has relied as far as his prefatory remarks in today's discussion were concerned. I find this review perhaps not quite entirely complacent but it lacks the right kind of awareness and also of determination to solve the problem which has appeared in the most ex-cruciating manner in the life of our country. Almost everywhere in India people are suffering and it would be quite easy to paint a lurid picture of what is happening. I shall forbear and there would be other occasions also to point out how as a result of the fumbling and bungling of this Government conditions have deteriorated so that the anger of the people is slowly but surely rising in their breast. I shall desist from trying to paint a lurid picture which is no fanciful picture but a fact of life that we see in the country. I would like the Government to remember the condition of things to which the country has been reduced . . . (Interruptions).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट के लिये मैं
बहर चला गया था इस पर मेरा समाधान
है।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This condition of things which was avoidable, which could even now be surmounted if there is the right kind of determination cannot very much longer be tolerated by the people.

There is in this country at the present moment a situation where a Minister asks us for responsive co-operation. At the end of his review he calls for responsive co-operation; he says some eloquent words which are quite correct. He says:

"Agricultural revolution cannot be brought about merely by a fiat from above. It has to be achieved by a change at the very grass roots itself involving every one of us in public life, in the farms and in the factories. Only by the responsive co-operation of all concerned, can such a change be successful."

Very correct words, these, there is no doubt about it. Time and again we have offered responsive co-operation. On a problem like this, whether here or in the States, we have tried to see that there is discussion, that there is consultation and that there is co-operation at every level, official as well as non-official: but responsive co-operation has been repelled. Once or twice some sweet words might have been uttered by a Minister here or a Minister there but actually responsive co-operation has not been possible because of the wooden attitude of the Government. Government has to deserve responsive co-operation before responsive co-operation is forthcoming.

Government talks now about agricultural revolution right from the grass roots. A very wonderful thing, the only thing which should take place in this country. It is necessary to muster sufficient resolve to achieve it. Is the Government awakening up at last after the euphoria of nearly seventeen long years? The present Ministry is very well aware that it will not receive the indulgence which was the privilege of Jawaharlal Nehru.

On food, this Ministry has failed in a manner which exasperates the country. A reflection of it is found today in the notice of the no-confidence

motion which has been admitted. The feeling of our people has found expression in struggles and movements, in the great phenomenon of Maharashtra bandh and the Gujrat bandh and all kinds of popular struggle in West Bengal, in Andhra, in Kerala and every State of our country and the satyagraha which our party launched, in which thousands and thousands of people participated. I know we have been faced with the Government's accusation that we have an agitational approach. But it is with the desire to break the unholy trinity which dominates over our country today that we have sought the co-operation of the people which has been spontaneously and overwhelmingly forthcoming,—the unholy trinity between the hoarder, between high business manipulators and the Government of the day; and they have combined in bringing about the present situation. It is because of this importance that there is a realisation among all, including the ranks of the Congress party that something has got to be done in order that we do not mismanage the present situation, because today we are really in a crisis which we have got to surmount by taking steps which would be courageous, which would be imaginative and which would be in conformity with the interests of our people.

The Minister, in his report, has referred to different aspects of the food situation regarding the production and availability of food in our country, the distribution processes which we have at the present moment and also in regard to the problem of prices. If we take these things one by one we discover that there is a dismal picture under every item. We had in the third Plan the target of 100 million tons of foodgrains which we were hoping surely to be able to produce. In 1960-61, we produced 80.96 million tons; in 1961-62 it came down to 79.82 million tons; in 1962-63 it came down still further to 78.5 million tons; in 1963-64 we have got the figure of 79.3 million tons, which is much less than what it was in 1960-61,

and the target of 100 million tons seems far away. Production is even less than in the last year of the second Plan. There is stagnation and even our friend Shri Asoka Mehta, speaking not from the ranks of the Opposition which only recently he used to adorn but as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, has talked about the stagnancy in production which has taken place in our country and the third Plan target is not going to be achieved at this rate.

Sometimes the argument is used that our people are prolific; the population is increasing at a very fast pace but surely we do not want that in the Plan period the life expectation of our people should not increase; and surely the increase of 2.5 per cent annually is not in itself taken separately from the entire context of things, anything at all surprising or objectionable. Only the quantum of increase makes us face a difficult situation. But we have to face the situation. Surely, when we had the Plan, we anticipated the rise in population which should have been, if the living conditions of the people improved.

With semi-stagnancy in agriculture, we find agrarian relations being kept by the Government's ineptitude in a condition which militates against the effective increase of agricultural production. In the third Plan, there was stress on land reforms, especially the implementation of ceilings and the abolition of intermediaries and so on and so forth. The Planning Commission itself has been constrained to point out how all the targets are receding into the far distance; the concentration of ownership in the realm of agricultural production continues; the yield per acre in our country is among the lowest in the world; and even such an observer as the American Ambassador, Mr. Chester Bowles, said recently that 10 per cent of India's cultivators still own more than 50 per cent of the land while one per cent of them own nearly one-fifth.

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If this kind of thing goes on, surely, the conditions would not improve. In the villages, under-employment and unemployment are increasing. As far as the availability of cultivable wasteland is concerned, even now, 47 million acres of land remain uncultivated;

13.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

only 15 per cent of our total sown area is under the double crop system. That is to say, on account of the land relations being what they are, agricultural production has got a rivet round its neck; it cannot move about at the rate it ought to and the line of the Government has been always to point to a crisis developing; always to point to scarcity all over the country and therefore to rely on food imports and especially to rely upon that Heaven-sent boon of PL 480 beneficence from the United States.

There is a lot of talk about self-sufficiency from time to time, but nothing whatever has been done which is tangible. I remember how on one occasion, here, in this Parliament—

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): We are now 460 million, and even Russia is importing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself had said in answer to an accusation that he had declared his determination to put an end to all food imports by April, 1962, and he said in this House: "I regret that my words have been falsified and I feel thoroughly ashamed that what was almost a pledge to the country has been broken." I might be told that I am referring to days far away, back in the past. But in 1962 the pledge was given that we shall be self-sufficient in food production, and today, it is 1964, and it is beyond the Greek calends that the achievement of the target of food self-sufficiency is being

pushed because of the inefficiency of the Government. In the mean time, we expect manna from Heaven to fall in the shape of the PL 480: farm surpluses which they do not want in America and which they want to utilise for the purposes of pursuing and implementing their own intentions in our country; on an under-developed country they are being dumped because we need them; we cannot do without them; I do not say we should stop having them because there is no way out at the present moment. But it is the policy of the Government which has led to a situation where we have to depend upon this kind of precarious bounty which is going at one time—in the future and not the very distant future either—to put us in very great trouble. This whole question of PL 480 transaction is a matter which should be the subject of a high level discussion, and that might take place perhaps later.

We find the Food and Agriculture Minister of sometime ago, Shri S. K. Patil, going to America and,—I do not know why over the head and behind the back of the Food Minister,—he should have behaved as if he was the Food Minister, and talking about this PL 480 bounty about which he was the instrumentality for bringing about it up, in so far as this country was concerned.

It is necessary that we try our best to fulfil the target. Irrigation facilities of course are not being adequately utilised because of the poverty of the peasantry. The production of nitrogenous fertilisers is much below one million tons target. High price and black marketing in fertilisers distribution are aggravating the picture. It is altogether a most dismal picture.

Another important thing is the question of agricultural credit, and the biggest problem is the inadequacy of short term agricultural credit which means that the peasants are mainly dependent upon the money-

lenders. The Government surveys indicate that as many as 62 per cent of the rural household are in debt. As far as the cultivators are concerned, the percentage is even higher: it is 65.8 per cent, and the average amount of the debt of the cultivators per household is Rs. 719. In this situation where there is very great urgency of the expansion of credit through State banks and co-operatives, what happens is that this assistance goes to the middlemen, the intermediaries, the big sharks in the foodgrains trade who are assisted by the Government apparatus,—whether the Minister wishes it or not—the apparatus of the Government and its methods of administration to be able to utilise the assistance which the banks can give. The credit which goes to the peasantry from the private scheduled banks constitutes only one per cent of the total credit, while heavy advances are made by the bankers to speculators against the foodgrains. And therefore we find that the basic question of land reform and agricultural production is not being tackled. India remains deficit and chronically dependent on food imports, and the food scarcity is magnified beyond all proportions by the cupidity, by the greed of those traders who are now trying to lord it over the place in spite of the terrific straits to which their conduct has driven the country.

According to the Government's own figures, food production in 1963-64 went up actually by 4 million tons compared to the previous year. Ordinarily, therefore, the situation should have improved, but it has become worse. The reasons definitely are that speculation and hoarding, supported by bank advances and helped by inaction on the part of the Government, have taken place. The trade was left free. The total amount of procurement up to July this year was only 5.8 lakh tons. Government knew very well also that although the food production had gone up, the market arrivals after the harvest was low. Government surely got a clear

indication that the stocks were passing into the hoards and they were being withheld. Government itself has admitted that the market arrivals in 1964 was 25 per cent less than in 1963. Still, Government having prior notice, did not act in time.

The result has been artificial shortages in many places even in the surplus States of the South, where there should not have been that kind of trouble. In the beginning of the year, many State Governments complained of these difficulties. For example, Assam, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and even such surplus States as Andhra and Orissa complained about this phenomenon. But nothing effective was even sought to be done in the matter. The prices continued to rise. In fact, although in the second and third Plan periods the prices were increasing and therefore hitting the poorer sections of our people in every aspect of their life, the prices of foodgrains in particular reached such a critical pass that the conditions of those people have become so very pitiable today. I could refer to the index number of the whole-sale price which has risen so much. There would be other speakers who would bring out other materials and the Government has all the figures at its disposal. So, I need not trouble the House with merely recounting these figures, because the facts of life are so eloquent today that it is not necessary in detail to go into these matters.

My accusation against the Government is that no measures were taken in time or even now effectively enough to check the rise in prices. For example, no effective curb on bank advances was imposed. We have been shouting ourselves hoarse about this matter for a long enough time and Government knows very well how this manipulation goes on. Yet, no effective curb on bank advances was made. Forward trading and speculation in one form or other went on under one cover or other. The Forward Trading Commission itself has admitted that even in respect of the Delhi mar-

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ket, forward trading does actually take place.

We find also that when Government should have come into the picture with a programme of large-scale purchase, negligible amounts were purchased on Government account. There was no anti-hoarding or de-hoarding drive properly to speak of. As far as Delhi was concerned, some official attempts to get at hoarded food worried the powerful elements in this country so much that all police raiding was suspended. Even an apology was given to those hoarders that they had been put to some little trouble and after a supposed haul, it was declared that the whole thing was a failure. Nothing showed the utter ineptitude of the Government more, so far as the Delhi incident was concerned, when it was advertised and tom-tommed to the world with a great deal of fanfare that hoards had been discovered and then an apology was offered for having troubled people who were actually not hoarding. There is this hoarding which everybody in his senses would acknowledge, but there is no real effort made and that is why the wrong-doers get away with it.

Our Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, who is a very polite and considerate person, with a little too much of humility about him, of which certain people take undoubted advantage, went forward to say that he would give a grace period of two weeks to these hoarders and speculators. This kind of thing is something fantastic. After all, it is not for the first time that innocent hoarders and speculators had been discovered to have done some thing rather shady. It is not that this is a case of a crime committed for the first time without knowing very much its implications. It is not a case where a period of grace should be given. It is a case where stringent measures should be taken straightway in order to restore public confidence as well as to punish those guilty of snatching away the

food from the mouths of our people. On the contrary, the Prime Minister allowed his own gentle and humane feelings to be exploited by the nastiest elements of our population in order to allow them a certain period of grace. But even after the period of grace has elapsed, we discover that the speculators and the hoarders are going on merrily enough. They know very well how the lie of the land is. One might make fun of it, but I do not feel like making fun of it. It is a very serious matter. It shows up the faults of the Government. It shows up its weakness; it shows lack of courage at a time when courage was of the essence of the matter. Government lacks both courage and imagination and vision and coming after the Prime Minister who has gone away, this kind of lack, which at any rate does not enable the Government to put the matter in the perspective of the future, is before the people's eyes and that is why the people are even more disgusted with what is happening in recent times.

We had made a suggestion quite sometime ago about procuring Orissa rice for West Bengal at the State level. That was rejected. West Bengal is riddled with so many problems, like rehabilitation and all kinds of other things like rise in prices particularly in regard to foodgrains and other items of food like dal, mustard oil or fish, an item of food which is widely eaten in that part of the country. All these things have taken place in a manner which has shown the utter inefficiency of the administration and its callousness towards the interests of the people. The hoarders and profiteers have taken advantage of the general system which the Government perpetuates and the Government is not acting at all in the spirit in which Mr. Subramaniam has tried at least to make a review of the food situation.

Mr. Subramaniam has told us how the number of fairprice shops had risen from 60,000 and odd at the end

of 1963 to about 80,000 in June 1964. But apart from the working of these fairprice shops, which leaves much to be desired, the number is still rather too inadequate and a system of modified full rationing should be introduced in conformity with the necessities of particular areas. That has not been brought about in an adequate measure. There is irregular supply as far as these fairprice shops are concerned and there is no regulatory measure. Whatever there is is not utilised in practice against licensed wholesalers.

It was a matter of shame, for instance, that the West Bengal papers were reporting how wholesale traders in rice were making large contributions to the funds which were being collected for the Bhubaneswar session of the Congress and thereby trying to fortify their position with the Government of the State. I do not make a direct accusation against any particular member of the Government or any particular Congress leader, but it looks rather odd. When you are trying to embark on a venture of reconstructing our social and economic life on a socialistic base, as you can declared without the kind of equivocation that almost was an inevitable concomitant of Congress declarations before Bhubaneswar, when we are doing that, we should do everything in a manner which was above board. But that was not done and we were told in the newspapers that the wholesale traders in rice were among the largest contributors to funds of the Bhubaneswar Congress. During the last two years, the speculators and hoarders have enormously strengthened their grip on the trade and they are virtually holding the nation to ransom. This has to be broken and done away with as soon as possible. That is why we suggest that some very serious steps are taken at once without any kind of delay.

The next crop is supposed to be better than the crop which we have got this year. But the position will

be the same unless the Government's policies are changed. The very first thing is that State trading in food-grains should be implemented straightaway without shilly-shallying, without hedging about in the way to which the Government is accustomed. This has got to be understood by Government. There is national unanimity on this point, in regard to state trading in food (Shri M. R. Masani: Question) I know Shri Masani and company do not agree. But it does not matter. After all, we are a large enough country where a certain number of dissidents might be there for whose opinions we might or might not have respect. But in spite of dissidents we can talk about national unanimity in general terms, and in regard to State trading there is that national unanimity which the Congress itself, organisationally speaking, has tried to underline, and the Congress Government has a responsibility in this regard which it cannot postpone for the future particularly because those who are against it are clever people in positions of authority and power and in possession of money bags which they use in order to cement their strength and to consolidate their authority. Therefore, it is important that Shri Subramaniam tells us very clearly how the proposed State Trading Corporation is going to function and what will be its scope and extent of operation. He said at the meeting of the All India Congress Committee, as far as the papers reported the proceedings, that a full take-over of the food trade would not be a very fair proposition. I do not know exactly he had in mind, but he must be warned, and in this House I wish to sound a note of warning, against yielding to pressure. Once you allow them an inch they will get a great deal more than what you are allowing them. It is necessary to have the maximum possible state trading and it is essential to announce well in advance a reasonable price to the producer and start buying in the market on a large scale right from the very beginning. This has to be done. Fixation of a reasonable price for the

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consumer must be done and, also, the producer should have an assurance that the Government will get into the market in time so that the other people, enemies of state trading and the whole idea of it, who are going to sabotage it in their own way—they are the craftiest people in creation—do not take it away. They are going to be fought by the Government. If Government does not wish to fight them, it is a different matter. But if the Government is going to live up to its professions at Bhubaneswar and elsewhere, surely it has to do something about it, to fight against these crafty people. They have to act accordingly. That is why I say a proper machinery must be set up for this. They should announce well in advance a reasonable price to the producer, and buying in the market has got to start even before the enemies of state trading get to know of it and sabotage the entire operation. Timely and extensive buying is very essential. The first four weeks or so after a harvest are, as the Food Minister knows better than I do, extremely decisive. If it is state trading which he has in mind which is going to play a very effective part, it has got to appear in the picture, not after the harvest is over and after the thing has been stolen by those who wish to carry on their wrong-doing to the society.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): What, according to the hon. Member, is a fair price?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The State Trading Corporation must be in a position to seize stocks and to compulsorily procure. The Government must be warned of all sorts of legal, quasi-legal and pseudo-legal obstructions being created by hoarders and speculators as well as rice mill owners, and also of the difficulties which will be propounded by people in the administration. I hope the Minister of Food and Agriculture is not a person who says 'yes' to whatever the administration or the permanent offi-

cials say. It has been found over and over again that many difficulties are manufactured by the administration itself, many quasi-legal difficulties are brought up by the administration. I do not want to attack the permanent officials altogether, but it is a matter of fact that ministers are sometimes intimidated by the kind of difficulties which are propped up before them by their administrative advisers. The administrative advisers are all right in their places. Some of them are very capable, extremely honest workers—no doubt about it. We know so many of them who are extremely capable and efficient people. But, at the same time, there is a bias to our administration which has got to be fought and the Minister has to put his foot down if the Minister has to make up his mind that he is not going to accept all sorts of excuses. He is, after all, representing a political party which has put socialism on the order of the day and which is going to go ahead in a manner which would assure food to our people. This is a job before which everything else should be subordinated.

In regard to the distribution mechanism, there should be a far greater number of fair price shops in both urban and rural areas, and it is necessary to extend both full and modified rationing. In distressed areas there should be a special effort to give subsidised supplies.

Then, a very special effort should be made, as I have said earlier, to stop all bank advances to speculators and hoarders against foodgrain stocks. In this regard, nationalisation of banks is essential. I find it a very notable thing that in the West Bengal Assembly there was a resolution on the nationalisation of banks and the Congress Party came forward with an amendment to suggest that in the appropriate time nationalisation of banks ought to take place. Now, the question is, in the Congress there are some who are doubtful about it. Some Congress Members are in favour

of it here and now, that immediately there should be bank nationalisation. Others are doubtful about it. They are waiting for an auspicious time. We need not consult the stars or ask an astrologer, but we can decide it on the economic merits of the situation. Here is pre-eminently the most auspicious time for bank nationalisation because the working of banks under private control has shown, in regard to advances given to foodgrain profiteers, that, after all, bank nationalisation is a step which is absolutely necessary in the interests of the country.

The machinery for the detection of hoards and secret movement of foodgrains has also to be strengthened with the support of the people. I remember how on one occasion there was some fun attempted to be made of what happened in Dum Dum near Calcutta where people came forward in order to bring out these hoards. It was not particularly a legalistic operation but it was done in the interests of the people and everybody had to support what had happened. Some people said that was not the way of going about it. How do the people know what is to be done? The people are without food and they know, in many cases, where the hoards are situated. It is necessary for the Government apparatus to be in touch with the people's representatives in different localities at different levels and then only can de-hoarding operations be successful.

There are many long-term measures, again, which are necessary, which we have tried to point out to Government from time to time; but usually Government turns a deaf ear to whatever we say. We have asked the Government over and over again to implement whatever land reform legislation they have got so far, particularly the ceiling laws. They have not done it. In regard to security of tenure to cultivating tenants and the conferment of ownership on cultivating tenants Government's action has been dilatory, it has almost been non-

existent. Distribution of surplus land to agricultural labourers is a matter which has been hanging in mid air; God knows how long it will continue to do so. The idea of bringing under plough larger areas of culturable waste land is a matter which today we should certainly go ahead with, and better utilisation of the labour in the village, unemployed and under-employed people, should also be a matter which we should consider. Distribution of fertiliser assistance and the availability of fertilisers to the rural population is a matter on which Government can take very specific steps at different levels. The provision of credit supply through the State Bank and co-operatives at least to the extent of the needs of the working peasants is a matter about which Government should immediately do something.

Then, starting of State farms on the lines of the Suratgarh Farm is a necessity. A hundred Suratgarh farms would almost solve our problem. With PL 480 assistance we are mortgaging our future to an extent which we do not wish. I personally shudder to think of what is likely to happen if we go on taking the PL. 480 burden upon our shoulders to this extent. We have got the Suratgarh Farm idea where we can go ahead with our own machinery and our own production.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Do you know whether Suratgarh is running in profit or loss?

Shri Daji (Indore): It is a bania's question and not a Government's question. There is no loss when you want to feed the people. Starvation is the biggest shame (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: These interruptions, Sir, seem uncalled for. If some hon. Members have any objections to whatever I am trying to say, they can place them before the House. But in any case, PL 480 mentality is something which has got to go, and it

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is necessary for Government to enlist the co-operation of the people, if they can, even at this stage, in order to solve this problem. In regard to this co-operation, here, to my right, is a Member of Parliament who was sent to jail for no other fault than that she went before the Reserve Bank or the Stock Exchange in Calcutta in order to register the desire of the people for the removal of the stranglehold of these sharks from the economy of our country, which alone would bring about a solution of the food problem. For that she was shunted into jail and kept there without any tenable cause. She is back again and we are happy about it, but thousands of our people have been pushed into jail and the DIR has been brought into operation and so the Central Government has some responsibility in the matter. This is the way they go about. I do not know how many of those people who really are behind the profiteering and hoarding and storing away of the food of the people—nothing can be more detestable—how many of these people are sought to be punished. But, no, of course, the DIR is meant to be utilized against the common man and not against those who are fighting against the people's own lives, peoples' interests of just keeping alive. That is the way in which the Government has been behaving and that is why a situation has arisen where the people are getting angry. The line between hunger and anger is very thin. The anger of the people has begun to rise and it is our duty as Members of Parliament to intimate to them that the anger of the people is growing and unless they take very special steps in regard to the solution of the problem of food this anger might create a situation which none of us welcome, a situation which would not bring the kind of progress which we want for our country, and that is why I insist that the Government gives its mind much more carefully than it has done so far and gives some example of courage and the vision of an idea, a perspective, in regard to the achieve-

ment of socialist targets, because it was that vision which has been left to us as a legacy by Jawaharlal Nehru. If we are going so soon to betray that legacy, I do not know, it is for the Congress Party and the Congress Government to give an answer in that regard.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to start by defining my Party's attitude to the food crisis and to the Government in the present context. The Prime Minister made an appeal to the Opposition Parties that none of us should play politics with the people's food. That is an appeal to which every patriotic Indian must respond and we on our part are trying to avoid that temptation which, I am sure the Prime Minister realises, is not a temptation to which only the Opposition parties are prone; even those in office might not be devoid of it. The second thing is that we are sure that the condition of our people and the food problem cannot be resolved or ameliorated by anything that disturbs the smooth production of food and other things that the country needs and that disturbances of the economic process is the worst way in which we can help our people through their times of distress and trouble. Balancing that is the third point is that the correct facts have to be stated, the correct policies have to be enunciated and the truth, however harsh, has to be told, not because one wants to be harsh but because that is the only way in which a corrective to past mistakes can be supplied.

This Government faces the House today for the first time. It is true that many of the members of the old Government are members of this Government. But, in spite of that, I think we would be entitled to consider it a new Government which deserves a trial. The Prime Minister in another context said not long ago that even "habitual criminals" should get an opportunity to be heard. Some of

those on the Treasury Benches are "old offenders" and have been for many years now but, by that definition, even they deserve a chance to mend, a chance to show if they cannot do any better. That is why this morning my colleagues and I desisted from joining others on the Opposition Benches in supporting a motion of no confidence in this Government. We think that this move is premature and that, for the reasons I have just mentioned, this Government deserves an opportunity, some time, to show whether it is capable of making those changes and those modifications and those rectifications in policy that are necessary in the present context.

We certainly share with the other members of the Opposition their anger, their indignation, their impatience about the trials to which our people are subjected. We do not yield place to any of them in the distress that we feel about the difficult economic position that the country is going through, nor do we yield in our desire that the present Government should be replaced by a better government but, in that process we are not prepared to join with them particularly with my Communist friends on this side, in bringing down the pillars of stability on which alone ordered progress can be based in this country. We do not believe with them that destruction has to precede their so-called construction. It is very amusing to hear the deep concern expressed by those who believe in the Marxist-Leninist "theory of increasing misery" that only by aggravating the misery of the people can you get them into the revolutionary mood so that you can establish the dictatorship of the Communist Party. It is for these reasons that we feel that the time to deliver a verdict on the new Government is not yet ripe.

Now, the country and the Government have inherited an onerous legacy from eight years of reckless, irresponsible, doctrinaire planning. We have to watch the new stewards; we have to watch to what extent they are able

to cope with that legacy which all of us have had to endure.

In the last few weeks we see evidence of a new earnestness, a new tone, a new temper. There is undoubtedly a beginning, for the first time, of serious evidence of combating corruption in a way that was not evident before. There have been some encouraging statements made by the Prime Minister and some other leaders of the Government which show that there is an awareness of certain basic truths which had not yet been given the weight that they deserved. Among those has been the statement that what matters most is food, shelter and clothing and that the priorities should be so adjusted, that the needs of the common people in this respect get priority over all other essential objectives of the country. There is the statement that agriculture has to be given priority because the farm sector is and has to remain for many years to come decisive in the development of India. Then there is the thought that we should concentrate on implementing existing projects before we move on to new projects, a thought that I have put before this House more than once in the last five years when I pleaded for consolidation before we go in for further adventures. There is finally the thought that development has to be assessed "not in terms of the number of foundation stones laid but in terms of output derived," as the Prime Minister well put it in a letter to a Member of Parliament.

Now, these are encouraging symptoms and we feel that we have every right to hope that this awareness may spread and may be reflected before long in governmental policy. On the other hand, we also find that there are conflicting voices speaking from the administration. My good friend Shri Asoka Mehta, who was and still is the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, said as late as March last in Calcutta that the whole generation to which we belong—I am quoting his words "would get trampled upon in the process" of development in which we are engaged

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and that could not be helped. This economic determinism that the present generation has to be butchered for the sake of some urban future generation is an inherent part of Marxist dogma. Then, only a few days ago, I think only two days ago, some one as mature and moderate as Shri Dasappa gave expression to certain sentiments which seem to contradict what I have just been saying. He said:

"The recent accent on quick-yielding projects will not conflict with the development of heavy industries. . . ."

Of course, that is all right. There is nothing in it to which one can take objection. Let us go on. Then he went on saying something which certainly conflicts. He told newsmen that the Fourth Plan would be bigger than the third and that the share of heavy industries would be proportionately higher. Now, between that and the remarks that I have quoted earlier there can be no reconciliation.

So, we will judge the new Government by its deeds, not by its words. People are tired of words, tired of isms; they want to see action; they want to see results. They have not got the time or patience to hear airy words. Therefore, one is worried by the impression one sometimes gets that this Government may be weak enough, and not strong enough to get out of the entanglements of the past and to frame fresh policies in the light of fresh situations.

Having said that and defined our position in regard to this major crisis in the country, let me get on to the problem of food and prices. I do not think it needs elaboration to say that there are two basic facts that we have to face. One is that while population goes up by 2.4 or 2.5 per cent per year, our production has been going up over the last several years by only an average of 1 per cent per annum. Even that 1 per cent has disappeared in the last four years. The figures that were given earlier show that from 1960-61 till today the figure of food-

grains production is stagnant. It oscillates, but it does not increase. We are now at 79.35 million tonnes while the Plan target for 1965-66 was 100 million tonnes. It is obvious that target cannot and will not be achieved if present policies are carried on. The fact is that since 1957, much as it may annoy my Communist friends, Indian, agriculture has only fed 88 per cent of the non-agricultural population, while 12 per cent of our urban and non-peasant people have been fed by the American people out of their surplus stocks.

The other fact is that there has been an abnormal rise in prices. This is not something about which the Government has a right to say that they are surprised by it. From this floor my hon. friend, Acharya Kripalani, I and many others had warned that since the second Plan was brought into existence a deliberately inflationary policy was followed by those in office then. The result is that during the last four years there has been a 15 per cent rise in the general level of wholesale prices. The rupee today is worth exactly 17 paise of the old rupee. I have seen a laboured apology published by Government and circulated to Members of Parliament which says, "It may be true; but that is not our fault because much of this inflation and depreciation of the rupee took place earlier during the last War and after". It is like a doctor saying, "True, I killed the patient, but mine was only the last dose; others had poisoned him earlier". If you knew that the rupee already was worth 20.6 paise three years ago, what business did you have then to further debase the rupee by bringing it down to 17 paise in terms of the old rupee? This is a question which anyone in office has to face.

Therefore, I think I am right in saying that it is not a food crisis—it is a food crisis, but that is not the whole story—it is a general economic crisis; it is a monetary crisis. It has got nothing to do with gold, it has got nothing to do with food as such, al-

though there are minor crisis in these areas. It has to do with the rupee. It has to do with our currency. There is a general economic collapse threatening us today and we have got to face that. We can have a food debate but this food problem cannot be isolated from the general economic collapse with which this country is threatened.

Here again, the Prime Minister had an insight when in his letter to the Chief Ministers he wrote that sometimes the price of articles of day-to-day use leads to an increase in the price of foodgrains. Correct; this is the whole point. So, while it is partly a problem of failure of production, of being unable to keep up with our population rise which must be deplored and put right, there is a bigger problem, that is, the food crisis today is a reflection of our monetary and economic crisis. What is wrong basically is our rupee. It is no longer an honest rupee. Those in office for the last ten years have debauched and degraded the rupee until it is worth 17 paise today. This is a basic fact that we have got to face.

Keynes, the man who is sometimes misquoted by half-literate people to say that he stands for inflation, was a man who saw this truth very clearly. He said:—

"Debauching the currency saps the foundations of society more subtly, swiftly and permanently than any other conspiracy."

This was Keynes who is sometimes trotted out on the side of inflation and I must say that some of those guilty of this process of debauching the rupee are still to be found on the Treasury Benches, particularly those who were responsible for planning in the past years and those who were responsible for the financial stewardship of this country.

In this situation, when the guilt is very clear—it lies on the past Government of this country for the past eight years if not more since the Second Five Year Plan started,—there is a natural desire to look out for

scapegoats. Shri Mukerjee gave a very good example of this attempt to turn attention away from the real culprits and the real wrong-doing. Even my good friend, the Food Minister, who I think should not have said that, let himself go by saying that we must "break the producer-trader axis;" in other words, it is not the Government which created inflation all these years, it is not the Second and the Third Five Year Plans which are cockeyed, but the peasants and traders of India who are the real culprits. Why? It is said that the peasant eats too much these days, that he eats more than he ate before. I hope he does that. It is time that the poor peasant ate more. For a hundred years we have been sitting on his back as Gandhiji used to say. Gandhiji used to say that we of the cities would do everything for the peasant but we would not get off his back. I think the Government of this country since Independence has done exactly that. Once in a while, when he is able to eat better, we say that he is eating too much. Surely, the peasant and his children have every priority over us in the cities when it comes to eating because the peasant works on the land and grows the food with his toil.

Why should the peasant sell his grain when he does not get a fair price? The problem of the peasant today is that the parity of prices is all wrong. Industrial prices are allowed to go up but the price that the peasant can get is controlled to the extent that there is monopoly procurement by the Government. This is a crying injustice. If there is any real proletariat in India, it is the peasants and not the industrial workers who are pampered like other urban people. The income of the industrial workers is many times the income of the man in the villages. That is our real proletariat for which I plead today. Why should they disgorge what they should like to eat when you do not even give them a fair price? When the peasant goes to the market, he finds that the price of his cloth has gone up, the price of kerosene and

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diesel oil has gone up. Everything that he wants he cannot get at economic price and then he is told to be patriotic and to sell his grain cheap because the people in the cities will starve. What, kind of social justice is this?

I would say to my hon. friend, the Minister: Let us not blame the honest peasants and the honest merchants of this country as hoarders and profiteers. The fault lies elsewhere. If an axis has to be talked of, what about the politician-bureaucrat axis? Can anything more sterile and unproductive be thought of than the politician in office and the bureaucrat? The peasant and the trader at least perform some social and economic functions. What economic functions can the bureaucrat and the politicians perform? What do they produce for the country? So let us not cast stones at others. Let us, as Gandhiji used to say, turn searchlight inwards. It is our class, the political class, that has brought the country to this fix and not the peasant and the common people of the country. If the rupee has depreciated, let us not blame the profiteers. If food is short, let us not blame the hoarders. These are symptoms of the disease; they are the effects, they are not the causes. It is the shortage that produces hoarding. It is the fouling of the currency that produces profiteering and blackmoney. Let us not fight the symptoms; let us look at the disease. That is my appeal to those who occupy the Treasury Benches. Work with the farmer and the trader. Do not work against them. You need their co-operation. You simply have not got the apparatus of honest and efficient people which will entitle you to do away with the peasant or the trader. You need them and their work. Appeal to their patriotism. Give them a fair deal which you have not done so far and they will rally. Let us not abuse our people like this. It is we politicians who have brought our country to this pass.

14 hrs.

We had that fiasco in Delhi, a cheap political stunt. As the previous speaker pointed out, it started with tall claims of lakh of tonnes of grain being confiscated and ended up with a whine saying that nothing was wrong, that there were only two or three technical offences in the whole of Delhi and that no one was to be prosecuted. The proverbial mountain did not even bring forth a mouse which it is entitled to.

This kind of persecution of our people has not stopped. I was in my constituency only ten days ago and I was told of the great distress of ordinary peasants near Dhoraji, Jamkandorna and ten villages round about who had not made a correct declaration of groundnut oil or groundnut in their possession. Because they did not declare everything over two kilos or what was allowed, they were arrested, handcuffed, big ropes were put round their arms and they were marched through the streets like common thieves. It is a crying shame even if the peasant had made a mistake. Don't we make a mistake in filling up forms? I have sometimes found that I have signed something a little inaccurately and I apologise for that. Here a poor peasant is being prosecuted and treated like a criminal and a thief because he did not declare one kilo of groundnut extra. Even today I have received a telegram from Kotah. I will not read it out because I do not know if the allegations are true. I will pass it on to the Food Minister. It is the humiliation of honest people for technical offences against some order passed by the Collector. I am not going into the details because I do know if the charges are true. I shall pass it on to the Minister concerned. But this kind of prosecution which was tried in Delhi and which failed, is still being pursued because there is an attempt by the guilty people—I do not mind saying that the present Home Minister is one of those guilty men because as Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission he has done his bit to bring

the country to this pass—to divert attention to other people. He has a very unfortunate record to show in regard to the Second and Third Plans. These people want to divert attention from their own misdeeds and their accomplices outside.

They say that the State trading is the answer. I have already said that that is not the answer. Corruption will increase. Every control breeds corruption. A State trading monopoly will increase that. You cannot have State trading without monopoly procurement. You cannot eliminate the trader without enslaving the peasant because a compulsory levy, whether in Soviet Russia or Poland or in India, is slavery for the farmer. If the police comes and says: "Hand over your stock and you will take this money", there is nothing to do about it except to keep your miserable ration. This is what Gomulka fought against in Poland, and forced levies were abolished. Are we going to import into this country complete State trading, a most horrible thing that the Stalinist dictatorship did in Russia? Compulsory procurement is slavery for the peasant. You may dislike the trader, but in trying to hit the trader, you will also hit the peasant. You cannot hit one without the other because you cannot have a complete State trading monopoly without compulsory procurement which denies the farmer a fair price for his grain. I am very glad that this Government has rejected that solution in spite of the alleged "unanimity" about which the Communist spokesman spoke. There is no such unanimity. Anyone who knows anything about the economics of the situation knows that a State trading monopoly in foodgrains is the surest path to chaos and famine in this country. Otherwise, China and Russia today would not be begging for food in the world market.

Sari Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain):
What about Canada and Japan where there is monopoly procurement in rice and wheat?

Shri M. R. Masani: I am very glad that a State trading monopoly has been rejected. But a half-way house is being tried out. There is a threat of a State Corporation in foodgrains coming into being. When the first announcement was made, I was not at all upset because it said that the new Corporation would run on commercial lines and would compete with the trade—that was fine—because I believe in a mixed economy and I believe that the State has every right to enter into every field in fair competition with others so long as there is no monopoly. I was not at all sorry that the Government was entering into the field as one more *bania*. But it was not many days before that the Food Minister announced that this one *bania* would have the monopoly of transport on the railways and nobody else. That is no mixed economy; that is no competition, and that is no commercial operation. It is a tragedy that as soon as this Government tries to do something, it cannot help but being a monopolist, maybe it is in the nature of State capitalism to be a monopolist. But if my friends there do not want State capitalism of the Stalinist kind, then let them forbear, let them try to play fair and let them not take the privilege of having a monopoly of transport on the railways. The moment you say, "Nobody else will move the foodgrains except me", you are a monopolist. All your talk about a Monopolies Commission becomes a sham.

Then, we are told that in the very first year, you must have 50 per cent of the trade. Who decided that? If competition is to prevail, who decided that 50 per cent? How can you have a target like that? Why must you be "dominant"? If you want to be a corrective to the trade, be a corrective to the trade. I am with you. But when you want to dominate, then you become an exploiter, not a corrective.

The Prime Minister has suggested that all prices should be fixed because he is aware that you cannot only fix

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food prices while letting the other prices rise. His motive is perfectly honourable and good. But I would like to plead with him that you cannot fix all prices. First of all, you would not try to do that because you will only fix the prices of six or seven or eight necessities of life. You cannot defeat the law of supply and demand. Prices are like water and they find their own level. If you stop the price of one commodity, the prices of all other commodities will rise proportionately. If you fix the prices of six commodities, then the prices of other commodities other than the six ones will go up proportionately. If you fix the prices of 50 commodities out of 100 commodities, then the prices of the remaining 50 commodities will go up proportionately. You cannot, therefore fix the price of everything under the sun without destroying the entire economic apparatus of supply and demand and stopping giving the consumers a little chance to say what he wants. Graham Hutton, the British Economist, puts it very well. He says, the lady goes to the plastic surgeon to remove her double chin and he performs the operation and the double chin goes, but the darned thing comes out at the back of the neck in a bulge. This is a fact and I would ask my hon. friend the Prime Minister to think a little and find out if this is not so. I want to warn him. If he tries to control in good faith the prices of the commodities of daily use—I say, his motive is good because he has explained it—the danger is that that it will distort the whole pattern of production which will send up the prices of other commodities. You can not go on pursuing it to the bitter end because you will come to a *reductio ad absurdum*. How many articles will you control? Very soon this would backfire because the commodities of which you fix the prices will be in short supply; there will be a shortfall in production. When you find that you cannot sell your commodity freely, you will divert your investment to those commodities which

are not controlled and the very things which we need most cloth, kerosene and the needs of the life of the peasant, will become in short supply, not immediately perhaps—but for a year you can tide it over—but I believe that within two or three years, your very purpose will be defeated because the very things you want to encourage will be discouraged by this selective pricing.

What then has to be done? I would like very briefly to suggest certain long-term and certain short-term measures which alone can alleviate the present situation. Among the long-term measures, the very biggest is to correct the order of priorities embodied in the Second and Third Five Year Plans. The First Five Year Plan was all right. We supported it. But since the Second Plan this is not the position. I recall that the Planframe, the document on which the Second Plan was based, was prepared by a Communist fellow traveller named Prof. Mahalanobis with the cooperation of a group of Soviet and Polish Communists sitting for a year in the Indian Statistical Institute in Calcutta. These are facts. That is where we started going wrong. We got wrong advice and we went off the rails. Since then, our entire pattern of priorities has been unbalanced.

I am not against heavy industries as such. I stand for all-sided balanced development. There is room for heavy industries also. We need them, but we do not need it as much as we want food, clothing and shelter for our people. We do not need them as much as we need roads to move the food and other things for our people. So, what we want is a balanced development. We should not pitch one against the other. As my respected leader points out in *Swarajya* this morning, we have every right to balance what has been unbalanced. The order of priorities in the Plan has been unbalanced. They need to be balanced. If you starve agriculture in this manner, it will starve you. If

you feed agriculture, it will give you a bumper crop. Therefore, this undue priority, this concentration on wasteful heavy engineering projects has to stop. I will give you only one example. Take the Heavy Engineering Ltd in Ranchi. Rs. 120 crores have been spent on that particular plant. What is the output? It is a miserable output. The output, I understand, is Rs. 1.20 crores per year, that is 1 per cent output on the national capital invested.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: How long did it take for the Tatas?

Shri M. R. Masani: I am not concerned with that. I am just saying that we cannot afford this luxury any more. Tatas were also protected by the Government. We cannot afford that protection any more because we are in dire need of food. At this time, we cannot afford that luxury. This is a luxury which we cannot afford. To put money into projects which give one per cent return or output in a year on the capital invested is disgraceful.

So, I am not against heavy industry, but I am for a balanced development where heavy industry, light industry and agriculture all have their proper place.

Since hon. Members opposite are impressed by what happens in communist countries, unfortunately, let me give the example of Communist China. Communist China, which made the same mistake that we have made in a more accentuated and exaggerated form, climbed down last year. Mr. Chou En-lai went to the Communist Congress about a year ago and said 'The Great Leap forward has failed; we are now changing our order of priorities'. I shall quote him. He said: 'From now on, we shall have agriculture, small consumer goods industries and heavy industry in that order'.

Surely, what is good for the bigoted Stalinists of Peking cannot be re-

actionary for our good democratic friends opposite. And I plead with them that, having made mistakes in the past, there is no reason to persist in them; there is no reason for my good friend Shri Dasappa to try and go on committing himself, his Government, more and more and to the false path which we have followed in the past.

The second thing is to stop tinkering with the security of tenure of the peasant. I was very glad, therefore, when I read what Shri Shriman Narayan had stated. Despite the fact that the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill has been put on the statute-book with all its defects. I hope it will never be brought into operation so long as free government and democracy exist in this country, and I do hope that it will remain a dead letter. I was very glad that Shri Shriman Narayan, a member of the Planning Commission said on the 28th August, that he was thinking and the Planning Commission was thinking of a ten year moratorium on further land reforms after the present reforms had been put into operation during the next two years. Let us have some finality about the security of tenure of the peasant. This has been done in Japan and Formosa, and they are yielding bumper crops. They had their ceilings also, but they gave fair compensation, and they stopped there. And those same farmers with seven acres as a ceiling are producing the highest crops in the world, first in Formosa and second in Japan. So, stop tinkering with the land and the security of tenure of the peasant.

The third thing is to cut our cost according to our cloth. Stop deficit finance and inflation. The story here is very clear. If I have sounded harsh about the past, let me give the facts. During the years of the First Plan, money supply went up by 12 per cent, and the national income went up by 18 per cent. That was all right. Our production and supplies went up, and money supply also went up but not so much. That was all right. In the

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Second Plan, as I have already said, the tide turned because of Shri Mahalanobis and his friends; money supply went up by 29 per cent, while national income went up only by 20 per cent. So, we are already starting here on the path to bankruptcy. And the Third Plan has completed that process. The money supply went up by 31 per cent and the national income went up not even by 10 per cent; but only eight to nine per cent, was the increase in national income during the Third Plan. This is the path to bankruptcy and insolvency. There is no other way to describe it.

If we go on living on resources which we do not possess, and if we go on fabricating money which is worthless and put it into the hands of the people, we have a crisis of confidence in the money. Why do people want to hoard grains or gold and something else? It is because they do not trust your rupee any more. You have debauched our currency, and we are facing the consequences today. And the Government leaders recognised that. I am not saying anything new. In the Third Plan target, it was laid down that a safe margin of deficit finance for the Third Plan was Rs. 550 crores. It is there in the Third Plan document. I warned at that time that it was too much. I would have been very content today if we had stuck to that! But what is the position? In the last three years, we have already had deficit finance of over Rs. 600 crores. The safe limit according to Shri Morarji Desai has been passed. Is there any improvement now? No, we are going worse and worse into the disease. We have become addicted. Let me give the figures.

During the last year, that is, during the period from August 23, 1963 to August 21, 1964, the supply of money in the country went up by 12 per cent. The output of goods and services has

gone up by 4.3 per cent. Therefore we have gone in for deficit finance or excess money to the extent of 7.7 per cent even during the last twelve months. And even today, it has not stopped; but it has got worse even in the last few weeks. You may say that that is the past. That is why I have been forgiving. If you will remember, I am not blaming this Cabinet for the sins of the last one. But during the last six weeks ending 10th July this year, the report of the Reserve Bank says that Treasury Bills rose by Rs. 149 crores, and most of this is deficit finance uncovered by goods and services. This figure of Rs. 149 crores in six weeks is the highest so far of inflation and deficit financing that we have had since our Independence. And this certainly was something for which the present Government is responsible.

Lastly, among long-term remedies, let us reduce taxation. The excise duties are a direct inflationary influence. Similarly overtaxation at the direct level also brings about unaccounted money, an evil which can only be reduced by reducing taxes themselves to a reasonable level.

I shall now come to short-term solutions before I sit down. The first is in regard to zonal barriers. I think that on this point there is certainly unanimity or virtual unanimity that the zonal barriers should go, and the country should be treated as one. The Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee, the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee and my hon. friend Shri S. K. Patil have all gone on record publicly to say that these are vicious things and they must go. I was very disappointed that during the last few days—I am sorry the Food Minister is not here at the moment—the Food Minister had given two assurances that the zonal system would not go at least for the present. I deplore this. He gave that assurance in the Punjab. I can understand the political impli-

cations of that. It was unfortunate. Are we one nation or are we not one nation? Are we to share weal and woe or are we not to share them?

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): That is the bane of provincial autonomy.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is not the bane of provincial autonomy, but it is the bane of that weak policy of the Centre and the leadership of the Party that controls the Centre and the State Government. We talk about national integration, and we set up committees on paper. What is the use if we are dividing this country into bits and pieces ourselves? The people of Europe, who are sovereign States with their own flags and everything else, are creating a common market. And we here are breaking down the common market which even the British left to us. That is the tragedy.

On the first day of the Chief Ministers' Conference, a very good announcement was made by the Food Minister that the zonal barriers between Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat were to go. There was rejoicing, and may I mention that on that very evening, when the news came to Bombay, the food prices crashed in the Bombay market? Panicky conditions went, and optimism came to the fore, and people were prepared to unload.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: But it went up in Madhya Pradesh.

Shri M. R. Masani: But the moment that happened, what do we find? The next morning we found that the Central leadership had backtracked; it was weak; it was bullied by the Chief Minister, presumably of Madhya Pradesh a very old friend of mine. The next morning, they climbed down and said: 'Sorry, we made a mistake; we go back to the bad old ways'. It was a miserable capitulation.

So, I say that the removal of zonal barriers is a 'must', and we cannot wait for it. If you say, let us wait for

the next harvest, all right; let us keep the zones for two months, if we want, but certainly, by October, these zones must go, and India must become one nation and one country that shares food, if nothing else, along with the other things that we share.

The next thing is to subsidise the urban poor, because when I talk of decontrol, those who live in the cities and those who speak for labour have a right to ask "Decontrol is very good. You want to do justice for the peasant. We are with you. But if justice is done to the peasant and the prices go up, who is going to feed the poor people in the cities, the working classes and the lower middle classes?" I am not ignorant of that aspect. I would say, subsidise through fair price and ration shops a certain quantum of grain for those who cannot buy in the open market. Have ration shops and give to every worker and to every lower middle class man enough to meet the needs of the family at a concessional price, and let us pay for it. I shall certainly support a foodgrains subsidy in the cities, because that is the right way to help the city poor. After all, the city poor are only 10 per cent, if you like, of the total population. Do not penalise 90 per cent for the sake of 10 per cent, and do not destroy your economy just because you want to do justice to the urban proletariat and the middle class. Certainly, we want to be fair to everyone. But I would much rather spend money on subsidising the sale of cheap food in the cities than do an injustice to the peasants. I would much rather restore the incentive to produce food than make this false attempt at social justice for the industrial worker. I have every sympathy with the trade union. I have every sympathy with those who speak on behalf of labour, but I think that they are in the wrong path if they try to incite Government to resort to State trading and monopoly control. That was the path of Stalin, for he crushed the peasants for the benefit of the new classes in the cities.

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We want the reverse of it. We want to be fair to our peasants. We are a peasant country, and if the Prime Minister recognises that, we shall be one with him. Therefore, let us be fair to our peasants first. They are the real proletariat of India. A free market and decontrol, which the late Rafi Ahmed Kidwai brought about, which Mahatma Gandhi advocated, is what I am advocating. After decontrol, for people in the cities, the poor people, certainly let us spend some money so that we can feed them at fair prices until, with the free market, agricultural production goes up, the incentive works and the peasants give you everything you want without subsidies.

Lastly, I am very glad that at last the export of foodgrains and edible foods has been stopped. Some of us had to fight for this for about a month. Some of my colleagues had to be beaten with lathis and sent to jail for a few hours in Bombay to make this issue clear. So long as there is an absolute shortage of food in India, it is wicked to allow a single grain of rice or a single tin of groundnut oil to leave these shores. Humanity does not permit it. We cannot go on receiving free food from abroad and go on exporting food to other markets for a little foreign exchange. It is not worthy of the dignity of this country. I am very glad that, though belatedly, the export of foodgrains and other edible foods has been stopped. I hope that the embargo will be maintained until the shortage disappears.

I have taken enough time. I would conclude by saying what I said in the beginning, that the people of India will judge this Government by action. They are encouraged by the first signs of realism and awareness. But if these signs of realism remain only on paper and in words, then the people are not

going to be very patient. They will do things that you and I would deplore and condemn. But they will do them all the same. I therefore plead as a well-wisher even of this Government and one who wants to see these issues tackled—of which we have given a sign this morning—that this awareness must now be translated quickly into policies and action. To the extent that this Government does it, they will get the support of all patriotic people and all parties who put the country first. But if they do not do so, if they continue with the entanglements of the past and persist in mistakes and errors which are now clear, then they will certainly have the right to expect unrelenting opposition from me and my Party.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have listened attentively to the two speeches made in the House, one by Shri H. N. Mukerjee and the other by Shri Masani, and the contradictory approach of the two hon. Members to the food problem indicates how difficult it is to deal with an intricate matter like food.

I was glad to hear from Shri Mukerjee that the food situation could still be tackled. Of course, he has his own proposals to make. I also welcome the proposal of Shri Masani that food should not be made politics of by any party. Food is a necessity of everybody, man, woman and child. The baby who is born today and the old man who is gasping his last breath, are all potential consumers of food. Therefore, it is unfortunate that in our country, the approach towards food is not so dispassionate.

It is a fact that during the last three years Indian agriculture has been stagnant. The Planning Commission has admitted it. The Mid-term appraisal of plan projects made a specific reference to it. Both the

speakers preceding me also referred to this aspect of the food problem. I shall also say at the proper time something about how we can increase our food production; not that I agree with everything that has been done in the past, not that there is no scope for improvement.

It is a well-known fact that in the short-term one of the most effective method of dealing with the food shortage, is import from abroad. I must appreciate the efforts of the hon. Food Minister in trying to get foodgrains from every possible source. Of late the quantities of import of wheat and rice have considerably increased. Nevertheless, I must utter a word of caution that imports in the long-term, particularly cheap imports, as we have been doing under PL-480, produce a damping effect upon the farmer. To meet our immediate shortage, we have to import food from abroad, and mostly under PL-480. But it would be wrong for us to build our long-term planning of agriculture on the basis of any considerable imports over a long period.

Since independence, we have imported food from abroad worth Rs. 2531 crores, far in excess of all the investments we have made in agriculture during the First and Second Plans and will be making under the Third Plan. Therefore, I want to caution this House and the Food Minister, that while some imports may have to be made during the short-term, it would be totally wrong for us to place our long-term planning of agriculture on the basis of any substantial imports or imports over a long period of foodgrains of any nature whatsoever, particularly cheap wheat available under PL-480.

The other effective step to meet the immediate situation is the improvement in the distributive machinery. I am glad to note that of late there has been improvement in the unloading of food ships at the ports. There is no congestion in

Bombay or in Kandla or in Madras, but some difficulties continue to exist in Calcutta. Our normal unloading capacity was about 4 lakh tons. Now it has come to about 5 lakhs tons. In the near future, it will be about 6 lakh tons. Internal transport also presented some difficulty, but of late there has been great improvement in it. We can safely come to one conclusion, namely that the Central Food Minister and the Central Food Department are by and large trying to play their part. Even so, in some cases the supplies committed to the States have not been reaching in full quantities. One can understand the plight of the States when they do not receive from the Centre the quantities on which they have built their programme for distribution. I hope the lacuna wherever it exists will soon be removed and the States will in future be duly receiving the Committed quantities, so that they may be in a position to fulfil their commitments to the consumers.

I am sorry I cannot agree with Shri Mukerjee that the number of fair price shops should be increased. I think they have reached their maximum number. There are at present 80,000 fair price shops operating in the country and they are distributing less than 5 lakh tons of wheat and rice in a month. That roughly works out to about 6 tons per fair price shop or about 150 maunds. There is no use multiplying the number of the fair price shops unless you can feed them with foodgrains. And we have reached almost our maximum capacity to import. There is one feature of our food policy, to which I also take objection. In August 1963 the Centre had a stock of 19 lakh tons of wheat. There was also about 5 lakh tons of rice. As a Food Minister, whenever I found that the food stocks were going below 2.5 million tons, I always took it as an alarm signal. Unfortunately, in the recent crisis the food stocks were allowed to go down.

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We are living practically today a ship-to-mouth existence. That is, whatever we are importing in a week or a month immediately goes to the consumption. I hope that position will be improved and sizable stocks built up.

Recently some dehoarding measures had been announced. Of course, Mr. Masani is opposed to all dehoarding measures. Let us see what the position is about hoarding. So far as wheat is concerned its production has been going down during the last two years. In 1963 it was short by about a million tons, and in 1964 it was again short by another one million tons. The wheat production this year is 9.7 million tons as against the normal of 11.5 million tons. I do not think there are any big hoardings of wheat anywhere in the country—maybe in a few places. But, where we come to rice, the production of rice in 1963 was an all-time record, 36.4 million tons, 4 million tons better than the previous year. Where has that rice gone? The market arrivals are low. The rice prices are much higher compared to what they were about four or five months ago. The rice must exist somewhere. There are in India some well-known surplus pocket of rice. Orissa is highly surplus; Orissa has a surplus of 4 to 5 lakhs tons of rice. So is Chattisgarh. The Chattisgarh area of Madhya Pradesh is surplus by 2 to 3 lakh tons. The delta districts of Andhra are surplus.

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): It is a scarcity area now.

Shri A. P. Jain: No; the delta districts of Andhra are surplus by about 0.8 to 1 million tons. Then, Tanjore is another area which is surplus by 2 to 3 lakh tons. Yet these surplus areas are not maintaining their supplies to the deficit areas. Are we not correct in concluding that there is hoarding of rice? My own belief is that there is considerable hoarding of rice, not everywhere in the country but in the surplus areas.

How are we to tackle the situation? Even Mr. Masani will agree that if the trade holds stocks with a view to raise prices.

Shri M. E. Masani: If the farmers have got stocks I explained why they do not sell; because you do not give them a fair price.

Shri A. P. Jain: It is not the farmers; it is the traders who are colluding with some big farmers. Is the Government not justified in taking strong measures? The Prime Minister gave a grace period of fifteen days. It has not produced the effect that it should have. And I think the time has come when the Government should take strong and effective steps to enforce unhoarding. It is my experience that the State Governments did not play their part in the past, nor are they likely to play their part in the present in enforcing these measures. Then what is to be done? I have a proposal to make, namely, that the Central Government, in the Home Ministry should set up a cell. Of course it will have to work in co-operation with the State Governments, because without their co-operation is essential. The cell must consist of a mobile squad possessing high mobility and effective striking power. The Central Intelligence Department must carefully locate where the stocks are. I do not want to create a panic in the country. Indiscriminate or unthoughtful searches will produce a bad effect. But if the searches are properly planned, if action is taken on good information and if dehoarding is enforced in an intelligent manner, effectively and forcefully, then it will be deterrent to the anti-social elements.

I do not say the whole trade is dishonest. But there are anti-social elements in the trade, and the whole history of the food famines in India right from the days of the Moghul emperors to the days of the British and thereafter since the independence bears evidence to the fact that

the trade has played a sadistic role during the time of scarcity. Therefore I suggest that proper steps should be taken to dehoard the stocks. The action must be taken in a selective manner so as to produce the necessary effect.

These are some other immediate things we can do. During the past crises we used to talk of austerity. Mahatma Gandhi gave the call for fasting and on non-cereal days. We may not ask the people to fast, but surely we can ask them to stop wastage. There are measures through which we can enforce austerity. For instance, take the milling of rice. Ordinarily rice is polished to an extent of about 5 per cent. That means a loss of about a million and a half tons in milling indigenous rice. It is about three times the quantity we import from abroad annually. I see no reason why polishing of rice should not be reduced from 5 per cent to zero per cent or, even if we want to make some concession from 5 per cent to 2 per cent. Why are we not doing it?

Immediately after the World War there was a global shortage of food. Twenty-two countries were affected by the shortage of cereals. India was one of them. America had surplus wheat and she was supplying it to the Asian and African countries to meet their shortage. What did they do? President Truman gave a programme of austerity. He advised the millers that the extraction of flour from wheat should be increased from 75 per cent to 80 per cent. The Britishers increased the extraction from 80 to 85 per cent. The Britishers had suffered very heavily; they had less fats during the war, they had eaten black bread. Even so, to meet the world shortage they decided to undergo another period of austerity. I see no reason why the polishing of rice should not be reduced.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to another thing. During the days of the Great War when

there was shortage of food, the Britishers had laid down a rule that at no meal more than three courses should be served. I do not say it will save you much of food, but it will create a climate in the country; it will make the consumer conscious, and it will arm the administration with the moral power to deal with anti-social elements. I do not see any reason why the Guest Control Order should not be rigidly enforced. The guest control orders are promulgated, but they are not observed. I want them to be strictly observed. I want that limitation on the number of courses to be served at a meal to be laid down and strictly enforced. What is happening in Delhi? In the posh hotels and restaurants nobody gets the impression of food shortage. All of us, rich and poor, everybody, must share the shortage equally and equitably.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then there will be a loss in the running of the hotel. Ashoka Hotel is already running at a loss.

Shri A. P. Jain: I come to the measures announced by the Food Minister.

I welcome his decision to set up a Price Fixation Board. I know it is a very difficult thing. The Board will have to fix the prices of foodgrains after taking into account the prices of cash crops. It may not bear a fixed parity, but the two prices will have to be correlated and they bear a fair and equitable ratio. Similarly, there is the question of farmers' inputs. I will come to that question a little more in detail later on, but the prices of farmers' inputs shall have to be taken into consideration, as also the price for the consumers. We may not go to the length of fixing prices of all consumer goods; but nonetheless when we fix the price for the foodgrains, we shall also have to look into the farmer's budget. Unfortunately, during the Second Plan, our thinking on the price payable the farmer was,

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I must say with all respect, extremely faulty. We had taken our cue from the USSR, where the thinking was that if the price of foodgrains was kept low, then the wages could be kept low and industrial development could go ahead. I remember an occasion when this question came up for discussion, and the proposal which came up from a person very high up in the Government, not a Minister, was that the price of wheat and rice should be pegged at Rs. 10, and maize at Rs. 8. When I protested against it and asked what would happen to the budget of the farmer, he said, I think very callously, that the farmer should increase his production and balance his budget. More easily said than done. I am glad that there is a new thinking in the Government today, and that the idea of giving a remunerative price to the farmer has been accepted. I hope the Food Minister will succeed in his attempts, and work out a system of prices for foodgrains and other agricultural produce in a manner which will make it worthwhile for the farmer to produce more.

I also welcome his other proposal of setting up a State Foodgrains Trading Corporation. The proposal has been attacked by Shri Mukerjee rather vehemently. He says that the private trade and Government trade cannot co-exist together. I think this is an advice of defeat. The State machinery can work as efficiently as the private people, but I am not going to enter into any theoretical discussion. My approach to this question is a pragmatic one.

What is the position today? Have we got the stocks? Monopoly State trading can succeed only when there are stocks available with the Government, and it can feed its shops where the consumers can get their necessities; otherwise, we will be taking upon ourselves a responsibility which we shall not be able to discharge. Besides, have we got the machinery?

I think that the three essential parts of the scheme are sound. Firstly, before the sowing a price will be announced at which the Government will buy foodgrains. Very likely the Corporation will deal in the first instance in only two foodgrains, wheat and rice, which constitute about 70 per cent of all the cereals grown in India. Secondly, if this Corporation is to attain a dominant position in the food trade, it must be armed with some real powers. I welcome the second proposal that the Corporation should have the monopoly of the movement of foodgrains through railways.

I also welcome the proposal that it should be vested with powers to acquire foodgrains from private dealers at a pre-announced price plus certain adjustments that may have to be made. If these two powers are not vested in the Corporation, its success will be jeopardised.

Even so, I want to give another warning to the Food Minister. The competition by the trade is going to be heavy, and if he finds it necessary to assume more powers, he should do it. If a system of co-existence between State trading and private trading is not possible, then the Food Minister should be prepared for monopoly food trading.

Then, I come to the last point, that is how to increase our food production. It is agreed that the real solution, long-term solution, of the food problem is to produce more; not only to produce more for our current need, but also to lay by something for the lean period. In agriculture, there are good and bad years, and unless in good years we produce surplus for the requirements of bad years, we shall not be self-sufficient. In the past, I think the approach of our planners towards agriculture has been miserly and half-hearted. Agriculture was not given a fair deal, and if I am asked to give one single example of it, I would say that the Third Plan

envisaged an increase of nearly five per cent of foodgrains every year, plus increase of cash crops in various degrees, but what was the allocation? About Rs. 1,100 crores. Some thinking is going on in the Planning Commission about the allocation for the Fourth Plan. The Fourth Plan contemplates an increase of a little more than five per cent, not much different from the Third Plan, and yet the allocation now being considered by the Planning Commission is about three times of what it was in the Third Plan. Therefore, it is no use blaming the former. Our farmer is good and experienced. We must enthuse the farmer, he is the central figure, whatever resources are made available they must be cheap and timely. Our extension workers, research men and scientists must know the man for whom they are working. Unfortunately, these conditions do not exist today. It is time that we adopt a grass roots approach in community development. We have established a country-wide system, but I regret it has not been able to give results. Yet, there are germs in it. I think with the proper reorientation, the defect in the working of extension services will disappear.

As regards our inputs, I have some complaints to make. Firstly, the price of our inputs is high. Fertilisers are selling in the United States and U.K. at 50 per cent of the price being charged in India. Our fertilisers are the costliest in the world, with the exception of Spain, and Spain is a country which we need not notice much. A pair of bullocks, which, about ten years ago, used to cost Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 is today costing Rs. 2,000; bhusa is Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 a maund. The Massey-Ferguson tractor ten years ago was selling at Rs. 2,000; today it is Rs. 18,000. No foreign exchange was allocated for the import of tractors and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture was compelled to import tractors only from rupee countries. All kinds of tractors were imported, and it is now well-known

that most of those tractors are lying idle for lack of spares and replacements. We have licensed the manufacture of three or four kinds of tractors, but our total capacity of producing tractors is not equivalent to what an economic manufacturing unit should produce. Therefore, all that has to be changed. The inputs of the farmer must be reduced.

Electricity is cheaper for bigger industries, it is cheaper for the small industry, but is more costly for the farmer. When the last Budget was discussed I appealed to the Finance Minister to exempt the farmer's diesel oil—oil for his tractors or water-pump from the increased impact of excise duty. My request was respected, I again repeat it. Unless you reduce the cost of inputs, I am afraid the fair prices worked out by the Price Fixation Board may not be economical to the farmer and they may be oppressive for the consumer.

We must also increase the quantities of the input. The Third Plan had fixed a target of one million tons of nitrogen but it is now accepted by the Planning Commission that the total availability is not going to be more than half a million tons. In other targets too we are falling short. I am not saying these things by way of sheer criticism. If we do not learn from past mistakes and rectify the causes responsible for shortages, we can never improve things. Therefore, we should not only reduce the price of inputs but also make them available in time, in requisite quantities. The Indian soils can produce much more, two times or even three times of what is produced now. We need not go to the United States or to another foreign country to learn. Our own progressive farmers are producing two or four times the average yields. We have to mobilise the resources and give incentive to the farmers. I will refer to one more aspect before concluding and that is about land reforms. Mr. Masani was not quite fair to Mr. Shriman Nara-

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yan, who is not present in this House. Shri Masani quoted Shriman Narayan as saying that he would place a moratorium on land reforms. I had a full talk with Shri Shriman Narayan in one of the committees. What he said was that once the present policy of the land reforms had been fulfilled, it would not be necessary to make any major changes in it. That is the experience of land reforms everywhere. In U.P. we completed the land reforms and now very few changes are being made. Changes are made only in the earlier stages. I dissociate myself totally from what Mr. Masani said on land reforms. I shall quote to him what was said in one of the latest reports by a Ford Foundation expert, Wolf Ladejinsky. Ladejinsky is not a Russian or a communist; he comes from America, a country of laissez-faire. After making a survey of five intensive development districts Ladejinsky says:

"In Tanjore, West Godavary and Shahabad the land records do not contain any information about tenants. Ejection of tenants has taken place in the past and the landlords still continue to change tenants from plot to plot to defeat the tenancy laws. The few tenants who were allowed to continue over a fairly long period feel insecure. Thus a large number of cultivators hold no title to the leased lands, pay extortionate rents, and are never certain of their status. They are left with little to subsist on and much less to invest....

This situation is made much more difficult because the VLWs hesitate to prepare production plans for the 'pure' tenants-farmer and in respect of leased lands, for the owner-tenant farmer, unless the land-lord agrees to it. As part of this situation, a co-operative society will not provide him with a short-term loan unless he produces a lease deed from the

landlord or his signatures on the loan application. . . ."

Such is the sorry state of affairs. The hesitant implementation of land reforms had created insecurity in the minds of farmers. Unless the farmer is given security, how will things improve?

I am not one of those who believe that small holdings cannot attain high standard of production. In Japan the area of the holdings ranges between 2.5 acres and 7.5 acres. There is no farmer owning more than 7.5 acres but Japan has become almost self-sufficient in food during the last few years. Small holdings can produce more provided we can mobilise all the resources and can enthuse the farmer. I am hopeful that we can achieve it India can, no doubt, be self-sufficient. Only we must overcome the farmers' difficulties. We should remove politics from food we must make a dispassionate and economic approach towards the problems relating to land reforms and matters concerning farming. Let us strive and success will be ours.

Shri P. B. Patel: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I heard the speeches and the points made by Mr. Mukerjee and Mr. Masani and I would answer them point by point. The first point was that there had been abnormal rise in the price of foodgrains. There is no doubt that people were put to trouble in the last two or three months. That trouble was localised in urban area but there was nothing in the rural side of the country. So, we are considering the troubles or the difficulties of the urban people in the recent 2-3 months.

The complaint is that the prices have gone high. I will first refer to wheat prices. For the information of my hon. friends, I may say that wheat price this year was a bit high, especially in the last two or three months. But let us consider wheat prices prevailing in the last 10-12

years. If we take 100 as the base, and 1952-53 as the base year, in 1950 the price was 94, 1951, it was 96; it was 98 in 1952; 96 in 1953; 79 in 1954; 70 in 1955; 86 in 1956; 90 in 1957; 96 in 1958. . . .

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): All bogus figures . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri P. E. Patel: I know; these are Government figures. It was 102 in 1959; 91 in 1960; 89 in 1961; 92 in 1962 and 91 in 1963. It was only in 1964 that the prices went high. (*Interruptions*).

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri P. E. Patel: In 1964, January, it was 120; February, 121; March, 122; April, 125; May, 131; June, 136 and July, 140. It was low throughout the past 10 to 15 years. It was only in the year 1959 that it was 102. Otherwise, it was much less than 100. In 1965, I did not find any cry from the Communist friends or any other friends and they never talked about Bombay band or any other band, for the price that the cultivators got was less by 30 per cent, but they only care for some people in the cities. They do not care for the rural areas as such.

I would quote now the price of wheat in 1949 and 1948. In 1949, taking base 1952-53—it was 117, and in 1948, it was 125. The price in 1948 did not reach up to that level as it has done so in the bad days of this year. No doubt the people in the urban areas were put to trouble. I do realise it, but the trouble was utilised by my Communist friends, declaring Maharashtra band; Ahmedabad band. What for? For lowering the prices of foodgrains. If that is the way to lower the prices of foodgrains, I think there should be just bands and bands and no agriculture in the country! Utilising the occasion just to rouse the feelings of the people is only the political way of working things. Nothing more.

Shri Daji: Why do you give the occasion?

Shri P. E. Patel: There is no such occasion given. After all, in Russia, communism is there. Technology is there. Science is there. There was scientific progress for the last so many years. And yet, recently, they had to import foodgrains from America. So, it is not in men's hands. In the factories, you put machines and raw materials and you realise the other thing as desired. It is not so with Agriculture. In Russia, even with all this technology and science and other things, they have not become self-sufficient. They have to import foodgrains from America.

Then, what about China? People have starved, and they have had to import. We are also importing foodgrains, and my hon friend Shri Mukerjee says: "What is this? We are 480 million and why should we import?" He does not like that we should import. If we do not import, people may have to pay more price, or they may not.

An Hon. Member: His objection is, why not import from Russia.

Shri P. E. Patel: If we do not import, we may not be able to give wheat to the people; there may be starvation. And so the other party may get more opportunity for agitation and to agitate among the people. So, they say, "Do not import under PL 480." We are not happy to import. We as a nation would like to be self-sufficient in agriculture. We want to produce more but, under the circumstances, we have to import. What can we do? We have to feed people. And so we are importing. But the best course to remedy this situation is to grow more. Have we given our thought as to why production has not increased to the extent we want? That is the important thing.

We are arguing that we find hoarding that big agriculturists are holding back the stock. Whose fault is it? You put zonal restrictions and in zonal

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restrictions, you see the difference of prices. In the booklet that I have, I find the prices mentioned for indigenous wheat. In the Punjab, the price of indigenous wheat was Rs. 49 per quintal; in Rajasthan, Rs. 50; in Gujarat, Rs. 77-75; in Maharashtra, Rs. 104; in Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 80-40 and in Saharanpur, Rs. 87-50. If the zonal restrictions are there; and if the people of Punjab are asked to give away their wheat at a lower price, and if they hold back, what wrong are they doing? I think it is a privilege of the farmer to hold back and not to give to the Government if the prices are not reasonable. These are the defects and difficulties. We have to face more difficulties in procurement, and in bringing out wheat to the markets. All these things are there because of our zonal restrictions. If we do away with them, I think many of the troubles will vanish.

In Gujarat, what do I find? Restrictions on groundnut oil are put. I do not approve of it even though I come from Gujarat. I wish that there should be no zonal restriction in the country. India is one, and whatever is produced in one part, the men living in other parts have the right to enjoy it, and at the price prevailing. There should be no restriction absolutely. It is because of the zonal restrictions that we have to face the trouble. Last time, we had a sad experience because we imposed zonal restriction on the movement of gur. The Maharashtra people did not send gur to us; Uttar Pradesh also did the same thing; we had to pay double the price in Gujarat and the farmers in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh got less. The middle men and the merchant community benefit by the zonal system and the smugglers also benefit by it. Smuggling becomes very common. When the price in Punjab was Rs. 49 and at other places, it was Rs. 77 to Rs. 100, naturally, smuggling would be there. Anybody would do it. To put a stop to smuggling and profiteering and all these evils, the best

course is to be do away with the zonal restrictions.

श्री रामेश्वरनाथ (करनाल) : यह काम कौन कर रहा है यह तब कृपा करके बतलाइये ?

Shri P. R. Patel: Our Government is now taking a stern and a very good view. They are going to give a remunerative, minimum price to the agriculturist. It is a good thing. That is the thing which we want and that is the way by which we can ask the cultivators to produce more. It should be an adequate price and a reasonable remunerative price. If today you would hesitate to give a remunerative price to the agriculturist, our plight would remain the same. If you want more production, we must be liberal; we should give something more than the remunerative price. After all, the agriculturists have to look after their childrens education and have to spend money for medical relief and also for social activities. So, we must pay more to the agriculturist, especially in the matter of wheat and rice. In rice we are deficit only by two per cent. It is nothing. If we pay more price for paddy, there will be more production. In wheat, we are deficit by about 25 to 30 per cent. Under the circumstances, if we follow the same method that we have followed up till now, I think our deficit will increase. But if we give a fair, reasonable and adequate price to the cultivator, wheat production will increase. There was flood round about Delhi. That was the amount of loss to the cultivators? The experts sitting in Delhi would not understand the loss due to heavy rain, scarcity of rain or irregular rain or due to insects. So, my submission is that all these things should be taken into consideration.

I am happy that our Prime Minister, Shastriji, has assured us that on the Agricultural Price Commission, representatives of the farmers will be taken as members. I am sure this Commis-

sion will do justice to the agriculturists and production will increase. Today we say that there should be a stop to this exorbitant price of rice. Undoubtedly for middle-class people, this is a very high price and some help or subsidy should be given to them. But we fail to consider the cost to the producer. The farmer was paying about Rs. 1200 for an oil engine of 6 HP before. Now he pays double—Rs. 2400. Three years back, he paid for fuel at the rate of Rs. 45 per barrel. Now he pays Rs. 95. He cannot get corrugated sheets in the fair market. He has to go to the black-market and pay exorbitant price. Some days back I was talking with a merchant friend dealing in iron and steel and I was astonished to learn that compared to five years ago, the price has increased by more than 100 per cent. In the case of wheat today the price is less than what it was in 1948.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Do you purchase your rations or somebody supplies you?

श्री रामेश्वरामन्व : जीते पर क्या माव है ? मार्गव सत्य किताबों कः कल कर रहे हैं । वह करीद कर देवें ।

Shri P. R. Patel: These are taken from Government publications. Ignorance is bliss. My friends do not read the books and they are angry with me. For wheat production, our farmers are today getting much less than what they were getting in 1948. In some years they got 30 or 35 or 20 per cent less and nobody cried at the time and there was no agitation absolutely.

In our country, there are two sides—rural and urban. My communist friends have nothing to do with the rural side. They are only concerned with the labourers because they have got a very fine ground to graze there, talking of higher bonus and so on. In the city they would say the price of rice or wheat has gone up. But in the

villages, nobody hears them. I know, in villages, nobody will trust them, because their notions are not indigenous. They get their inspiration from their "Fathers or Fore-fathers". (Interruptions). My request to our communist friends is this. We are Indians and we have to develop our country. Never be happy over any adverse food situation. It is not a political matter, after all. Food and water are the only non-political matters. Let us pray to God that he may give us very good climate.

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): But they do not believe in God.

Shri P. R. Patel: They will believe at least for me. Let them not take advantage of any shortage here and there. Ours is a vast country. Wherever there is distribution, there is no shortage.

श्री राम लक्ष्मण दास : (बारम्बकी) : यह माव समाज का काम है ।

Shri P. R. Patel: If the distribution is done a little later, there will be shortage. But in a vast country like ours, nobody died because he did not get food.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: 12 persons died of starvation in U.P. Even the Food Minister of U.P. had to admit it.

Shri P. R. Patel: These are after all newspaper stunts. Nobody has died. (Interruptions). The only legitimate grievance that these friends can make out is high prices. It has happened only this year because the production was less. In Maharashtra, they declared Maharashtra "bandh" and it was only in Bombay. But outside the city, in the rural side, there was nothing. Similarly, they said "Gujarat bandh", but outside the cities of Ahmedabad and Baroda, there was nothing absolutely. What did they gain by these bandhs? In Gujarat, by this bandh, six young men's lives were lost. In Maharashtra, they had an agreement with the

[Shri P. R. Patel]

Government. So, they gained the point and the Government also gained the point. That was a fine way of playing the drama, which they played very well on both sides, but this is not the way of producing more. I would request only one thing.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Is it also a part of the drama?

Shri P. R. Patel: I would only request the Members of the Sayunkta Samajwadi paksh, my friends who are agitating from that side, to always see always the difficulties of agriculturists. Always go to them and ask them their difficulties. If you solve their difficulties, the production will go up. Shri Masani rightly said—I do not agree with him always—feed the agriculturists, feed agriculture and agriculture will feed you. We do not feed agriculture. We do not feed the agriculturists. We want milk from the cow, but unless we feed the cow well it will not give us good milk in sufficient quantity. Therefore, in order to get enough from our agriculture we must feed the agriculturists. I would request the hon. Minister to see to the requirements of the agriculturists and supply them their requirements. If that is done, at a proper time you will see that these people will make us self-sufficient in food.

Even if we have a desire to do that, difficulties come from that side. If tomorrow we decide that the reasonable remunerative price for wheat should be at least Rs. 22, then the cry will come from that side saying that if we give Rs. 22 to the agriculturists how will the other people live. After all, we must do justice to the agriculturists.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Who checks you?

Shri P. R. Patel: When we try to do justice to the agriculturists, our friends from the other side get angry.

It seems they do not want to do any justice to the agriculturists. It is for the agriculturists to know them. If they know them, I think it would be good for them and also for our friends themselves.

श्री सूर्य सिंह (रोहतक) : मैं देशत का रहने वाला हूँ और वहीं पर पला हूँ। मैं एक बात सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के सामने बड़े ही अफसोस के साथ रखना चाहता हूँ। आज तक किसान के खेत को पानी देने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है। यही सब से बड़ा आश्चर्य है। लेकिन यह कोई सवाल ही गवर्नमेंट के सामने नहीं है। तमाम राजस्थान कुछ पड़ा हुआ है, हर एक सूबे का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा कुछ पड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन आपने अपने बजट में या आपने अपने प्लानिंग में कतई इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है कि इरिगेशन सिस्टम को, आबापानी की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाया जाये।

जब आबापानी की बात की जाती है तो कहा जाता है कि दरियाओं का पानी काफी नहीं है। जो दरिया हैं उनका पानी निरुस्तान के हर एक हिस्से में नहीं दिया जा सकता है। ऐसी सूरत में दूसरा तरीका एक ही रह जाता है कि 'ट्यूबवैल्व' लगाये जायें, 'वैलो' नहीं, तो 'डीप ट्यूबवैल्व' लगाये जायें क्योंकि अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो कृषि पानी आता है। अमरीका ने इसका तजुर्बा करके देख लिया है। ट्यूबवैल्व लगाने की तरफ आपका काफी ध्यान नहीं है। आपका ध्यान स्टील प्लांट्स की तरफ चला गया, और बीजों की तरफ चला गया। लेकिन आबापानी की तरफ आपका काफी ध्यान नहीं गया है। आपने समझ लिया कि किसान के पास हर बीघे काफी है, उसके भावों को कंट्रोल कर लिया जाये। मैं आपकी साफ काना बाहता हूँ कि अभी 47 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन

खुब पड़ी हुई है, ऐसी पड़ी हुई है जिस में कोई कास्त नहीं होती है और जहां कास्त होती थी है वहां पानी का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। घाप किसी गांव में जायें, किसी खेत में जायें, घापको पता चल जायेगा कि वहां पर पानी काफी मात्रा में नहीं मिलता है, काफी भिकवार में नहीं मिलता है।

श्री काशी राज मुख (धनवर) :
घाप तो पानी में डूब रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि पानी नहीं मिलता है।

श्री लहरी सिंह : पानी की हमारे यहां खुफ़ी है।

हमारे देश में 80 परसेंट का गुजारा खेती पर है। जहां पर इतनी अधिक जनसंख्या का गुजारा खेती पर हो, वहां पर खाना भी न मिले, पीने को दूध भी न मिले, खाने को भी भी न मिले, तो क्या कहा जाए, समझ में नहीं आता है। हम स्थिति पर सत्तरह साल की हुकूमत में न पहुंच गये हैं। आज यों पर एम० पी० तक को एक खराब बोलल दूध बड़ी मुश्किल से मिलती है, ग्राम प्रादमी की तो बात ही क्या करनी है। जहरों में ग्राम प्रादमियों को दूध मिलना ना-मुश्किल है, घी मक्खन मिलना ना-मुश्किल है, घण्टा गेहूं, चावल प्रादि मिलना ना-मुश्किल है। आज भी बढ़ गये हैं और चीज भी नहीं मिलती है और फिर कहा जाता है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कर दो। कोई अगर बीमार प्रादमी है उसको अगर घाप कुनैन खिलाते चले जायें लेकिन उनके साथ अगर खुराक न दें, दूध न दें तो वह किस तरह से अच्छा हो सकता है। हम वास्ते जो बीमारी है उसकी जड़ तक घापको पहुंचना होगा। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना होगा। बीजे प्लान में घापको रीप ट्यूबवैल की, जैसी ट्यूबवैल की व्यवस्था करनी होगी, उन पर अधिक से अधिक रपया खर्च करना होगा।

घापने सैन्ड पर सीलिंग लगा दी है। घाप बड़े खुब हुए हैं, ऐसा करके। ठीक है, राजा माराजा जो बहुत ज्यादा भूमि के मालिक थे उनको हटा दिया गया है। घापने तीस स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ की सीलिंग की है। इसके साथ साथ घापने टिन्सू सक्सेशन एक्ट बना दिया है। मान लीजिये किसी के चार लड़के हैं और चार लड़कियां हैं। लड़कियां चाहें वहीं रहती हैं, बीस कोस पर रहती हैं, मेरी डैच के बाव में भी उसकी मालिक हैं और इसका नतीजा यह है कि जमीन के टुकड़े-टुकड़े होते जा रहे हैं। घापको सीलिंग करने की जरूरत नहीं थी। अब घापके साथ का नतीजा यह है कि जन-इकोनोमिक होल्डिंग हो गये हैं। फ्रांस की डिस्ट्री को घाप देखें, दूसरी कंट्री की डिस्ट्री को घाप देखें, सभी जगह पर ला घाफ प्राइमार्जीनीयोर है, जिस का मतलब यह है कि बड़े लड़के के सिवाय जमीन किसी दूसरे के पास न जाये ताकि जन-इकोनोमिक होल्डिंग न हों। सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया है। ला घाफ प्राइमार्जीनीयोर लागू नहीं किया है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि जमीन छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों में, जनइकोनोमिक होल्डिंग में परिवर्तित होती जा रहा है। घापके सक्सेशन एक्ट के तहत बीस कोस पर बीठी हुई लड़की चाहे उसके पास काफी जमीन है, जमिन की मालिक है। आज जमीन के टुकड़े होते जा रहे हैं, जनइकोनोमिक होल्डिंग होते जा रहे हैं।

घाप देखें कि हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर ज्यादा तर जो कास्तकार हैं, उनके पास किसी भी भूमि है। ज्यादा तर जमींदारों के पास यहां पांच स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ भूमि है या उससे भी कम है। घाप संसदा लगायें कि पांच स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ जमीन वाला जमींदार क्या रीप ट्यूबवैल बना सकता है? इससिये यह जरूरी है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट खुद जिम्मेदारी ले इंग्लैशन कैमिटीज प्रोवाइड करने की। इंग्लैशन कैमिटीज

[श्री सहरी सिंह]

पांच स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ वाला किसान प्रोवाइड नहीं कर सकता है। वह ट्यूब वेल बना नहीं सकता है, डीप ट्यूबवेल तो उसके लिए एक स्वप्न ही है। हमारा मुल्क हमेशा से ही एग्रीकल्चर पर डिपेंड करता रहा है। इसलिये प्राइज भी यह जरूरी है कि इर्रिगेशन सिस्टम को प्राइज देने हाथ में लें। ये बड़ी बड़ी प्राजेक्ट्स जो हैं, जितने डिबेलेपमेंट के काम हैं, इनकी तरफ स्टेट्स तो निरन्तर ध्यान नहीं दे रही हैं। स्टेट्स तो मालूम नहीं क्यों एकाबटें डाल रही हैं। प्राइज पता नहीं उनको कितना रुपया दे दिया है। पता नहीं वह रुपया किससे चला गया है। जब कोई जमींदार ट्यूबवेल भी लगावा लेता है तो बिजली के लिये पावर के लिये वह हाथ जोड़ता फिरता है, उसको नहीं मिलती है। उसको रिश्तत देनी पड़ती है। तब कहीं जा कर अगर उसकी किस्मत अच्छी है तो उसको पावर मिलती है। डीजल से ट्यूबवेल चला ले यह ना-मुम्किन है। इस बास्ते में करना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ जमीन है, उसके लिए प्राइज इर्रिगेशन फैसिलिटीज प्रोवाइड करें। इसके लिये जो भी जरिया चाहें, तैयार कर सकते हैं। मुनासिब तो यह है कि इर्रिगेशन ज्यादा से ज्यादा ट्यूबवेल के जल में सेंट्रल-गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स दोनों मिल कर प्रोवाइड करें। प्राइज पंजाब में राबी के साथ, जमूना के साथ ट्यूबवेल लगाये हैं और प्राइज देखें वहां पैदावार बहुत ज्यादा हो गई है और इसी ज्यादा हो गई है कि प्राइज ज्यादा नहीं लगा सकते हैं। अगर जमींदार को पानी मिलता है तो कौन बेवकूफ जमींदार होगा जो पानी न लें, उससे फायदा न उठाये और घर बैठा रहे।

एक प्लड प्राइज भी है। नैचुरल प्लो प्राइज बाटर का तबाल इसके साथ

जुड़ा हुआ है। तबाल नालों का पानी, तबाल राजस्थान का पानी नजफगढ़ झील में जाता है और नजफगढ़ झील का पानी इधर उधर जाता है। अब सरकार को चाहिये तो यह या वह बहुत भारी ड्रेंज बनवाती, पक्के ड्रेंज बनवाती, कन्क्रीट के और चौड़े इनको बनवाती लेकिन बैसा न करके उसने डांसा बांध बनवा दिया और नैचुरल प्लो प्राइज बाटर को रोक दिया ताकि पंजाब भी डूब जाए, दिल्ली का भी बहुत हिस्सा डूब जाये और राजस्थान भी डूब जाये। नैचुरल प्लो प्राइज बाटर ड्रेंज के बक्त भी कभी बन्द नहीं होता था लेकिन डांसा बांध लगा करके उसको रोक दिया गया। और मारे कई सौ गांव तबाह हो रहे हैं, रोते फिरते हैं कि यह रामराज्य आ रहा है। उन की छतों से पानी लगा हुआ है और यहां कहा जाता है कि नैचुरल प्लो ठीक कर दो, कंक्रिट कर दो। रो तक की तरफ से जाने के लिये एक पुल बनाने में तीन साल लग गये। हम ने भाखरा कैनल दो साल में बना दिया था, लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की नजफगढ़ ड्रेन निकालने के लिये पुल बनाने में तीन साल लग गये। बां ज़ारों गाड़ियां ठरती हैं। फिर कहते हैं कि हम थो मोर फूड प्रोग्राम को प्राइज बढ़ायेंगे। मेरी धारणा यह है कि जहां पर प्लड का नैचुरल प्लो हो उस को प्राइज भले ही स्टेट के हाथों में छोड़ दें लेकिन जहां पर नैचुरल प्लो न हो वहां पर जबर्दस्ती करना ठीक नहीं है। चार साल से जहां पैदावार अच्छी नहीं हो रही है, उसके बारे में मेरा खयाल यह है कि प्लड जाता है तो प्राइज, लेकिन हम पानी को निकाल दें। होता यह है कि ड्रेनेज सिस्टम को ठीक करने के लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से रुपया तो ले लिया जाता है, लेकिन वह अब तक कम्प्लीट नहीं हुआ। चार साल से पैदावार में जो कमी हो गई है उसकी जिम्मेदारी प्लड कंट्रोल के ठीक न होने पर

है। न सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने उसे कंट्रोल किया और न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने किया। हजारों गांव हैं जहां पर पानी भरा हुआ है। बाहिर में कहां पर नेहूँ बोधा जायेगा। पैदी जो है वह भी खरम हो गया।

मेरी दूसरी बरखास्त यह है कि अब फसल धाता है तब सब लोग उस की फिक करते मालूम होते हैं लेकिन जहां फसल उत्तरा सब उस को भूल जाते हैं। फिर लेक्चर ही लेक्चर रट जाते हैं। लेक्चर चलते रहते हैं जब पानी प्रायेगा बार साल बाद तो फिर रोने लग जायेंगे। इस लिये अगर मैचुरल फ्लो वाले फसल को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर छोड़ कर बाकी फसल को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कंट्रोल करे तो बड़ी भारी तरक्की होगी और जमींदारों का भी काफी फायदा होगा। आज हालत यह है कि जो जमींदार मवेशी छच्छे देता है, जो खाना दे देता है उसी के पास आज खाना पैदा करने के लिये पानी नहीं है। आज प्राय मुड़गांव, राजस्थान और दिल्ली को देख लीजिये। मौलों पानी भरा हुआ है। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब फ्लाई कर के उसे देख प्राये, लेकिन क्या फ्लाई करने से ही लोग सैटिस्फाई हो जायेंगे। आज तो सारी कोशिश दिल्ली को ही फसल से बचाने की हो रही है, और जगह चाहे जो कुछ हो। यह हाल प्राय की सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों का है।

15.31 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

मैं ने तो बजट के बकल कहा था कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इरिगेशन के लिहाज से फेवोर हो चुकी है, बल्कि एकाबटें हैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के रास्ते में। कोई ऐसा कानून प्राय तबदील करे जिस से इरिगेशन सिस्टम और फसल कंट्रोल सिस्टम डाइरेक्टर्ना प्राय के हाथ में हो और वह कंट्रोल ठीक न

हो जाये। यह दो चीजें हैं कृपा चाहता हूँ हूँ खास तौर पर से।

धनाज की कमी नहीं हो सकती लेकिन उस का एक ही तरीका है कि इरिगेशन को बढ़ायें। लेकिन आज पैदावार बढ़ने के बजाय पापुलेशन बढ़ती जा रही है। इरिगेशन की प्लैनिंग बार साल से हुई थी। प्लैनिंग को देखिए तो यह बड़ी तारीफ होती है कि उस की लेकिन प्लैनिंग का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि पैदावार हर साल कम होती जा रही है। हमारी प्लैनिंग है कि स्टील प्लैन्ट लगाया जाये। ठीक है। लेकिन उस चीज की प्लैनिंग का नतीजा, जिस से किसान जिन्या है, वह है कि पैदावार मुतबातिर बार साल से गिरती जा रही है। न फसल की परबाह की जाती है न इरिगेशन की परबाह की जाती है उस के लिये। कोई भी चीज उन के फायदे के लिये नहीं की जाती। बः कहते हैं कि मैथोर और फटिलाइजर दो। लेकिन जैसा अभी जैन साहब ने फरमाया फटिलाइजर दुनिया में इस से ज्यादा महंगी कहीं नहीं। प्लैनिंग वालों से बात की कि यह जो मोबर है, जिस को प्राय काऊडिंग कहते हैं, इस को न खमाने दो। आज यह जमाया जा रहा है जिस को केतों में डाला जाना चाहिये। यह करने लगे कि वह की जरूरी है। मुझे यह सुन कर ताज्जुब हुआ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि किसान को मिर्चाई के लिये पानी दो, फटिलाइजर समी दो, मल्टिप्ली दो। लेकिन वह इतनी महंगी है जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है। लेकिन उस को पानी नहीं मिलता, उस को प्राय कमेजन देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। इन हालात के खलर में मैं नहीं समझता कि किसान की पैदावार किसी तरह से बढ़ सकती है।

अब मैं एग्जिबिट रिफार्म्स के ऊपर धाता हूँ। प्राय ने जो रिफार्म्स कर दिए उन को प्राय न छोड़िये। लेकिन आज किसान को इम्प्रेसन दिया जा रहा है कि उन की

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

जमीन ले ली जायेगी।] कभी घाप कोघाप-रेटिव फार्मिंग की बात करते हैं कभी कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग की बात करते हैं और होना कुछ नहीं है। न तो कोई स्टैंड है और न कोई कोघापरेटिव फार्म। कोघापरेटिव फार्मिंग के घाबरे कहते हैं हम मुद्दारी जमीन ले लेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ कि घाप कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग और कोघापरेटिव फार्मिंग का नारा मत लगाइये। एसेशन होता हों तो होने दो, लेकिन इस तरह के नारे लगाने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। इस तरह के नारे लगा कर सरकार ने जमींदारों को यह इम्प्रेसन दे दिया है कि जमीन उन के हाथ से चली जायेगी। इस चीज को देखते हुए वह उस को इम्ब्रूव करने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं। वह महसूस करते हैं कि जमीन में ज्यादा रुपया लगाने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

इस के बाद मैं जोन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जोन के बारे में यह है कि एक तरफ तो यू० पी० में मुझे इतना है दूसरी तरफ गुजरात में लोग उस के लिये तरसते रहें। किरवाई सा बने एक बड़ा भारी स्टैंड लिया था। उन्होंने जोन भी तोड़ दिये थे और कंट्रोल भी तोड़ दिया था। एक ऐसा जादू कर दिया था भारत में कि जमींदार भी खुश थे और शहरी भी खुश थे। मैं नहीं कहता कि घाप बैसा करें, लेकिन जोन के बारे में सोच तो मैं। हमारा गेहूँ 17 और 18 रुपये दल पंजाब में बिक रहा है और यमुना पर यहाँ रात दिन पुलिस खड़ी रहती है। जहाँ देखा कि गेहूँ 30 रु० मन बिक रहा है फौजवा पुलिस चालान कर रही है। सेजान जत्र के यहाँ केसेज हो रहे हैं। घाबिर सरकार जब तक यह काम करेगी। यह जो काम है इस में फायदा किस को है जो बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट हैं उन्हें लाइसेंस दिया जायेगा। जो बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट हैं वह लाइसेंस लेकर महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात को नेह देगे, और कहीं बेंगे। हम तो यह

चाहते हैं कि घाब घाप चाहें, जो कर दें, लेकिन इतने जोन न करें। किरवाई साहब ने इस को नहीं चलने दिया। जोन बना कर घाप हमारे लिये बड़ी भारी मुसीबत पैदा कर रहे हैं।

फिर जमींदारों के ऊपर एक मुसीबत नहीं है। घाप कानून बना रहे हैं कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग में जबर्दस्ती सरकार गेहूँ ले लेगी। ले ले, ठीक है, लेकिन कम से कम भाव का हिसाब तो लगा में। जिस तरह से किसान हल का फाल लेता है, ट्रक्टर लेता है, उस का हिसाब लगा कर, कपड़े को लेता है, उस का हिसाब लगा कर बहूँ बेटियों को पढ़ाता है, उस का हिसाब लगा कर दाम तय किये जायें। जो लोग इंग्लैंड में अपने बच्चों को भेजते हैं उन की बात तो छोड़िये, लेकिन मामूली जमात में पढ़ाने के खर्च का हिसाब तो लगा में। 18 रु० या 20 रु० पर हमारे ऊपर कन्ट्रोल चला दी जाये यह ठीक नहीं है। घाप खुश हैं, लेकिन घाप के फैसले रिप्रिलिस्टिक होने चाहियें। अगर घाप बिना इस को सोचे हुए 10 रु०, 12 रु०, या 18 रु० दाम मुकर्रर कर दें तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा, घाप देहात में जा कर देख लें लोगों के जिस्म पर कपड़ा नहीं है पीने के लिये पानी नहीं है, उन का बैंक बँकेस नहीं है। वह रात दिन काम करते हैं। लेकिन अगर वह इसका क्याल न कर के शहरों में बैठकर ही भावों का हिसाब लगा लिया जाये तो यह निम्नरे वाली बात नहीं है। आज बहों पर लोगों में एक एजिटेशन है। वह परेजान है। इस लिये जोन को भी और कंट्रोल को भी काफी सोच विचार कर लागू किया जाये। अगर सोच कर नहीं किया जायेगा तो जमींदारों के घम्बर बड़ी बेचैनी होगी। अभी तो वह तारीमयाफता नहीं हैं, वह भेड़ बकरी की तरह चलते हैं लेकिन ज्यादा देर वह इस तरह से

चलने वाले नहीं हैं। उन में एजिटेशन है, उन में एक रंज है। वे लोग कहते हैं कि वह गवर्नमेंट हमारी है लेकिन उस से हम को क्या उम्मीद हो सकती है। यह जो धावणी है उन को धाप धपने से थलग न समझिये। जो इतने धावनी देहातों में रहते हैं उन को मामूली सा टुकड़ा धाप उठा कर दे दें और उनकी जमीन से लें, यह भी कर दें, वह भी कर दें, यह इस तरह से नहीं चल सकता है।

धाबिर में मैं कैटल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। धाब हमारे यहां कैटल इतने होते हैं लेकिन लोग कहते हैं कि दूध नहीं मिलता। दिल्ली में दूध नहीं मिलता। सबाल यह है कि दूध कैसे बढ़े। दूध इस तरह से नहीं बढ़ सकता है। धाप डंडे मार कर सस्ता भले ही कर लें लेकिन उस से दूध बढ़ तो नहीं सकता। प्रसली बजह इस की यह है कि गवें हमारे जैसे, हमारे मवेशी बड़ी तादाद में बम्बई और कलकत्ता जा कर कट जाती हैं। हजारों की तादाद में रोहतक की बाजार में कैटल पड़े हैं वह सारे ले जा कर काटे जाते हैं। हमारे यहां धाब गाय भी घण्टी नहीं मिलती और भैंस भी घण्टी नहीं मिलती। कहते हैं कि बाईलैंड में गाय नहीं है। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि धाप कैटल की तरफ ध्यान दीजिये। धाब 17 साल के ब्रसें में पता नहीं कि उनें ब्रिटिशरी डिपार्टमेंट बुले हैं लेकिन उस से कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ। कहते हैं कि चाइना में बिस्ली बिकती है, किसी में थोड़े बिकने लगे हैं, किसी में गाय बिकने लगी है लेकिन बहा पर भी वह एक एक मन दूध देती हैं। लेकिन यह हमारी क्वकिस्मरी है क 17 सालों के छन्दर पंजाब की गावों के छन्दर इतना ईंटिंगोरेजन था गया है जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है। उन पर ध्यान ही नहीं है, न उस पर लपवा खर्च किया जाता नाकि उनकी बीड को इम्प्रूव किया जा सके। क्या बजह है कि हमारी गावों का दूध नहीं

बढ़ता और दूसरे देशों में एक एक गाय एक एक मन दूध दे रही है।

हां, यहां मर्गी पालन पर बहुत जोर दिया जा रहा है। लेकिन अगर बच्चा भूख से रोता हो तो उसका मुर्गी से कैसे काम चल सकता है। अगर दूध बढ़ाना है तो इसके लिए ग्रीन फाबर का बन्दोबस्त करना होगा और वह तभी हो सकता है जबकि धाप द्यूब-बील ज्यादा लगाएं। पंजाब में जिस इलाके में द्यूब-बील हैं वहां घाठ घाने सेर अच्छा दूध मिल रहा है। मेरा मुझाब है कि जितने बड़े शहर हैं उन के चारों तरफ द्यूब-बील लगाये जाएं। जितने ज्यादा द्यूब-बील लगेंगे उतना ही ग्रीन फाबर ज्यादा पैदा होगा और उतना ही दूध बढ़ेगा। हर बड़ शहर के बीस-बीस तीस-तीस मील तक चारों तरफ द्यूब-बील लगाए जाएं। इन से प्रनाज की पैदावार बढ़ेगी और ग्रीन फाबर होने से दूध की पैदावार भी बढ़ेगी।

यहां पर स्टेट ट्रेडिंग और भाव मुकर्रर करने की बात कही जाती है। लेकिन जब प्रोडक्शन ही न होगा तो यह कैसे हो सकेगा। जब तक कैटल की हालत नहीं सुधरेगी और सिचाई का अच्छा इन्जियाम नहीं होगा, तब तक पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती। अगर धापको कैटल की क्वालिटी अच्छी करनी है और दूध की इंसुब बढ़ानी है तो धाप द्यूब-बील के प्राधान्य के बारे में निश्चय कर लें।

स्टेट ट्रेडिंग के बारे में मुझे कहना है कि पहले गवर्नमेंट धाक इंडिया का काम आई० सी० एस० लोग चलाते थे और अब आई० ए० एस० वाले चलाते हैं। इनको तिजारत का तजरबा नहीं है। हम देखते हैं कि जो सरकारी घोषाओं में प्रनाज जमा किया जाता है उस में लाखों कानुकमान हो जाता क्योंकि यह काम ठीक तरह से नहीं किया जाता। तो मेरा कहना है कि कहीं एसा न हो कि सरकार स्टेट ट्रेडिंग का करोड़ों-भाग

[श्री नहरी सिंह]

का बजट बना दे और बाद में उस में चाटा हो। यह स्टेट ट्रेडिंग तभी ठीक तरह से चल सकता है जब कि इसके लिए अच्छा स्टॉक हो और उसको ठीक तनखाह दी जाए। ये सरकारी अफसर इस काम को नहीं कर सकते।

मैं ने एक बार कंप्यूटर स्टोर बोला था। मुझे उसके लिए उचित कर्मचारी नहीं मिल सके। इसके लिए मैं रजिस्ट्रार से सड़ा लेकिन जैसे प्रावमी चाहिए नहीं मिले। तो मेरा यही कहना है कि प्राप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग का बड़ा बजट बना कर इस काम को इन सरकारी अफसरों को न दे दें। इन से यह काम नहीं हो सकता। अगर प्रापको यह काम करना है तो इसके लिए अच्छे बिजनेसमैन को रिक्त कीजिए। तब तो यह काम सफल हो सकता है, बरना कोई उम्मीद नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: I may inform the House that at 4.15 the Prime Minister will make a statement regarding the last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

Shri Mahatab (Angul): Mr. Chairman, as far as I remember, almost in every session, on some occasion or the other, food problem or agriculture is discussed in this House and the very same points which have been made out today have been made out on the many previous occasions. Whenever a crisis comes, we do not usually concentrate our attention on the immediate issue but we go on discussing various problems which will require several years, many many years, to be solved.

We are thankful to the Food Minister that he has clinched the issue in clear terms and has placed all material not only in this pamphlet but also outside in his many statements about the nature of the crisis and its short-range as also long-range

solution. We have to think of this problem in a systematic manner, that is to say, the present problem which has arisen and the long-range problem, namely, how to solve the food problem on a long-range basis.

It is admitted—the Government knows it, the Food Minister knows it, all of us know it, there is no use repeating it—that the prices of food-stuffs have gone up abnormally high this time and in many places food-stuffs are not available. It has been said that agriculture has not made considerable progress in the course of the last 17 years. The speech of Professor Mukerjee was to the effect that in the course of the last 17 years practically nothing has been done in the field of improvement of agriculture. But I am really surprised as to how on this occasion we can take into account what has been done or what has not been done in the course of the last 17 years. However, if we take a bird's eye-view of the past 17 years, we will come to the conclusion that considerable improvement has taken place. I know, in the year 1946 when there was a great food scarcity everywhere and the country was passing through a period of near-famine conditions, Shri B. R. Sen who, at present, is an important person in the food field in the world, was the Food Secretary in India. In those days it was found out from the records that India had always been deficit in food. During the pre-war period India used to import about 2 million tons of rice from Burma. But in those days Burma, India, Pakistan and Ceylon were one economic unit and therefore it was not considered as import or export. Nevertheless, present India used to import about 2 million tons of rice from Burma. West Bengal of today used to have its supply from many districts of East Bengal of today. That was the position then.

Then in 1950-51 what was known then as the integrated development of

agriculture programme was inaugurated to make India self-sufficient in jute, cotton and also foodstuffs. If we take into account the present position, we will find that India has been self-sufficient in jute and in many other agricultural products. We are now in a position to export groundnut and various other agricultural produce. But, at the same time, with regard to production of foodstuffs the country has not made that progress which was aimed at; nevertheless, it has made progress and, as has been shown in the report which has been circulated, for the last two or three years the improvement has been stagnant; it is not going ahead. There are many causes and on this occasion if we go into the causes, such as, floods, irrigation and all those matters, I think, we will reach no conclusion at the present moment. If we want to discuss really and seriously the long-range food problem we have to sit together irrespective of party basis and chalk out a programme which will be carried out without any politics attached to it for a number of years. If that can be done, then alone we will succeed; otherwise not. If always we bring politics in this matter, I do not think we will make any headway with regard to the improvement of agriculture as such.

So far as the present problem goes, as far as I see the situation should really be described as the price situation and not the food situation. The prices of foodstuffs have gone abnormally high. The non-availability of foodstuffs in certain places is due to these high prices. If a trader or a cultivator can get good prices in Calcutta, why should he care to sell his produce in some other place? Therefore, food is attracted towards places where higher and higher prices will be available. That is the present problem. If we consider the question of prices as a big circle then foodstuffs become only a sector in that circle.

Then, again we are confining ourselves to rice and wheat only as if

that is the only food available. We are forgetting all about jowar, bazra, edible oil, fish, vegetables etc., as if these are not foodstuffs. If anybody studies the trend of prices which I did some time ago in Calcutta, one will find that whereas the rice price is steady for several months, vegetable prices are going up almost every day, as also fish prices. Therefore, it seems that the prices of fish, vegetables, edible oils have no relationship to the price of rice. For the last about six months the price of rice is almost steady in Calcutta—of course, at a very high level—but at the same time the prices of vegetables, fish and edible oils are going up; even the prices of salt. I was really surprised. When I was in Calcutta last, suddenly the price of salt shot up. I was told that that had nothing to do with the price of rice. If we confine ourselves only to the price of wheat and rice, I think, we will reach nowhere near the solution. That is my submission. We have to take into consideration the whole integrated price structure. We have to apply our mind to that problem.

Now, the prices are going up for various reasons. Sometime back, we discussed these problems in a Committee. I think for the last about two years, as far as I remember—Mr. T. N. Singh was then a Member of the Planning Commission—I along with several other Members met the entire body of the Planning Commission and discussed this price problem. We came to certain tentative conclusions as to how to control the prices. That the prices would rise was anticipated. It is not an unanticipated even⁴.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What was the year?

Shri Mahatab: That was one year ago. It was not unanticipated; it was anticipated that when the Plan is in operation, when thousands of crores of rupees are being injected into the market and more money is in circulation amongst the people, naturally the

[Shri Mahatab]

prices will rise. Therefore, the rise in prices is not an unanticipated event. It was anticipated. But the question is, what measures are to be taken to control that? That is the problem. There is a section of the people in India who advocate that the Plan should be drastically cut. In that way, India will not make any progress. But if we go ahead too much, there is this danger. We have to strike a balance in such a way that the progress will be maintained and at the same time the prices will be controlled. That balance has to be struck and that requires very hard thinking and it cannot be done in this desultory manner as some of us are doing.

A suggestion has been made that State trading is a very easy solution as if it has not been attempted in the course of the last several years. The shortage of food has been going on for the last many years. As far as I remember, since 1943 this has been going on. State trading was once tried when Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain was the Food Minister. At that time, I happened to be in-charge of Orissa State and I know what happened in those days. You ask the representatives of Madhya Pradesh and they will tell you what happened then. The Madhya Pradesh Government lost crores of rupees on that account. So, it is not such an easy matter, as you say, however desirable it may be. State trading requires a strong administrative machinery and also an organisation to carry it through. The mere desire will not serve the purpose. The State have to build the machinery for fulfilling that desire.

Then, a suggestion has been made that the zonal system should be abolished and it is then alone that the food problem will be solved. Of course, it will be solved in those States where cash crop is grown and food crop is not grown. But I know from experience that in many parts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Assam, there will be famine if the zonal sys-

tem is removed because in those areas cash crop is not grown; rice is both the food crop and the cash crop. And if the door is opened, then the rice will be exported to places where higher prices will be available and in those places there will be famine. Take, for instance, edible oil. Generally, from north India, edible oil goes to provinces, like, West Bengal, Orissa and Assam. It sells there at about Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 whereas in Delhi it is only Rs. 3½/- a kilo. "Those people who produce rice will purchase other goods at a higher rate. Though farmers might get a higher price so far as rice is concerned, they will pay much more for other goods. On the whole you cannot solve the food problem that way". But if there is some defect in this arrangement of zones, that may be corrected. We have to take into account the difference in areas as to where which crop is sown. Some States grow only cash crops; some States grow only food crops. That is a problem which cannot be solved by merely declaring that the zonal system is abolished. A reference was made to Chattisgarh area. I can say from my own experience that if there is absolute decontrol in that area, there will be famine there. This Chattisgarh area is notorious for famines. Because of the little control, somehow they got food.

Then, there is the question of taking over the wholesale trade. It is a desirable thing. There is no doubt about it. It is desirable thing from another point of view also. At one time, I suggested that instead of raising the taxes of the people, agricultural or otherwise, the Government should undertake trade so that profit which goes to the middleman may be intercepted by the State itself. In that case alone, I calculated in the case of Orissa that it will get about Rs. 15 crores if the trade in rice can be successfully carried out. Instead of increasing the land revenue, we can easily take up this trade. But the trade in rice or wheat means that it must be procured by some agency. Which is that

agency which will procure it? As soon as it is procured by some agency, then alone State can deal with it. We have the experience of State Trading Corporation. What is the State Trading Corporation doing? The State Trading Corporation is utilising the existing private agencies and they are working only as Commission agent. They have not replaced the private machinery as such. That old machinery continues. The State Trading Corporation is there only as an addition to that agency. If that happens in the case of trading in foodgrains, then I am afraid, the prices will again go up. That is the problem.

A suggestion has been made about remunerative price. There is no doubt about it. The prices which have been fixed today are not remunerative. Last year, they increased the price, I think, by about Rs. 2 in the case of some States and Re. 1 in the case of some other States with regard to rice—I have no knowledge about wheat—but so far as rice price is concerned, even now there is no machinery to see that the producer gets that price. Take, for instance, the case of Orissa. There the price, the producers' price, has been fixed by the Government at Rs. 17 per maund but, unfortunately, I know that in some areas the producer actually gets about Rs. 13 or 14 per maund because the producer is in the hands of the traders. There is no machinery to purchase goods direct from the producer. The Government has no machinery. They employ the same traders as their agents. They only give them licences. That process is going on. If you say that that process should be dispensed with and that direct purchases should be made from the producer, it is a desirable thing. This should be done. How is it to be done? Which is the agency for doing this? If we ask the *wholesaler* to purchase it, the things will become worse. If we ask the other the governmental agencies to

do it, I am not quite sure whether it will be successful.

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): Do you mean to say that all the machinery is corrupt?

Shri Mahtab: It cannot be reduced to such a simple absurdity. It cannot lead to that kind of conclusion. Life is a complex thing, as you know.

Shri Manumanthaiya (Bangalore City): In Orissa, it is very complex.

Shri Mahatab: As complicated as in Mysore.

So far as the rise in prices is concerned, how should it be brought under control? I think the suggestion which was made by the Prime Minister to the Planning Commission and which also appeared in the press that the Plan should be recast in such a manner that unproductive expenditure is reduced should be taken seriously into account. It has appeared in the press that the Finance Minister announced that the Government had decided to reduce unproductive expenditure to the extent of Rs. 70 crores. I am quite sure in my mind that if unproductive expenditure is reduced to a certain extent, then alone will that have a dampening effect on the prices. Otherwise, it will not be possible to control the prices as they are today.

Now, suggestions have made, as I see from the amendments moved by the Members or made by some people outside.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): We are not concerned with suggestions made by people; only suggestions made by Members.

Shri Mahatab: The suggestions have been made outside also. The suggestions are not new. All this has been discussed in the press and elsewhere in the meetings all over the country. Take, for instance, the taking over the wholesale trade. It is not the suggestions of the Members here only

[Shri Mahatab]

It has been suggested in many other places as well. I have said about the taking over of the wholesale trade. It is a desirable thing. I agree there. But whenever it is done, the story of Madhya Pradesh should be kept in mind as to why it happened like that there. It should be studied as to how drawbacks, if any, should be removed. If we can improve upon it, I think it will be helpful. But if what happened earlier happens again, we shall be worse sufferers. So, I have to give this warning now.

16 hrs.

Then, with regard to the term 'hoarding' used with respect to the producer, I do not know how the producer can be at any time accused of hoarding his produce. There is no law now, nor can any law be made by which the producer will be compelled to sell his goods. Of course, if one wants it, it can be done, provided one has the administrative machinery to do it, and to forcibly collect the products from millions of cultivators is not an easy job. But so long as that law is not there, the producer has the option to decide the time and the price at which he will sell his products. Normally, he would like to wait for the next season.

As regards the trend of prices in Calcutta today, because there have been rains now and there is a prospect of good crops nearabout Calcutta, therefore, the price position in Calcutta has eased a little, and it is not so serious as it was two weeks back. So, it all depends upon the crops, and various other conditions. All these have to be taken into account. If we merely say that the cultivators are hoarding, and send some police people to collect the products from the cultivators, I think that it would be a disaster, and it will create complete anarchy everywhere. It cannot be tackled in that way. We have to create economic conditions in which

the cultivators will be induced to sell their goods.

One of the suggestions in this regard is this. After all, what does a cultivator want? The cultivator also has got to purchase his necessities. If we can provide those necessities to him at a concessional rate, then alone we shall be able to induce him to sell his produce. For instance, take the items like corrugated tin sheets, cement and facilities for education and so on. The cultivators are interested in spending money on these items, but it is becoming difficult for him to get these things. Therefore, he does not see any urgent necessity to sell his goods. I am sure the Food Minister must have kept all these things in view.

An Hon. Member: But the hon. Minister is not listening to the hon. Member.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am listening to him.

Mr. Chairman: I find that the hon. Minister is talking to some other hon. Member.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have another ear for the hon. Member who has the floor of the House.

Shri Mahatab: Whatever I say here has been discussed many a time with the Food Minister and with others. So, these are not new points.

Shri Jaghvan Ram (Sasaram): That is why he is not listening to the hon. Member.

Shri Mahatab: I feel that we shall be doing some service by this discussion, if we could be serious enough to clinch the issue and to chalk out a programme as to how best to achieve the desired objective.

I have no doubt in my mind, and I am very glad that my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee has said at the very outset, that this problem should

be tackled on a non-political basis. That means that agitational approach will not really help. If we want to improve agricultural production, a long-range programme will have to be worked out, and we shall have to lay down targets for every year and see how these targets are realised.

Reference has been made to land reforms. It has been stated that land reforms have not been carried out in time, and, therefore, the present situation has arisen. I agree that land reforms were not carried out in time. The Planning Commission had fixed a time-limit and asked that by the end of 1960, land reforms laws would have to be passed in all the States. Many States have not passed those laws. But even assuming that those laws had been passed by 1960, still, during these three years, they could not have been fully implemented. Even assuming that they would have been fully implemented, it is not an easy matter to ensure that the cultivator will be immediately so enthused that so much of production will take place thereafter every year. These are all problems which have to be carefully thought out, and some programme will have to be chalked out so that the problem of not only food-grains but agriculture will be really solved.

It is gratifying to note that now agriculture has been considered to be the pivot of all planning. I wish that this had been done some years back. Anyway, I am glad that it has been done now. Having made that the pivot, the question arises how to put it on a basis where politics will not play any part. That is the problem that we are faced with now. The number of the cultivators runs into millions, and it is very easy to disturb their psychology by injecting politics into the matter. So, unless the proper guidance is given to them, and unless they are brought to the proper state of mind, it may not be possible to carry out the programmes that chalked out. Therefore, the assistance of all political parties is necessary to bring about the desired results. But if

always an attempt is made to disturb the mind of the cultivators, then I do not think that it would be possible to carry out anything, whatever be the status of the Food Minister in the Centre may be. Therefore, proper steps will have to be taken in this regard.

The suggestion has been made not only to fix the prices but also to have long-range programmes. A reference has also been made by one hon. Member to the question of irrigation facilities. It has been announced many a time in this House that the irrigation potential created has not been utilised to the full in every State. I would like to know why that has been so.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Only in the case of big reservoirs.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Especially in West Bengal.

Shri Mahatab: That is so in Orissa also. It was expected that the Hirakud reservoir would irrigate about 11 lakhs acres, but actually only two lakhs acres have been irrigated. No study has been made to find out why this has been so. I feel that some study should be made, and a remedy should be found out for this problem. It is no use leaving the matter at that and only blaming the people and saying that they are not taking advantage of the irrigation potential created. Let us not blame the people anywhere, but let us try to induce them to do the work.

16.05 hrs.

[**Mr. Speaker in the Chair**]

This is what I would like to suggest.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Renu Chakravarty and Shri Daji had given notice of a substitute motion. Are they moving it?

Shri Daji: Yes, I am moving it.

Mr. Speaker: That will be taken as moved.

[Mr. Speaker]

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia also has desired that his substitute motion also which could not be moved earlier on account of his absence should be taken as moved. That would also be considered as having been moved.

Shri Da. beg to move:

That for original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House having considered the Food situation in the country, and having noted the failure of the Government to fulfill its primary obligation to supply cheap food to the people, suggests the following for immediate implementation,—

(a) Taking over of wholesale trade in foodgrains by the State.

(b) Nationalisation of Banks.

(c) Ban on speculation.

(d) Fixation and guarantee of remunerative price to the farmers, and making available cheap credit and fertilizers to the peasants.

(e) Making adequate arrangements for making available foodgrains at fair prices to the consumers, and speedy implementation of agrarian reforms in the interests of the real cultivators.

(f) Strong action against blackmarketeers, speculators and hoarders and urgent steps to unearth black money." (5)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

"धन स्थिति का प्रबलोकन करने के बाद इस सदन की राय है कि :—

1. मंत्री, नीकरशाह और नगर के सेठ के त्रिकोण ने धन स्थिति को खराब किया है ।

2. सरकारी फिजूल खर्ची का प्रसर करो और नोटों के चलन पर पड़ा है, जिनसे दाम बढ़े हैं ।

3. हजार रुपये प्रति मास की सीमा वैयक्तिक खर्च पर न लगा कर करीब 12 घरब रुपये का सालाना नुकसान होता है जो अन्यथा पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये पूँजी की तरह लगाया जा सकता है ।

4. करीब 15 घरब रुपयों का प्रनाज विदेशों से पिछले सालों में मंगा कर प्रनाज की देशी पैदावार बढ़ाने का काम रोका है ।

5. आयात निर्यात नीति के बिगड़ जाने से और विदेशी विनिमय की घातक भूख के कारण चीनी, दाल, फल इत्यादि भोजन को बाहर भेजा जा रहा है जिससे दाम बढ़ रहे हैं; पेट कट रहा है और मिसाल के लिये जहाँ सरकार देश को करीब डेढ़ रुपये किलो चीनी बेच रही है वहाँ परदेश को आठ घाने से भी कम ।

6. प्रनाज के सम्बन्ध में सट्टा नीति और कर्जा नीति बिगड़ी होने के कारण तथा चालू मुनाफे की बढ़ ऊँची होने के कारण सारा आर्थिक और भोजन जीवन प्रतस्थित हो गया है ।

7. प्रनाज के दो दामों, खुला और सस्ता, के कारण भूखमरी और मुनाफाखोरी बढ़ी है, प्रभष्टाचार भी ।

इसलिए सदन चाहता है कि ये सब कारण दूर किये जायें ताकि कहीं भी और किसी भी हालत में महीन प्रनाज की दर 8 घाने किलो और मोटे प्रनाज की 6 घाने किलो से ज्यादा न हो ।"

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, धान संकट के बारे में जितनी भी चर्चा इस देश में—धीरे-धीरे कर इस सदन में—हुई, उतना ही संकट बढ़ता गया।

Mr. Speaker: A friend had written to me that if during this debate all the words that were spoken were foodgrains, there would be no sankat in the country after the debate.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जब भी हम लोगों ने धान-समस्या के बारे में "धान संकट" शब्द का व्यवहार किया, तो हमारे खाद्य मंत्री को नाराजगी हुई, क्योंकि उनका कहना है कि यह धान-संकट नहीं है, धान-समस्या है। क्या है, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन परिस्थिति इतनी गम्भीर हो चुकी है कि देश के लोग फ़ाकाकशी कर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने जो धाकड़े दिये हैं, उनके हिसाब से देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न नहीं हुई है, जैसी कि मालूम होती है, लेकिन परिस्थिति गम्भीर है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री पटेल, अपने भाषण में जब 1948 के स्टैटिस्टिक्स कोट कर रहे थे, तो मैं सोच रहा था कि आखिर वास्तविकता के साथ उनका कोई सम्बन्ध है या नहीं। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला और मैं जानता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अब तक ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न नहीं हुई है, जो कि भय है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय खुद लखनऊ गये थे। वह कानपुर भी आए, इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। वह दूसरी जगहों में भी जाना चाहते थे, लेकिन जा नहीं सके। उत्तर प्रदेश के खाद्य मंत्री, श्री जगमोहन सिंह नेगी साहब, जिनको आजकल उत्तर प्रदेश में मंत्री कोई नहीं कहता है, जिनको मरचट का सरदार कहा जाता है, धान समस्या को हल नहीं कर सके और लोगों को धान नहीं दे सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दरबारास्त करूँगा कि स्टेट का कोई मंत्री काम्प्रीटेंट नहीं है, यह डिक्लेशन यहाँ पर नहीं हो सकता है। माननीय सदस्य सारी गवर्नमेंट पर इल्जाम लगायें, लेकिन इस बात की इजाजत नहीं है कि किसी एक मिनिस्टर को लेकर यह कहा जाये कि वह ऐसा है, वैसा है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : लोग ऐसा कहते हैं। मुझे फ़र्क़ीस है, मैं कहना नहीं चाहता था। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम खाद्य समस्या और खाद्य-संकट के बारे में बहस करें और अपने सूबे की बात ही न करें, तो फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस समस्या का हल कैसे हो और हम केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने किस तरह से अपने सूबे के सवाल को लायें। मैं मंत्री महोदय का नाम न लूँ और यह न कहूँ कि वह मंत्री नहीं, कुछ और हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस बात को मजाक में न टालें। मैं भी समझता हूँ कि उनका मुद्दा क्या है। मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री बनर्जी, से पूछता हूँ कि अगर माननीय सदस्य स्टेट के एक एक मिनिस्टर के बारे में यह कहना शुरू कर दें कि वह नालायक है वह काम नहीं कर सकता है, उसके बारे में यह कहा जाता है, तो इस हाउस में डिक्लेशन ठीक ढंग से कैसे हो सकेगा। माननीय सदस्य गवर्नमेंट सब इल्जाम लगायें। आपके सामने गवर्नमेंट जो कि जिम्मेदार है, बैठी हुई है और आप इस पर जो भी आपकी इल्जाम लगाने हैं, लगायें। सारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को मजबूरी तौर पर बेशक आप ट्रैफ़र कर दें लेकिन एक एक मिनिस्टर को स्टेट के, जो कि वहाँ जबाब देने के लिए मौजूद नहीं आप इस

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं छोड़ देता हूँ।

[श्री० स० मो० बनर्जी]

उन्होंने सब से पहले यह नारा दिया कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार व्हीट सप्लाई नहीं करेगी तो ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाएगी कि Law and order situation is going to be affected.

यह उन्होंने साफ तौर से कहा। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि तीन दिन के अन्दर अन्दर गेहूँ जो कि कानपुर शहर के अन्दर या यू० पी० के दूसरे शहरों के अन्दर पीने दो सेर और डेढ़ सेर रुपये का बिकता था वह एक सेर दो छटांक बिकने लग गया। उसके बाद दुबारा उन्होंने भाषण दिया जब पत्रकार बन्धुओं ने उनसे जा कर पूछा कि बाहिर आपकी जिम्मेदारी.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बार-बार कहते जा रहे हैं। जब सूबे के प्रायमी के बारे में आप कुछ कहते हैं तो चूँकि वह यहाँ पर जवाब देने के लिए नहीं है, इसलिए मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्षारों में निकला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : निकला होगा। सारी उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट का आप नाम ले लें। एक एक का नाम से कर आप नहीं कह सकते हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अब उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या आपकी जिम्मेदारी वह नहीं है कि लोगों को भ्रष्ट दिया जाए तो उसने कहा :

"It is not the responsibility of Government to feed people."

यानी सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि लोगों को भ्रष्ट मुहैया करे, लोगों को रोटी हँया करे। उसकी जिम्मेदारी केवल यह है

कि लोग जब प्रदर्शन करें, लोग जब भागे जायें और भाग करें रोटी की तो रोटी के बजाय उनको गोली दे दी जाए या साठी दे दी जाए।

आंकड़े भी यहाँ पेश किये जाते हैं। आंकड़ों के जाल में अगर हम फँस जायें, उन पर अगर हम विश्वास करना शुरू कर दें, मंत्री और हम दोनों उनको ठीक मान लें, तब तो ऐसा मालूम होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में किसी चीज की कमी नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आंकड़े देकर साबित कर दिया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश को जितना अनाज भेजा गया है जून, 1964 तक उतना 1963 के पूरे साल में भी नहीं भेजा गया था। बंगाल को भी अगर हम देखें तो वहाँ भी सरकार की तरफ से बयान निकलने शुरू हुए कि 35 रुपये मन चावल नहीं बिकेगा और इस बयान के निकलने के बाद चावल के दाम 40 रुपये हो गये। उन्होंने फिर भाषण दिया कि 40 रुपये से इनके दामों को हम घटाने की कोशिश करेंगे तो चावल के भाव 45 रु० मन हो गये। तब लोगों ने हाथ जोड़कर कहा कि मुख्य मंत्री जी आप मेहर-बानी करके चीजों के दाम घटाने के बारे में भाषण देना कतई तौर पर बन्द कर दें वरना दाम और बढ़ जायेंगे और हर एक भाषण की कीमत पाँच रुपये है। यह एक घबराहट स्थिति है कि जब कहा जाता है कि दाम घटाये जायेंगे तो उसका उसका ही असर होता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में जो कुछ हुआ है, वही मैं बर्णन करना चाहता हूँ। जो स्थिति आज वहाँ है वही स्थिति मैंने अपने पच्चीस साल के जीवन में नहीं देखी है। 1943 में बंगाल में जिस तरीके से कुछ उखीराबाजों ने 15 करोड़ या बीस करोड़ रुपये कमाया था और 35 लाख जीते जागते इंसान मार दिये गये थे, भूखों मार दिये गये थे और पन्द्रह सोलस साल की नौजवान बहन ने अपनी अस्मत् को एक

मुट्ठी भर चावल के लिए लुटा दिया था, वही हालत उत्तर प्रदेश में हो रही है। रात दो बजे से तीन हजार, चार हजार आदमी लाइन बना कर खड़े रहते हैं और छः सात दिन के बाद भी उन्हें राशन नहीं मिलता है। इतना ज्यादा इन्तजाम करने के बावजूद भी मैं ईमानदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी खुले बाजार में चावल के दाम चौदह छटाक फी रुपया है और गेहूँ का दाम एक रुपये में एक सेर दो छटाक, एक सेर तीन छटाक है। यही कारण है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है और लोग महसूस करते हैं कि सरकार फेल हो चुकी है।

बीजों के दामों के बारे में भू सवाल उत्तर प्रदेश की असेम्बली में रखा गया था जिसके जवाब में कहा गया कि फसल को पाला मार गया है।

16.14 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: COMMUNIQUE OF COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to interrupt the hon. Member. He can continue afterwards. The Prime Minister is to make a statement.

This morning a reference was made to question No. 7 in the list which had not been reached. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty had said that it was a question of great importance and, therefore, the Minister should answer it. I said that it is the privilege of the Minister; if after the question hour he felt that it should be answered in the public interest, he could do so. He has laid a statement on the Table of the House. But that statement escaped the notice of the Members. Therefore, he is going to make that statement.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Is he making this reply in answer to Question No. 7? Then, we might be permitted to ask supplementaries.

Mr. Speaker: Some questions I will allow.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Honourable Members are aware that owing to my indisposition, I requested Shri T. T. Krishnamachari and Shrimati Indira Gandhi to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference on behalf of the Government of India. On return they reported to me fully about the proceedings of the Conference.

At the opening session of the Conference on July 8, glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. It was stated that, in a sense, the current meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers was a memorial to Jawaharlal Nehru since it was his policy which had done so much to transform the Commonwealth relationship and make possible membership by countries with different forms of Government. All continents, creeds, races and societies were now represented in the Commonwealth which transcended the lines that normally divided mankind and this gave special significance to the deliberations of the Conference.

The results of discussions are reflected in the communique issued after the Conference. As can be seen from this communique the deliberations of the Conference covered a review of the world situation, the racial discriminatory policy of South Africa, the colonial policy of Portugal and the pending problems of British colonial territories. Other matters related to cooperation between the Commonwealth countries in programmes of economic and social development and measures to increase cooperation between the Commonwealth countries in matters of Commonwealth aid and trade.

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

Our delegation at the Conference participated in this discussion on various items and made its contributions in accordance with the policies and programmes of the Government of India.

I shall not go into further details about the proceedings of the Conference but would now like to say a few words about the reference to Indo-Pak problems in the communique issued at the end of the Conference. Various views have been expressed in the Indian Press and by the public on the following reference in this communique:

"The Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction the friendly public statements by the President of Pakistan and Prime Minister of India and expressed their hopes that the problems between their countries will be solved in the same friendly spirit."

I can well understand the anxiety of the Honourable Members that the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference should not be used as a forum for the discussion of problems involving differences between Commonwealth Members. I would, however, like to urge that so far as this particular instance is concerned, it was, I am convinced, a general expression of goodwill and that it did not constitute a departure from the convention that inter-Commonwealth differences should not be discussed at such meetings. I have noted in this connection that representatives of some other Governments who attended the conference have publicly affirmed that the convention that inter-Commonwealth differences should not be discussed has been fully maintained and that this is a matter for the countries concerned to deal with between themselves. We have ourselves stated publicly that we want to settle our differences with Pakistan peacefully but consistent with our national honour and dignity. Unfortunately, this general expression of well-intentioned goodwill at the

London meeting has been misunderstood by some in India and has been misinterpreted or misrepresented in certain quarters abroad. We firmly and categorically repudiate the suggestion contained in such misinterpretation or misrepresentation. At the same time we re-affirm our resolve to continue to function with a sense of dignity and responsibility, as a nation dedicated to peace and to the settlement of differences by peaceful methods.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Was any earnest effort made by our representatives at the Commonwealth Conference to enlist the sympathy and support of other sister States of the Commonwealth in favour of India on the issue of India-China conflict, and if so with what result, and if not, what were the reasons therefor?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Finance Minister made a very categorical reference to the Chinese aggression on India in the first speech in the Commonwealth Conference. This matter was discussed by the two representatives of India who went there informally also with various heads of Governments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was....

Mr. Speaker: I am putting it; whether any attempts were made by our delegates to enlist sympathy and support of sister Commonwealth countries so far as our dispute with China was concerned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If so with what result, if not, the reasons therefor.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I said in the Conference or at the Conference Table it is not likely that much could be achieved; therefore, I said that informally as well as outside the Conference they had various discussions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I may submit that it was not a dispute between members of the Commonwealth *inter se*: it is aggression by China against a member of the Commonwealth. Why could not that be discussed at the Conference? (Interruptions).

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या यह सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान पहुंचने पर जब प्रेस रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स ने माननीय टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी से प्रश्न किया कि क्या आपने भारत सरकार से इंस्ट्रक्शन्स ले ली थीं तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं खुद वहां पर भारत सरकार था।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं ने यह जवाब बिल्कुल ठीक से तो नहीं देखा, लेकिन यह सही है कि वे कामनवेल्थ कांफरेंस में भारत का रिप्रेजेंटेशन कर रहे थे, और यह स्वाभाविक है कि जो भी मौके पर वहां जाता है वह बहुत से फैसले स्वयं करता है।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Inference is drawn by the Press and public opinion in this country and is gaining support from subsequent statement made by President Ayub and Mr. Bhutto particularly in view of the fact that the reference in the Communiqué was in spite of India and against her wishes and because the communiqué did not contain any reference to Chinese aggression on India. Why was it so? Was an effort made to have subsequent clarification on the inclusion of the India-Pakistan difference to the to the omission of reference to the Chinese aggression on India in the communiqué?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In so far as reference to India and Pakistan is concerned, our representative there, the Finance Minister, did make some observations and he said that the old convention should be maintained, that is, differences between two members of the Commonwealth should not be discussed in the Conference and

therefore it was made clear in the communiqué that the old convention has been maintained. Secondly, reference made in the communiqué is not with regard to the discussions held in the conference; it is based on the statements made outside the Conference both by the President of Pakistan as well as the Prime Minister of India.... (Interruptions).

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): May I know if it is a fact that the official press attache at London was absent when the final communiqué was issued and taking advantage of the absence of our official press attache a wrong twist was given to the entire statement by the Pakistan press people and all the damage had been done?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is some truth in what the hon. Member has said. It has been brought to my notice that some press officer or press relations officer did twist the whole thing and he did it perhaps when there was some discussion going on, on this draft communiqué. During that period that particular person went outside and conveyed a distorted version to the press people who were present there.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्र-मण्डल सम्मेलन में जब अंतिम ब्यान तैयार हो रहा था तब भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों ने पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के झगड़े को शामिल करने का विरोध किया था।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी हाँ, यह कहाँ था उन्होंने कि इस विषय पर न कोई राय सम्मेलन में दी जा सकती है और न इस विषय में सम्मेलन कोई फैसला कर सकता है।

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): In the past also, the Government of India has expressed more than once that India wants to have a peaceful settlement of her dispute with Pakistan.

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

In the past also, the representative of the Government of India participated in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, but never was such a reference made in the final communique. May I know why it happened this time, that this specific mention has been made in this conference?

Mr. Speaker: This has been answered.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It has not been particularly answered.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have nothing new to say. Of course, things change; conditions change and the character of the Commonwealth Conferences has also considerably changed during this period, because many countries which have recently attained independence have become members of that Conference.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): That increases the number; not the character.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Character also changes because of the kind of views held by certain sections of the new States which have joined the Commonwealth Conference. I do not want to go into details. The new members were especially more active and they wanted that the Commonwealth Conference should intervene in many matters to which our representative took a strong objection, and therefore only a reference was made, as I said earlier; to the statement made outside and not in the Commonwealth Conference.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): In view of the obvious fact that the statement as it was ultimately drafted did amount to a reflection of the position as between India and Pakistan, however benevolently it might have been phrased, may I know why it is that the Finance Minister, after having initially objected to the conclusion of anything like that kind of

statement, allowed himself to be overborne by the majority at a conference where the majority vote decisions are not the rule but unanimity was the principle always followed?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Finance Minister found that it was merely an expression of goodwill. There was no pressure on the Indian representatives to accept any kind of mediation or use of the good offices of any Commonwealth member. Therefore, when the representatives found that there was a general wish that this kind of reference should not be objected to, our representatives agreed to it, but I have no doubt in my mind—and I would like to make it quite clear—that we can never accept the position that the Commonwealth Conference can be a forum for discussion of differences between two Commonwealth members.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Is there any precedent or practice when what is discussed in the Conference as it was discussed—China and other things—is not mentioned and such things which are not discussed in the Conference are imported, and if they give expression to it, a good hope of good relations between the two countries, what can stop them by the same reasoning to express a disappointment at the failure of the talks?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If they do that, we are also there to reply to it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The first part of the question has not been answered. The question is whether it is the practice accepted by our Government that what is discussed in the Commonwealth Conference is not mentioned in the communique and what is not discussed or something said outside is imported in the proceedings and the communique, and whether this position is acceptable to the Government, and if it is accepted,

then, if they import something from outside and they express the hope of a settlement, what is there to stop them from expressing disappointment at the failure?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I think in so far as what has been accepted, is accepted, and forms part of the communique. What has not been accepted or what will happen in future, it is a hypothetical question.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Will the Government consider the advisability of having a larger or a bigger delegation consisting of more members so that they might have more contact.. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Basappa:.. on an occasion like this when we have to contact more members from the South African countries? On such occasions, is it advisable to have a bigger delegation to explain the matters? (Interruption).

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): It is being said in the Press and elsewhere also that the reference to China as an aggressor against India and South-east Asia was omitted because some of the African States were opposed to it. It is also being said that the reference to Kashmir dispute was inserted because Pakistan insisted on it. If this is so, what is the positive advantage gained by India so far as attending the Commonwealth conference is concerned?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: So far as the reference to India and Pakistan is concerned, as I said, there was no substantive discussion on that at all in the Commonwealth conference. Regarding the reference made to certain countries by the hon. Member—he has not named them—they also did not raise that issue in so far as this particular question was concerned. Our Minister in his first speech did make a reference about the

Chinese aggression. He made a reference in his speech; this reference was not made at the time of the consideration of the draft communique. The hon. Member has slightly misunderstood the position. I said that the Minister, while making his first speech, made a reference, but there was no discussion at the time of the consideration of the draft communique on all matters which were discussed in the Commonwealth conference.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Today I cannot allow more questions. Because so many Members are anxious, if some other opportunity is sought for, I will consider it.

16.33 hrs.

MOTION RE: FOOD SITUATION—
contd.

बी स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि जिस वक्त उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रसेम्बली में यह सवाल धाया कि आखिर इतना जबरदस्त भ्रष्ट संकट क्यों पैदा हुआ, तो सरकार ने यह जवाब दिया कि फसल पर पाला पड़ गया था। लेकिन जब चीजों के भाव का सवाल हमारे सामने आता है तो हम देखते हैं कि फेब्रुअरी खाद्य पदार्थों के की दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं, बल्कि देश में हर चीज के दाम बढ़ गए हैं। पाले के कारण भनाज का दाम ज्यादा हो सकता था, लेकिन माचिस पर तो पाला नहीं पड़ा, पर उसका दाम भी सात नए पैसे या छः नये पैसे से बढ़ कर आठ या दस नए पैसे हो गया। क्या दालदा पर भी पाला पड़ गया कि उसका दाम बढ़ गया? मुझे लगता है कि पाला फसल पर नहीं, सरकार की भ्रष्ट पर पाला पड़ गया है और यही कारण है कि इनकी आँखों का भागे सप्ता में डूबी हुई एक तस्वीर के सिवा कुछ नहीं है।

पाटिल साहब ने अपने भाषण में गुजरात बन्द की वर्षा की और उसका मजाक उड़ाया

[श्री स० मी० बनर्जी]

की कोशिश की। उन्होंने बम्बई बन्द की चर्चा की और कहा कि शहरों के लोगों को बहका दिया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश बन्द की भी चर्चा हुई। मैं एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये चीजें जनता के असंतोष की भ्रमामत नहीं हैं? गुजरात में लोग गांधी जी के भावनों पर चलने वाले हैं और भाज भी नन्दा जी और बसावड़ा जी जैसे महारथी वहाँ हैं जिन्होंने वहाँ अपना राजनीतिक जीवन शुरू किया और शायद वहीं खत्म भी करेंगे। वहाँ ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है यह सरकार को सोचना चाहिए। भ्रमवादवादी शहर में जहाँ कांग्रेस और आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के कहे बगैर पता भी नहीं हिल सकता वहाँ भी याजनिक के काने पर, कमेटी के काने पर हड़ताल हो जाती है।

16.35 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

सभापति महोदय, मजदूरों ने हड़ताल इसी लिए की कि उनको सस्ता गल्ला सठुलियत के साथ मिल जाया करे। लेकिन जब वह गल्ला मांगने धागे गए तो उनको गोली मिली। एक दिन की हड़ताल थी, लेकिन जब पांच मजदूरों का खून बहा तो जैसा कि होता है, खून टपकता है तो जमता है। और यह खून भी जमा और हड़ताल पांच दिन की हो गयी। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने उसका सामना गोली या लाठी से नहीं किया। देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने होरडर्स से कहा कि 15 दिन के भन्दर अपना जखीरा हमारे बाले कर दो। इसी तरह की बात कही थी मुरारजी भाई देसाई ने कि जो देश में बार या तीन हजार करोड़ का सोना छिपा है उसे एक महीने में हमको दे दो। लेकिन वह सोना बाहर नहीं आया, जमीन के नीचे बसा गया और मुरारजी भाई मंत्रिमंडल से बाहर हो गए। इसी तरह जो होरडर्स से अपना जखीरा निकालने को कहा गया है वे भी नहीं निकालेंगे। हम यह

नहीं समझते थे कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री 15 दिन का समय देंगे। मैं आप को बता सकता हूँ श्रीरैया में, कालपी आदि में बैंकों के गोदामों में गेहूँ भरा है। उन पर बैंकों के ताले पड़े हैं। किताबों में लिखा है—इसकी रिपोर्ट रिजर्व बैंक के पास आती है—कि भाइल सीड भरा है लेकिन इन गोदामों में गेहूँ और चना भरा है। लिखा है कि गोदाम में तम्बाकू भरा है लेकिन सामने तम्बाकू है और पीछे गेहूँ है। लिखा है कि लोहा भरा है, लेकिन उसके पीछे गेहूँ और चावल भरा है। लेकिन सरकार की हिम्मत नहीं होती कि एनफोर्समेंट वालों को या सेंट्रल इंटेलीजेंस वालों को इन तालों को तोड़ कर इसकी जांच करने को कहे।

आज शास्त्री जी के कहने मात्र से जखीरे-बाज अपना जखीरा छोड़ने नहीं। मेरी मुश्किल बून इन्दिरा जी लखनऊ गई थी। बावजूद इसके कि वहाँ भुखमरी थी, उन्होंने कहा कि विरोधी दल के लोग स्कारसिटी साइकोसिस फैला देते हैं जिसके कारण जिसको घाठ सेर का जरूरत होती है वह बीस सेर खरीद कर अपने पास रखता है। मेरी मुश्किल बून की नजरों में होरडर हैं भूखी गंगी जनता और वे होरडर नहीं हैं जिन्होंने गल्ला छिरा कर रखा हुआ है। मुझे भफसोस हुआ उनकी यह बात सुन कर। वह भी आखिर एक मां है और उनके भी बच्चे हैं। जब उत्तर प्रदेश में बच्चे भूख से सिसक रहे थे वह ऐसी बात कह रही थी। यह अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर सोचें कि ऐसी हालत में जनता पर क्या बीत रही होगी। मैं ईमानदारी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने इससे पले उत्तर प्रदेश में भुखमरी का ऐसा नंगा नाच कभी नहीं देखा। ऐसा मालूम होता था कि सन् 1943 का बंगाल का नजारा वहाँ उपस्थित होने वाला है।

एक मानवीय सबब : लेकिन कोई घादमी तो भूखों नहीं मरा।

बी स० मो० बनर्जी : यह मरघट के सरदार हैं। इन को खुशी है कि कोई मरा नहीं। 12 या 14 भादमी मरे। कहा जाता है कि उनका हाट फेल हो गया इसलिए मर गए। इस देश में हाट इतना हलका बना हुआ है कि वह फेल हो जाता है। लेकिन जो ये 12-14 भादमियों की मृत्यु हुई इस के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश प्रसेम्बरी में कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने भी कहा।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान बंगाल की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं सात घाट दिन पहले वहां था। सरसों का तेल मिलता नहीं। नमक एक रुपए सेर है। चावल फेयर प्राइस शाप पर मिल जाये तो अच्छा है, धीर वैसे आप लें तो अच्छा चावल तीन रुपए किलो है। अगर मामूली चावल लेना चाहें तो दो रुपये कितो मिल सकता है धीर बात की जाती है कि जनता को सस्ती दर पर गल्ला सुलभ करने के लिए फेयर प्राइस शोप्स खोली जा रही हैं। इस सरकार का बर्ताव तो मुझे एक भिखारी के समान मालूम होता है जोकि किसी के घर के प्रागे तो भत्ताह के नाम से एक चूटकी घाटे की फरियाद करता है, दूसरे के घर के सामने फिर जा कर खड़ा हो जाता है धीर कहता है कि रहीम के नाम से मौला के नाम से मुझ थोड़ा घाटा दे दी धीर इस तरह से फकीर घाटा झुकट्टा कर के बाजार में जाकर बेचता है। यह सरकार भी कभी तो धमरीका के पास जाती है धीर फरियाद करती है कि हमें भगवान के नाम से कुछ घाटा दे दो, कुछ गेहूं दे दो। फिर यह सरकार फ्रास्टेलिया के पास जाती है धीर उन से कहती है कि राज के नाम से हमें घनाज दे दो, कम्पुनिस्ट कंट्रीज से कम्पनिज्म के नाम पर घनाज की मांग करती है धीर इस तरह से विदेशों से भीख मांग कर उस घनाज को यह सरकार फेयर प्राइस शोप्स से बिकवाती है। मेरी

समझ में उस गृह के भिखारी धीर हमारी सरकार में कोई फर्क नहीं है।

फेयर प्राइस शोप्स का जहां तक सबाल है वे एक तो पर्याप्त हैं नहीं धीर सब जगह वे खुली भी नहीं हैं धीर कितने लोग वहां पर जाते हैं यह भी हमें देखना है। यह कहा जाता है कि देश में अन्न नहीं है, अन्न की कमी है लेकिन लोगों को इस पर विश्वास नहीं होता है कि देश में सचमुच अन्न नहीं है या उसकी कमी है क्योंकि अगर किसी में एक रुपये का एक सेर गेहूं खरीदने की हिम्मत हो तो उसे ब भासानी मिल सकता है। सवा सेर का या रुपये का एक सेर दो छटांक का गेहूं अगर कोई खरीदना चाहे तो उस शक्त्त के लिए गेहूं की कोई कमी नहीं धीर उसे दस मन भी मिल सकता है। लेकिन अगर वह ढाई सेर की तरफ ललचा गया या वह डेढ़ सेर रुपये का चावल खरीदने की तरफ ललचा गया तो उसे वह नहीं मिलेगा।

सभापति महोदय, किसी को यह विश्वास नहीं है कि देश में अन्न संकट घाया हुआ है। अगर बाकई में हम देखते कि संकट की परिस्थिति है तो मैं यकीन दिनाता हूँ कि किस तरह से चीनी कार्यक्रम के रूप में जब देश पर खतरा घाया था धीर उस हमले का सामना करने धीर संकट का मुकाबला करने के लिए सारा देश एक भादमी की तरह एक साथ उठ खड़ा हुआ था वैसे इस समय भी हो जाता।

अब कहा जाता है कि जो लोग घान्दोन करते हैं वे राष्ट्रद्रोही हैं धीर उनकी हरकतें राष्ट्रद्रोहिता की हैं

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should now conclude.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I was interrupted when I was speaking.

Mr. Chairman: That has been taken into account.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would take another three or four minutes.

Mr. Chairman: All right.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सरकार भले ही यह कहती रहे कि जो लोग एजिटेशन करते हैं वे राष्ट्रद्रोहिता का कार्य कर रहे हैं लेकिन मैं सरकार को यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह संकट इसी तरीके से बढ़ता गया और यही परिस्थिति हमारे देश में रही तो हमारी सरकार बम्बई बंद, महाराष्ट्र बंद से भले ही नाराज हो जाय या हमारे गृह मंत्री कहें कि भारत बंद होगा तो उस का मुकाबला किया-जायगा। ठीक है मुकाबला आप कर सकते हैं। उग्रद्वये अपनी फौज और कहिये अपनी पुलिस से उस का मुकाबला करने के लिए लेकिन यह मत भूल जाइये कि हमारे देश के लोग भी खड़े होंगे और अगर इसी तरीके से हासत रही तो भारत बंद होगा और इस सरकार को जबरदस्ती गद्दी से उतार कर धरती पर लाया जायगा। यह बिहकुल सही बात है। इसलिए आप के महज नाराज होने से यह मामला हल होने वाला नहीं है। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि आज आप और हम सब बाहर भायें, इस्तीफे दें और इस महंगाई के मसले को लेकर दुबारा देश भर में चुनाव हो जायें। फूलपुर में भेजिये किसी को तब आप को पता चलेगा कि हालत क्या बन रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जाकर लोगों की हानत को देखिये तब आप को पता चलेगा कि आप हैं कहाँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप बात के तकाजे को पहचानें और कम से कम कुछ फीसले लीजिये। वैसिलेशन मत कीजिये। करें या न करें इस के बीच में झटक कर मत रह जाइये। अगर आप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग करना चाहते हैं तो कर डालिये। अगर आप जमाखोरों और ब्लैक मार्केटर्स को सजा देना चाहते हैं तो उनको जरूर सजा दीजिये वरना इस तरीके से कि श्री मन्दा दिल्ली शहर में भेस बदल कर घूम लें, उससे यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। जखीरेबाज श्री भेस बदल कर घूमेंगे और दोनों एक दूसरे

को पहचानेंगे नहीं। इसलिए यह महज भेस बदलने का ही सवाल नहीं है। उठाइये अपनी इंसान की तराजू को, डिफेंस ब्राफ़ इंडिया क्लस को जिसके कि मातहत आपने हजारों इंसानों को बन्द कर रखा है। क्यों नहीं आप इस के मातहत उन मुनाफाखोरों, जमाखोरों और ब्लैकमार्केटर्स को सजा देते? देश में एक वातावरण पैदा कीजिये और उनके साथ सख्ती के साथ पेश आइये वरना देश की आजादी खतरे में पड़ेगी। लिहाजा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग फुडग्रेन्स में होनी चाहिए। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए, बैंक ऐडवांसेज बन्द हों। स्पेकुलेशन और यह स्ट्रुंबाजी को बन्द होना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक प्राइस स्टेबिलाइजेशन बोर्ड जल्द से जल्द बज्रुद में भाये। इसी सेशन में सरकार के प्रति भविष्यवास का प्रस्ताव आ रहा है, मैं दुबारा यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भारतवर्ष में जो एक नज्जारा है वह आप सब लोगों के सामने है। वह एक सैम्पल है, एक नमूना है और समय रहते आप को चेत जाना चाहिए। बम्बई बंद, महाराष्ट्र बंद, उत्तर प्रदेश बंद, अगर इस नमूने से आप लोग चेत नहीं तो वह दिन दूर नहीं जब पूरा भारत बंद होगा, भले ही लोगों की लाशें क्यों न सड़कों पर बिछ जायें, लेकिन भारत बंद होगा और लो इस सरकार को बदले बिना चैन नहीं लेंगे। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि This Government has miserably failed and is trying to harvest on the dead bodies of the people.

Mr. Chairman: Will the hon. Member please conclude his speech?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only saying this. Let them realise the gravity of the situation. The line between hunger and anger has become thinner. Once that disappears, there is going to be a revolution which this Government will be unable to face.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Jaswant Raj Mehta....Is he not willing to speak?

Shri J. R. Mehta (Pali): I would like to speak tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: Shri - Sham Lal Saraf.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Chairman, the motion before the House has been discussed for the whole day today and I have heard three speeches from the Opposition. These speeches were critical in general, but certainly there were some constructive suggestions also.

To my mind, the main question is of production. As far as production of foodgrains is concerned, particularly of cereals, it is mainly in the hands of the States. I have several times explained it in some detail while speaking in this House. At one time I handled these departments in my State and I can say that as far as production in the States is concerned, the Central Ministry has little hand in it; rather, I should say, there is no responsibility and they should take this today.

So, what is needed is to gear up the methods of production. If the States move in the right direction and if the Centre provides all the help that is necessary, I think, they will be in a position to give more and more production.

Apart from production, there is the question of distribution. As far as distribution is concerned, several views have been expressed in the House today. Some said that the zonal system of movement should be stopped; others say that it should be there. I personally feel that some sort of a restriction on movement is necessary and it should be there, where certain contiguous areas are concerned, there should be some relaxation.

Shri Lehri Singh pointed out a very important and cogent matter and that

is for the consideration of the Central Food Minister. In the Punjab in those areas that comprise East Punjab excepting Haryana Prant, wheat and rice are in abundance but unfortunately to the contiguous area of Haryana their movement is absolutely stopped. I think, in such matters there should be some freedom of movement of cereals. I hope, the hon. Food Minister will kindly give consideration to this suggestion that I am placing before him. Sometimes this stoppage of food movement has very adversely affected the food situation in certain States. It is not that I advocate that there should be absolutely free movement, but some such movement should be permitted, that would have a healthy effect on foodgrain prices in that part of the State, that is, that part of East Punjab.

Then, there is the distribution aspect. On distribution also, I would say that the Centre should take the States into confidence and formulate schemes as to how it should be collected, how it should be stored and how it should be distributed.

Thirdly, as far as imports are concerned, as one of our ex-Food Ministers this morning advocated a short-term scheme of importing food, I absolutely agree with him. But to always rely on food imports will be very difficult politically as well. About that also, we have to be very careful.

I would not, of course, take much time of the House but I would like to place before the hon. Minister a few practical suggestions. First of all, ever since I came to this House, I have been feeling that the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture, particularly with regard to Food, are taking much of the responsibility upon themselves without making the States feel an equal responsibility in this behalf. That is to say, if I ask the

[Shri Shah Lal Saraf]

Food Minister as to whether he is well-informed about food production methods and measures adopted in a particular State, I am sure he will not be in a position to say exactly what is the position. That is because even now the proper methods have not been evolved and adopted in the various States. He should keep himself in absolute touch from month to month, even from day to day, with what is happening in the States as far as the food production part is concerned.

Then, with regard to making our agriculture more intensive, say, about the use of fertilisers, I must say that not only the fertilisers are sold at a very high price in our country but in a number of States they are not available. Therefore, proper measures have to be taken which will make available fertilisers to farmers at reasonable prices so that they use more and more fertilisers.

So far as taccavi and other loans are concerned, I may say, in areas where there is some sort of a political consciousness or there are people who agitate in certain respects in such areas, they may get these loans, otherwise loans are not freely available to farmers in a desirable way.

As far as taking over the wholesale trade is concerned, that is absolutely necessary. I am one with the Food Minister. That can be the only answer to hoarding wherever it is at the moment being resorted to. The population is rising year after year and the food habits are also changing. Both amongst the rural and urban populations, the food habits are changing. Personally, I feel that particularly with regard to such of the cereals, like, rice, many wheat-eating people have begun to take rice. For instance, I know about Punjabi friends who used to take very little of rice and who now take rice. There is

hardly a place or a house where they do not take rice.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are perfectly right.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Therefore, my submission is this. A number of things have to be done. There is the educative aspect and then you have to give full attention to the production part of it. You must make things available at reasonable prices, like, fertilisers and other things. Then, also a concerted policy, a very well-thought-out policy is needed in which the Centre and the States must have a full share of responsibility. It is then alone, we will be able to go ahead.

Coming to the question of the utilisation of irrigation potential, I can give a number of instances where we have not fulfilled the targets. We have taken up a number of irrigation projects, large-sized, medium-sized as well as small-sized ones. But in a number of cases, the targets have not been fulfilled. We had laid down some targets in the First Plan, the Second Plan and the Third Plan in this respect, but I can make bold to say that in about 80 per cent of the cases, the targets have not been fulfilled, and when the targets have not been fulfilled, naturally, the expected results are also not there. Therefore, it is very important that the other Ministries concerned must give their full support and function in full co-ordination with the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Only then shall we be in a position to assess the cumulative effect of all the efforts that we are putting forth in this direction. But what do we find? I can point out a number of instances in the north, south, east and west, where a number of big projects have been taken on hand, but where in most of the cases, I am rather pained to say that the targets have not been fulfilled, with the result that the achievements expected are also not there.

As my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee said this morning, we must not import politics in our food matters. We must tackle the food problem as a national problem, and everyone of us must contribute his mite to a solution of this problem, whether it be at the Central level or the State level. Then alone shall we be in a position to solve this burning problem of the day in respect of which I do not know for how long it would continue.

Then, I would refer to the question of floods also. Yesterday, I was coming from my place by air to Delhi, and I saw from the plane that most of the areas in Punjab were inundated. Punjab is almost the granary of the north. If this be the position there, I do not know what would happen tomorrow. While flying over the mountaneous areas, I saw that at a number of places, the catchment areas of even some of the small rivers and streams had been absolutely denuded of trees. What have we done in that direction? Luckily, the Central Minister of Food and Agriculture is also in charge of afforestation and forests. A concerted drive at afforestation is also very necessary. We have talked about it, and we have had also funds allocated for this purpose, but I am sorry to say that we have not taken enough steps in that preventive direction. You can take any State, for example, in this connection, and you will find that a concerted drive has not been made in this direction in that State. I know that certain smaller schemes have been taken on hand, but I feel that no concerted effort has been made to minimise the damages caused by floods. Today, therefore, the result is that even some of the dry streams are in spate. For instance, the Ghaggar where generally you do not find even a drop of water has inundated several areas in Rajasthan.

Keeping all these in view, it would be seen that this is a problem which cannot be solved with any agitational approach. This cannot be solved by

injecting or importing politics into it or by importing factional elements into it. It can only be solved with a proper understanding of the problem at the Central and the State levels. Proper plans should be chalked out in which everybody must have his say, and the States also must be allocated their share of responsibility, and all concerned Ministries should lend their helping hand to the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture; then alone we shall be in a position to solve this problem, of course, not today, but in the years to come.

With these few submissions, I would once again point out that imports are necessary now. I would like to say a word also about storage. This also has a psychological effect on the people. In spite of the fact that some areas are surplus, if we remove the surplus from those areas to other areas in order to feed those areas and leave only a lesser quantity in those surplus areas, it creates a psychological effect on the people there. That also has to be kept in view. Take, for instance, what happened in Punjab. The surplus foodgrains from Punjab were moved all at once at one time, and the result was that the prices shot up like anything there.

So, this is a very delicate problem, and it has to be handled very carefully. I am very happy that such an intelligent Minister as Shri C. Subramaniam has been put in charge of this department, and I hope that he will handle it very carefully, and I am sure he will have the support of everybody. I can assure him that the country is with him. If he continues this present drive and seeks support from others, I am absolutely sure that he will have that support, and he will be able to solve this problem that is so very acute today.

17.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: I will now call upon Dr. M. S. Aney. He might just begin and then continue tomorrow.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am glad that you

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

have called upon me to begin my speech to be completed tomorrow.

In my opinion, the question before the House has not been properly placed by the Mover. He only made some preliminary remarks and said that the motion is for the consideration of the House. I think this was not fair to the House. We should know from the Mover of the Motion himself the real causes of the situation to be discussed here without leaving the matter vague.

My hon. friend, Shri Mahatab, who spoke on behalf of the Congress, said that the real question before the House is not a long-term problem to

be solved but a short-term one, namely, to meet the immediate situation. Others who spoke on behalf of the Congress have spoken in terms of a long-term solution of the food problem. We have to be clear in our minds as to what the bearings of the problem are. .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, September 8, 1964/Bhadra 17, 1886 (Saka).