

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 17, 1965/Sravana
26, 1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rice from Pakistan

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- *31. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan have declined to honour its commitment to supply rice to India under an existing agreement;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced therefor;

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (d). On the 11th January, 1965, an agreement was concluded with Pakistan for the purchase from that country of 50,000 tons of rice. Before shipments could commence, the Government of Pakistan,

844(Ai)L.S.D.—1.

who were receiving foodgrains from U.S.A. under the United States Public Law 480, stated that they required clearance from the U.S. Government before they could export the rice to India. Subsequently, the U.S. Government unconditionally agreed to the export of 10,000 tons of rice, which was shipped to India in February 1965. Pakistan has not so far received the clearance of the U.S. Government to the export of the balance quantity which is still outstanding under the above agreement.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : माननीय कि पाकिस्तान रिसीज भी कर दे और जो हमारा कोटा है वह हमें मिल जाए, तो क्या पाकिस्तान का बिना हमारा अनाज खा कर हम अपना [आत्म सम्मान कायम रख सकते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई और सवाल करिए ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि रिक्वे करार में और इन करार में कीमत में कितना अन्तर रहा है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: There is practically no difference in prices.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह पता लगाया गया है कि यह कब तक फाइनाइज हो जाएगा ? यू० एन० ए० हमको इतना मास में कब तक जवाब दे देगा ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is very difficult to say that.

Shri Hem Barua: Since Pakistan declined to honour its commitment to export rice to us at a time when it synchronises with Pakistan's hostility against us in the Rann of Kutch, may I know whether there is any political reason behind this?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I do not think there is any political reason because U.S.A. is supplying them wheat under PL 480 because there is short supply of foodgrains. They cannot take that wheat and export something else and earn foreign exchange.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If there are no political reasons for not exporting rice to this country, are there any economic or any extra-economic reasons for not fulfilling this promise to our country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I just now told the House that there was an economic reason. Under PL 480 Pakistan is receiving assistance and one of the conditions of the receipt of assistance is that they should not export foodgrains to other countries.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What arrangement has been made to fill up this gap?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In view of the foreign exchange difficulties, we did not fill up this gap.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Taking into consideration the bad relations now with Pakistan, may I know whether the Government is in a position to reject the agreement?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is absolute scarcity of rice even in Delhi and some other places. I would like to know whether, after this agreement, the position is likely to improve or the position is not likely to improve even after this?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no agreement now. The original agreement had almost collapsed; we had to write it off.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the agreement contained any condition of this nature and whether it was out of this agreement that the Pakistan Government did not supply rice?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In our agreement there was no stipulation of this sort. But under PL 480, Pakistan has entered into this agreement with the USA. Therefore, they have to get the clearance of the USA.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जिस वक्त अमरीका ने पी एन 480 के तहत समझौता किया था तो क्या भारत सरकार से यह भी कह दिया था कि हम चावल पाकिस्तान में दिलवा देंगे ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: When America had agreed to send us the rice, had it also been stipulated that some of that rice would be transferred from Pakistan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir.

Shri D. D. Puri: May I know the quantity of rice involved?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The quantity is 50,000 tons of rice, out of which 10,000 tons have been delivered.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether any approach has at all been made by our Government to ask the U.S. Government to reconsider their previous decision so that the balance of 40,000 tons can be released?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Initially we had approached the U.S. Government, but we do not propose to approach them now.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Since we have to offset the deficit that has been created because of the non-supply of these foodgrains, may I know the latest position so far as rice production in this country is concerned, whether it has gone up to such an extent that we shall not be deficient in rice?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The production in 1964-65 was considerably higher than in 1963-64. Therefore, even though these 40,000 tons could have been an advantage to us if we had got it, still it did not cause us much damage.

श्री हुकम चन्द कसुबाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमने जो धमरीका से चावल का सौदा किया है वह किस भाव पर किया है और भारत में लोगों को किस भाव पर वह चावल सप्लाई किया जाता है ? वहाँ से लेने में सप्लाई करने में भाव में क्या अन्तर है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is an agreement with Pakistan, not with America.

Smuggling of Rice to China

- +
- *32. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that foodgrains are being smuggled to China from border areas of the country;

(b) if so, what steps, if any, have been taken to check this evil at any time; and

(c) whether it is a fact that during the last three months, prices of foodgrains prevailing in that territory

were higher than in adjoining Indian territory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. B. Chavan): (a) Some reports had appeared in the press of alleged smuggling of rice from Bihar to China. On investigation it was found that they were baseless.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No information is available regarding prices of foodgrains prevailing in China.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What was the basis on which the Government of Bihar had suggested that rice was being smuggled from India to China through Nepal?

Mr. Speaker: The Government of Bihar have suggested it?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Yes, the Government of Bihar had suggested it.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): There was a statement by the Chief Minister of Bihar that there was large-scale smuggling of rice to China through Tibet and through Nepal. It was a guesswork; an investigation was made and it was found, and the Chief Minister of Bihar also was later on satisfied, that there was no basis for this.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether Government are aware that some of the rice millowners who have their mills in India have also their mills in the territory of Nepal in the neighbourhood of our country, and they sometimes smuggle rice or paddy from one territory to the other, and at the time of scarcity, they bring that rice into Bihar and charge heavy prices?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is quite a different question. The main question relates to smuggling of rice to China.

Shri Hem Barua: Some time back, the hon. Food Minister had made a

statement that he was not convinced by the argument that rice was being smuggled to Nepal because Nepal herself wanted to export rice to us. In that context, may I know whether Government have any information about rice being smuggled to China through Bhutan and via Assam?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is the first time that I am getting that information. If the hon. Member is in possession of some facts, certainly he can send them on to me.

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, I shall.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement emphatically made by Shri K. B. Sahay on June 3, 1965, after his visit to Delhi that whatever Shri C. Subramaniam might say, he stood by what he had said, and if so, whether Government will enquire into the reasons that prompted the Chief Minister of Bihar to come out with that statement?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Later on, the Chief Minister himself has made a declaration that he had been wrongly informed, and there was no basis for that statement.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In view of the demoralising effect of smuggling of this essential commodity, may I know whether Government propose to treat this smuggling as a high treason?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There was no smuggling. As hon. Members are aware, the relationship between Nepal and India is a normal relationship, and that normal relationship is functioning. I do not think that there is any basis for making a charge that the territory of Nepal is being used for smuggling our rice into some other territory.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Government have any information that the rice that is smuggled to Pakistan is being sent to China?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know from which part of the country rice is being smuggled into Pakistan. On the other hand, Pakistan has surplus rice, and it can send its own rice to China.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : श्री मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि चोरी से चावल नहीं जा रहा है और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी वही बात कही तो जो आप इन्क़ाबरी करा रहे हैं उसके सोर्स क्या है या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट स्वयं यह जांच करवाती है क्योंकि यह चोरी से चावल जाने का सवाल बार बार उठता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी एजेंसी क्या है और आप कैसे यह जानते हैं कि चोरी से नहीं जा रहा है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The central agency also made an investigation. The State Government made an inquiry. Our Ambassador in Nepal also instituted an inquiry. All these inquiries have revealed that there is no basis for the allegation.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : श्री मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि बिहार के चान्क मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि चोरी से चावल नहीं जा रहा है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने जांच कराई और स्टेट एजेंसी ने भी इस बारे में जांच पड़ताल की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने रजिस्ट्रार से भी कोई जांच कराई है कि रजिस्ट्रार ने चावल ताना होते हुए निब्वन जाता है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Inquiries were made into these allegations that rice was being smuggled into Tibet. As I have already stated, there is absolutely no basis for these.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं ने रजिस्ट्रार के बारे में पूछा है कि वहाँ के संरक्षकों में जांच करवाई है या नहीं। उस के बारे में जवाब नहीं दिया।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Raxaul was also investigated.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: While I agree with the statement made by the

Minister that the Nepal Government is not in the picture, I would like to know from him whether he has made inquiry....

Mr. Speaker: She should enquire where she does not agree.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I would like to know from him whether he is aware that only one rice millowner on the border has not been able to give account of 10,000 mds. of rice which have been sent to Tibet through some other source by his agents.

Shri Ranga: We all heard about it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have made exhaustive inquiries into this. Three separate parties have gone into this question and all have come to the conclusion that there is no basis for this allegation that there is smuggling taking place.

श्री शिव नारायण: क्या यह सही है कि कंट्रोल होने के कारण बस्ती और गोरखपुर ऐरिया जो कि नेपाल के बोरडर के करीब है यहां से धान उधर को से जाया जाता है यदि हां तो गवर्नमेंट इस के लिए क्या मोच रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बार-बार कहते हैं कि इनक्वायरी की गई और यह शिकायत गलत पाई गई ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां कंट्रोल है जिसकी वजह से चावल उस पार चला जाता है । इस के लिए बार-बार हम ने इस गवर्नमेंट से कहा कि इस कंट्रोल को एबालिश किया जाय ताकि वह चावल हमारे अपने बाजार में बिकने के लिए घा सके लेकिन कोई मुनवाई नहीं की जाती है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसी आदरणीय सदन में माननीय मंत्री ने यह फरमाया था कि कोई भी चावल हमारा चीन को किसी रास्ते से नहीं जा रहा है लेकिन जैसा कि जाहिर है और जैसा कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि यह हिन्दू मुनाफाखोर एक टनी मोना से घाने हैं और एक बोरा चावल उधर डाल घाने हैं तो इस में कौन सा अयान सही है और किने

मुनाफाखोरों को इन वारे में ज़री तक मज़ा दी गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो मिनिस्टर साहब ने कह दिया कि वह बात गलत थी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : ऐक्शन क्या लिया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब वह शिकायत हो गलत थी तो उसमें ऐक्शन क्या लिया जाना ? चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया कि यह बात गलत है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : एक मंत्री कहते हैं कि यह बात सही है दूसरा कहता है कि वह बात गलत है तो क्या इन मंत्री महादयों पर भी कोई ऐसा कानून लागू होता है जो इनको हवानात की मज़ा खिनाई जा सके ?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: After the Centre had satisfied itself that this story of the Chief Minister of Bihar about smuggling of Bihar rice was just a cock-and-bull story, did it point out to the State Government that the shortage in Bihar must be due to hoarding by local hoarders and that some steps should be taken against them?

Mr. Speaker: We are concerned with only smuggling at present.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The point is that Shri K. B. Sahay said that shortage was due to smuggling, but the Centre found that it was not a case of smuggling. So what is the shortage due to?

Mr. Speaker: As I said, we are only concerned with smuggling.

Shri Kapur Singh: Reverting to Nepal, is there any specific quota of rice or foodgrains which we supplied to Nepal on government level? If so, what steps do we take to ensure that it is not re-exported?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are getting rice from Nepal. No doubt, this year the quantity was less than what

we are usually getting, but still the flow has been from Nepal to India, not from India to Nepal.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या यह खाद्य मंत्री की जानकारी में है कि बिहार सरकार ने धान उगाहने का जो नियम बनाया था उस में बचने के लिए धान नेपाल ले जाया गया और चावल नहीं ले जा रहे हैं और इस काम में वहां की पुलिस ने सहायता पहुंचा दी है, यदि हां तो क्या कृषि मंत्री जी इस बात की जानकारी कोई एक स्वतंत्र तरीके से भेज आदि बदल कर लेने की कोशिश करेंगे या थर्ड बस अपनी सरकारी मशीनरी पर ही भरोसा करते रहेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: The first has been answered, the second is only a suggestion.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : नेपाल और हिन्दुस्तान में चावल का व्यापार होता था तो क्या नेपाल गवर्नमेंट ने या भारत का सरकार ने कोई इस के ऊपर कानूनी बंधन किया है जिसकी वजह से यह सवाल उठ रहा है कि यह स्मगलिंग हो रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already stated, the movement of rice has been from Nepal to India, and therefore, there is absolutely no ground for thinking that there has been smuggling from India into Nepal.

Paradeep Port

+

- { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
 *33. { **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

- { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri Heda:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Himatsingha:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to take over Paradeep Port project;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the terms and conditions for the same?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Government of India took over the Paradeep Port Project from the 1st June 1965.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The Paradeep Port Project has been taken over as a Central Project with effect from the 1st June, 1965. This has been done with a view to afford financial relief to the State Government who are already incurring very heavy expenditure on the other parts of the Paradeep complex viz. the Mining Project, the Expressway Project and the Road Transport Organisation.

2. The main terms of the change-over are the following:

- (i) The Central Government will complete the Project and administer the Port when it is ready for operations.
- (ii) Before traffic operations are started, Paradeep will be declared a Major Port under the Indian Ports Act.
- (iii) The money invested by the State Government on the development of the Project till the date of taking over will be treated as a loan to the

Port Project to be repaid in due course when it is financially in a position to undertake such repayments.

(iv) The Central Government's investments will also be treated likewise.

(v) From the 1st June, 1965, all further expenditure on the Project will be the direct responsibility of the Central Government.

(vi) All the assets and liabilities of the Project will be taken over by the Central Government from this date.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Does this decision of the Government of India to take over the Paradeep project follow from any policy decision of the Government to take over all major projects of national importance from the State Governments, or has this been done as a special favour to the Orissa Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no question of favour as such. The Paradeep complex consists of not only the port project, but the express highway project, the iron ore development project and allied facilities, and the port project was accepted with the object of exporting at least 2 million tons of iron ore from Paradeep. We could not include it in the Third Plan. The State Government insisted on this being done. When it could not be included in the Third Plan, they went on their own, after getting our concurrence. Then the cost of the project turned out to be much bigger than they could incur. From Rs. 12 crores, it went up to Rs. 26 crores. They have already invested Rs. 9 crores, and the port is nearing completion. It will be completed by November. So, there was no option but to take it over.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: When the Government of India and the Planning Commission gave the go-ahead signal to the Orissa Government in

regard to Paradeep, did they feel convinced that the State Government was financially and technically competent to handle a project of this magnitude and complexity?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They selected their own Chief Engineer, and I am happy to say that he went on quite well. He has done it, and he is going to open the port by November, 1965. There is no question of technical competence. They were also assisted by a firm of foreign consultants, namely Messrs. Rendell, Palmer & Tritton. As such, the technical question did not arise.

As for the financial question, initially it was estimated to cost, as per the consultants, Rs. 12 crores, but because of the escalation of prices, it went up to Rs. 26 crores, and we can see that the State Government did their best to find the resources and invested as much as Rs. 9 crores on Paradeep.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो इस बन्दरगाह को लिया तो इसके पहले क्या वहाँ की लाइसेन्सिटीज और एसेट्स की जांच कर ली थी और विशेष कर जो वहाँ के चीफ इंजीनियर की शिकायत थी उस बात की भी जांच करने के बाद इसे लिया है या उसके पहले ही इसे अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार कर लिया था ?

श्री राज बहादुर : उसके बारे में जैसा कि बयान में दिया गया है जो कुछ भी पहली जून मन् 65 से पहले का है उसके लिए उत्तरदायित्व सारा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है और वह उसे करेगी लेकिन उसके बाद का जो खर्चा है वह हमारे ऊपर है । चीफ इंजीनियर के यहाँ से जो शिकायतें आई थी उनकी जांच हुई है और जिसके कि बारे में हाउस को जानकारी है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके ऊपर कितना खर्चा करने जा रही है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जितना खर्च करने की आवश्यकता होगी वह किया जायेगा वैसे इस साल के बजट में 5 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये थे और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह खर्च हो जायेगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: After having taken over this sinking port from the Orissa Government, what is the amount of loan that the Orissa Government owes to the Central Government and what is the total amount of money to be spent on bringing this port into proper functioning order?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No port in the world is a sinking port; it is a heaven of refuge for all sinking ships. Apart from that so far as the financial liabilities of the Orissa Government are concerned, the question may better be addressed to the Ministry of Finance.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : पारादीप पत्तन को अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद क्या सरकार ने वहाँ की प्रबन्ध-व्यवस्था में और विशेष कर उसके बड़े अधिकारियों में किसी प्रकार के कोई परिवर्तन किये हैं; यदि हाँ, तो वे क्या हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : अब जो व्यवस्था रखी गई है, उसमें पूरी देख-रेख एक कमेटी के द्वारा की जाती है जिसका नाम है पारादीप पोर्ट प्राजैक्ट कमेटी । सेक्रेटरी, ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री, उसके चेयरमैन हैं और उसमें कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री, एम० एम० टी० सी० और मिनिस्ट्री आफ फिनांस के डिपार्टमेंट आफ को-आर्डिनेशन और डिपार्टमेंट आफ एक्सपेंडीचर के एक एक प्रतिनिधि हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त चीफ इंजीनियर, डेवेलपमेंट आफिसर, मिनिस्ट्री आफ ट्रांसपोर्ट और उद्दामा गवर्नमेंट के दो प्रतिनिधि हैं ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या चीफ इंजीनियर के खिलाफ कोई शिकायतें आई हैं, यदि हाँ, तो उनके विषय में सरकार ने क्या निश्चय लिया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : चीफ इंजीनियर के खिलाफ कुछ शिकायतें थी, जिनके बारे में जांच वगैरह हुई । उनके बारे में जो समाधान था, वह सम्बन्धित विभागों ने किया ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि माननीय बीजू पटनायक के कारण सरकार को यह क़ैसला लेना पड़ा ? क्या अब तक जो रुपया खर्च हुआ है, वह उद्दामा गवर्नमेंट को वापस दिया जायेगा, या किस तरह से होगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह एक दम गलत है ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: What is the capacity of the berth of this port, how many berths have been constructed so far and what is the foreign exchange liability to be incurred on the development of this port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We will start with one berth in the current year. After this port is commissioned along with the mechanical ore loading plant which is being erected by the same chief engineer, it is expected that we shall be able to export as much as five lakh tons of iron ore this year. With effect from next year it will go up to two million tons. I cannot give immediately the foreign exchange liability.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What will be the total capacity of this port after completion of the two phases and what will be the remaining gap to be provided for in the Fourth Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: To begin with we have provided for two million tons; it can go up to five million tons and when needed, with the expansion of the port.

Shri R. S. Pandey: In connection with the Paradeep port some time back it appeared in the Press that the Government is considering to take action because of the mismanagement by the project authority. May I know if this is true and, if so, has the Government examined it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The test of the pudding lies in the eating. So far as the execution of the project is concerned, starting as late as February 1963, if the port is going to be completed in November 1965, I think it is a performance.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: In pursuance of Government's policy to provide financial relief to States which are burdened with commitments of such magnitude, may I know whether there are any other projects that are under consideration for the provision of such financial relief?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think I have clarified the position. The State Government had already incurred an expenditure of Rs. 9 crores. We could not leave the port midway. It is going to be a major port. We could not include it in the Third Plan.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: One understands that the investment which the Central Government is going to make will have to be repaid by the port authorities. Has the Central Government made any assessment as to how long it will take for them to repay it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is generally the system that whatever is invested in a port goes by way of loan and the loan is realised in instalments by the port itself from its own income. I cannot give the exact period during which it is to be repaid entirely.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: My question has not been answered. Has

any assessment been made as to how long it will take. Rs. 9 crores had been paid and Rs. 26 crores was the estimated expenditure. Is it going to take 20 years or 30 years? What is the assessment?

Mr. Speaker: It was said that it was nearing completion.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: The facilities are not given to other States.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was Rs. 9 crores plus Rs. 5 crores, totalling Rs. 14 crores, or nearly Rs. 15 crores in all by the time the port was commissioned. I cannot give the figure; I have not myself got this figure. The assessment should have been made.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि इस प्राजेक्ट को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस लिए हाथ में लिया है कि प्रांतीय सरकार इस को फ़िनांस नहीं कर पा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे प्रदेशों में जो ऐसे प्राजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं, जिनको प्रांतीय सरकारें फ़िनांस नहीं कर पा रही हैं, क्या सरकार उन को भी लेने का बिचार कर रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पालिसी का मैटर है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा इम्पोर्टन्ट प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यह तो नहीं कहा है कि यह इम्पोर्टन्ट नहीं है, लेकिन पालिसी मेंटेन सवालों के जरिये तय नहीं किये जा सकते हैं।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : क्या मन्त्री जी बतायें कि क्या पारादीप बन्दरगाह के पदाधिकारियों के खिलाफ़ काफ़ी शिकायतें थीं; यदि हाँ, तो उन के खिलाफ़ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है? जो कमेंट्स बताई गई हैं, क्या उनमें

उन लोगों को भी रखा गया है ? इस कमेटी के काम करने का डंग का क्या होगा—वह किस आधार पर काम करेगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो शिकायत थी, उसके बारे में मैं जवाब दे चुका हूँ ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने यह पूछा है कि कितने लोगों के बारे में शिकायतें थीं और उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त तफ़्सील में जाना मुश्किल है ।

Shri Kapur Singh : I would like to know why the earlier and repeated requests by Bhuveneswar for the Central take-over were rejected till Paradeep became a septic cesspool of corruption? What were the reasons?

Mr. Speaker : He has answered it.

Shri Raj Bahadur : To begin with, the Central Government appointed a committee for the development of an intermediate port. It was advised by the committee that it should be developed as an intermediate port. But the State Government was keen, as Orissa happens to be one of the maritime States of our country which does not have any single major port, that Orissa must have at least one single major port and with a view to achieve that objective the State Government showed some initiative and they went in that direction, and the Government of India also decided that they should be allowed to do so, because they could not finance it entirely. Therefore, we thought we could take over this major port and run it, particularly in view of the fact that it would be a foreign exchange earning port by the export of iron ore.

Shri Kapur Singh : Why did they wait till it became a septic cesspool of corruption?

Mr. Speaker : It has been answered.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy : Is it a fact that although this project com-

mittee has been formed on the 1st January, except that a telegram was sent to the present set of administration that the Government of India has taken over, no special officer has yet taken charge of the administration of the port, and the same old set of administration continues, and all sorts of troubles are there, and no enquiry has been made into the allegations made against the Chief Engineer who is still in charge of the port administration?

Mr. Speaker : He is giving more information than asking for it!

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy : I asked whether any other step has been taken, except a telegram that they are taking over. The question is whether they have taken over; that is what I want. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker : The question is whether they have taken over this administration.

Shri Raj Bahadur : They have. The Chief Engineer also functions as the administrator and is entirely and directly under the control of the Central Government and the Ministry of Transport, which is functioning through this high-power committee, and we are thoroughly satisfied with the performance of the officer.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy : Performance is not the question.

श्री भागवत झा साहू : इस विवरण से मालूम होता है कि इस कार्यक्रम को पूरा करने में राज्य सरकार के सामने प्राथिक कठिनाइयाँ रही । क्या यह सच नहीं है कि इस सम्बन्ध में प्राथिक कठिनाइयों के घलावा राज्य सरकार उचित इंजीनियरिंग क्षमता भी उपलब्ध नहीं कर पा रही है, यदि हाँ, तो क्या इतने बड़े प्राजेक्ट के प्रारम्भ के समय सरकार यह नहीं सोचती कि राज्य सरकार उसके लिए वित्तीय और इंजीनियरिंग क्षमता उपलब्ध करने में सफल हो सकेगी या नहीं और क्या इस प्राजेक्ट के विषय में यह सोचा गया था ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहाँ तक इंजीनियरिंग क्षमता का सम्बन्ध है, राज्य सरकार ने जो अधिकारी नियुक्त किया था, वह पूर्णतः क्षम था और उसने काम किया। मैं यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ कि जहाँ तक मैकेनिकल और लोडिंग प्लांट का सम्बन्ध है, जहाँ हमने और बन्दरगाहों में उसको लगाने के लिए विदेशी फर्मों की सहायता ली है, वहाँ इस चीज़ इंजीनियर ने उस मैकेनिकल और लोडिंग प्लांट को प्रारंभिक पी० टी० के प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट पर खुद लगाया है।

Unemployment Insurance Scheme

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 { Shri R. S. Pandey:
 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 { Shri Yashpal Singh:
 { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 { Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
 { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 { Shri M. S. Murti:
 { Maharajkumar Vijaya Anandas
 { Shrimati Ramduluri Sinha:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision with regard to the introduction of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme;

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

(c) the salient features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Not yet; the scheme is still under consideration.

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

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : अनएम्प्लाय-मेंट इन्श्योरेंस या कम्पेंसेशन के सिद्धान्त पर जब सरकार विचार कर रही है तो क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि किन किन श्रेणियों के लोगों को उनके लाभ होंगे ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The scheme as formulated by this department would cover about 4 million workers.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : देश में कितने अनएम्प्लायड हैं, इसकी क्या कोई फिगर आपके पास है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what proportion this unemployment insurance scheme will bear to the per capita income of India and to the average wages of the employees?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: This scheme would apply to persons who are involuntarily thrown out of employment.

Mr. Speaker: Can he answer the hon. member's question?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No, Sir; it does not relate to this.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या राज्य सरकारों से इस मामले में कुछ मुझाव मांगे गए हैं ? अगर मांगे गये हैं तो क्या सरकार यह बता सकती है कि जहाँ ज्यादा पापुलेशन बढ़ी है वहाँ पर यह स्कीम लागू की जाएगी या जहाँ कम बढ़ी है वहाँ पर लागू की जाएगी ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The scheme was circulated to the various ministries and State Governments. Some comments have been received and this scheme will be discussed in the Indian Labour Conference which is likely to be held in October.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government has considered the possibility of utilising the fund that is now lying with the Trustees of the Provident Fund Scheme, both industrial and mining?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The idea is not to take away the provident fund accumulation which entirely belongs to the workers. We want to evolve a scheme by additional contributions by employers and employees and the government would meet the cost of administration.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : इस योजना में कितना खर्चा रखा गया है इसके लिए और किस श्रेणी को दिया जाएगा ? इसमें क्या बेकार स्टूडेंट भी आ जायेंगे या बेकार लोग ही आयेंगे ? कितना खर्चा रखा है ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Initially the scheme would apply to members of the Employees Provident Fund and members of the Coal Mines Provident Fund.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितना खर्चा रखा गया है ?

विधि तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री (श्री प्र० कु० सेन) : अभी तक रुपये के बारे में निश्चय नहीं किया गया है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government has taken into consideration the provisions of the insurance scheme evolved for the Assam Tea Plantation workers which is considered to be unique and best in the country because it requires no medical examination and no fresh contribution by the employers and employees? May I know how this scheme compares with the Assam scheme?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: This is not a medical insurance scheme as such. Employees who are thrown out of employment for temporary spells involuntarily would be covered.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: The Minister stated that the scheme is still under consideration. May I know since when it is under consideration? Is it not a fact that since the second Plan was being formulated, it is under consideration of the government?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is true a committee was set up and a scheme was evolved. But that scheme was given up as being impracticable. The Department of Social Security recently evolved a new scheme and it was discussed in the joint meeting of the trustees of the Employees Provident

Fund and the Coal Mines Provident Fund. It will be further discussed in the Indian Labour Conference to be held in October.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): May I add that the working group appointed in 1964 reported only in 1965?

श्री दिशम प्रसाद : जब से इस देश को स्वतन्त्रता मिली है तब से आज तक कितनी फौसदी बेकारी बढ़ी है और यह जो बेकारी की संख्या है इसमें कितने रजिस्टर्ड हैं और कितने अनरजिस्टर्ड ? इस बेकारी को दूर करने के लिए क्या सरकार अगली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कोई कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री प्र० कु० सेन : ये आंकड़े तो मेरे पास नहीं हैं ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I know how long it will take for the Government to finalise this scheme?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: As I said, the Indian Labour Conference is meeting in October. This scheme will be discussed there. If the employers and employees agree, government would go ahead with it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to a press statement issued by the Secretary of the Department in *Nav Bharat Times*? After reading that statement, it appears that everything was finalised and the employers have agreed. May I know what action has been taken against the officer issuing such statements?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The scheme is finalised so far as the department is concerned. We formulate the scheme and it is open to the employers and employees to come forward with objections.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know what proportion of the unemployed persons are likely to be benefited by this scheme and what will be the basis of giving priority to

the unemployed persons in the first instalment?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: As I said, about four million workers will be covered by this scheme. The scheme is that six months' pay will be paid in instalments, basing on the contributions made by the employers and employees.

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह सच है कि देश में बेरोजगारी दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ रही है और इस बेरोजगारी का शिकार होते हुए मजदूर कई जगहों पर आत्म-हत्या कर रहे हैं। यह जो बीमा योजना है मजदूरों के बारे में, इसमें जो देहाती खेत मजदूर हैं उनको भी शामिल कर लिया जाएगा या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले जो उन्होंने बताया है उसमें तो नहीं आते हैं।

श्री हुसम चन्द कछाव : क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात का प्रयत्न किया है कि यह जाना जाए कि देश में कितने बेरोजगार लोग हैं और सभी बेरोजगारों पर यह चीज लागू होनी चाहिये ? क्या इस पर कभी विचार किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है जिन पर लागू होगी। आप तो एक जनरल क्वेश्चन कर रहे हैं।

श्री हुसम चन्द कछाव : कितना अन्दाज सरकार ने इसका लगाया है ? क्या सरकार इसका अन्दाज लगाने का प्रयत्न करेगी ?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know why the previous scheme was abandoned, who were the persons who drafted this scheme, and whether any experts have also been taken on this Committee which has finalised this scheme or only departmental heads have done it?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The scheme was found to be un-workable and therefore it was given up. A meeting of the State Labour Ministers also considered this scheme on 19th Nov-

ember 1963 and they said that the scheme is not workable.

Mr. Speaker: She wants to know whether experts are there or only departmental heads.

Shri A. K. Sen: There are experts.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The Unemployment Insurance Scheme seems to apply only to those workers where there is provident fund. In view of the fact that the greatest amount of hardship is caused to contract labour, why is it that this Unemployment Insurance Scheme is not also made to cover that section of the workers?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Initially the idea is to cover those who are members of the Employees' Provident Fund and Coalmines' Provident Fund. Gradually it will be applied to all other workers also.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: This scheme by its very nature applies to the highly organised sector of labour and the contributory aspect comes in. I want to know what is the specific amount that the Government is going to spend on administrative costs etc., and how far this will be drawn out of the total fund which is meagre enough for social welfare of the under-privileged sections of society?

Shri A. K. Sen: The contemplation is that the Government would bear the entire costs of administration.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: My question has not been answered.

Shri A. K. Sen: Naturally, that will come from the budget of the Ministry of Social Security.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Just now the hon. Deputy Minister informed the House that this scheme will primarily cover those workers who become unemployed and who are covered by the Provident Fund and Coalmines' Insurance Scheme. I want to know why only those two categories of workers were chosen, in view

of the fact that they have something to fall back, and not other categories of workers like contract labour who are also more or less permanently employed but have no benefits of social security?

Mr. Speaker: She is entering into arguments now.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जाती है । इसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार को योजनाएँ बनानी पड़नी हैं और कई बार बे फेल हो जाती हैं । फिर उसको योजनाएँ बनानी पड़नी हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बेरोजगारी बढ़ने का कारण क्या है ? क्या कारण है कि बेरोजगारी इस तरह से उत्पन्न होती है ? उन कारणों का ज्ञान कर कारणों को मिटाने के लिए केन्द्र की सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कारण हमें और आप दोनों ही जानते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं तो नहीं जानता हूँ । मैं सुन लेना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री बृजराज सिंह : नतीजा मण्डल में है कहीं ऐसा जगहों का उत्तर दे ?

Shri Kapur Singh: He wants to know the cause of the causes of unemployment. That he should explain.

Mr. Speaker: The cause or causes of unemployment cannot be discussed in a supplementary question. It is too wide a thing to be answered in a supplementary question. Next Question.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नम्रता से आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इसका उत्तर हमें यहाँ भी नहीं मिल सकता तो आखिर हम और कहाँ जाएँ । यह देश की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है और इसके हाथ में देश का शासन है । यदि बेकारी क्यों होती है, इसका उत्तर यहाँ नहीं मिल सकता तो हम किस की शरण में जाएँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी सदन की शरण में जाएँ । अगर सर्वोपयोगी सवाल की शक्ति में नहीं । जब चाबी प्लान पर बहस हो या और कोई बहस हो उस वक्त आप इस सवाल की पुछें ।

Sugar Production

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Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Hem Raj:
*35. { Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increased production of sugar is expected to reach a figure with prospects of India's exports to foreign countries enhanced to five lakh tonnes per year during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether countries, other than the United States and U.K. have come forward to buy Indian raw sugar of high quality;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Industry is continuously handicapped by the high production costs because of the use of worn-out and out-moded machinery; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to introduce rationalisation in the Industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. Indian raw sugar is being exported to other countries also.

(c) and (d). Worn-out and out-moded machinery is a factor responsible for high production costs in factories which have not taken steps to modernise their plants. The matter has recently been examined by a Committee whose report is under consideration of the Government.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know the amount of subsidy so far

granted to the industry to make up the losses?

Shri D. R. Chavan: This year the amount of subsidy would be about Rs. 12 crores.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the increasing gap between the price of sugar in India and the price of sugar in international market, what effective measures do the Government propose to take to see that the export trade is encouraged?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The prices in the international market are low and, therefore, unless we improve the quality of cane and increase the per acre yield, there is no possibility of bringing down the prices in the country.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether, in view of the estimated production of 32 lakh tons this year as against 26 lakh tons last year, the Government propose to decontrol sugar wholly or partly and, if not, at what stage would it be possible to do that?

Shri D. R. Chavan: No, Sir.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the fact that some sugar plants were set up in early 1930s in U.P., may I know whether any preference will be given to those sugar plants for replacement of the old parts with modern machinery?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have stated in the main answer that a Committee has been appointed and that Committee has submitted a report which is under the consideration of the Government.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : एक तरफ तो कहा जाता है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाए और दूसरी तरफ कहा जाता है कि उनकी मूल्य वृद्धि भी हो। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब उत्पादन बढ़ेगा तो कीमती में वृद्धि क्यों हो जाएगी ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is because the costs are higher.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether for the purpose of rationalisation the machinery will be manufactured indigenously or will it be imported and, if so, what will be the cost of the imported machinery?

Shri D. R. Chavan: There are a number of indigenous manufacturers who produce the machinery for the sugar industry.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know if the loss incurred in exporting sugar to foreign countries which has been progressively increasing is charged on the public expenditure or is it simply for earning foreign exchange?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a charge on the public exchequer for the purpose of earning foreign exchange.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : सभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि बहुत से ऐसे कारखाने हैं जिनकी मशीनें बिगड़ पांटी हैं और जिनके बारे में आप इन्कवायरी कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने ऐसी मशीनों को ठेक कराने के लिए केंद्र से कोई गृहानुमति मांगी है, कितनी मांगी है, और कितनी दी गयी है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have just now stated in the answer in the latter part . . .

Mr. Speaker: Whether the U.P. Government have asked for some assistance to help them in replacing the . . .

Shri D. D. Puri.

Shri D. D. Puri: May I know how long the Government will take to come to a final decision on the Gundu Rao Report?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is under consideration of the Government and a decision will be taken shortly.

श्री विश्वास प्रसाद : सभी उपसत्री जी ने बताया कि यह जो नुकसान होता है

कि मिल्नों के प्राधुनिकरण के न होने से होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मिल्ने हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हैं उनमें किस तरह से लास होता है, क्या रस निकालने में या उन रस में मुक्तज के कम होने से नुकसान होता है। और किस कारण इस का अब तक प्राधुनिकीकरण नहीं हो सका है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Losses in the recovery are due to several factors: firstly, the quality of the cane and then the efficiency of the existing industry.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : देश में एक टन चीनी का दाम करीब 1100 रुपा होता है और विदेश में उसका दाम 11 पाउंड है। तो यह जो सरकार पांच मिनिशन टन चीनी बाहर भेजना चाहती है इसके लाभ को कैसे पूरा किया जाएगा ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: By maintaining the efficiency.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की मिल्नों में जो चीनी एक्साईट होती है उसके लिए दक्षिण भारत की मिल्नों की चीनी के मुआवले में तीन रुपया ज्यादा देना पड़ता है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की चीनी भी एक्साईट हो और उनके लिए हमें ज्यादा भुगतान देना पड़े, क्या इसके लिए भी सरकार कोई इन्तजाम करने के बारे में सोचती है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The point is this. What happens is that the international prices are low and, therefore, we have got to purchase sugar. Where ex-factory prices are low. Particularly in western U.P. ex-factory prices are very high.

Shri Basappa: The foundation stone of the new co-operative sugar mills in Hiriyur, Mysore State, has been laid by the Chief Minister in the pious hope that licence will be given....

Mr. Speaker: Why are you bringing stone and sugar together?

Shri Basappa: The foundation has been laid but the licence is pending here. The money has been collected by the farmers. I want to know whether the Minister will expedite granting of the licence?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The licence will be issued very shortly.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sugar is an exportable commodity and it helps in earning much-needed foreign exchange. Some subsidies are being given. May I know what steps are being taken in order to reduce the cost so that we are in a position to compete in the world market and earn more foreign exchange?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Government have in mind various steps that have got to be taken for the purpose of reducing this loss, but in spite of any steps that we might take, I am afraid a subsidy will be involved in the export of sugar. A committee has been appointed and it is going into the question of establishment of big-size factories wherein the economy of scale will bring about efficiency and bring down the cost of sugar, on which basis the subsidy will be considerably reduced.

श्री बलबीर सिंह : अभी श्रीमान मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है। जो कंटा शहरों के लिये तै किया गया है और जो कंटा गांवों के लिये तै किया गया है उसमें बड़ा अन्तर है, इस कारण देहाती जनता नाराज है। देहाती जनता को कहीं भी ग्राम चीनी प्रति व्यक्ति मिलनी है और शहर के लोगों को एक किलो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बेइन्साफी को कब तक दूर किया जाएगा ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The Hon. Member is referring to the distribution of sugar. What happens is that we make an allotment to State Govern-

ments and the State Governments manage their distribution. Which particular State the Member is referring to, I do not know.

श्री बलजीत सिंह : जब पंजाब स्टेट ग्रसेम्बलो में यह सबाल उठा है तो वह कहते हैं कि यह सेंटर का मामला है और जब यहां सेंटर में सबाल उठाया जाता है तो यहां जबाब दे दिया जाता है कि यह स्टेट का मामला है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राबिअर इस बात का फैसला कौन करेगा ?

१. ब्यस महोदय : घाईर, घाईर ।

श्री पी० आर० पटेल ।

Shri P. R. Patel: It seems that this year the monsoon is not very promising. May I know whether that will affect the sugarcane cultivation and thereby the production of sugar, and if so, what reserves have been set apart by Government instead of trying to export?

Shri D. B. Chavan: It is too early to make any forecast about the rainfall and whether it would affect the prospect of the 1965-66 crop.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that our export price of sugar is Rs. 11 a maund f.o.b. which comes to about Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 to the sugar factories, in place of the Rs. 80 a maund which they were getting previously?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The international price has come down. About fifteen months back, it was round about £100, and now it has come down to £19 to £20. Therefore, there has been a considerable fall in the world market prices.

Shri Ranga: In view of the speculative character of international trade and the Government's policy of confining the issue of new licences only to the co-operative sugar factories or their own State-managed sugar factories, why is it that Government are thinking in terms of establishing these huge factories with the idea of

achieving so-called economies of scale thus making it impossible for any co-operative factory to be established in this country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They would not compete with the co-operative factories which would be producing for internal consumption. They will produce exclusively for export purposes.

Shri Ranga: Even then, it is so speculative in character.

घनाज को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाना तथा उसके मूल्य

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* 3f. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिबारी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरवा :
श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :
श्री धोंकार लाल बरवा :

क्या लाभ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भारत प्रतिरक्षा नियमों का संशोधन करके राज्य सरकारों के लिये यह अनिवार्य कर दिया है कि वे खाद्यपदार्थों के जिनमें मुगन्धित तेल तथा तिलहन भी शामिल है, भावों का नियन्त्रण और उनके एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाने को विनियमित करने का कोई आदेश जारी करने से पहले वे केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहमति प्राप्त करें ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देश में खाद्य पदार्थों तथा तेलों की उपलब्धता पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. The amendment in question requires the State Governments to obtain prior concurrence of the Central Government before making an order under sub-rules (2) and (3) of Rule 125 of the Defence of India Rules for regu-

lating the movement or transport of any foodstuffs including edible oil-seeds and oils and for controlling the prices of any such foodstuffs.

(b) This has been done to prevent the State Governments from acting unilaterally in disregard of the agreed All-India policy. This will help to reduce disparity in prices in the different States and makes for an equitable distribution of foodstuffs.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Can Q. No. 56 be linked with this?

An hon. Member: Can Q. 49 also be linked with this?

Mr. Speaker: Can Q. Nos. 49 and 56 be linked with this? Is the hon. Minister prepared to answer them together?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Q. No. 56 has nothing to do with Q. No. 36. It is not connected with Q. 36 at all.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : बिहार में चावल की मार्केट में 50 रुपये से 60 रुपये मन बिकता है और बिहार की डेफिसिट 11 लाख टन की है। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जो कहा कि उन्होंने डिफेंस ग्राफ इंडिया रूल्स को प्रमोट किया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राय सेंटर से बिहार को कितना आयात देते हैं और दूसरी कोन सी स्टेट्स देती हैं ताकि बिहार की यह 11 लाख टन की जो डेफिसिट है वह पूरी हो सके।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The main question relates to the amendment of the Defence of India Rules. The question put by the hon. Member is a completely different question. Perhaps, a question is coming up later in connection with that.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने मूल जवाब में बतलाया है कि खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमतों को कंट्रोल करने के खातिर डिफेंस ग्राफ इंडिया रूल्स को प्रमोट किया गया

है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में यह जो 11 लाख टन की डेफिसिट है और चावल 60 रुपये मन बिक रहा है उस के लिए जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार पर्याप्त गन्ना नहीं देगी तब तक भनाउ के दामों को कैसे कंट्रोल किया जा सकेगा ? इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is for the purpose of preventing, for example, rice from Bihar flowing into other States creating further scarcity in Bihar. It is only for that purpose that the Defence of India Rules have been used. As far as the supply is concerned, we try to supply as much as possible within the limits of availability to Bihar. But this is the first time that I am hearing this figure of 11 million tonnes as deficit.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: It is 11 lakh tonnes.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: 11 lakh tonnes, not 11 million tonnes.

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह ग्राउंडनट से जो तेल निकाला जाता है उस रा मेट्रियल को गुजरात गवर्नमेंट ने बँन कर दिया है जिससे कि तेल के दाम बढ़ गये हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने डिफेंस ग्राफ इंडिया रूल्स में जो परिवर्तन किया है उसका कुछ प्रसर होगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There has been some difficulty with regard to groundnut and groundnut oil in Gujarat. They wanted to have a ban on the movement of groundnut to other States. For regulating the movement of oil and for controlling the price, the State Governments have to obtain the Centre's concurrence, according to this amendment.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Is it a fact that State Governments, especially the Governments of the surplus States are issuing orders to regulate movement of foodstuffs within their States without the previous concurrence of the Central Government, and this has had a great adverse impact

on the availability of foodstuffs? If so, what steps are the Central Government going to take?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why this order has been amended. Before the amendment of this order, any State Government could impose any ban on the movement of foodgrains and edible oils. Now it is incumbent on the State Governments to take the concurrence of the Central Government before they do so. This amendment will serve the purpose which my hon. friend has in view.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether in spite of the extensive powers for regulating the movement and price of foodstuffs, over 40 per cent of the foodgrains has not come into the market on account of the fact that it is held up by farmers? If so, what steps are Government going to take to remedy the situation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is a different problem altogether. With regard to procurement also, State Governments are considering how best they can procure, if it is necessary to procure, from the producers rather than depend upon the trade.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether after issuing these orders, the Central Government wanted some of the surplus wheat producing states like Punjab and rice-producing States like Madhya Pradesh to reduce the price level? If so, have they refused to do so or have they agreed?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not aware of any such reduction or increase.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: An official spokesman of the Punjab Government made a statement that though the Central Government...

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says that he is not aware of it.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I wanted a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: He does not know.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Has his attention been drawn to a statement of a spokesman of the Punjab Government that though the Central Government wanted them to reduce the price of wheat, they would not be in a position to do so.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have not asked them to reduce the price of wheat.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अब तक किन-किन राज्यों में सहमति प्राप्त हुई है और यह जो नियन्त्रण लगाने के बाद तेल, घनाज वगैरह महंगा हो जाता है उस के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और कितने केस अभी तक उस सिलसिले में पकड़े गये हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought that would be going outside the scope of the question. This does not relate to production at all.

|| श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : किन किन राज्यों ने सहमति प्रकट की है क्या यह इस सवाल में नहीं आता है ?

Mr. Speaker: Which of the States have agreed to this arrangement?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no question of agreeing or not agreeing to that. This is a law which we have passed.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any objection from any State?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No doubt, some people raised some objections. But they have agreed to this.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether Government will enquire whether even the District Collectors are issuing instructions to the railway authorities either to book or not to book rice from various rice-producing areas to consuming areas not only outside the zone but also inside the zone, and whether the Government of India has been consulted before such authority is given even to the District Collector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They had no such authority. Evidently, they were exercising their inherent authority. Now it has been made clear that they should not do any such thing. One main purpose of this amendment is that, so that the State Governments may not take this power and then order the railways either to book or not to book.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Has the amendment of the Defence of India Rules had the effect of bringing out mustard oil for the eastern States of India? Knowing full well that mustard seeds are not coming from U.P., has the Defence of India Rules amendment helped in any way either to bring mustard oil above ground or to bring down the price?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is only for the purpose of eliminating State Governments taking unilateral action, without going through the process of discussion and coming to an agreement. As far as mustard oil is concerned, I do agree that it is becoming more and more difficult in Bengal, and we are trying to solve it as far as possible.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप प्रश्न नम्बर 56 का जवाब दिलायें, क्योंकि आज देश की ख़ास स्थिति बड़ी गम्भीर है और चावल नहीं मिल रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने पहले पूछा था कि क्या इन सवालों को एक साथ लिया जा सकता है। उस वक्त कहा गया था कि यह अलाहिदा सवाल है। क्वेश्चन धावर गुजरने के बाद क्लर्क के मुताबिक प्रगर मिनिस्टर कहे कि मैं किसी सवाल का जवाब देना चाहता हूँ, तभी वह सवाल आ सकता है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He should do it. We tabled adjournment motions and calling attention motions on it.

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to answer, I will allow him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let the Minister answer.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New Shipyards

*37. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of having more shipyards to meet the country's requirements in shipping has been considered; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A second Shipyard is being established at Cochin.

Agriculture Bank

*38. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 654 on the 30th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the establishment of an Agricultural Bank; and

(b) if not, when the decision is likely to be arrived at?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). No final decision has so far been taken regarding the establishment of separate Agricultural Banks to extend credit to the farmers. The proposal to create alternative lines of credit has been discussed at the Centre. It is being circulated to the State Governments for comments in the light of which the matter will be further considered.

Report of Agricultural Prices Commission

- *39. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the minimum prices of Kharif cereals of the 1965-66 season on the advice of the Agricultural Prices Commission and in consultation with the Chief Ministers of the various States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4489/65].

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

- *40. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 103 on the 23rd February, 1965, and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed to review the working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has since been received;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir.

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

Gonda Parliamentary Election

*41. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 538 on the 23rd March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the Gonda Parliamentary Election has been completed;

(b) if so, the main findings and conclusions thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the officials concerned?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) No, Sir.

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

✓ विधान मण्डल तथा न्यायपालिका के बीच क्षेत्राधिकार सम्बन्धी विवाद

- *42. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री प्र० चं० बहमा :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्रीमती स. रत्नेश्वरी सिन्हा :
श्री हेमराज :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विधानमंडल तथा न्यायपालिका के बीच विशेषाधिकार सम्बन्धी

विवाद के बारे में निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत जनवरी में बम्बई में पीठासीन पदाधिकारियों के सम्मेलन में जो संकल्प पारित किये गये थे उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिधि मंत्री (श्री प्र० कु० सेन) :

(क) नहीं। सरकार केशव सिंह की रिट याचिका पर अंतिम विनिश्चय की प्रतीक्षा कर रही है। पता चला है कि केशव सिंह ने उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा द्वारा उस पर अधिरोपित दण्ड की पुष्टि करने वाले उस उच्च न्यायालय के विनिश्चय के विरुद्ध उच्चतम न्यायालय को अपील करने की इजाजत के वास्ते प्रमाणपत्र के लिए इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय से आवेदन किया है।

(ख) इस मामले में विनिश्चय करते समय, सरकार पीठासीन प्राफिसरों के सम्मेलन में पारित संकल्प पर, निःसन्देह सम्यक् रूप से विचार करेगी। ✓

Madras Harbour Explosion

- *43. {
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Pottakkatt:
 Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 Shri Kappen:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Dr. P. Srinivasan:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalaya:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an explosion took place in the Madras Harbour on the 3rd June, 1965;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured;

(c) whether an inquiry has been conducted into the incident; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of persons killed : 3

Number of persons injured : 27

(c) and (d). An enquiry into the accident has been conducted by the Inspector of Explosives, Southern Range and the Commissioner of Police, Madras. Their report is awaited.

Self-Sufficiency in Food

*44. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while in Australia, he made a statement that India will be self-sufficient in food in ten or fifteen years;

(b) what is the basis for such a statement;

(c) whether Government have reviewed the matter; and

(d) if so, the conclusions arrived at?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a to (d). In my statement in Australia, I said that my attempt was to see that self-sufficiency in cereals is attained within the next five years. I am assured by the Scientists that this is a possibility and it could be achieved provided we proceed in the right way.

In view of the crucial importance of increased agricultural production in the national economy the programmes of agricultural development are proposed to be given very high priority. This matter is under constant review.

As for the broad approach to be adopted under the Fourth Five Year Plan it has been laid down that agricultural programmes will be formulated in terms of (i) a systematic effort to extend the application of science and technology, (ii) creation of a more favourable economic environ-

ment, (iii) strengthening of the machinery for extension and community mobilisation for agriculture, (iv) assuring adequate supplies and resources, and (v) intensifying agricultural programmes to the maximum extent possible in areas with irrigation and assured rainfall, where there are fair prospects of achieving rapid increase in production.

Southern Food Zone

- *45. {
 Shri Mohammed Koya:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Dr. P. N. Khan:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Heda:
 Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Food Advisory Council had suggested for the restoration of the old Southern Zone system in respect of movement of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not accepting the suggestion?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) A view was expressed in the Kerala Food Advisory Council that the old Southern Rice Zone as it existed prior to October, 1964 should be restored.

(b) Government consider that conditions are not favourable for the restoration of the old Southern Zone System. The general question of continuance or otherwise of the existing Zonal and other restrictions on the movement of foodgrains was discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference held on the 22nd July and 6th August 1965 and it was decided that the existing restrictions should continue for the present.

चुनाव बिन्ह

- { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 *46. { श्री बड़े :
 श्री बुजराज सिंह :

क्या बिचि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चुनाव भाषीय के सम्मुख ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है जिसके अन्तर्गत राज-नैतिक दलों को उन राज्यों में भी चुनाव चिह्न रखने की अनुमति दे दी जायेगी जहां उन्हें मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अंतिम निर्णय कब तक होने की संभावना है ?

बिचि मंत्री (श्री छ० कृ० सेन) :
 (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Dredging the Bhagirathi

- {
 *47. { Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Port authorities have approached the Central Government for sharing the costs of dredging the Bhagirathi in order to maintain its navigability; and

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

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The Port Commissioners have been advised to examine the subject further in the light of the consideration that ordinarily every Port Trust is financially autonomous and expected to be self-sufficient, covering increases in Port expenditure by adjustment of port charges.

Procurement of Foodgrains

- *48. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of rice and wheat procured by the Food Corporation of India upto date; and

(b) the target fixed and also the percentage of target achieved?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The Food Corporation of India has so far undertaken direct procurement of rice only in Pondicherry and so far it has procured a quantity of about 3,300 tonnes as against the target of 3,000 tonnes. In other Southern States the Corporation is engaged only on post-procurement operations. The Corporation has not yet been entrusted with the procurement of wheat.

(b) In respect of Pondicherry the Corporation has exceeded the target by 10 per cent. No targets were fixed for the Corporation in respect of other states.

Maximum Prices of Wheat

*49. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided not to fix up statutory maximum prices of wheat;

(b) whether this decision is at variance with the policy adopted in respect of paddy; and

(c) the reason as to why no statutory prices have been fixed for wheat?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) It was decided after consultation with the Chief Ministers to give the State Government discretion whether to fix maximum prices or not.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As stated in the reply to (a) above, it was left to the discretion of the State Governments to fix maximum prices for wheat, after taking into account the local situation in respect of prices and supply, the impact on market arrivals and their ability to enforce maximum prices. The Governments of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have fixed statutory maximum prices for wheat; in the other States maximum prices for wheat have not been statutorily fixed.

Procurement of Rice

- *50. { Shri Daji:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Warior:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target fixed for procuring rice for Central stocks has been fulfilled;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a leakage of grains into unexpected quarters both at the procurement and distribution ends; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce monopoly purchase of rice by the Food Corporation to plug these leakages?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Every effort is being made to fulfil the target fixed for procuring rice for Central stocks during cur-

rent crop season. As the crop season is not yet over it is not possible to say whether there would be any shortfall in the target fixed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

Scarcity of Fertilizers

- *51. { Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from different State Governments and farmers regarding the acute scarcity of chemical manures in different States and their sale in black market; and

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

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, a number of State Governments such as Andhra Pradesh, U.P., Punjab, Maharashtra, Bihar and Gujarat have sent representations for increased supply of fertilizers to meet the rising demand for fertilisers during the current manuring season. There have been some representations from Member of Parliament and a Village Farmers' Organisation from Andhra Pradesh that fertilisers are being sold in black market as a result of scarcity. These have been sent to the State Government for investigation and necessary action.

(b) Due to limited availability of fertilisers, the requirements of the State Governments cannot be met in full. Steps have, however, been taken to distribute the available supplies equitably. A close watch is being kept

on the progress of despatches from ports and factories. In order to supplement rail movement, transport by road is being encouraged. As prices of Pool fertilisers are controlled by Government of India under the Fertiliser Control Order, 1957, the State Governments will take suitable action in cases in which violation of the Control Order is proved.

Import of Wheat from U.S.A.

- *52. { Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of wheat imported from U.S.A. under P.L. 480 during this year;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange paid to the food carriers this year; and

(c) what is the per ton expenses of handling the foodgrains, i.e. unloading of ships, cost of bags, filling of bags, loading of wagons, railway freight and handling of the material at the destination till it is distributed to the consumer?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) 3285 thousand metric tons during the year 1965 upto 31st June, 1965.

(b) Rs. 8:08 crore on account of freight upto 30th June, 1965.

(c) Rs. 86:80 per metric ton including interest on capital, transit/storage losses and losses due to shortlandings etc.

Elections in Orissa

- *53. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Bagri:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state whether there is any pro-

posal to postpone the mid-term elections in Orissa and to hold them at the time of the General Elections?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): The question as to when the General Election should be held in Orissa for constituting the new Assembly is under consideration of Government.

Haldia Port

- *54. { Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fresh complications have developed over the grant of World Bank Loan for the construction of Haldia Port;

(b) if so, the difficulties which are coming in the way for getting loan; and

(c) the progress made in this regard?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

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

Delhi Milk Scheme

- *55. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Warior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shi Karni Singhji:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme has shown any improvement in its

working after the change in its administrative set up;

(b) if so, in what direction;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The improvement has been in regard to procurement and distribution of milk and the general working of the scheme.

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

Prices of Foodgrains

- *56. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:
Shri Samnani:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the wholesale and retail prices of wheat, rice and pulses prevailing in the country, Statewise, during the last three months and how they compare with the prices prevailing during the corresponding period last year;

(b) whether the various measures adopted to check the prices have proved effective; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) 1. The all India Index number of wholesale prices of wheat, rice and pulses during the months of May, June and July, 1965 compared to those in the corresponding months of the last year is given in the statement as under:—

Month/Year	(Base 1952-53=100)					
	Price Index Number					
	Wheat		Rice		Pulses	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
May	107.1	129.7	131.1	128.3	135.8	153.4
June	111.5	131.3	136.3	128.4	141.8	151.9
July	116.2	139.0	139.9	133.7	147.6	168.7

2. Statement (Appendix II) showing the wholesale prices of rice, wheat and gram at selected centres for the last three months and the corresponding period of last year is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4490/65].

3. Statement (Appendix III) showing retail prices of rice, wheat and gram at selected centres is also placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4490/65].

(b) and (c). With the arrival of the new kharif and rabi crops prices of foodgrains showed a tendency to ease from early this year. The all India Index number of wholesale prices of rice which stood at 146 in September, 1964 declined to 128 in January, 1965. In respect of wheat the Index number of wholesale prices declined from 151 in January, 1965 to 130 in May, 1965. The Index number of pulses which stood at 196 in January, 1965 came down to 151 in June, 1965. The Index number of cereals as a whole declined from 150 in September, 1964 to 137 in May, 1965.

The prices have shown a continued declining trend or remained steady until June, 1965. This is indicative of the success of the various measures adopted to check the prices. From the end of June, 1965 the seasonal rise in prices started and it has been aggravated by the delay in the onset of the monsoon.

Asian Highway

*57. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a recent Ministerial level meeting of the ECAFE in Bangkok, the member nations were urged upon to complete their respective portions of the Asian Highway by 1970 at the latest;

(b) if so, the portion and length of the said Highway which is the responsibility of the Government of India; and

(c) the expenditure which is likely to be incurred by Government on this project?

The Deputy Minister of Transport (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the meeting of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East held at Bangkok on the 28th and 29th April, 1965. The recommendation made by the Committee was that steps should be taken to ensure that at least one through route connecting all the countries of the ECAFE region is established as early as possible, even though it may be a combination of more than one routes. In order to achieve this objective, the Committee recommended certain selected routes for priority implementation out of which India is concerned with Sections of the following routes:—

- (1) Route A-1 connecting Bazargan on the Iran/Turkey border with Saigon in Viet Nam.

This route within India starts from near Amritsar on the Indo-West Pakistan border and goes upto Palel on the Indo-Burma border. The total length of this route within India is 2860 kilometres. The road satisfies the minimum standards laid down by the ECAFE for Asian Highways.

- (2) Route A-2 connecting Singapore to the Iran/Iraq border.

This route within India starts from near Ferozepur on the Indo-West Pakistan border and goes upto East Pakistan border near Galgolia passing through Nepal. The total length of this route within India is about 900 kilometres. Works worth Rs. 1.30 crores are required for bringing this route upto the minimum international standard which will be carried out by India in due course as part of her road development programmes.

Offices of Food Corporation

- { Shri R. S. Pandey;
Shri D. N. Tiwary;
Shri D. J. Nalk;
*53. { Dr. Mahadeva Prasad;

{ Shri Himatsingka;
Shri Rameshwar Tanti;

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has recently opened some new offices in different States; and

(b) if so, the present progress of working of the Corporation?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir. The Food Corporation of India has established regional, sub-regional and district offices in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore. It has also recently appointed a Regional Manager at Chandigarh.

(b) From 1-4-1965, the Food Corporation of India has taken over all the Central storage godowns in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala, except those which were needed for port operations by the Central Government. The Corporation also took over the stocks of rice and wheat in these godowns. The Corporation is now looking after storage, quality control and movement of stocks in this area. Procurement of rice in Andhra Pradesh and Madras is still being done by the State Governments and the Food Corporation only exercises a check on quality, makes payment for the stocks and arranges for the inter-State movement of exportable surplus. In Mysore State, stocks held on State Government account are also being transferred to the Corporation for storage and issue. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has also agreed to transfer its own stocks to the Corporation for storage. The Food Corporation is also making direct purchases of rice in Pondicherry.

The Corporation has not undertaken procurement of wheat. It has, however, taken over the distribution of wheat products produced by the roller flour mills in the Southern States.

Ilyushin 18 for I.A.C.

- *60. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwari:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Kappen:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USSR has offered to the I.A.C. an improved version of Ilyushin 18 aircraft for service on domestic routes;

(b) if so, their number and on what terms; and

(c) whether their suitability for operation in India has been assessed?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). In order to assess the suitability for operation in India of Russian-built Ilyushin 18 aircraft, V/O Aviaexport, Moscow, who are engaged in aviation business in the U.S.S.R., offered to give demonstration flights in India. The aircraft arrived in India on 28th May, 1965. The demonstration flights were carried out on various routes and in order to evaluate the aircraft, the technical officers of the D.G.C.A. and I.A.C. were associated with these flights. The demonstration flights were completed on 11th June, 1965. The suitability of the aircraft for operations in India is being assessed. No decision has yet been taken regarding the purchase of the aircraft.

Badagara Lighthouse

63. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Kappen:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the design for the

Badagara Lighthouse in Kerala has been finalised; and

(b) if so, when the work will commence and be completed?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The design of the lighthouse has been finalised by the State Government.

(b) The State Government expects to be able to prepare the estimate and complete the preliminary works during the current year and the construction work during 1966-67.

Inter-State Terminus in Delhi

64. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Viahwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build a Central Inter-State Terminus in Delhi on the Ring Road as a part of the Delhi Master Plan;

(b) if so, whether any suitable site has been fixed for the purpose; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the Project?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The estimated expenditure to be incurred on the project has not been worked out so far.

Bridges on National Highways

65. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major bridges with their sites on the National Highways which are likely to be completed during the remaining period of the current plan, State-wise;

(b) the number and details of such bridges which are expected to be completed during the next Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(c) when the major bridge on the Ghaghra river in Dorsi Ghat, Azamgarh (Uttar Pradesh) is likely to be undertaken for construction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4491/65].

(c) The member is presumably referring to the bridge over the Ghagra river at Dohrighat. If so, the plans and estimate for the work have been sanctioned and the tenders are being finalised. The work will be undertaken after it is awarded to some contractor shortly.

Development of Cattle

66. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a crash programme for the intensive development of cattle, pig and sheep is being launched in Punjab at the instance of the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the area covered by the programme and the total approximate outlay involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Two schemes for (i) the establishment of 3 Intensive Cattle Development Blocks in Amritsar, Ludhiana and Rohtak districts and (ii) the establishment of a Pig Breeding Station-cum-Bacon Factory have been approved for implementation under the Crash Programme in Punjab. The State Government proposed to take up these two schemes in 1965-66 at an estimated cost of Rs. 71.31 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs respectively. No Sheep Development Scheme has been

sanctioned for Punjab under the Crash Programme.

Each Intensive Cattle Development Block is proposed to be taken up in the milk sheds of dairy projects and each is expected to cover a breedable population of one lakh cows/sheep buffaloes. The programme embraces all aspects of cattle development viz. controlled breeding, better feeding, effective disease control, better management and marketing facilities duly supported by rural dairy extension activities. The Regional Pig Breeding Station-cum-Bacon Factory, on the other hand, aims at the production of superior boars for distribution in piggery development blocks and the production of pork and pork products.

Kerala Regional Unit of Food Directorate

67. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have placed the services of the employees of the Kerala sub-Regional Unit of Food Directorate at the disposal of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the number of employees in this sub-region;

(c) the conditions under which they have been transferred; and

(d) whether this transfer will affect their past services?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 614. Out of this number, 402 are working under the direction of the Food Corporation of India.

(c) and (d). The staff have not yet been transferred formally to the Food Corporation of India but have been instructed to work under the direction of the Corporation. The terms and conditions of their transfer to the Corporation are being worked

out. The benefits accruing to them from their service under Government such as pensionary rights and seniority will be protested to the maximum extent possible on their transfer to the Corporation.

Delivery of Rice in Kerala

68. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 19 wagon-loads of rice received at West Hill Station, Kozhikode on the 20th April, 1965 were not taken delivery of by the local Food Corporation Officials;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). Out of the 19 wagon-load of rice received at West Hill Station, Kozhikode on 20th April, 1965, it was found that rice in some of the wagons had suffered damage due to rain. It was, therefore, necessary to assess the extent of damage in the presence of railway officials before taking delivery in order to lodge suitable claim against the railways. After assessment of the damage, delivery was taken and claims amounting to Rs. 16,800 have been lodged with the Railways.

Rice Quota

69. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Maniyangadan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the public for an increase in the rice ration quota;

(b) whether he had discussions with the Kerala Food Advisory Committee on this and allied matters,

(c) if so, what were their recommendations; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to implement them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The recommendation was that the rice ration should be temporarily increased during the months of June, July and August.

(d) The rice quantum of ration in Kerala was increased to 190 grams per adult per day from 4-7-1965 and to 200 grams per adult per day from 8-8-1965.

Kerala Basic Tax Act

70. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether wet lands in the Malabar region of Kerala had been classified into seven classes with reference to the fertility of the soil prior to the introduction of the Basic Tax Act;

(b) whether the land tax was collected on the basis of this classification before the introduction of the Kerala Basic Tax Act;

(c) whether the Fair Rent Courts constituted under the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1954 had fixed the fair rent of the lands on the basis of the yield assessed in the adangal extract; and

(d) whether the Department of Statistics has taken this classification into consideration in fixing the yield from wet lands as per the provisions of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Wet lands in the Malabar area had been classified into eight classes with reference to fertility, productivity etc. of the soil before the introduction of the

Kerala Land Tax Act of 1961 in that area.

(b) Tax from the lands was being collected in Malabar area as per the above classification before the introduction of the Kerala Land Tax Act in that area.

(c) The Fair Rent Courts constituted under the Malabar Tenancy Act fixed the fair rent of the lands on the basis of the settlement data i.e. the classification and yield as provided in the Rules therefor. In the adangal extract classification and taram of the lands are given, but not the yield.

(d) The Bureau of Economics and Statistics does not take into consideration the classification of wet lands while fixing the yield from wet lands. The Taluk is the smallest unit for which yield rate is calculated. The yield rates for different taluks are estimated through the crop cutting surveys conducted by the Department during different Paddy seasons.

Cooperative Societies

71. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Co-operative Societies that have gone into liquidation to the number of societies registered, State-wise, during the last five years ending December, 1964; and

(b) the amount of financial loss incurred by each State Government in respect thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A statement giving the required information in respect of the Cooperative years 1959-60 to 1963-64 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4492/65].

(b) The required information is being collected.

Bal Bhawans

72. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Social Security be

pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Bal Bhawans, Children's Museums and Balwadis;

(b) the set-up of these institutions;

(c) the manner in which the Bal Bhawans, Children Museum and Balwadis qualify for any assistance from the Centre; and

(d) the nature of assistance and the machinery through which such assistance is provided?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The institutional set-up of Bal Bhawans, Children's Museums and Balwadis varies from institution to institution. Their functions broadly are as follows:—

Bal Bhawans: are centres providing facilities for the all-round development of children upto 18 years of age. These include cultural, recreational and educational activities.

Children's Museums: mainly concentrate on displaying child art, dresses, dolls, books, cultural pattern of different groups, etc. with a view to give an insight into the life of other children within and outside the country.

Balwadis: are institutions for providing facilities for the physical growth and mental and emotional development of children between the age of 3 to 6 years. These also provide opportunities for constructive recreation and group living.

(c) and (d). For purposes of qualification for assistance the main considerations are that the organisation concerned should generally be a body registered under an appropriate Act; have a properly constituted Managing Committee with its powers and responsibilities clearly defined and laid down in a written constitution; be engaged in Social Welfare work, not run for profit to any individual or group of individuals except co-operatives and be open to all citizens

of India without any distinction of religion, race, caste, language, etc.

Financial assistance is given either by the Central Government or directly by the Central Social Welfare Board. Assistance is also given through the State Social Welfare Boards. The quantum of grant varies from 50 to 100 per cent of the total expenditure of these institutions including construction of buildings.

Restrictions on Number of Invitees to Parties

73. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has suggested restrictions on the consumption of food by limiting the number of invitees at a party and reducing the number of courses to be served at a function in a restaurant; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to implement this at least in the functions organised by the Government Departments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Restrictions on the number of invitees to a party have been imposed in most of the States including Delhi. These restrictions are applicable to functions organized by Government Departments also.

Mal-administration in Panchayats

74. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mal-administra-

tion and corruption in Panchayat bodies has deprived the Delhi Administration of land valued at Rs. 2-86 crores; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(a) Yes, Sir; the value of the loss, which is still being worked out by the Delhi Administration, is estimated at about Rs. 3.79 crores.

(b) 15 Gaon Panchayats have been superseded and the land management of 21 Gaon Panchayats has been entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner. Legal steps have also been taken to recover the lost property. With a view to checking further loss and to retrieve the lost land, Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment Bill) 1965 has been introduced in the Parliament on the 10th May, 1965.

सहकारी खेती

75. { श्री म० ला० शिवरी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल महोपाध्याय :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी यंत्रणा बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सहकारी खेती के क्षेत्र में किन स्थानों पर प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं तथा उनके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं;

(ख) यदि परिणाम उत्साह-वर्द्धक हैं, तो सरकार सहकारी खेती का विस्तार तथा प्रसार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है;

(ग) यदि ये प्रयोग असफल रहे हैं, तो असफलता के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने सहकारी खेती के तरीकों का अध्ययन करने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध

किया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित 2293 अग्रगामी सहकारी खेती समितियों के वितरण को बताने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है (पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT-4493/65]

(ख) से (घ). प्रो० डी० आर० गाडगिल की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति सहकारी खेती कार्यक्रम का मूल्यांकन कर रही है। समिति की रिपोर्ट की अगस्त, 1965 के अन्त तक मिलने की आशा है। समिति की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सहकारी खेती की नीति तथा कार्यक्रम की समीक्षा की जायेगी।

Anti-Hoarding Drive in Kerala

76. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the details of action taken in the anti-hoarding drive in Kerala during the last six months?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): During the last six months an effective drive was launched in Kerala against hoarding and profiteering. The steps taken are enumerated below:—

(1) For preventing unlawful hoarding of rice and paddy from productive areas the Government of Kerala issued two orders (i) the Kerala Paddy and Rice (Declaration and Requisition of Stocks) Order, 1964 and (ii) the Kerala Rice (Regulation of Movement) Order, 1965.

(2) For the purpose of effectively checking attempted illicit transport check-posts were established and 382 cases were registered for violation of

the Order No. (ii) above. 16 cases were registered against persons who failed to declare the stocks of paddy and rice in their possession.

(3) The Civil Supplies Cell in the State Crime Branch helped in the collection of intelligence regarding food offences and enforcement of the different Food Control and Licensing Orders in co-operation with the District Police. Surprise raids were conducted as a part of the anti-hoarding drive.

(4) In the cases registered by the Police during the last six months 6,018.67 quintals of rice, 778.82 quintals of paddy, 9 quintals of maida, 68 quintals of wheat and 102 quintals of sugar were seized.

Prices of Fodder

77. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the action taken by Government to bring down the prices of fodder and cattle feeds which are soaring at a very abnormal rate?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The following steps have been taken to increase the production of fodder and the availability of feed.

1. A feed and Fodder scheme, intended to popularize the cultivation of improved varieties of forage crops has been taken up by States under the Third Five-Year Plan. The scheme is eligible for Central Financial assistance.

2. Another scheme for establishment of Fodder Banks on regional basis has also been approved for implementation under the Third Plan. This scheme is also eligible for Central financial assistance.

3. An intensive programme for development of feed and fodder in 22

Intensive Cattle Development Blocks is being taken up in the milk sheds of dairy projects under the Special Development Programme recently sponsored by the Government of India.

4. Various research schemes on forage crops have been taken up with a view to studying their adaptability and yield per acre under improved conditions. The Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute has also been established for conducting research on various aspects of Grassland improvement, evolution of improved varieties of grasses etc.

5. The ex-mill price of wheat bran has been fixed at Rs. 25.50 per quintal in all States and Union Territories except Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi.

6. The State Governments etc. have been advised to discourage the use of edible grasses and fodder for industrial purposes.

7. The manufacture and use of larger quantities of balanced feed for cattle and poultry is being encouraged. The cattle and poultry development schemes recently taken up under the Special Development Programme provide for the establishment of many feed compounding units.

8. Arrangements have been made with the World Food Programme authorities for supply of about 45,000 metric tonnes of maize and sorghum for undertaking manufacture of balanced feed for cattle, pigs and poultry.

मछलीपालन का विकास

78. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री हेमराज :

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

(क) दिल्ली में तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में अब तक मछलीपालन पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई है; और

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) 1.58 लाख रुपये ।

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले चार वर्षों में 53 ग्रामीण तालाब सुधारे गये और 20.91 लाख प्रांगुलिक मीन पाली गयीं ।

Air India Services

79. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air-India is planning for further extension of its services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time likely to be taken at the planning stage?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the Fourth Plan, Air-India's plans are primarily to consolidate its present network by increasing frequencies on existing routes. The only new routes under consideration are India-Mauritius and India-Malaysia.

(c) This will depend upon aircraft crew position and successful negotiations with the concerned Governments and cannot therefore be indicated at this stage.

Tribal Development Blocks

80. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to establish 500 Tribal Development Blocks in the country in the Fourth Plan to cover all areas having a minimum tribal concentration of 50 per cent;

(b) the provisions that have been made for areas with less than 50 per cent tribal population;

(c) how the schemes are proposed to be drawn up in such Development Blocks in case there is no schematic budget; and

(d) what will be the outlay for these Blocks?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) It has been decided to cover by Tribal Development Blocks all areas having a minimum tribal concentration of 50 per cent during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The number of blocks to be opened on this basis has, however, not yet been finalised.

(b) and (d). It is proposed to give *ad hoc* assistance for the development of such areas which will not be covered by T.D. Blocks during the Fourth Plan period. The assistance may tentatively be at the rate of Rs. 2000/- per year for every 1000 Scheduled Tribes in a Community Development Block. The exact requirement and availability of funds during the Fourth Plan period for this scheme as well as for new T.D. Blocks to be opened during the 4th Plan period on the basis of 50 per cent tribal concentration have not so far been assessed.

(c) The pattern of schemes so far as new T.D. Blocks to be opened during the 4th Plan period is concerned will be the same as followed in the existing T.D. Blocks. As regards schemes for *ad hoc* assistance for tribals not covered by T.D. Blocks, the schemes will be formulated by the State Governments to suit their local requirements, and finalised in the Working Group meetings by discussion between the representatives of the respective State Governments, Planning Commission, concerned Ministries and the Department of Social Security.

Bridge on Gwalior-Jhansi Road

81. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bridge over Sindh river on the Gwalior-Jhansi road is under construction;

(b) when the bridge is likely to be opened for road traffic; and

(c) how the Centre and Madhya Pradesh will share the cost?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) Yes.

(b) It is expected to be opened for traffic by November, 1965.

(c) The bridge is estimated to cost Rs. 21.34 lakhs. One-half of the cost equal to Rs. 10.92 lakhs is being provided by the Government of India as a grant from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve and the balance of the cost is to be met out of the allocations made to the State from the Central Road Fund.

वकीलों की फीस

82. { श्री बिभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री न० प्र० दाबड़ :

क्या बिचि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में उच्च न्यायालयों तथा निचले न्यायालयों के वकीलों द्वारा ली जाने वाली फीस के बारे में कोई नियम नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वकीलों को उनके काम के लिये दी जाने वाली फीस के बारे में विनियम बनाने की कोई योजना बनाई जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) वर्तमान विधि के अधीन, पक्षकार के विरोधी के एडवोकेट की फीसें उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों से विनियमित होती हैं। पक्षकार के अपने वकील की फीसें विधि व्यवसायी (फीस) अधिनियम, 1926 की धारा 3 के आधार पर वकील के साथ प्राइवेट करार द्वारा तय होती हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Hindustan Shipyard

83. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the repairing capacity of ships in the Hindustan Shipyard is very limited;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to increase the capacity; and

(c) the number of ships diverted to foreign firms for repairs during 1964-65 and the expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Steps are being taken to construct a Dry Dock.

(c) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Bombay-Poona and Bombay-Nasik Road

84. { Shri Utiya:
Shri Marandi:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 1733 on the 30th March, 1965 regarding the further widening of the Bombay-Poona and Bombay-Nasik Roads and state the progress made so far in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): As regards the Bombay-Poona road a detailed investigation is still in progress and is expected to be completed in the middle of 1966. It is not possible to reach any conclusions as yet.

The carriageway of Bombay-Nasik Road, Section of National Highway No. 3, which is at present 20 ft. wide will be considered for widening to 23ft. and strengthening during the 4th Plan.

Distribution of Fertilisers

87. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had appointed a Committee to study the production and methods of distribution of the fertilizers in U.K. and U.S.A. and other countries; and

(b) whether this Committee has since submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Government had not appointed a Committee but had deputed a team of officers to study the production and distribution methods of fertilisers in the U.K., U.S.A. and Japan.

(b) and (c). The Team have not yet submitted their report.

Council for Agricultural and Food Research

88. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1203 on the 16th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Research Review Team for the setting up of a new Council for Agricultural and Food Research at the Centre has since been considered;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided to reorganise the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on the following lines:—

(i) reconstitution of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research as a fully autonomous organisation without changing the present name of the Society;

(ii) bringing under the reorganised Council all the Research Institutions now under the control of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, including those under the Central Commodity Committees;

(iii) reconstitution of the Governing Body of the Council with a view to making it predominantly a body of scientists and those with interest or knowledge in agriculture;

(iv) financial assistance for research to State Research Institutes and other Research Institutions such as Universities being given by the reorganised Council in the form

of block grants on the model of the Atomic Energy Commission;

(v) designating the leading Research Institutes viz., (i) the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi (ii) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (U.P.) and (iii) National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (Punjab) as National Institutes, and delegating to them and other Institutes enhanced administrative and financial powers;

(vi) arrangements for making recruitments to scientific posts through Selection Committees or panels consisting of outstanding scientists in the particular discipline; and

(vii) appointment of an outstanding scientist as the Chief Executive of the reorganised Council with the designation of Director General.

(c) Does not arise.

Bogus Co-operative Societies

89. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Daji:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 206 on the 23rd February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to suggest measures to weed out bogus co-operative societies and to prevent vested interests from controlling the co-operative movement has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c) The report of the Committee is still awaited. The Committee has, however, submitted in advance a summary of its principal conclusions and recommendations, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4494/65]. Government will examine these recommendations on receipt of the Committee's full report.

Cyclone Research Centre

90. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 511 on the 2nd March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the scheme for establishing a Cyclone Research Centre at Madras;

(b) if so, when the same will be commissioned; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c) A scheme for setting up a Cyclone Warning and Research Centre has been included in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan of the India Meteorological Department. After the Fourth Plan schemes are approved by the Planning Commission, details of the scheme regarding the setting up of the Cyclone Warning and Research Centre will be worked out.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme and Provident Fund in Kanpur

91. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the B.I.C. employers in Kanpur are not

contributing regularly their dues towards the Employees' State Insurance and Employees' Provident Funds Schemes;

(b) if so, the total arrears due from them under each head on the 1st May, 1965;

(c) the steps taken by Government to realise them;

(d) whether prosecutions have been launched against some of the employers; and

(e) if so, the names of those units?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) No.

(b) Nil.

(a) to (e) Do not arise.

P.L. 480 Agreement

92. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinha:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Warior:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Agreement for the import of foodgrains from U.S.A. has recently been entered into under P.L. 480;

(b) if so, the quantity of each variety of foodgrains to be imported under this Agreement; and

(c) when these are to be imported?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c) The new P.L. 480 Agreement has not yet been

concluded. Presumably, the reference is to the recent exchange of notes on the 26th July, 1965 whereunder supplementary funds were provided under the P.L. 480 Agreement of September 1964, for the purchase of about one million tons of wheat. This wheat is expected to be shipped during September and October, 1965.

सहकारी संस्थाओं की आर्थिक स्थिति

93. { श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 9 मार्च, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 342 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की बाकी सहकारी संस्थाओं के गठन, कार्य तथा आर्थिक स्थिति की जांच का कार्य इस बीच पूर्ण हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच-परिणाम क्या हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) पांच और समितियों के गठन कार्यकरण और वित्तीय स्थिति के बारे में जांच पूरी हो गई है ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, रेसिद्वे संख्या एल डी 4495/65]

पंचायतों के लिए निर्वाचन

94. { श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय :
श्री बुजराज सिंह :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 6 अप्रैल, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 753 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बीच पंचायती राज निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) समिति की अनेक सिफारिशों पर किये गये निर्णयों का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया रेसिद्वे संख्या एलटी 4496/65]

Post Matric Scholarships

95. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav :

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the State Governments to take special measures for avoiding delays in the disbursement of Post-Matric Scholarships to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students this year;

(b) whether Government have also asked the State Governments to simplify the procedure for the disbursement of money;

(c) whether the conditions for the grant of such scholarships have been relaxed in certain cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The Central Government have always been requesting the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations who implement the scheme of post-matric scholarships for the backward classes to ensure that there is no delay in the award and payment of scholarship to these poor students and to evolve a simplified procedure for payment, ad-hoc advances, etc. so that the students may get the scholarship in regular instalments. No re-

quest for any special measures has, however, been made to the State Governments.

(c) No relaxation in the conditions of grant of scholarship has been made.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply of Rice to Hotels

96. { Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation made by hoteliers in Kerala regarding inadequate supply of rice to them; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b) The hoteliers in Kerala have been representing for supply of rice to them on the basis of a scale of 160 grams per head per meal. As this was double the normal scale of rice ration per adult, it was not possible to accept their demand. When the general rice ration was increased, supplies to hoteliers were also made on the basis of the increased scale.

Quality of Foodgrains supplied at Ration shops

97. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that bad quality of rice and wheat is being distributed at the ration shops in Kerala; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) No bad quality rice or wheat is issued through ration shops in Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

Rice Mills in Bihar

98. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the rice mills in Bihar suspended the milling of rice; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. Most of the large and medium sized rice mills in Bihar suspended their milling operations early in February, 1965.

(b) The milling of rice was suspended due to imposition of levy and non-availability of paddy at the statutorily fixed prices.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर विधान सभा मरिक्त स्थान

99. { श्री हुसम चन्म कछताय :
श्री बड़ :
श्री बजराल सिंह :

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर विधान सभा में कितने स्थान रिक्त हैं तथा कब से हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो रिक्त स्थानों के लिये अब तक निर्वाचन न कराने के क्या कारण हैं ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर विधान सभा में इस समय 4 स्थान रिक्त हैं। वे उनके सामने निम्नी तारीखों से रिक्त हैं :

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) बामोहली | 2-4-64, |
| (2) माम्बा | 3-4-64, |
| (3) मेष्णर | 23-6-64, और |
| (4) रामगढ़ | 14-7-64 । |

(ख) इन रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए अभी तक उप-निर्वाचन नहीं किये गये हैं

क्योंकि निर्वाचन आयोग का विचार है कि ये उप-निर्वाचन, जो भारत की भाँति, मतदान की निशान लगाने की प्रणाली के अनुसार कराये जायें तथा राज्य सरकार भी प्रक्रिया बदलने के लिए सहमत हो गई है। किन्तु जम्मू तथा काश्मीर लोक प्रतिनिधित्व (निर्वाचनों का संचालन और निर्वाचन याचिकाएँ) नियम, 1957 में इस प्रणाली को प्रयोग करने के लिए कोई उपबन्ध नहीं था। यह निश्चय किया गया कि इन नियमों की जगह नये नियम बताये जायें जो निर्वाचनों का संचालन नियम, 1931 की तरह हों। पुनरीक्षित नियम राज्य सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में अनुमोदित कर दिये गये हैं तथा राजपत्र में अधिसूचित किये गये हैं। मतदान याचिकाओं को मतदान की नई प्रणाली में प्रशिक्षण देने और इस प्रणाली का जनता में प्रचार करने के लिए भी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। उप-निर्वाचन वर्षा ऋतु की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथासम्भव शीघ्र किये जायेंगे।

Dhatuora Seeds

100. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dhatuora seeds were found in the wheat imported from U.S.A. under P.L.-480;

(b) if so, whether samples were shown in Calcutta; and

(c) the action taken by Government to investigate into this matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c) All foodgrains imported from abroad are subjected to a thorough examination of quality immediately on arrival at the unloading ports in India. In a few consignments of wheat received from U.S.A. a small incidence of Dhatuora seeds was discovered on inspection at the time of arrival at ports. The

wheat in question was issued to the Roller Flour Mills equipped with necessary cleaning machinery where Dhatuora seeds were removed under strict supervision eliminating any risk to the consumers. According to the U.S. official grain standards Dhatuora seeds are not considered objectionable presumably as these are removed in cleaning before milling at their Roller Flour Mills. However, the question of eliminating even the small incidence of Dhatuora seeds in wheat exported to India has been taken up with the U.S. Government who have promised to consider remedial measures.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दुग्ध सम्भरण

101. डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल रूथबी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा कुछ समय पहले भैंस के दूध के सम्भरण में की गई कटौती को पूरा करने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दूध कब तक पूरी मात्रा में दिया जाने लगेगा; और

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

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा भैंस के दूध की सप्लाई बन्द कर दी गई है। इस के स्थान पर मानकीकृत दूध जिसमें 5 प्रतिशत चर्बी है सप्लाई किया जा रहा है। जहाँ तक कटौती को पूरा करने की बात है, समीप भविष्य में ऐसा करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। दूध की कमी को देखते हुए दूध की प्रतिरिक्त मात्रा जो दिल्ली दूध योजना को प्राप्त हो सकेगी नये धावेदकों को दी जायेगी।

Panchayats of Delhi

102. { Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Panchayats in the Union Territory of Delhi have been superseded; and

(b) if so, whether Government will lay on the Table a statement giving details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(a) 15.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4497/65].

National Highways

103. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of the portions of National Highways in the Kerala State; and

(b) the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) Kerala is served by two National Highways, No. 47 and 47A, with a total length of 280 miles. There are no missing links or missing bridges on these highways and therefore no initial construction of any portions is necessary. Some improvement works, however, have been sanctioned according to the plan provisions. Some of these works have been completed and others are in progress.

(b) There has been no delay.

Aerodrome at Calicut

104. { Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a memorandum signed by a number of M.Ps. requesting for an early construction of an aerodrome at Calicut; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Honourable members have been informed that comparative costs of construction and other details are being worked out to decide on a suitable site for an aerodrome at Calicut.

Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations

105. { Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of voluntary Social Welfare Organisations in India which receive aids from the Central Government for conducting the Social Welfare works in the country; and

(b) the total amount granted by the Planning Commission to these Organisations during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) It may be difficult to give names of all such organisations as the Central Social Welfare Board alone gives grants to more than 4,000 such institutions. We do not know about the number of institutions receiving grants from other Departments.

(b) The Planning Commission, from its own funds, has given grants of

approximately Rs. 83.00 lakhs to a dozen such institutions.

Dum Dum Airport

106. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new international wing of the Dum Dum Airport is likely to be completed according to the schedule; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The work is not likely to be completed by June, 1966, as expected earlier.

(b) (i) Delayed foundation work (pile foundation) due to presence of weak soil in certain portions.

(ii) Unsatisfactory performance of the firm who are constructing the superstructure, for which action under the terms of the agreement is under consideration.

Amendment of Representation of People Act

107. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Representation of the People Act with a view to curb malpractices in elections;

(b) the nature of amendments proposed; and

(c) when the amending bill is likely to be brought before Parliament?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir.

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

Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Punjab

108. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 1961 census gives a full account of the population of each

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Community of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the population of each community?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4498/65].

Supply of Ammonia Sulphate

109. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any requisition from the Government of Punjab for the supply of Ammonia Sulphate in fifty kilo. bags for the hilly areas of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No specific request for supply of Ammonium Sulphate in 50 kilo. bags for supply to hilly areas has been received. The State Government have, however, stated that out of 1776 tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate supplied from Kandla in 50 kilo. bags on a request of their representative who had visited Kandla, 25 per cent is being utilised for supply to hilly areas. It has been proposed to send another 1,200 tons of Ammonium Sulphate in 50 kilo. bags. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies of Punjab has stated that their future demand for hilly areas will be in 50 kilo. bags.

Liability of the State for the Negligence of Employees

110. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1378 on the 23rd March, 1965 and state the up-to-date progress made towards the framing of a legislation regarding the liability of the State for the negligence of its employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): The

Bill on the subject is ready and will be introduced in the current session of Parliament.

Crop Pattern in Gujarat State

111. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) who took the initiative in changing the crop pattern in Gujarat State;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the stage at which the proposal stands at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A Statement giving area under principal crops in Gujarat State together with the percentages of areas to total cropped area in 1955-56 and 1960-61 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4499/65]. It would appear from the statement that there have been some significant shifts in the cropping pattern in Gujarat. The change is mainly from dry millets—jowar and bajra—to oil-seeds and cotton. However, while the fact of a shift in cropping pattern cannot be denied, the implication in the question under consideration that some agency other than the farmers has taken any initiative in the matter is not correct.

Development of Ports

112. { **Shri Heda:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the development of ports with particular emphasis on the elimination of delays to ships;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by Shri A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Chairman of the Indian Steamship Company Ltd. that ships had to spend in port nearly 66 per cent of their working days in the overseas trades and 77 per cent of their working days in the coastal trade; and

(c) if so, the extent of truth in the statement?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Several schemes have been and are being executed under the successive Five Year Plan programmes for expansion of port facilities and for accelerating the pace of handling. At Calcutta, since 1952, two berths have been added in the King Georges Dock and the extension of the Western Arm of the King George's Dock is in progress. This extension will provide holding space for a number of ships and overside discharge facilities. A scheme for the construction of a new Dock system in the deep water region at Haldia is in progress. A Contract has already been awarded for the construction of a new oil jetty at Haldia. At Bombay, the Dock Expansion Scheme and the Ballard Pier Expansion are under execution. The Dock Expansion Scheme will provide four additional berths in the Alexandra Dock besides releasing for general cargo traffic the three harbour wall berths at present used for ferry services. The Ballard Pier Extension Scheme will add an additional berth for large passenger liners. Work on the two schemes is in progress and is expected to be completed by April, 1968. The possibility of providing additional berths at a suitable site on the eastern side of the Bombay harbour is under investigation. At Madras, the new six-berth Wet Dock known as the Jawahar Dock has been commissioned. A mechanical plant is proposed to be installed at the Dock for handling iron ore. It is also proposed to deepen the eastern side of the Wet Dock to take vessels of 35 feet draft. At Cochin, four additional general cargo berths in the Ernakulam Channel have been built. A new oil jetty to cater to the requirements of oil tankers that will bring crude oil for the refinery is under construction. The construction of an open berth in the Ernakulam Channel for handling coal is also under construction. At Kandla, the construction of the fifth berth, except dredging, has been completed. For Mormugao the

development of a project report and Master Plan are being drawn up.

In addition to creating additional berthing capacity at the major ports, Government's policy has been to introduce mechanisation of cargo handling at the ports progressively consistent with the policy that the labour should not be affected adversely and do not suffer loss in employments. The major ports in India provide mechanised cargo handling facilities in the shape of fork lifts, tractors, mobile cranes, jitney motors etc. These have been acquired in large numbers in recent years by the different ports. These will be augmented according to requirements and the equipment further modernised wherever necessary. The possibilities of providing modernised bulk handling equipment at the different ports are also considered from time to time. Some mechanised facilities for handling of coal and iron ore in bulk exist at Calcutta Port. A silo is being installed at Kidderpore Docks for mechanical discharge of foodgrains. At the new Haldia Dock, it is proposed to provide fully mechanised facilities for handling coal and ore in very large quantities. At Bombay, the principal item of dry cargo handled in bulk is foodgrains which is unloaded from the ships by machines. At Madras, semi-mechanised handling equipment such as transporter bridges cranes, electric wharf cranes, locos, wagons etc. have been provided for the handling of iron ore. Grab cranes have been installed at the coal berth to handle coal from the ships' holds. It is proposed to instal at Madras port a fully mechanised ore loading plant to load about 2,000 tons per hour. At Vishakhapatnam, two deep draft berths on the western side of the northern Arm have been completed and an ore handling plant of 2,600 tons per hour capacity has been installed. At Mormugao Port, there is a privately-owned mechanical ore loading plant in use at present. Its capacity is limited. The possibility of developing mechanised ore handling at this port on a large scale is being examined. At Kandla, two

berths have been equipped for handling grain by machines. New major ports are being developed at Paradeep, Mangalore and Tuticorin. Facilities at intermediate ports, such as Okha, Porbandar and Cuddalore are being improved. Railway facilities at the ports are being improved wherever necessary. Piece rate schemes are being extended.

The Government of India are, in fact, continuously exploring every possibility of eliminating delays to ships.

(b) and (c). The speech by Shri A. Ramaswami Mudaliar referred to in the Question was delivered in September, 1964, i.e., nearly a year ago when there was acute congestion at some of our ports due to a variety of reasons. The figures regarding time spent in ports referred to in the question in fact relate to the year 1963-64. Shri Mudaliar's figures include the time spent in foreign ports also. Further, every cargo ship must necessarily spend time in ports for loading and unloading. The mere presentation of certain overall figures of time spent by a ship in ports and at sea during a given year is no indication of unnecessary delays suffered at ports. In fact, Shri Mudaliar's speech refers also to time spent in dry doking, time spent in special survey, delays due to rain and weather, strikes, other labour troubles, slow arrival of export cargoes and delays in foreign ports. Further, coastal vessels which make comparatively short voyages and call at several coastal ports must necessarily spend a large percentage of their working days in ports.

Central Fish Marketing Corporation

113. { Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Central Fish Marketing Corporation is expected to start functioning this year;

(b) if so, what will be the organizational set-up of this Corporation; and

(c) what will be the main programmes that the corporation will take up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes.

(b) The Corporation is proposed to be set-up as a limited company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. It is also proposed to confine its shares to the Central Government, the Government of West Bengal and the other participating State Governments.

The Corporation will have a Board of Directors consisting of 11 members. These members include the Chairman and the Managing Director of the Corporation and 9 other representatives from Central Ministries and State Governments including West Bengal. The administrative set-up of the Corporation will consist of the following divisions to start with:—

- (1) Administrative and Accounts Division.
- (2) Purchase Division.
- (3) Sales Division.

Subsequently a Development Division may also be added. The Corporation will establish procurement centres at suitable places where important fisheries exist.

The Managing Director will be supported by a Secretary and other necessary technical and administrative staff.

(c) The main programmes that the Corporation is to take up, are procurement, transportation, storage, distribution and sale of fish in the Calcutta market, both retail and

wholesale, through its own stalls as well as through commission agents with a view to ensuring fair price to the producers in India and making fish available to the consumers at a reasonable price. In addition to fish produced in West Bengal itself, the Corporation will arrange to procure fish from other States in India as well as East Pakistan, if necessary. Besides, the Corporation will also take up developmental activities for increasing production of fish by granting incentives to the fishermen, by taking on lease or hire water-areas, reservoirs, estuaries, etc.

Adoption of Children

114. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf;
Shri Heda;
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is growing public opinion in the country in favour of bringing the Law on the Adoption of Children up-to-date; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to amend the present Law on the subject suitably?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under examination of the Government.

Agricultural Development Programme

115. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agriculture development programme now undertaken in Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh under the Indo-German collaboration is being extended to other States as well; and

(b) if so, the names of the Districts of these States in which it is being extended?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Some of the State Governments have put forward proposals for the extension of the Indo-German Agricultural Project, on the Model of the Mandi-Project in Himachal Pradesh, to some hilly district in their States. The matter is under negotiation between the Government of India and the Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany. No final decision has been taken in the matter.

(b) Question does not arise.

Agricultural Prices Commission

116. { Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been given to the farmers on the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(b) if so, in what form?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). It is proposed to constitute a Panel of Farmers representing different crop complexes in the country to assist the Agricultural Prices Commission. State Governments have been addressed in the matter of selection of members of the Panel. Replies from a few States are still awaited.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation

117. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pay Fixation Sub-Committee was set up under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation in April, 1963;

(b) if so, the progress made by the Sub-Committee during the last two years;

(c) the reasons for the delay in finalisation of the report;

(d) the total expenditure incurred so far;

(e) when it is likely to submit its report to the Corporation; and

(f) the time the Corporation propose to take to examine and implement the report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, a Pay Fixation Sub-Committee was set up on 15th October, 1962.

(b) and (c). The report was submitted to Government on 9th August, 1965.

(d) Rs. 62,778/- approximately.

(e) The report has already been submitted to the Corporation.

(f) The Corporation has also adopted the report and forward it to the Central Government for consideration. The Corporation will implement the recommendations after the Central Government convey their decision.

Unemployed S. C. and Backward Classes Persons

118. { Shri Gulshan:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward classes who are still unemployed (State-wise);

(b) the number of such Scheduled Castes and Backward families who have not been provided with housing accommodation (State-wise); and

(c) if so, the steps taken to provide them with employment and housing accommodation?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati

Chandrasekhar): (a) A statement showing the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, State-wise, who are unemployed as per the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-64 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4500/65]. The Employment Exchanges do not maintain the statistics of the unemployed persons among the Other Backward Classes.

(b) It has never been the intention nor is it possible to provide houses to all Scheduled Castes and Backward families. No statistics are, therefore, available about the number of Scheduled Castes and Backward families who do not own a house or have not been provided with a house. The time and labour involved in collecting this information will not be commensurate with the results which might flow from collection of such statistics. Besides, the term Backward families used in the question is too vague as on the basis of economic criterion a high percentage of the country's population can be termed as relatively Backward.

(c) In the matter of employment, the following steps have been taken:—

- (i) The reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been made to the extent of 12% and 50% respectively in vacancies filled by open competition and to the extent of 16 2/3% and 50% if the recruitment is made otherwise than by open competition. In the case of posts filled by promotions, the reservations are made to the extent of 12½% for Scheduled Castes and 5% for Scheduled Tribes in Class III and Class IV posts filled by promotion by selection or through departmental competitive examinations, in

grades to which there is no direct recruitment.

- (ii) As regards provision of housing accommodation the Ministry of Works & Housing have various schemes such as the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, the Slum Clearance Scheme, the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Village Housing Scheme etc. whose benefits go to the general public including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. These benefits are further supplemented by the special schemes for housing included in the successive Five Year Plans under the programme for the welfare of Backward Classes.

National Highway in Madhya Pradesh

119. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri J. P. Jyotishl:
Shri Wadiwa:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received for the inclusion of the Jabalpur-Raipur road and Kandla-Calcutta road passing through Madhya Pradesh in the National Highway Scheme; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal for adding to the existing National Highway System the Jabalpur-Raipur road and the Kandla-Calcutta road passing through Madhya Pradesh has been received from the Committee of Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh. So far as the Kandla-Calcutta road is concerned, there is already a road on that alignment which is entirely a National

Highway (N.H. No.6) in Madhya Pradesh. As regards the Jabalpur-Raipur road, the proposal will have to await till funds become available for the expansion of the present National Highway System when all proposals for new national highways would be considered according to their inter-se merits and the availability of funds. No funds are available for making new additions to the existing National Highway System at present.

Old Age Pension Scheme in Kerala

120. { Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who had been given aid under the Old Age Pension Scheme in Kerala State during the year 1964-65;

(b) whether all persons recommended under the scheme have been given the aid;

(c) if not, the number of persons left out and the reasons therefor;

(d) how many persons have been recommended in Kerala State during the year 1965-66;

(e) whether all or any of them have been given aid and if so, their number; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (f). The information has been called for from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Rationing

121. { Shri Maniyangadan:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Food and

Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the places in India where rationing has been introduced for the supply of food materials to individuals;

(b) since when rationing has started in each of these places;

(c) the quantum of ration supplied to an individual in each of the places;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the quantity supplied in any of the places; and

(e) if so, the names thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Statutory rationing of foodgrains has been introduced in Calcutta Industrial Area.

(b) Statutory rationing in Calcutta was introduced from 5th January, 1965.

(c) The quantum of ration in Calcutta is 1.20 Kgs. each of rice and wheat and/or wheat products per adult per week and half that quantity per child up to the age of 8 years. A heavy manual worker is entitled to an additional ration of 600 grams of wheat and/or its products.

(d) and (e). No increase in the quantum of issue is contemplated at present.

Supply of Rice to Kerala

122. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice supplied to the Kerala Government since the starting of informal rationing in that state;

(b) the daily ration allowed for an individual;

(c) the quantity of wheat supplied; and

(d) the offtake of rice and wheat respectively in each month since the starting of informal rationing?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). The total quantity of rice supplied to Kerala by the Central Government since the introduction of informal rationing from 1st November, 1964 up to the end of July, 1965 was about 6.44 lakh tonnes. During the same period the quantity of wheat supplied to Kerala by the Central Government was about 2.73 lakh tonnes. The scale of ration at present in force in Kerala is 380 grams per adult per day consisting of 200 grams of rice and 160 grams of wheat.

(d) The figures of offtake of rice and wheat during each month since the introduction of informal rationing in Kerala are given below:

Month	Offtake in thousand tonnes	
	Rice	Wheat and Wheat Products
November, 1964	49.1	23.6
December, 1964	59.1	43.1
January, 1965	72.8	31.5
February, 1965	64.8	28.4
March, 1965	65.2	25.5
April, 1965	67.2	24.0
May, 1965	85.2	33.3
June, 1965	70.1	27.1
July, 1965	91.0	28.7

Rehabilitation of Women exposed to Moral Danger

123. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state the steps taken so far, Statewise, for rescuing and rehabilitating women exposed to moral danger?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Mangalore Harbour

124. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) how far the work regarding construction of a new harbour at Mangalore has progressed; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The progress has been as follows:—

The construction of 247 staff quarters has been completed. The construction of internal roads in the staff colony and the provision of water and electricity for the staff colony have also been completed. The first stage of the permanent Administrative Office Building costing Rs. 4 lakhs has been completed and the building occupied. The second stage of the Administrative Office Building costing Rs. 4.25 lakhs is in progress. A number of godowns, stores, garages for vehicles and a temporary workshop has also been completed. A first class Meteorological Observatory has been set up at Panambur and is functioning. The Quality Control Laboratory Building is nearing completion. The Primary Health Centre Building is in progress. The construction of approach roads to quarries which was entrusted to the State P.W.D. is also making good progress. The levelling of the high ground in the area of the harbour estate and raising of the low-lying places within the harbour estate has been taken up.

Land required for the Project is being acquired. An area of 839.98 acres of private lands and 135.15 acres of Government lands has already been acquired. Further acquisition proceedings are in progress. The total area sanctioned for acquisition is 2176 acres.

The railway link from Mangalore Railway station to the harbour site is in progress. The layout of the harbour has been finalised. The designs of the major structures, such as breakwaters and the general cargo berths, have also been finalised. Tender documents are under preparation. A detailed project report and an estimate for Rs. 26.96 crores has been prepared.

(b) The programme drawn up is to complete the construction of the port by 1969.

Beggars in Delhi

125. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of beggars are operating in Delhi and New Delhi in spite of the Act for removal of begging;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to eradicate this evil; and

(c) whether Government have made any survey to assess the money which the beggars in Delhi collect annually?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A more vigorous implementation of the anti-beggary laws, expansion of the institutional services for persons found begging and, if necessary, also amendment of the existing anti-beggary laws with a view to making them more effective are some of the measures under contemplation of the Government for eradicating beggary.

(c) No, Sir.

Import of wheat from Australia

126. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Australian

wheat imported so far during this year; and

(b) if so, the cost of the freight paid in foreign exchange?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) 324.2 thousand metric tons of wheat was imported from Australia in 1965 upto 31-7-1965.

(b) Rs. 131.49 lakhs.

Panel of Agriculturists

127. { Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the panel of leading agriculturists has been constituted to advise on the implementation of agricultural programme in the different fields;

(b) the terms and reference of this panel;

(c) whether it is a fact that representatives of the manufacturers of fertilisers, pesticides and tractors have been invited to join this panel; and

(d) whether any time limit has been given to the panel to submit its report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) There are no specific terms of reference of this Panel. The Panel will meet as often as necessary and consider and advise on matters referred to it by the Minister for Food and Agriculture who will be the Chairman of the Panel. Matters could be referred to it by the Food Corporation of India also.

(c) No.

(d) No; The Panel is not required to submit any report.

Sugar Production

128. { Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Jedhe:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the production target of sugar this year;

(b) the actual production of sugar up to the end of 30th June, 1985;

(c) whether the Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat have demanded the abolition of sugar control in the light of substantial production; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No target as such for production of sugar was fixed for this year.

(b) 31.30 lakh tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir. Such suggestions have been made.

(d) Government propose to continue controls for the present in order to build up a buffer stock.

National Institute of Marine Technology

129. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of establishing a National Institute of Marine Technology has been considered; and

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

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration by the National Shipping Board. On receipt of their recommendation, the matter will be examined further by the Government.

विकास खंड

130. { डा० महोदय प्रसाद
श्री सरजू पांडेय:

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में विकास-खण्डों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या विकास-खण्डों का पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) ये विकास खण्डों का किस आधार पर पुनर्गठन किया जायेगा ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) एक विवरण मन्त्रालय पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। रेसिप्ट संख्या एल टी—2501165]।

(ख) और (ग). पुनर्गठन के लिए इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है; तथापि कुछ क्षेत्रों में प्रशासनिक कार्यों के लिए खण्ड सीमाओं के पुनः परीक्षण के प्रश्न को समय-समय पर उठाया गया है।

सहकारिता में प्रशिक्षण

131. डा० महोदय प्रसाद : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी अधिकारियों का एक दल सहकारिता में प्रशिक्षण पाने के लिये पश्चिमी जर्मनी जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त दल के कौन-कौन से सदस्य होंगे ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) मामला अभी तक विचार की केवल प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न कि दल में कौन-कौन से सदस्य होंगे काफी दाद में उठेगा।

Narmada Bridge

132. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Narmada Bridge on the Bombay-Ahmedabad Highway has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the total cost of the project; and

(c) the progress made in the matter so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Ahmed Mohiuddin): (a) and (c). The project for a new bridge over the Narmada on National Highway No. 8 in Gujarat has been included in the current Plan, and it has been decided to site it at Zadeshwar a few miles upstream of the existing weak bridge. The plans and estimate for the work, received from the State Government, are under examination, and will be sanctioned shortly.

(b) The bridge is estimated to cost about Rs. 3 crores.

Radar System at Airports

133. { Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Dr. P. Srinivasan;
Shri Paramasivan;
Shri Inder J. Malhotra;

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) how many Airports have so far been provided with radar system;

(b) how many and which of the Airports have not so far been equipped with radar and which of them are in the border areas; and

(c) which of the Airports are to be equipped with such a system during this year?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The three international airports at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have been provided with radar system.

(b) Except for the airports mentioned above, no other airport has been equipped with radar.

(c) None, but there are plans to instal a radar system at Palam within about 18 to 24 months.

Fat content in Standard Milk

134. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Dr. L. M. Singhvi;

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fat content in the standard milk is the same as that of toned milk and not 5 per cent as promised by the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) whether complaints have been received by Government in this regard;

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

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. The standardised milk issued by the Delhi Milk Scheme contains 5 per cent fat as compared with 3 per cent fat contained in toned milk.

(b) No.

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

Applied Nutrition Programme

135. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the implementation of the applied nutrition programme; and

(b) which parts of the country have

not so far been covered by the programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The Applied Nutrition Programme is being implemented in 200 Community Development Blocks. A statement indicating the Statewise position of blocks is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4502/65].

(b) The States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Nagaland and Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura, NEFA, Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa are yet to implement the programme. Draft subsidiary plans of operations from Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Goa have been received and will be finalised soon. Others are expected to draw up subsidiary plans in the near future.

Supply of Fertilizers for Jute Cultivation

136. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Raw Jute Affairs Committee of IJMA expressed its dismay at the official apathy and attitude concerning jute development because of failure of the Government of India to supply any form of nitrogenous fertilizers for jute fields in West Bengal and Bihar; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The Government has not received any official information from the Indian Jute Mills

Association. The Association, however, appears to have issued a Press Release to this effect.

(b) In view of the emergency created by prolonged drought, the Government of India has taken steps to supply 2500 tonnes of urea to West Bengal and 250 tonnes to Orissa for the spray fertilisation of jute crop. The cost of this fertiliser amounting to Rs. 15.68 lakhs has been met in full by the Government of India. In addition, the Government of India has also allotted a special quota of 18172 tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers to Bihar, West Bengal, Tripura and Andhra Pradesh for soil application to jute and mesta crops.

Prospect of Rainfall

137. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the prospects of rainfall and monsoons all over India during this year; and

(b) whether forecasting in this respect has not proved satisfactory?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The monsoon rainfall during this year is likely to be slightly below normal.

(b) Forecasting in this respect has generally proved satisfactory.

Cairo Airport

138. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Federation of Air Pilots Association has recommended that Cairo Airport should not be used in the night; and

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

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Indian Pilots' Guild wrote to Air-India management on 23rd July, 1965 stating that, on the recommendations of the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Association (IFALPA), the Guild issued a directive to its members on 16th July, 1965 that they should not land on Runway 34 at Cairo Airport during the hours of darkness. This, according to them, was mainly due to certain deficiencies in Air Traffic Control, Radio Aids and Aerodrome Ground Aids.

Considering all factors, the management had, in the meantime, laid down detailed procedure to ensure safe operation at Cairo Airport at night and the Commanders of the Corporation were following the same. Flights of Air-India, were therefore not affected.

Calcutta Port

139. { Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta Port Commissioners are contemplating to increase the port charges to meet the deficits in 1965-66 budget;

(b) whether it is also a fact that port charges in Calcutta are the highest in the country and has been increased by over 70 per cent during the last eight years;

(c) whether the ICC have suggested that any further rise in the port charges will seriously affect the trade and price structures and have urged for a downward revision of the rates; and

(d) if so, Government's decision in this regard?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The Calcutta Port Commissioners anticipated

a deficit of Rs. 56.6 lakhs in their revenue budget in 1965-66. In addition, a liability of about Rs. 80 lakhs arose on account of implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers granting interim relief and increases in dearness allowance. It, therefore, became necessary for the Port Commissioners to increase the charges for the various services rendered by them to meet the deficit.

The charges levied at the Port of Calcutta are higher than the charges levied at other Indian Ports on account of the river due levied by them to cover the cost of Hooghly River conservancy which amounts to about Rs. 4.5 crores every year. If the river due is ignored, the charges would compare favourably with the charges at other major ports. The other major ports have not to incur any river conservancy charges like Calcutta. The average of the percentages of increases in the various port charges over the last eight years will be about 52 per cent.

Only the Oriental Chamber of Commerce represented to Government against the increase in the port charges. The Port Commissioners, including those representing the various Chambers of Commerce, approved the increase in port charges.

The increase in port charges has been sanctioned by Government and are effective from the 1st August, 1965, except that the increase in the charges on railway is effective from the 8th July, 1965.

I.A.C.

140. { Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FICCI has com-

plained against the frequent and abnormal delays in the flights of IAC aircraft particularly where Caravelles are operated and also against the quality of food and tea served on plane;

(b) whether Government have inquired into these charges; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation received a complaint from FICCI and enquired into the charges made in the complaint.

(c) The Corporation themselves have been concerned over the large number of delays that have been occurring in their services and are making every effort to improve their punctuality within the limitations imposed by paucity of aircraft and crew.

According to a recent survey of passenger reaction conducted by the Corporation, the food served on I.A.C. flights is not considered as generally bad. However, the Corporation are making efforts to improve the quality of their food particularly of the food uplifted from airport restaurants.

Caravelle for I.A.C.

141. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation propose to procure more Caravelles this year;

(b) if so, how many and at what cost; and

(c) the routes on which they will operate?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two more Caravelle aircraft are due for delivery to the I.A.C. this year, one in November and the other

in December, 1965. The total cost of the two aircraft together with spare engines and other spares and stores is Rs. 481.00 lakhs.

(c) With the arrival of the two additional Caravelles, the total fleet of six Caravelles is planned to be used for operating the following services—

1. Delhi-Bombay—Four frequencies daily each way.
2. Delhi-Calcutta—Two frequencies each way daily.
3. Delhi-Hyderabad }
4. Hyderabad-Madras }
5. Madras-Calcutta } One frequency
6. Madras-Bombay } daily each way.
7. Bombay-Bangalore }
8. Bombay-Hyderabad }
9. Bombay-Karachi or } Possibly three
Delhi-Karachi } times a week.

Scarcity of Rice

142. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in 'Hindustan Times' of the 1st July, 1965 regarding the disappearance of popular varieties of rice such as coarse sela, begmi and golden basmati which are sold at control rate from the wholesale market of Delhi; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Administration has been trying to increase the availability of rice in Delhi by persuading the wholesalers to ensure a steady flow of rice from Punjab to Delhi. Arrangements have also been made to import immediately 1700 tonnes rice from

Uttar Pradesh and Punjab and to have it distributed through cooperatives.

Research on Forest Trees

143. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the grant given by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Scientists in Universities to study the development of cells and tissues of forest trees particularly coniferous, during 1964-65; and

(b) the names of Universities where such researches are to be conducted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The U.S. Department of Agriculture has given a grant of Rs. 3,36,865 for research on 'Tissue and Cell Culture of pines and allied conifers' at the Delhi University for a period of 5 years. The grant was made effective on the 30th March, 1965.

(b) Research on this aspect will be conducted at Delhi University for the present.

Russian Merino Sheep

144. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 25 Russian Merino Sheep received from Russia have acclimated to the climate at Abu;

(b) when they are likely to be sent to Jaipur; and

(c) the progress made by the Indian experts to evolve an indigenous breed by making use of the above sheep?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The sheep have been shifted to Jaipur on the 16th April, 1965.

(c) A programme for undertaking trials in cross breeding is being initiated by the State Government.

Milk Plants

145. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) progress made in the construction of two composite milk plants at Vijayawada and Miraj; and

(b) when the construction work will be completed and the plants be put into commission?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The construction of the dairy factory building at Vijayawada and the two chilling centres at Veerankilock and Hanuman Junction is progressing according to schedule. The railway siding at Vijayawada is also nearing completion. One chilling centre at Pamarru has been completed and necessary machinery installed. About 5000 litres of milk collected from the surrounding villages are processed at this centre and transported to Hyderabad on pilot basis. According to the time schedule fixed, this project is likely to be commissioned in the middle of 1966, after the installation of the machinery donated by the UNICEF which has already arrived at site.

As regards the Miraj project, necessary land has been acquired and building construction is fast progressing. This project has been included under the Danish Credit as far as dairy equipment is concerned. Part of the equipment has already arrived. The project is likely to be commissioned by the end of 1966.

Joint Farming Co-operatives

146. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that working of joint farming co-operatives have proved to be a failure and Madras Government has decided not to register new co-operatives;

(b) whether Government have made an assessment of the working of these societies; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). A review made by the Committee appointed by the Madras Government to examine the working of joint farming societies and the personal appraisal carried out by Joint Registrar (Farming) in respect of a few societies revealed that there were certain deficiencies and bottlenecks which hampered the growth of such societies. The State Government, therefore, arrived at the following tentative conclusions:

(i) it is better not to start any more joint farming and collective farming societies while there is no objection to start individual or (tenant) farming cooperative societies;

(ii) the working of all farming societies which have already been started may be examined critically and action may be taken to consolidate those societies which can be revitalised and made to work successfully.

At its meeting held on 30-6-1965, the State Cooperative Farming Board whilst generally endorsing these conclusions, made the following recommendations:

(a) No target need be fixed for organisation of joint or collective farming societies. There may be however, no objection to organising of joint farming societies, if small pattadars voluntarily come forward provided they are genuinely interested in the formation of such societies, and there is good scope for the successful working;

(b) The State Government might obtain from the Government of India, details of joint farming and collective farming societies in other States, which have worked successfully in actual operation, and depute their officer to these societies for studying their working;

(c) The working of the existing societies might be critically examined and action taken, wherever there is scope, to consolidate the societies to render necessary common services to the members in the development of lands, provision of irrigation facilities, etc. The cultivation operations in these societies may, however, be left to be done by the members individually; and

(d) The State Registrar may take steps to wind up the affairs of other societies which cannot be made to work successfully.

There is thus no total ban on the organisation of new joint farming societies. Where there is likelihood of such societies operating successfully, they can even now be organised.

Procurement of Foodgrains

147. { Shri Kolla Venkaiah;
Shri M. N. Swamy;
Shri Laxmi Dass;
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad;

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of different foodgrains procured or secured by the Food Corporation of India in different States this year so far;

(b) the storage arrangements made by the Corporation;

(c) the cost of the arrangements;

(d) the mechanism for procuring or securing the foodgrains for the Corporation;

(e) the quantities distributed to different States this year; and

(f) the mechanism used for distribution by the Corporation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The quantities of rice taken over by the Corporation from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Madras on Central Government account, the quantities transferred to it in Mysore and procured by it in Pondicherry come to 2.23 lakh tonnes.

(b) These stocks are stored in:

(i) the godowns which formerly belonged to the Government of India and have since been transferred to the Corporation;

(ii) The godowns available with the Central and State Warehousing Corporation; and

(iii) the godowns taken on hire from private parties.

(c) The cost of hiring and maintenance of godowns is estimated to be Rs. 48.59 lakhs during 1965-66.

(d) In Pondicherry, the Corporation is directly procuring rice from millers. In other Southern States the stocks of rice are taken over by the Corporation from the State Government agencies including millers.

(e) The information about the quantities distributed by the Food Corporation to different States so far is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(f) Distribution of foodgrains to different State Governments is made by the Corporation on the basis of allocations made by the Centre. The distribution to the consumers is arranged by the State Governments.

Logging Training Centres

148. { Shri Kindar Lal;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla;
Shri A. S. Saigal;
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement for the establishment and running of four Government logging training centres with assistance from the U.N. Special fund and Food and Agriculture Organisation has been signed;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement; and

(c) when it will be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the agreement are:

(1) The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 52,46,542. Of this the U.N.S.F.'s contribution is Rs. 25,28,145 and the Government of India's contribution Rs. 18,65,171 and Rs. 8,53,226 is to be borne by authorities sponsoring the trainees in the form of salaries of trainees.

(2) Training will be given in the field of:

(a) Planning and studies of efficiency of logging operations under different conditions.

(b) Operation and maintenance of mechanical logging equipment including cableways, winches, tractors, trucks, loading devices and portable saw mills.

(c) Basic logging techniques including the use and maintenance of hand-tools and power saws, felling techniques, hauling manu-

ally and with draft animals and other non-mechanical transportation means.

(c) The foreign Co-Director of the Project is in position. The Officer-on-Special Duty for the project to assist the Co-Director has been appointed and steps are being taken to recruit the remaining staff. Necessary equipment has been ordered. Training in basic bagging will start shortly at Dehra Dun.

Milk Powder

149. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of milk powder was destroyed recently by the Delhi Milk Scheme authorities; and

(b) if so, the quantity of milk powder involved and the reasons for destroying it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). 11.86 metric tonnes of low grade skimmed milk powder belonging to the Delhi Milk Scheme had to be recently destroyed. The powder included trade waste like burnt chippings and sweepings and had deteriorated in quality. It was unfit for human or animal consumption. The Government had, therefore, decided that the powder should be effectively destroyed, as there was danger of its being used for adulteration of milk and milk products.

Demurrage on Foodgrains

150. { **Shrimati Laxmi Bai:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. N. Solanki:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government paid a huge amount in the form of demurrage for delay in un-

loading the ships at Cochin recently which brought wheat from U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the amount of demurrage paid; and

(c) the causes of delay in unloading the ships?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Rupees 4.16 lakhs for the period October 1964 to July, 1965.

(c) Most of the demurrage was incurred on ships which arrived during April and May, 1965 when there was very heavy congestion at all the Indian ports consequent on the ending of the long shore-men strike in U.S.A., which resulted in considerable waiting at the ports. Apart from the heavy congestion, labour at Cochin port is not used to bagging etc., of bulk wheat in ships' holds which slows down discharge. Various other difficulties were also prevalent at that time including inadequate supply of labour and wagons which also resulted in shed congestion and slowed down the discharging operations.

बच्चों का भोजन मांगना

152. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री 6 अप्रैल, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 749 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बच्चों को भोजन मांगने से रोकने के लिए जो योजना बनाई गई थी उनको कार्यान्वित करने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

बालिक मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : बच्चों के भोजन मांगने और प्रायोगिक के नियंत्रण तथा समाप्ति सम्बन्धी संरचनागत सेवाओं के बढ़ाने की योजना के कार्यान्वित में प्रगति इस प्रकार रही है —

हैदराबाद : एक केंद्रीय कार्यालय तथा विभिन्न तहसील स्तर पर केंद्र, एक ग्राम हैदराबाद में खोल दिया गया है। एक ग्राम इकाई या ग्राम ने निकटवर्ती

में 1 जून, 1965 में काम आरम्भ कर दिया है।

बम्बई : योजना बम्बई में आरम्भ हो गई है और आवश्यक कर्मचारियों की नियुक्तियां हो चुकी हैं। अलग स्थान प्राप्त न होने के कारण भिक्षारियों के लिए खाले गये एक मदन में ही कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है।

कानपुर : भारत सरकार ने योजना आरम्भ करने के लिए अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है। योजना के लिए राज्य सरकार चालू वर्ष में पचास लाख रुपये देगी।

दिल्ली : योजना दिल्ली के उन चार हज़े क्षेत्रों में लागू की जाने वाली है जहाँ कि बच्चों द्वारा भीड़ माने की वृत्ति का आचरण है। 1965-66 के बजट-प्राक्कलन में इन के लिए 75 लाख की राशि नियत है।

पंचायती राज सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसन्धान की केन्द्रीय संस्था

153. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में 6 अप्रैल, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 751 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंचायती राज सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसन्धान की केन्द्रीय संस्था में कितने व्यक्ति अनुसन्धान कार्य में लगे हुये हैं ;

(ख) कितने विषयों के बारे में अनुसन्धान किया जा रहा है और वे कितने समय में यह काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) इस संस्था में राज्यवार कितने व्यक्तियों की प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है ; और

(घ) उनमें से राज्यवार कितने व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर चुकने पर भी प्राक्कलन बेरोजगार हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति :
(क) और (ख). पंचायती राज सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसन्धान की केन्द्रीय संस्था में कोई अनुसन्धान कार्य नहीं किया गया है। [पुरतकालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या LT-4503/65]

(ग) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(घ) सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों में जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है।

Import of Fertilisers

154. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which Government purchases fertilisers such as ammonium sulphate, urea, calcium and ammonium nitrate from abroad;

(b) the rate at which these fertilisers are sold to the cultivators in the country;

(c) the cost of production per ton of ammonium sulphate in Sindri and other factories in the Public Sector; and

(d) the cost of a kilo of Nitrogen as ammonium sulphate and a kilo of Nitrogen as anhydrous ammonia and if the latter is cheaper, whether Government have any proposals to produce and supply the latter to the cultivators in order to reduce the cost of cultivation of crops?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The average Cost and Freight prices at which Government purchased fertilisers from abroad for meeting 1965-66 requirements were as below:—

Name of fertiliser	Average C. & F. cost per M.T.
Ammonium Sulphate	Rs. 307.73 P.
Urea	Rs. 504.64 P.
C.A.N. and A.N.	Not imported.

(b) The fertilisers mentioned in part (a) above, whether imported or produced in the Country, are sold to the cultivators at the following cell-

Name of Fertilizer	When sold for the use of tea, coffee or rubber plantations in the States of Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Assam and West Bengal.	When sold for the use of cultivators. (Fig in Rs.)			
		In Uttar Pradesh	In Madras	In Orissa	In any other State U. T.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ammonium Sulphate	374 60	366 00	370 20	373 00	360 00
2. Urea	615 00	615 00	632 55	615 00	615 00
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	342 00	346 00	351 60	353 00	342 00

The maximum prices indicated above, except those given in col. 4, do not include sales tax or other local taxes, wherever levied, while those specified in col. 4 include sales tax at the wholesale stage.

(c) The ex-factory prices of sulphate of ammonia (synthetic) produced in the public Sector factories are as under:—

Name of the Factory	Year	Cost per M.T. (Rs.)
1. Fertiliser Corpn. of India Ltd. Sindri Unit.	1965-66	Rs. 316 00 F.O.R. Sindri.
2. Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. Alwaye	-do-	Rs. 316 00 F.O.R. Alwaye.

(d) The ex-factory price of a kilo of Nitrogen as Ammonium Sulphate (20 per cent N) at Sindri works out to Rs. 1:53 Anhydrous Ammonia is not at present used as a fertiliser in India.

Pilot trials need to be carried out to study the possibilities of use of Anhydrous Ammonia under Indian conditions where land holdings are small. Ammonia requires to be transported in special stainless steel cylinders and injected into the soil by special applicators which are not available in India at present and whose use requires training and experience. There is a proposal under the consideration of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to carry out such trials on receipt of the requisite machinery.

12 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: I had received notices of adjournment motions yesterday and before. They can be divided under three heads. The first is regarding infiltration of armed Pakistanis into Jammu and Kashmir; the second is concerning food situation and rise in prices. These can be discussed in the motion of no-confidence, and therefore no separate discussion is necessary.

The third is "the deployment of armed units by the Centre to assist the Bihar Government in suppressing the people's agitation." That is done under the Criminal Procedure Code, and the State Government can get the assistance of the army when they feel that they require it. That re-

[Mr. Speaker]

ains the responsibility of the States, and not of the Centre.

An hon. Member: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: This has happened many a time before, and rulings are also there given by me as well as by my predecessors. When it is to aid the State Government, and the aid is asked for under the Criminal Procedure Code, then the responsibility remains that of the State Government, and not of the Centre. If it is handed over to the army and the army does the whole thing, then, of course, it becomes the responsibility of the Centre.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Perhaps you will be pleased to recall that on many earlier occasions, even when the aid was asked by the States and it was given by the Centre, the results of the administration of that aid had led to certain events which we discussed in this House. For instance, in Calcutta on several occasions the use of the assistance from the Centre in regard to military forces asked for by the State has been the subject matter.

Mr. Speaker: If he can bring anything to my notice, certainly I will be prepared to reconsider it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): You have ruled that if military is called out under Cr. P. C., it does not bring the matter under the jurisdiction of the Centre, but the military, by itself, is a Central subject. If that is the ruling, that means that except in defence matters, the use of military cannot become a matter of discussion here. At this moment of time when very serious things are happening in Bihar, it is very essential that we should discuss it.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. I remember many instances where I myself as well as my predecessors gave that decision that if the army is asked for by the State in handed over by the State Government to control the situation, then it remains the responsibility of the

State Government, but if the situation is handed over by the State Government to the military completely, then, of course, it is the Central Government that becomes responsible. However, I have told Shri Mukerjee that if he can bring anything to my notice, I am prepared to reconsider it.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह (पॉसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि कल फुड पर जो एडजर्नमेंट मॉशन दिया गया था, उस को आप ने इस लिये इजाजत नहीं दी कि उस पर सन्शोर मॉशन पर डिस्कशन के बत विचार होगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप खाद्य समस्या को सेरेट करें, इस एडजर्नमेंट मॉशन को मन्जूर करें और इस समस्या पर अलग डिस्कशन होने दें।

श्री मधु सिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा निवेदन है कि जाँ अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव था रहा है, जिस पर बहस होगी, उसके बारे में मधु को इस बात कुछ नहीं कहना है, लेकिन खाद्य समस्या को ले कर कई सूबों में बहुत बराक और तोष आन्दोलन हुआ है। उन के बारे में सरकार ने जो दमन की नीति चलाई है, उस के कई बुरे नतीजे हुए हैं। मैकडों ऐसी जगह है, जहाँ गोली चलाई गई है, मेना को बुलाया गया है। चूँकि मेना की अन्तिम जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है, इसलिए हम जानें कि इस दमनचक्र के बारे में, गोली के बारे में, भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत जाँ हज़ारों लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और कल ही दिल्ली महार में इस सदन के दो सदस्यों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है, उन के बारे में गृह मंत्री महोदय अपना बयान दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें।

श्री मधु सिमये : आप बतायें कि आप धनार्पण प्रस्ताव को ले रहे हैं या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर वाद में आता हूँ। पहले तो मैं एडजर्नमेंट मोशन को ले रहा हूँ।

जहाँ तक खाद्य समस्या का सवाल है, मैंने कहा है कि हमारे रूज में है कि अगर किसी सबजेक्ट को डिस्कस करने का मौका जल्दी आ रहा है, तो फिर उस सबजेक्ट पर अनाहिदा एजर्नमेंट मोशन की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती है। हम सँगोरे मोशन की तारीख भी मुकर्रर कर चुके हैं। माननीय सदस्य उस वक्त इस बारे में अपने विचार रख सकते हैं। इसलिये इस के लिए मैं कोई अनाहिदा मौका नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस पर विचार करें कि क्या खाद्य समस्या मंडे तक बेट कर सकती है। यह बहुत मीगियस मामला है। यह बहुत बड़ा समस्या है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य श्रय धन ज्ञायें।

मैं भी खाद्य मंत्री ने एक स्टेटमेंट भी करना है। क्या वह खाद्य समस्या पर एक स्टेटमेंट जल्दी कर रहे हैं? That was the information that I got.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I am placing on the Table of the House a comprehensive statement on the food situation.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खाद्य मंत्री एक कामिप्रहेमिव स्टेटमेंट कर रहे हैं और उस पर डिस्कशन, अगर नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन की वजह से...

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : वह स्टेटमेंट कब आयेगा?

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : पहले उस को प्रिपरेस देना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्यों को इस तरह बार बार खड़े हो कर नहीं बोलना चाहिये।

344 (A) LSD—5.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : सारा हिन्दुस्तान और विशेषकर हमारा प्रदेश तबाह हो रहा है, इसलिये हम आप से निवेदन कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय आप से यह कहा जा रहा है कि आप खाद्य समस्या और बिहार में जो घटनायें और गिरफ्तारियां हुई हैं, उन के बारे में काम-रोको प्रस्ताव लें। आप ने यह कहा है कि खाद्य मंत्री महोदय एक बयान रखने वाले हैं और शायद उस पर चर्चा हो। इस का यह अर्थ होता है कि आप ने इस समस्या की तात्कालिकता और महत्व को स्वीकार किया है। इसलिये यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि अगर तत्काल बयान नहीं होता है और उस पर गीध्र बहस नहीं होती है, तो फिर एजर्नमेंट मोशन लेनी चाहिये और उस बयान का इन्तजार नहीं करना चाहिये। आप मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानकारी लें कि यह बयान कब होगा और कब उस पर डिस्कशन होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जानकारी तो मैं ले लेता हूँ। लेकिन फैसला एडजर्नमेंट मोशन के बारे में पहले मैंने दे दिया। ये दूसरी बात कह रहे हैं। एडजर्नमेंट मोशन अलहुदा नहीं ली जा सकती है। वह एंटीमिपेटरी होगा।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गमड़ा) : किम कल के मुताबिक?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल आप पर नाजिये।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट मसला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने कहा है कि किम कल के मुताबिक। कल मैं बता देता हूँ।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : रूल यह है कि सब को खाना मिले। लेकिन लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पेज 31 पर रूल 58 है जिस में यह लिखा हुआ है :

Page 31, rule 58:

"the motion shall not anticipate a matter, which has been previously appointed for consideration. In determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by the Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time;"

इससे ज्यादा क्लियर और क्या हो सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमडे : इसी नियम के बारे में आप अगर मेरी बात सुन लें तो बहुत मेहरबानी होगी।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : मेरी एक रिक्वेस्ट है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं खड़ा हूँ तो आप न बोलें।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : एक बात है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप खड़े हो जायें तो मैं बैठ जाऊँ। कुछ तो काम कवायद के मुताबिक होना चाहिये। मैं बार बार कह रहा हूँ कि मुझे कह लेने दीजिये और जब मैं बैठ जाऊँ तो आप खड़े हों लेकिन आप ध्यान ही नहीं देते हैं।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : बहुत इम्पाटेंट बात है जो मैं कह रहा हूँ इस वास्ते मैं चाहता था कि एक मिनट का समय मुझे मिल जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें। जब तक मैं खतम नहीं कर लेता हूँ मैं किसी को इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ। जब मैं खड़ा हूँ और कह रहा हूँ तो मुझे सुना जाए और जब मैं बैठ जाऊँ तब मेम्बर साहिबान खड़े हों।

यह नहीं हो सकता है। मैंने रूल पढ़ लिया है। वह साफ है। नोकाउटि-डेंस मोशन के आ जाने के बाद भी, उसके ऊपर बहस हो जाने के बाद भी अगर मेम्बर साहिबान महसूस करेंगे कि जो डिस्कशन हुई है वह काफी नहीं हुई और उनकी स्टेटमेंट भी आ जायेगी तो फिर उसके बाद हम सोच सकते हैं कि अलहदा वक्त इसके लिए देने की जरूरत है या नहीं है। रूल के मुताबिक जब तक इस पर बहस नहीं हो जाती है जब तक अलहदा एडजर्नमेंट मोशन उन्हीं सबजेक्ट्स पर जो उम में आ सकते हैं, नहीं आ सकतीं, उसके लिए टाइम मैं नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : आपने जो रूल पढ़ा है और जो कहा है उसके आगे मैं सिर झुकाता हूँ। लेकिन जहाँ तक कच्छ एग्जिमेंट का सम्बन्ध है और जिस को ले कर आप जानते हैं कि अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव भी था और जहाँ तक मैंने सुना है और जहाँ तक आपने भी पढ़ा है, हर एक के दिल और दिमाग में यह था कि कच्छ एग्जिमेंट की मुखालिफ्त की जाएगी और काफी प्रस्ताव इसके सम्बन्ध में मेरे और दूसरों के भी थे। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी आपने एंटीसिपेट नहीं किया कि जो डिबेट प रही है उस में यह भी आ सकता है और इसको आपने एलाऊ कर दिया। अकाल की परिस्थिति सारे देश में इस वक्त चल रहा है। दिल्ली शहर में प्रधान मंत्री के होते हुए, लोक-सभा के होते हुए चावल नहीं मिल

रहा है और दूसरे प्रांतों में क्या हालत होगी, इसका अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं। यह जो रूल है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें, मैंने सुन लिया है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मुझे खत्म तो कर लेने दीजिये। यह तो वैसे ही आपने एंटीसिपेट कर लिया और मुझे बात खरम भी नहीं करने दी।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो नियम आपने पढ़ा है उसमें यह बताया गया है कि घाने वाले दिनों में जिस पर बहस होगी उसी पर काम-रोको प्रस्ताव नहीं आ सकता है। लेकिन खाद्य मंत्री जी का जो बयान घाने वाला है वह भविष्य के लिए क्या नीति उन्होंने प्रखत्यार करने का फैसला किया है, उसके बारे में ध्यायेगा। मैंने जो काम-रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है वह बिहार में पिछले महोनों में और अब जो खाद्य का तीव्र अभाव रहा है, और उसको ले कर जो आन्दोलन हुआ है, लोगों में असन्तोष पैदा हुआ है और उनको अनाज देने के बजाय गोली से और लाठी से उसका जवाब दिया गया है, उसके बारे में है। इस दमन चक्रवाली नीति के बारे में मेरा काम रोको प्रस्ताव है। उसका अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के साथ तथा खाद्य मंत्री जी के बयान के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : खाद्य मंत्री खाद्य समस्या पर बयान देने वाले हैं और उसको वह देंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि सेंसर मोशन के पहले, उस मोशन पर बहस होने के पहले खाद्य मंत्री महोदय अपनी रिपोर्ट दें तो उस पर भी बहस हो जाये। यह समस्या बहुत गम्भीर बन चुकी है और...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया है कि पहले वह बयान दें।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : इस वक्त देश की हालत जहाँ तक खाद्य समस्या का प्रश्न है बड़ी गम्भीर है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में लोगों के पास खाने को नहीं है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो सब ने कहा है।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : उन्नीस रुपये मन भूसा विक रहा है। पेड़ों की पत्तियां लोग जानवरों को खिला रहे हैं। वहां अकाल पड़ा हुआ है। मिट्टी का तेल डेढ़ और दो रुपये बोतल के हिसाब से मिल रहा है। अनाज कहीं बाजार में नहीं मिलता है। मनमाने दामों पर उसको बेचा जा रहा है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि खाद्य मंत्री के बयान के बाद भी इस सदन के अन्दर खाद्य समस्या के ऊपर अवश्य विचार होना चाहिये।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : जैसा आपने रूल में हमें बताया है, यह लाजिमी है कि जो विषय नो कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन में घाने वाले हैं उन पर अलग से बहस नहीं हो सकती परन्तु जो देश में एलायंस फूड सिचुएशन है उस पर पहले बहस हो। इसको आप खुद महसूस करते हैं। जो सेंसर मोशन है उस पर तो मंडे से बहस शुरू होगी लेकिन खाने वाले तो कल से मर रहे हैं। लोक-सभा के सदस्य तक रात भर बगीर खाए हुए धाये हैं। चावल नहीं मिलता। डबल रोटी नहीं मिलती है, कोई चीज बाजार में अवेनेबल नहीं है। अगर दुश्मन हो तो घरों में बन्द हो करके हम मर जायें और मरियों से कुछ न कहा जाए, खाने का इंतजाम न किया जाए।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय (बस्ता) : सम्भवतः एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा ऐसा होगा जो इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव में शिर भ करना न चाहता हो किसी कारण से

[श्री के० दे० मालवीय]

इसलिये यह सन्तोष की बात है कि हमारे खाद्य मंत्री ने अभी एलान किया है कि यह एक बयान खाद्य समस्या के ऊपर सदन के सामने रखेंगे विचार के लिए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप विचार करेंगे कि इस खाद्य समस्या के ऊपर जब विचार हो उस समय काफी समय दिया जाए हम लोगों को भ्रम से ताकि हम इस विषय पर स्थिति के ऊपर गौर कर सकें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं हो सकता है कि इस तरह से भ्रमालुता समय दिया जाए। कल यह सवाल बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमिटी में भी उठा था और कांग्रेस के कुछ मेम्बरों ने कहा था कि चूँकि बोट आफ नो-कान्फिडेंस में उस तरह से क्रिटिसाइज नहीं कर सकते हैं और यह बात बड़ी महत्ता की है, इसलिये इसके लिए भ्रमलुता बक्त रखा जाए। लेकिन यह बात नहीं हो सकती है। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमिटी ने भी यही कहा है कि यह मुम्किन नहीं है कि भ्रमलुता उस पर बहस रखी जाए।

एक बात मैं जरूर कहूँगा। अगर खाद्य मंत्री अपना बयान पहले रख दें, उस बहस से, तो अच्छा होगा ताकि फैक्ट्स उनके सामने आ जायें और वे जो बोलना चाहते हैं, उसपर वे भी बोल सकें।

Shri C. Subramaniam : I will certainly do that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मि० बनर्जी ने कहा कि आप एंटीसिपेट कर सकते थे कि जब बोट आफ नो-कान्फिडेंस आ रहा था तो प्रधान मंत्री जो मोशन ला रहे थे तो उसकी राजाजत क्यों की गई। गवर्नमेंट को जो बिजनेस लाना होता है उसके बारे में तो उसको ही मोचना होता है। उसके बाद दूसरों को यह भ्रमलुता पैदा होता है कि अपोजीशन वाले जो लाना चाहते हैं वे लायें। क्या गवर्नमेंट बिजनेस ला

रही है उसको देख कर उनको यह फैसला करना होता है कि हम यह लाना चाहते हैं एडजर्नमेंट मोशन लाना चाहते हैं या नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन लाना चाहते हैं। नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन जो है वह तो ज्यादा एक्स्ट्रीम है। इसको ला कर उनका मंशा यह होता है कि गवर्नमेंट को वे बाहर निकालना चाहते हैं वह बिल्कुल काम नहीं कर सकी है, उस पर हमको एतबार नहीं है, उसको छोड़ कर जाना चाहिये।

नो-कान्फिडेंस मोशन के होते हुए भ्रमलुता एडजर्नमेंट मोशन को मैं एलाऊ नहीं कर सकता हूँ। यह फैसला हुआ और यह खत्म हुआ। रूल मैंने बता दिया है। खाद्य मंत्री का जो स्टेटमेंट है वह उससे पहले आ जाए ताकि मेम्बरों को सब चीज मालूम हो जाये और उस पर बहस वे कर सकें।

जहाँ तक कांग्रेस मेम्बरों की तरफ से मि० मालवीय ने कहा है उसके लिए मैं भ्रमलुता प्राविजन नहीं कर सकता हूँ। गवर्नमेंट को वे जैसा चाहें कहें, कुछ करें, किन्तु हद तक क्रिटिसाइज करना चाहते हैं, इसको वे देखें। वे अपनी बात जिस तरह से रखना चाहते हैं रखें। इसका कारण यह है कि अपरचुनिटी हाउस को देनी है मैंने, इंडिविजुअल मेम्बरों को नहीं।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत प्रहम मामला है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इसके लिए काफ़ी बक्त दिया है और ज्यादा बक्त नहीं दिया जा सकता।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : खाद्य समस्या पर बक्त बढ़ा दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये, मीका देखा करिये। जब बिजनेस

एडवाइजरी कमेटी की रिपोर्टें आते उस वक्त आप कह सकते हैं।

श्री के० दे० बालबीर : मैं ने आपसे पुनर्विचार के लिए निवेदन किया था। यह बहुत बड़ा सदन है और इतने कम समय में बड़ी दिक्कत होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने इस पर विचार कर लिया है और इसको नहीं बदल सकता।

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Sir, it is not a question of criticism of the Government, it is a question of constructive suggestion on the Food policy which is a primary concern of this House when the situation is so grave and . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What I am objecting to on this side is being done on that side as well.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह समस्या ऐसी है कि इस पर सब लोग बोलना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाएं। आप नहीं समस्या न पैदा करें।

Order, order. Now, that statement would go on the record here, and so far as the matters pointed out in these Calling Attention Notices are concerned, they also do not require to be discussed separately because that statement is being placed on the Table and I will see that those who have given notices might be provided with some opportunity.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, that is about food. There is one other very important Calling Attention Notice which you have disallowed, and that is about the arrests of two Members of Parliament yesterday evening. It is a very serious matter. You yourself, Sir, have said that if people are arrested what can we do. It is not a question of privilege.

Really things are going to such a stage that we find ourselves helpless. If Members of Assemblies or Parliament say something in the House and when they go out they are arrested under ten different clauses of the Cr. P.C. or under the Defence of India Rules it will become impossible for us to function .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. lady Member must realise that this House cannot sit in judgment over any prosecution or over any business that is done by a magistrate. The police has to make the necessary enquiries and the court has to give the judgment. How can we enter into those facts here and decide whether it was justified or not?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They are detained without trial

Mr. Speaker: I should remind the hon. lady Member that when other Members had been arrested it was not discussed here. Shri Gopalan was arrested . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It was raised here.

An hon. Member: Detention without trial was discussed here.

Shri Daji (Indore): You, Sir, and the House will recall that on the last occasion after a thorough discussion Professor Ranga and leaders of other groups including the leader of our group suggested that if Members are to be arrested in Delhi when the Parliament is in session some form of procedure must be evolved in consultation with you and the Rules Committee. Otherwise, Sir, our functioning here independently and fearlessly becomes impossible. This point has been stressed. At that time you promised that you will take steps to convene some sort of a meeting of the leaders of different groups and the Government to devise ways and means to evolve a procedure with regard to arrest of Members when the Parliament is in session. If Members are

[Shri Daji]

to be arrested from their homes after they reach Delhi for the Parliament session, our work becomes impossible. Last time, when a Member of the Republican Party, Shri Maurya was arrested, we all raised the point and you agreed that you will find out some procedure in such cases to satisfy yourself that the arrest was necessary for some felonious conduct. Unless some such procedure is followed, I make bold to say, we in the Opposition are not feeling confident to function and discharge our duties. Any time we may be arrested from our residence after we come to Delhi and we return from the Parliament House. I think some immediate steps should be taken by you, Sir, to protect us and our leader. In consultation with the Government you should evolve some procedure to be followed in this matter when the Parliament is in session (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री श्रीराम (अन्वयार्थ) : एक शब्द मुझे भी कह लेने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी कह लीजिये।

श्री श्रीराम : जिन वक्त पालियामेंट चल रही थी मैं उसी दिन गिरफ्तार किया गया। मैंने उस समय आप को भी टेलीफोन किया था। मैं डी० आई० आर० में उन भाषणों के लिए गिरफ्तार किया गया जो मैंने महीने पहले के थे। इसी दौरान मैंने धमकी का दौरा किया। मैंने महीने बाद मुझे बताया गया कि तुम ने स्पीचेज दी थी जिन के लिए गिरफ्तार किया जाता हूँ बाद में वे चारों केस वापस में लिए गये। मुझ बेगुनाह को 5 महीने जेल में रखा गया। ऐसा ही कुछ श्री एम० पी० के साथ भी हुआ है। इसकी रोक थाम होनी चाहिये। मेरा मामला आपके सामने है जिसमें मुझे भी महीने बाद गिरफ्तार किया गया और फिर उन चारों केसों को वापस में लिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं आपका इंडीविजुअल केस कैसे ले सकता हूँ ?

श्री श्रीराम : बात यह है कि आपके सामने यह साबित है कि डी० आई० आर० का किस प्रकार दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। इसको रोकना चाहिये।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): May I say a word? If tomorrow the Government of India thinks it proper to arrest all the Members of the Opposition under the D.I.R., there is no remedy against it. (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आपमें एक निवेदन है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें, आपको मुन लूंगा।

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): Let the Minister make the statement. The Members are being arrested during the session. What is the purpose of this?

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन (मुरादाबाद) : मैं एक लफ्ज कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अभी आप ने कहा कि अदालत फैसला करेगी। मैं नहीं कर सकता। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि जब लोक सभा चल रही हो तो सदस्यों के बचाव के लिए आप को कोई उपाय करना चाहिये। मैं निवेदन करूँ कि मैं इस समय यहां पर हूँ लेकिन मेरे घर को पुलिस घेरे हुए है कल रात से। मैं नहीं समझता कि मैं इस सरकार का या इस देश का द्रोही हूँ। मैं तो देश की रक्षा चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश आगे बढ़े। लेकिन हमको गिरफ्तार करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। मैं आप से श्री किशन पटनायक

के बारे में निवेदन करूँ। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस मामले में क्या कर सकते हैं। अगर यह प्रासीक्यूशन का केस है तो इसको नन्दा माहब चलाते। नन्दा जी को हम एक पत्र देना चाहते थे। हम लोगों पर लाठी चार्ज किया गया। लोगों ने उनके प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी को पत्र दिया और उसके बाद उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : यह आपका डी० आई० आर० अपनों और बेगानों में भी कोई फर्क नहीं करता। जो लोग मेम्बर नहीं हैं उन्होंने ऐसे अल्फाज इस्तेमाल किये हैं कि वह डी० आई० आर० में आते हैं, लेकिन उनको नहीं पकड़ा जाता। लेकिन हम लोग जो आपका साथ देने को तैयार हैं, चाहे कच्छ का मामला हो या काश्मीर का मामला, हमारे खिलाफ डी० आई० आर० को इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। मुझे दम महीने जेल में रखा गया डी० आई० आर० के मातहत। लेकिन जो लोग ऐसे अल्फाज इस्तेमाल करते हैं जो कि डी० आई० आर० के खिलाफ जाते हैं उन पर उमका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए। मैंने सुन लिया और आप ने कह लिया। मैं माननीय मेम्बरों से कहूँगा कि अब यह फैसला मैं दूँगा या वह देंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप देंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं दे सकता।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let the Home Minister make the statement.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मेम्बर साहिबान प्रिविलेज के लिए बोलते हैं तो वह चाहते हैं कि यहां अधिकार न हो, अदालतों को अधिकार हो। और जब अदालतों की बात कही जाती है तो कहते हैं कि मुझे अधिकार होना चाहिये। क्या खूब है। मुझे हमको इसकी इजाजत नहीं देगा कि

जो प्रिविलेज हमको है उनसे ज्यादा बढ़ा लें। जो प्रिविलेज पहले से हैं उन से ज्यादा हम बना लें, यह नामुमकिन बात होगी इस वक्त और इसको कोई भी नहीं चाहेगा। मेम्बर भी नहीं चाहेंगे...

एक माननीय सदस्य : डी० आई० आर० में तो अदालत में भी नहीं जा सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बहुत ज्यादा जोर दिया जा रहा है इस बात पर कि एक मेम्बर को जब वह यहां से वापस गया तो गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। मैं हाउस की इनफारमेशन के लिए यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे, जब मैं नोटिफिकेशन दे रहा था, तो दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का टेलीफोन आया था कि हम ने इन आदमियों को गिरफ्तार किया है, लेकिन दो मेम्बर बच कर निकल गये, हमारे हाथ नहीं आए। उनको उन्होंने सदन में गिरफ्तार करने की इजाजत चाही थी, मैंने उनको इसकी इजाजत नहीं दी। तो यहां कोई ऐसी बात नहीं हुई जिसकी वजह से उनको पुलिस गिरफ्तार करना चाहती थी, वह तो पहले से ही उनको गिरफ्तार करना चाहती थी। मैं आपको कहूँगा कि क्यों गिरफ्तार करना चाहती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चार्ज तो बाद में लगाए जाने हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मैं चार्ज की तहकीकात कर सकता हूँ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : हमारे टुकूक की हिफाजत आप नहीं करेंगे तो कौन करेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं इस बात के लिए बनर्जी माहब और बाकी जो दूसरे सीडर माहबान हैं उन से दरखास्त करूँगा कि वह मेरे पास आ कर एक मीटिंग में बैठ जायें और वह मुझे मजिस्ट्रेट करें कि वह क्या चाहते हैं और मैं देखूँगा कि मैं उसमें क्या कर सकता हूँ। (इंटरजंग)।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: (Kendrapara): I beg to remind you of the discussion in the case of Shri Maurya's arrest; we had a very thorough discussion. The procedure in the House of Commons was cited and you were pleased to say that you would examine the question about arrest of Members. It is there in the records: you can find it. It is a general question which I am referring to.

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to lay my hands on anything which will empower me to interfere.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You had promised to examine it. (*Interruptions*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We do not want mere extension of the privileges already existing. But certain things are taking place at government's initiative which threatens altogether the independent functioning of Parliament and particularly of the Opposition Members. Therefore, Sir, in view of the discussion we already had in the House in regard to Shri Maurya's case, I would like you to direct the Government also to come before you with some ideas in regard to this matter, so that, when we need, we could evolve the procedure. Whatever are the pure technicalities of the matter, the practical point is that Opposition Members here take a particular attitude and perhaps address some procession which had come before the Parliament House and they are whisked away to the jail. The most sinister thing to be told in the House by Shri Yadav, for instance, is that this House is surrounded by the Police; he is a Member of Parliament and he comes to the House in order to perform his duty which is obligatory, but this House is surrounded by the Police and he has to discover ways and means of approaching the precincts of the House in order to be secure. If I come to Delhi and my residence is surrounded by Mr. Nanda's henchmen, I would rather

get away from this place. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: This is what I have suggested to the Hon. Members. If they have anything to suggest, they might just meet me; we shall sit together.... (*Interruptions*).

I have not been able to lay my hands on anything that might empower me to interfere in this. Therefore, I need your assistance.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, on the previous occasion when the arrest of Mr. Maurya had seriously disturbed us—I think the disturbance was not only limited to this Bench, but people who take a little better view were also disturbed—we pleaded with you that it must not again come to happen that when Parliament is in session, a policeman goes and lays his ugly hands on a Member of Parliament and some procedure laid down by Macaulay are applied to him and then we are told that we are helpless because C. P. C. or the Almighty I. P. C. framed hundred years ago, is in force. Then you came to our rescue and said that there was something to be said about it regarding the arrest of Members during the session of the House and you said that we would try to find out. There was a general consensus that a measure must be evolved, as is the practice in the House of Commons, that no Member shall be arrested during the session of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: before I conclude, shall I point out that other countries which do not boast of preaching to others have this rule of Parliament that no Member shall be arrested except in the actual commission of crime; if he is not there during the commission of crime, then the permission of Parliament should be secured. I can quote chapter and verse. I do not say that I am proud of being a Member. We have innumerable instances like that of Mr. Bagri. When we are in session, some police-

man comes and takes a Member away; I do not think this adds to the glory of Parliament. We must not plead helplessness in the matter and you must guide us instead of saying that "I cannot do anything".

Mr. Speaker: When I asked the Members to help me in this, they refused to do. (Interruptions).

Order, order. The Members must point out certain things. Now Mr. Nath Paj has argued that there are rules in several Parliaments that no Members shall be arrested while the session is on. Well, we shall now discuss and scrutinise it. At least in the House of Commons, it is not the case.

Shri Banga (Chittoor): In the light of all that has happened now and what has been said from our side—from the Opposition—may I suggest to you that, at an early date, you would be pleased to call a conference of the Leaders of Opposition and also the Leader of the House and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, as also the Home Minister, in order to give us an opportunity of evolving some procedure for the behaviour of Members themselves and also of the Government in their dealings with each other while the House is in session.

Mr. Speaker: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप मेरा एक निवेदन मूल नीतिजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं. इस के बाद नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, यह बात नहीं घाई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर प्राप नहीं बाने उठते रहेगे तो यह मिनटिमा चलता ही रहेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक मिनट प्राप मुन नजिये उन मे कोई आममान नहीं फटने वाला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह फँसना प्राप नहीं करंगे कि आममान फटने वाला है या नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जब प्राप हमारे दल के सदस्यों का भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया जाता रहा है तब फिर अदालतों का इन में फँसना क्या होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं फिर मेम्बर साहब से कहता हूँ कि वह दखल न दें और प्रापों की कार्यवाही चलने दें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं प्राप की मार्फत प्रधान मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि डा० राम मनोहर लाला को क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया ? सर्वथा बागरी और किशन पटनायक को भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया ? उन पर अदालत क्या फैसला कर सकती है ? जब माँगाने का गिरफ्तार किया गया था तो गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि वह खतवादी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य वावजूद मेरे मना करने के भी बदन करने बाने चले जा रहे हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बिगोनी दल के नेता गिरफ्तार हो रहे हैं । जैन प्राप को नहीं जाना पड़ रहा है बल्कि जैन हम को जाना पड़ रहा है इसलिए हम को वह सवाल उठाने का अधिकार है । मैं प्राप की मार्फत प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे बार-बार मना करने के बावजूद आप बंद नहीं करते। माननीय सदस्य हाउस में बाहर चले जायें।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। डा० लोहिया और वागड़ी आदि को भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत क्यों गिरफ्तार किया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य बाहर चले जायें।

श्री मधु लिमये : संकटकालीन स्थिति के कारण अदालत के सामने हम कोई अपनी गफाई नहीं दे सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बाहर चले जाइये।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह ऐसे ही चलता रहेगा ? भारत सुरक्षा कानून का हमारे विरुद्ध इस्तेमाल होगा और हम को कोई सफाई देने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने तीन दफे आप को कहा लेकिन आप अभी भी बाहर नहीं जा रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : बाहर जा रहा हूँ। बाहर जाने न जाने का कोई सबाल नहीं है। अगर हमेशा के लिए चाहतो भी मैं जाने को तैयार हूँ। उस से क्या फर्क पड़ता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप मेहरबानी कर के बाहर चले जाइये।

(Shri Madhu Limaye left the House)

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं एक बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात अब खत्म हो चुकी है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इस पर मैं कुछ नहीं कहूंगा बल्कि ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव के...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप और नहीं इस पर चर्चा है।

Mr. Speaker: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT AND ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1963-64 together with Statistical Statements, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1958. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4469/65].
- (2) Annual Administration Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1964. Placed in Library, See No. LT-4470/65].

NOTIFICATION UNDER KERALA SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES ACT

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) a copy of Notification No. S.R.O. 255/64 published in

Kerala Gazette dated the 29th August, 1964, containing the Kerala Survey and Boundaries Rules, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Kerala Survey and Boundaries Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4471/65].

(2) a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(i) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on the prices of preserved fruits and vegetables.

(ii) Government Resolution No. 21(29)/64-Tech. I dated the 17th June, 1965.

(iii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-4472/65].

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION THEREON

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) Report of the Central Wage Board for Iron and Steel Industry.

(2) Government Resolution No. WB-11(5)/65, dated the 9th July, 1965, announcing Government's acceptance of the recommendations made in the above Report. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4473/65].

TEXTILES COMMITTEE RULES ETC.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) The Textiles Committee Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 321 dated the 27th February, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4474/65].

(2) The United Kingdom—India Trade Agreement (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. 5-TG(4)/60 dated the 28th July, 1965, under section 11A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4475/65].

(3) (i) Annual Report of the Export Credit & Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1964, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4476/65].

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH; INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE AND INDIAN CENTRAL TOBACCO COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1963-64

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports:—

- (1) Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the year 1963-64.
[Placed in Library, see No. L.T.—4435/65].
- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the year 1963-64.
[Placed in Library, see No. L.T.—4477/65].
- (3) Annual Report of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee for the year 1963-64 (Hindi version).
[Placed in Library, see No. L.T.—4478/65].

NOTIFICATION UNDER SUB-SECTION (6) OF SECTION 3 OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): Sir, on behalf of Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 2027 dated the 17th July, 1965, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
[Placed in Library, see No. L.T.—4479/65].

SUGAR (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1965; CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1965; AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE KERALA STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) The Sugar (Control) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 626 dated the 24th April, 1965, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
[Placed in Library, see No. L.T.—4480/65].
- (2) The Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 649 dated the 1st May, 1965, under sub-section (3) of Section 41 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962.
[Placed in Library, see No. L.T.—4481/65].
- (3) Annual Accounts of the Kerala State Warehousing Corporation for the year 1963-64 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 34th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in

relation to the State of Kerala.

[Placed in Library, see No. L.T.—4482/65].

ORDERS UNDER DELIMITATION COMMISSION ACT, ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) a copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (3) of Section 10 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962:—

- (i) Order No. 13 of the Delimitation Commission determining the parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the State of Punjab published in Notification No. S.O. 2152 dated the 5th July, 1965.

[Placed in Library, see No. L.T.-4483/65].

- (ii) Order No. 3 of the Delimitation Commission determining the parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the State of Andhra Pradesh published in Notification No. S.O. 215 dated the 5th July, 1965.

[Placed in Library, see No. L.T.-4484/65].

- (2) 'Results of Bye-Elections held between July, 1963 and December, 1964.'

[Placed in Library, see No. L.T.—4485/65].

- (3) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act 1952:—

- (i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Sixth Amendment) Scheme, 1965, published in

Notification No. G.S.R. 767 dated the 29th May, 1965.

- (ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Seventh Amendment) Scheme, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 823 dated the 12th June, 1965.

- (iii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Eighth Amendment) Scheme, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 824 dated the 12th June, 1965.

- (iv) The Employees' Provident Funds (Ninth Amendment) Scheme, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 969 dated the 17th July, 1965.

- (v) The Employees' Provident Funds (Tenth Amendment) Scheme, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 997 dated the 24th July, 1965. [Placed in Library, see No. L.T.-4486/65].

- (4) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, adding certain industries to Schedule I to the said Act:—

- (i) G.S.R. 768 dated the 29th May, 1965.

- (ii) G.S.R. 910 dated the 3rd July, 1965.

- (iii) G.S.R. 952 dated the 10th July, 1965.

[Placed in Library, see No. L.T.-4487/65].

MINIMUM WAGES (CENTRAL) AMENDMENT RULES

Shri D. Sanjivayya: On behalf of Shri R. K. Malviya, I beg to lay on

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

the Table a copy of the Minimum Wages (Central) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 721 dated the 15th May, 1965, under section 30A of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4488/65].

12.40 hrs.

ARREST AND DETENTION OF MEMBERS

(Shri Kishen Pattnayak and Shri Bagri)

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following two communications, dated the 16th August, 1965, from the Superintendent of Police, South District, New Delhi:—

(1) "I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty, in the exercise of my powers under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, to direct that Shri Kishen Pattnayak, Member Lok Sabha, be arrested for apprehension of breach of peace.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak, Member, Lok Sabha, was accordingly arrested and taken into custody at 7 p.m. on the 16th August, 1965 and is at present lodged in Central Jail, Tihar, Delhi.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak was also arrested in a case under sections 186/353/147, Indian Penal Code and section 32 of the Police Act and was released on his personal bond."

(2) "I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers under section 151, Criminal Procedure Code, to direct that Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Member, Lok Sabha, be arrested for apprehension of breach of peace.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Member, Lok Sabha, was accordingly

arrested and taken into custody at 4.15 p.m. on the 16th August, 1965, and is at present lodged in Central Jail, Tihar, Delhi."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This is again for apprehension of breach of peace....

Mr. Speaker: We have discussed that already.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें। क्या मुझे इजाजत नहीं है कि मैं इसको पढ़ कर खत्म करूँ ?

Mr. Speaker: We have discussed that been conveyed to me is this:

(1) "I have the honour to inform you that Shri Kishen Pattnayak, Member of Lok Sabha, who was arrested under section 151 Cr. P. C. yesterday (16th of August, 1965) was produced before me and was required by me to produce security under section 117(3), Cr. P. C. On his failure to produce the security, he was ordered to be detained in Tihar Central Jail. The next day of hearing in the case against him under section 107/151 Cr. P. C. is on 21st August, 1965."

(2) "I have the honour to inform you that Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Member of Lok Sabha, who was arrested under section 151 Cr. P. C. yesterday (16th of August, 1965) was produced before me and was required by me to produce security under section 117 (3) Cr. P. C. On his failure to produce the security, he was ordered to be detained in Tihar Central Jail. The next day of hearing in the case

against him under section 107/
151 Cr. P. C. is on 21st of
August, 1965".

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं आपके जरिये गृह मंत्री महोदय से श्री किशन
पटनायक के सम्बन्ध में एक जानकारी लेना
चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप गृह मंत्री से पूछ
सकते हैं, लेकिन इस पर जगभग एक घंटे तक
बहस चलती रही है । आखिर इस की कोई
हद होनी चाहिए ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं यह जानना
चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्री किशन पटनायक को
दो सी गज तक घकेला गया और प्रदर्शन-
कारियों पर लाठी-चार्ज किया गया और क्या
इस बारे में गृह मंत्री को निखिन शिकायत दी
गई है; यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही
की गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह सवाल इस
वक्त नहीं पूछ सकते हैं ।

12.43 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEM- BERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS SIXTY-SEVENTH REPORT

**Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shi-
moga):** I beg to present the Sixty-
seventh Report of the Committee on
Private Members' Bills and Resolu-
tions.

12.43½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. STATUS OF PRE- PARATORY WORK ON THE FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

**The Minister of Planning (Shri
B. R. Bhagat):** The Memorandum on
the Fourth Five Year Plan was laid
on the Table of both Houses of Parlia-
ment on 2nd December, 1964. Plan-
ning Commission had agreed to the

Memorandum being discussed during
the Budget Session in 1965. How-
ever, as both Houses were preoccu-
pied with the budget, neither House
was able to find time to discuss the
Memorandum. Even though the
Memorandum was not discussed as
such, the Informal Consultative Com-
mittee of Members of Parliament
considered it at some length at five
meetings—three in December 1964,
one in February and one in May,
1965.

According to the programme that
was drawn up in connection with the
preparation of the Fourth Five Year
Plan it was intended that after the
five Sub-Committees set up by the
National Development Council to
advise on policy issues concerning
the formulation of sectoral pro-
grammes and resources for the
Fourth Plan had completed their
task, the Draft Outline would be
placed before the National Develop-
ment Council at a meeting to be held
on August 9th and 10th. However, it
became apparent that the preparation
of the Draft Outline could not be
taken up until the Fourth Finance
Commission's recommendations on
devolution of resources from the
Centre to the States were known. In
the meanwhile the Planning Com-
mission in consultation with the
Ministry of Finance were engaged in
the task of making a firm estimate of
the size of the Plan and the resources
available for its financing. After a
series of meetings, it was decided in
a full meeting of the Planning Com-
mission held on August 10th and 11th,
1965 under the Chairmanship of the
Prime Minister that the size of the
Fourth Plan would be Rs. 21,500
crores, the tentative distribution of
which between Public and Private
Sector outlay would be Rs. 14,500
crores and Rs. 7,000 crores respecti-
vely. This decision is subject to the
approval of the National Develop-
ment Council which is due to meet
on September 5th and 6th. As against
an outlay of Rs. 21,500 crores, the
resources in sight, including Rs. 3,000

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

crores to be raised through additional taxation, have been estimated at Rs. 20,850 crores, leaving a gap of Rs. 650 crores. Since it has been decided not to resort to deficit financing, this gap is expected to be met through economy in administration, mobilization of additional savings and ensuring better returns from public enterprises. The Prime Minister has asked the Planning Commission to draw up a detailed plan for agriculture.

The preparation of the Draft Outline of the Fourth Plan is now expected to be taken up after the meeting of the National Development Council on September 5th and 6th. Accordingly, it will not be possible to place it on the Table of both Houses of Parliament during the current Session. It is expected that the Draft Outline will be placed before Parliament during the winter Session and will be discussed during the Session.

Since it is now proposed to adopt a Plan of Rs. 21,500 crores as against Rs. 22,500 crores on which the targets given in the Memorandum were based, it would not be purposeful to discuss the Memorandum at this stage.

The Planning Commission had discussions with the State Governments regarding the magnitude, priorities and phasing of the States Fourth Plan as well as the problem of mobilization of additional resources for the Fourth Plan. These discussions commenced from 10th of June 1965 and continued until the end of July, 1965. It was brought to the notice of the State Governments that, while giving due regard to the specific needs of each State the magnitude, sectoral priorities and phasing of State Plans will have to be such as to match the availability of resources and conform to the overall national

objectives, priorities and balances of the Fourth Plan. Particular emphasis was laid on non-inflationary financing in the Fourth Plan period.

Soon after most Working Groups had submitted their interim reports and the Planning Commission had a chance to consider them in a preliminary way, Members of Parliament were associated with the process of formulation of the Fourth Plan. Group meetings were held to consider interim reports of Working Groups and other related papers prepared in the Planning Commission. In August, 1964, five such groups met to discuss (1) agriculture and allied subjects in the Fourth Plan, (2) irrigation and power programmes, (3) educational programmes, (4) schemes for social welfare and backward classes, and (5) industrial (including village and small industries) programme. These group meetings were followed by two meetings in September, 1964 of the informal Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament to consider problems relating to agricultural development in the Fourth Plan. Subsequently, at 5 meetings—3 in December, 1964, 1 in February 1965 and 1 in May 1965—the Informal Consultative Committee considered at some length the Memorandum on the Fourth Five Year Plan. I now propose to request you so, to constitute five Parliamentary Committees which will go into the various aspects of the Fourth Plan. The Committees proposed are: (a) Policy, Resources and Allocations (b) Industry, Power, Transport and Scientific and Technological Research (c) Agriculture and Rural Economy (d) Social Services and (e) Education and Manpower Planning. It is further proposed to set up a Steering Committee of the Chairmen of all the Committees. This Steering Committee would meet the Planning Commission and discuss recommendations of the Committees. The Prime Minister also intends to constitute a Committee to which he

proposes to invite among others, the leaders of Groups in Parliament to discuss the Fourth Plan with him. It is proposed to hold a few meetings of this Committee, both before and after the publication of the Draft Outline.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): May we know from Government whether along with the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan they will also give us an up-to-date assessment of the performance of the Third Plan? After all, the Fourth Plan takes off from the Third Plan, and we have had the experience from the mid-term assessment that the Third Plan has suffered very serious shortfalls.

Mr. Speaker: Will there be an assessment of the performance in the Third Plan also along with the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Certainly in the preparation of the Fourth Plan, the matter will be looked into. Also this matter came up in the consultative committee, and tentatively we have taken a decision that at a convenient time during the year, the Planning Commission will give a statement to the House about the implementation of the Third Plan.

12.50 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

NATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION LIAISON COM- MITTEE

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of the Ministry of Agriculture (Now Food and Agriculture) Resolution No.F. 16-72/47-Policy, dated the 8th November 1948, as amended from time to time, the mem-

bers of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee vice late Dr. Punjabrao S. Deshmukh".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of the Ministry of Agriculture (now Food and Agriculture) Resolution No.F. 16-72/47-Policy, dated the 8th November, 1948, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee vice late Dr. Punjabrao S. Deshmukh".

The motion was adopted.

12 51 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th August 1965".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th August 1965".

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): *Vis-a-vis* what he has submitted, may I recall that you were pleased to assure us not once but repeatedly yesterday only—just 24 hours ago—that the statement

[Shri Nath Pai]

made by the Defence Minister on the recent developments in Kashmir shall be debated separately? You repeated it several times, as the proceedings of the House will show, in order to remove the apprehension in the minds of some Members that not sufficient time may be available during the debate on the censure motion. But I find that there is no time provided in this report for that. We have already submitted a motion that the Defence Minister's statement be taken into consideration. What is your ruling and what has happened to your assurance to the House?

Mr. Speaker: I have not yet decided on that. Is there a motion tabled?

Shri Nath Pai: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I have not decided on that. I will look into it. Now, the question is...

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Not the 'question is'...

Mr. Speaker: Unless I decide . . .

Shri Ranga: I wanted to make an observation in regard to the time proposed to be allotted for discussion of a resolution on the abolition of the Indian Oilseeds Committee and some other committee. It is such an important matter. But they have provided only two hours for it. I would like to suggest that one more hour should be allotted to it. It is also within your discretion to give one more hour, whenever you find it necessary in regard to any one particular matter.

Here in this case, there is also a procedural difficulty. These committees, specially the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, were brought into existence and have been functioning under an Act passed by this Parliament. Therefore, it would not be within the right of the Government simply to get a resolution passed here

and thereafter take it for granted that the committee is abolished; because they have to come forward with a formal Bill asking for the repeal of the earlier Act. Otherwise, what they would be doing would be unconstitutional. So instead of coming face to face with that additional difficulty, I would suggest to the Minister concerned to come forward with a regular Bill itself instead of moving a resolution. But if he insists upon moving a resolution, I would like to suggest that one more hour be given for the discussion of this matter.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : ग्रामीणों में खाद्य समस्या के बारे में बात हो रही थी। आप ने कहा था कि खाद्य समस्या के सम्बन्ध में विजिनेस एंडवाइजरी कमिटी में सवाल उठा था। यह विचार हुआ कि खाद्य मंत्री अपना बयान यहाँ सदन में रख देंगे। उसके बाद जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव है, उसमें उस पर विचार होगा। लेकिन इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें मातवीय जी ने उठाई हैं। खाद्य समस्या पर भिन्न विचार रखते हुए भी शायद अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के समय गवर्नमेंट के विरुद्ध हम कुछ न कह सकें। ऐसी सूरत में खाद्य समस्या के बारे में उसके बाद एक दो दिन का समय दिया जाना चाहिये। खाद्य समस्या बहुत कठिन हो रही है चारों तरफ प्रोडक्शन वास्तव में गिरा हुआ है इस समस्या पर विचार किये हुए अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के साथ इसको संलग्न कर देना शायद ठीक नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक चीज का फैसला इसी बहस के बाद हुआ और अब फिर उसी चीज को उठाया जाये और बहस होती है यह कहाँ तक उचित है ?

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): I want to say one or two words about one or two items in the report.

Item No. 11, the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, has been allotted 4 hours. The subject matter of the Bill has been the subject of country-wide concern and discussion recently. I consider that the time allotted to it is inadequate and it may be increased by at least two hours.

Item No. 17, discussion on the resolution seeking dissolution of the Indian Coconut and Indian Oilseeds Committee, is an important matter and the time allotted to it may be increased by at least one hour.

Mr. Speaker: He suggests that the time for item 11 should be increased by two hours and that for item No. 17 by one hour.

श्री डे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात प्राप के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स एंड ग्रदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट इस सदन में पेश हुई थी और उस पर चर्चा भी प्रारम्भ हो गई थी लेकिन बाद में उसको स्थगित कर दिया गया। उस पर चर्चा भी समाप्त होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब शुरू किया है तो उसको भी करेंगे।

श्री डे० शि० पाटिल : इस सेशन में उस पर चर्चा पूरी होनी चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker First, I have to answer Prof. Ranga. But I have to express a little grievance also because of the way in which he began. Of course, I felt offended by it.

Shri Ranga: It would be impossible for us to function if you make a grievance of everything that is said by us.

Mr. Speaker: I would leave it to the hon. Member's decision as to whether that was proper.

Shri Nath Pai: It was not meant like that; it sounded like that.

Shri Ranga: Only when they shout, there would be no grievance!

Mr. Speaker: If that was all he wanted, that one more hour should be allotted to that particular item, he himself said that I have a discretion. I will certainly see to that; if it is needed, it would be given when we proceed. If one more hour is needed, I will exercise that discretion.

So far as Shri Muhammad Ismail's suggestions are concerned, as regards the first point, it was discussed thoroughly. Government had proposed two hours and we increased it to four. We thought that would be enough. But if he insists, I am prepared to ascertain the reaction of the Minister.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As you rightly pointed out, we suggested two hours. The Committee said four, just double. That was agreed upon. In any case, you have discretion to extend the time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): One hour is always there, up your sleeve.

Mr. Speaker: I will see; if one more hour is needed, I will add it.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (प्रलवर): प्राइमर्स 12 और 13 के बारे में मेरा एक निवेदन है। इन दोनों को मिला कर इनके लिए पांच घंटे का समय रखा गया है, बोनस बिल और प्रस्ताव के ऊपर। ये बहुत महत्व के विषय हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पांच के बजाय छह घंटे का समय नियत किया जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी मुश्किल यह है कि जब बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी बैठती है तो घाम तौर पर सब पार्टीज के मेम्बर को उस में इनवाइट किया जाता है और अगर किसी खास मेम्बर को किसी में खास दिस-अप्पी हो तो वह भी धा सकता है, कोई ब्लाउट नहीं है। जब एक फैसला हो जाता है

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

और सब पार्टियाँ मिल कर लेती हैं तो बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है अगर हर एक पर एमैंड-मेंट्स लानी पड़े . . .

श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत : हाउस बढ़ा सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस को प्रखत्यार है ।

ऐसी जरूरत है तो हाउस देख ले ।

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th August, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

12-00 hrs.

MOTION RE: INDO-PAKISTAN AGREEMENT ON GUJARAT-WEST PAKISTAN BORDER—
Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri on the 16th August, 1965, namely:—

"That the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Prime Minister on the 16th August, 1965, on the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of June, 1965 relating to Gujarat-West Pakistan border be taken into consideration."

श्री उ० भू० त्रिवेदी (मंदसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कच्छ का जो अनुबन्ध हमारे साथ हुआ है, इससे सारे भारत वर्ष में एक दुःख की लहर दौड़ गयी है । किसी कारणवश कई आदमी, जो अपने को चतुर गिनते हैं, वह यह समझते हैं कि इस में भी चतुराई हुई है । बनिया दूसरे को धोखा देने के बत जब तराजू से तोलता है और एक डंडी मार देता

है, तो वह बोलता है, मैं ने कैसी चतुराई की कि उसे कमती तोल दिया । ऐसी ही कुछ भावना उन आदमियों की होती है जो नैक-नीयती से, प्रामाणिकता से, सचाई से किसी चीज का सामना नहीं कर सकते ।

हम इस अनुबन्ध को देखें और हम अपने दिलों को टटोर्ते तो यह वास्तविकता हमारे सामने आयेगी कि हमें शर्म से अपनी आँखें नीची कर लेनी पड़ेंगी । इस सदन में हम सब सदस्यों ने मिल कर यह प्रस्ताव रखा था कि हम अपनी जमीन का एक इंच भी किसी हालत में नहीं देंगे । इतना ही नहीं, परन्तु जब तक स्टेटस को एंटी (Status quo ante) कायम न हो जाये किसी प्रकार का वार्तालाप नहीं करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, दुःख की बात यह है कि कच्छ का और सिन्ध का जो सीमा प्रदेश है वह कुदरती ऐसा बना हुआ है कि उस में किसी प्रकार की भूल होने का कारण पैदा नहीं होता : जहाँ कच्छ की सीमा का भ्रन्त होता है, जहाँ से सिन्ध की सीमा शुरू होती है, वहाँ जमीन ऊंची है और हमारी कच्छ की भूमि नीची है । कुदरत ने ही उसको ऐसा बनाया है कि उस में कहीं शंका को स्थान नहीं हो सकता । इतना होते हुए भी वहाँ पर हम ने स्तम्भ गाड़ रखे हैं और बराबर नाप से स्तम्भ गाड़े हुए हैं ।

ऐसी भूमि पर आक्रमण कर पाकिस्तान ने यह बता दिया कि झगड़ा करना हो तो किसी प्रकार से भी झगड़ा किया जा सकता है । पानी ऊपर से नीचे को वह के धाता हो, तब भी भेड़िया यह कह सकता है कि पानी नीचे से वह के ऊपर आ रहा है, और पानी गदसा हो रहा है । पाकिस्तान ने जहाँ चाहा वहाँ हमारे साथ झगड़ा पैदा करने के वास्ते कोई नई समस्या खड़ी कर दी, और उस के बाद में हम ऐसे झुकते चले जाते हैं कि मानों वह समस्या किसी एक विवाद के कारण है, और उस

विवाद का निर्णय हम को किसी न्यायालय द्वारा करा लेना चाहिए। जब विवाद के वास्ते स्थान नहीं, जिसे धंधेजी में कहते हैं "काज प्राफ ऐक्शन", तो उस काज प्राफ ऐक्शन को किसी न्यायालय को सुनने का अधिकार नहीं। विवादास्पद कोई बात ही नहीं है। और अगर हम इस पर डटे रहते कि कोई विवादास्पद बात नहीं है और पाकिस्तान हमला करता तब भी हमें उसको वहां से धकेल कर निकालने का अधिकार था क्योंकि वह हमारे गृह में प्रवेश करना चाहता था। गृह प्रवेश के मामले में एक साधारण मनुष्य को अधिकार है कि अपनी जमीन की रक्षा करने के वास्ते, अपनी स्त्री और अपनी सन्तान की रक्षा करने के वास्ते, अपनी जाति की रक्षा करने के वास्ते वह किसी आदमी को जान से भी मार सकता है। और हम तो एक बड़े अधिकार वाले सर्वसत्ता सम्पन्न राष्ट्र हैं, हमारे पास सत्ता थी, हमारे पास यंत्र थे, साधन थे। यह स्थिति होते हुए भी हम ने पाकिस्तान को मार के नहीं निकाला यह हमारी एक गम्भीर भूल हुई है। हम ने क्यों उससे वार्तालाप करना शुरू किया। क्या हम स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं कह सकते थे कि पहले आप चले जाइये और फिर हम बातचीत करेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कहा तो था।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिबेदी : कहा तो था पर किया नहीं और यही तो दुःख है कि जो कहते हैं उसके अनुसार करते नहीं।

प्राज हम ने देखा कि यह समझौता हुआ, बड़ी स्थानी स्थानी बातें हुईं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री भले बन कर धंधेजों के प्राइम मिनिस्टर के चक्कर में घा गये। उन्होंने पीठ थपथपायी, उन्होंने मान देकर इज्जत बढ़ा दी, कह दिया कि आप बहुत बड़े आदमी हैं, यह छोटी बात क्या करते हैं। भाइए, बेटिए, हम मसले को सुलझाते हैं, और इस चक्कर में ला कर हेरोल्ड विल्सन साहब ने सब बातें उनके सामने रखीं और उन्होंने अपना सिर हिला दिया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वहां बैठ कर चक्कर में घा गये।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिबेदी : पालियामेंट है पूछने तक का समय उनके पास नहीं रहा। उन्होंने सोचा तक नहीं कि पालियामेंट को पूछना है। वहां बैठ कर उन्होंने एक समझौते पर दस्तखत करने के वास्ते हां भर ली और यहां साले बहुतोंई पास-पास बैठ गये फट-फट दस्तखत कर दिये। और हमारे देश के वास्ते एक विघातक समस्या पैदा कर दी। इसका गम्भीर परिणाम होगा। हमें सोचना होगा कि क्या जहां-जहां पाकिस्तान हमारे साथ झगड़ा पैदा करेगा, क्या हम वे सारे मसले ट्राइबुनल को तौ करने के वास्ते दे देंगे। अगर कल पाकिस्तान धमत्तर पर दावा करे तो धमत्तर का मसला भी दे दो हल करने के वास्ते। अगर पाकिस्तान जैसलमेर पर हमला करे तो उसका मसला भी दे दो हल करने के वास्ते। कल को पाकिस्तान कलकत्ते पर हमला करे तो कलकत्ते का मसला भी दे दो हल करने के वास्ते। इस 34 हजार वर्गमील जमीन के मामले को हल करने का अधिकार ट्राइबुनल के हाथ में दे कर हम ने भारी भूल की है। हो सकता है कि इस गम्भीर भूल का परिणाम प्राज की प्रजा को न भोगना पड़े। लेकिन दो साल बाद या दस साल के बाद उसके बहुत बुरे परिणाम हो सकते हैं।

किसी भी सार्वभौम सत्ता को अपनी सत्ता का प्रयोग करने का अधिकार मात्र नहीं होता, उसको उसका प्रयोग करना ही चाहिए, यह उसका फर्ज होता है। कोई हमारे घर में घुस घावे, और हम उसे जानते हैं कि यह चोर है, नामी चोर है, दस नम्बरी है, इसका नाम मिखा है पुलिस थाने में, उसको भी हमें पण्ड मारने में संकोच होता है। इसके लिए किसी के सरटिफिकेट की जरूरत नहीं है। उसका सरटिफिकेट तो टंगा है पुलिस थाने में। सारी दुनिया पाकिस्तान को जानती है। पाकिस्तान के वास्ते कुछ लोगों को हमदर्दी है। मैं भी दूसरे देश के आदमियों से मिलता हूं। वह भी कई दफ्ते पाकिस्तान के वास्ते

[श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी]

हमदर्दी बतलाते हैं। वही तो हमारे दुर्भाग्य का एक कारण है कि हम पाकिस्तान का आज़ जो प्रपंच और जाल फैला हुआ है उस को किसी तरीके से हटाने के वास्ते उतना प्रयत्न नहीं करते जितना प्रयत्न कि हम को करना चाहिए।

13.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

कई हमारे राजदूत ऐसे हैं कि वह उस को मज़ाक समझते हैं। अभी मैं एक राजदूत का एक लेख पढ़ रहा था। उस को पढ़ कर उन की मनोवृत्ति जो मुझ पर प्रकट हुई उससे मुझे दुःख हुआ। किसी भी भारतवासी के दिल में और खासकर हमारे एक राजदूत के दिल में भारतवर्ष के प्रेम की एक आग की लपट होनी चाहिए। वह शान्त नहीं हो सकता। भारत के अलावा दूसरा और कोई मुल्क उस के लिए नहीं है। उसी का वह दूत है उसी के वास्ते उसे कार्य करना चाहिए और उसी की इज्जत बढ़ानी चाहिए। उस का मज़ाक करने का या उस का मज़ाक सहने का उसे कोई अधिकार नहीं है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश ऐसे आदमी राजदूत बन कर चले जाते हैं, व्यक्तिगत बात मैं न कहूँ, लेकिन सुनने में ऐसी बात आती है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री तक को एक मज़ाक का साधन मान कर बात करते हैं। जाहिर है कि ऐसे आदमियों के द्वारा हम अपने देश की इज्जत नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। हम भारतवासी होकर अपने देश का मज़ाक अगर सह लें तो नतीजा वही होता है जो आज पाकिस्तान सारी दुनिया में यह फैलाव कर चुका है, यह बात फैला चुका है कि हम बहुत छोटे हैं और यह हमें मार रहा है। यह तो वही बात हुई कि चोर चोरी करे और कोतवाल का नाम देवे। ऐसी स्थिति हमारी आज हो रही है। जब से पाकिस्तान का निर्माण हुआ है तब से लेकर आज तक पाकिस्तान ने हम पर कितने हथियारे हैं और उन हमलों पर हम ने क्या प्रकाश डाला है? वह हमले किस प्रकार के हैं यह हम किसी के सामने रख नहीं सकते।

अलबत्ता अपने घर में बैठ कर बातें करना हम शुरू कर सकते हैं। हमारी सहिष्णुता का भी कहीं अंत होना चाहिए। आज हमारे देश पर हमला हो रहा है। आज हमारे देश पर शत्रु द्वारा बम के गोले बरसाये जा रहे हैं। 80, 80 पौंड की तोपों से हमारे ऊपर हमला हो रहा है। हम ने विश्वमंच से ऐलान किया हुआ है कि हम एक शांतिप्रिय देश हैं। हम शांति के लिए वचनबद्ध हैं और चूँकि हम एक बड़े मुल्क हैं इसलिए सारी दुनिया हमारी ओर देख रही है। हमें लड़ाई का मार्ग नहीं अपनाना है शांति की नीति पर कायम रहना है। ऐसा हमारा विश्व प्रेम है, जगत प्रेम है और शांति प्रेम है। इस वास्ते हम इन सब बातों को मान लेने को तैयार हैं। इसी का नतीजा आज हम यह देख रहे हैं कि श्री स्वर्ण सिंह भूट्टो साहब को यहाँ आने और बातचीत करने का निमंत्रण दे रहे हैं। यह हमारे वास्ते बड़ी शर्म की बात है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं इस अनुबन्ध को पढ़ता हूँ तो एक वाक्य हमारे सामने आता है और वह वाक्य हमने यह लिखा है :—

"In the confidence that this will also contribute to a reduction of the present tension along the entire Indo-Pakistan border."

यह प्रीएम्बल है। इस के आधार पर हम ने इस एपीमेंट पर दस्तखत किये हैं। क्या इतने हम सब आदमी भ्रंश हैं जो इस चीज को नहीं देखना चाहते कि वह हमारे ऊपर हमला करने की ताकत रखता है? किसी भी आदमी का एंटीसिडेंट, प्रीसिडेंट और सन्सक्रिप्ट कंडक्ट यह बतलाता है कि वह किस प्रकार का आदमी है। उसके आगे पीछे की दोनों बातें हमें सोचनी पड़ेंगी। आखिर कौन सी ऐसी बात है जिस से हमने सोच लिया कि पाकिस्तान अपने वचन

पर कायम रहेगा ? कौन सी ऐसी बात थी इन पिछले 18 साल के दरमियान ऐसी कौन सी बात हुई जिस से हम यह कह सकते हैं कि पाकिस्तान का हमेशा ऐसा आचरण रहा है, जिस के कि कारण हम उस पर विश्वास करने को बाध्य हो सकते हैं ? एक, एक बात उस की ऐसी रही जो हम को धोखा देने वाली थी । उसने हमें हर वक्त धोखा दिया । वह हर वक्त हम से लड़ाई करने पर अमादा रहा है और हमेशा हमारी तरफ उसका हेटफुल कंटैक्ट रहा है । हमारा बड़े से बड़ा आदमी हो लेकिन पाकिस्तान में जा कर एक शब्द भी वह भारतवर्ष के पक्ष में बोलने की जुरत नहीं कर सकता है । हमारे बड़े से बड़े आदमी की वहां पर बेइज्जती हो सकती है । आज हम वहां पर चले जावें तो हमें सदा एक डर और फिकर लगी रहती है और हालत यह है कि हम वहां पर बतौर एक भारतवासी के क्रोध नहीं रख सकते और आजादी के साथ नहीं चल फिर सकते लेकिन इस के विपरीत जब कोई पाकिस्तानी यहां पर आता है तो वह पूरी आजादी के साथ बतौर एक पाकिस्तानी के इधर, उधर घूमता फिरता है और मस्जिदों में जाता है । गांवों में मजे से घूमता है और डाके डालता है फिर भी वह चलता रहता है और हम लोग उसकी परवाह नहीं करते लेकिन हमारे किसी भी भारतवर्ष के नागरिक को यह हिम्मत नहीं हो सकती कि वहां पाकिस्तान में जा कर किसी गली, कूचे में आजादी के साथ घूम फिर सके । पाकिस्तान जो कि हमारी जान का दुश्मन है उन हमारे जानी दुश्मनों के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार करने का अधिकार किस आधार पर आपको प्राप्त होता है जो आपने यह लिख दिया :—

"It will contribute to a reduction of the present tension along the entire Indo-Pakistan border."

मैं समझता हूं कि यह बड़ी मुशानताआमेज

चीज है । ऐसी बात उस प्रीएम्बल में नहीं रखनी चाहिए थी । आपको इस बात को सोचना चाहिये था । आपने स्टेट्स को ऐंटी कच्छ के बारे में कहा था तो क्या आप को यह मालूम था कि यह डीव और सुराई की पेट्रोलिंग के वास्ते पाकिस्तान भारतवर्ष की भूमि का उपयोग करता है । अगर उस रास्ते का उपयोग पाकिस्तान नहीं करता है तो उसको इस में शामिल करने की क्या जरूरत थी ? उन के कहने भर से क्या हमें यह मान लेना चाहिए था कि हमारे अफसर सब बेईमान हैं और झूठे हैं और हमारे कागजात व दस्तावेजात सब झूठे हैं और दस्तावेज अगर सच्चे हैं तो पाकिस्तान के सच्चे हैं ? पाकिस्तान की यह बात मान लेने का हमें क्या अधिकार था ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हमारे वास्ते एक बड़ी तौहीन की बात है कि हम अपनी बात को नहीं मानते और दुश्मन की बात को सही मानते हैं और दुश्मन की बात को हम तरजीह देते हैं । उसका कुपरिणाम आज हमें भोगना पड़ रहा है ।

समय का तकाजा है कि सरकार अब अपनी डरपोक व दब्यु नीति का परित्याग करे । डरने के दिन चले गये । हम वैसे शांति प्रेमी जरूर हैं लेकिन देश की इज्जत और आत्मसम्मान को छोकर नहीं । अपने देश की मान, मर्यादा व इज्जत की रक्षा करने के लिए अगर लड़ाई करनी पड़ती है तो हमें उस से डरना नहीं है क्योंकि अगर सदाई हुई और वह बड़ी तो सारी दुनिया को नुकसान होगा सिर्फ भारतवर्ष का ही नुकसान नहीं होगा । स्वेज केनल के मामले में हम ने देखा कि नासिर ने उस पार ब्रिटिश सरकार से टक्कर ली, मि० ईडन बहुत कुछ चिल्लाये लेकिन कुछ उसका बना न सके, उन्हें गडी छोड़ कर जाना पड़ा और

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

स्वैज केनाल नासिर के पास रही । परशियन गल्फ के सारे मामले के ऊपर नज़र डालिये । क्या कोई डरता है ? आज इजराईल एक छोटा सा मुल्क है लेकिन कदम बढ़ा कर चल रहा है । कोई ताकत नहीं है जो कि उसे दबा सके । वह मरने और मारने के वास्ते तैयार होकर बैठा है । वह बीस लाख की प्रजा आज सात करोड़ के सामने अपनी हिम्मत के बल पर खड़ी हुई है तो क्या हम 45 करोड़ आदमी इन सात करोड़ आदमियों के सामने खड़े नहीं हो सकते ? इजराईल ने सीरिया की नाक में दम कर रक्खा है । आज आखिर हमारे शासकों को डर किस का लगता है ? उन के पीछे देश की 45 करोड़ जनता है । आपको किसका सर्टिफिकेट चाहिए ? जब 45 करोड़ इस देश की जनता आपके पीछे है तो फिर आपको किसी अन्य से सर्टिफिकेट लेने की जरूरत नहीं है । जब 45 करोड़ देश की जनता आपके पीछे हो और आपको सहयोग व समर्थन दे रही हो तो आपको किसी बात की चिन्ता न करनी चाहिये और उस हालत में दुनिया की कोई भी ताकत, पाकिस्तान का तो कहना ही क्या, आपके आगे टिक नहीं सकती है । हम को किसी का सर्टिफिकेट नहीं चाहिए । आज भारतवर्ष की जो आवाज़ है उसे आपको सुनना पड़ेगा । यह ठीक है कि आपके हाथ में राज्य सत्ता है लेकिन आप भारतवासी हैं इसको आप एक क्षण के लिए भी नहीं भूल सकते हैं । आपको देश का प्रेम है और मुझे भी देश का प्रेम है इस लिए आप मुझ पर यह इल्जाम नहीं लगा सकते कि मैं व्यर्थ में युद्ध की बात करता हूँ । मैं यह अवश्य कहता हूँ कि हम में दुर्भाग्यवश यह जो दुर्बलता की नीति आ गई है उसको हटाया जाय । उससे आज घबराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । देश आपके पीछे है । उस दिन भी

मैंने कहा था कि जिसके पीछे देश की जनता हो उसे किसी की भी फिक्र नहीं करनी चाहिये । अमरीका आप के साथ है और रहेगा । इंग्लैंड भी आपके साथ है और रहेगा । उन के साथ में सारी प्रजा है । रूस से भी आप को घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है । रूस एक ईमानदार राज्य के अनुसार आप के पीछे रहेगा । अलबत्ता अगर डर है तो उन बदमाशों का डर है, चीन और पाकिस्तान का डर है जोकि हम से हमेशा लड़ने के वास्ते तैयार हैं । यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि रन ऑफ कच्छ में हमने बिल्कुल हथियार डाल दिये । बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कैसे हम लोगों ने मान लिया कि जहाँ हमारी फौजें जा सकती थीं उस भूमि पर से हम अपनी फौजें हटा लें और महज इस से हम संतुष्ट हो गये कि वह कंजरकोट से हट गये । कंजरकोट में हमारी फौज को जाने का अधिकार है । सरकार ने उस को किस प्रकार से संकुचित किया ? उस ने उस में क्यों रुकावट डाली ? मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि ऐसा करने का क्या कारण था । अगर मैं किसी दूसरे के दबाव के आधार पर यह मान जाऊँ कि जहाँ मैं अपनी फौज रखता था, वहाँ नहीं रखूँगा, जहाँ मैं अपनी पुलिस रखता था, वहाँ नहीं रखूँगा, तो क्या इस को उचित कहा जा सकता है ? यह मेरी मर्जी है कि मैं अपनी जगह में फौज रखूँ पुलिस रखूँ, या उस को खाली रखूँ । कौन बाहर वाला मुझे इस बारे में कहने की ताकत रखता है ? सरकार ने अपने देश की सार्वभौमिकता का अधिकार खो दिया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि उस को अपने दिल में डर नहीं रखना चाहिए । जिस जगह को हम अपनी समझते हैं, उस पर हमें अपनी फौज भेजने का अधिकार होना चाहिए । इसलिए जब

हैं इस समझौते को पढ़ता हूँ, तो मुझे बड़ा दुख होता है ।

फिर इस समझौते में धन्याय यह हुआ है कि सरकार ने सब कुछ ट्रिब्यूनल पर छोड़ दिया है । हमारे एक्सटर्नल एफ़ेयर्स मिनिस्टर तो घण्टे वकील रहे हैं। वह इस बात को खूब घण्टी तरह से समझते हैं कि मुकदमे बाजी में कोई नहीं कह सकता है कि जेंट कौन सी करवट बैठेगा । अगर वह कहीं ऐसी करवट बैठ गया कि हमारी 3400 वर्गमील भूमि चली गई, तो खाली सरकार की नहीं, हम सब की नाक कट जायेगी ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उनकी नाक है ही नहीं ।

श्री उ० मु० त्रिवेदी : नाक उनकी है । अगर उन की नाक न होती तो हम से लड़ने को क्यों आते, हमें जेलों में क्यों बन्द करते ? नाक कटने का डर है, इसीलिए वे डी. आई. आर. का उपयोग कर रहे हैं ।

यह जो समझौता हुआ है, यह देश के लिए घातक ही नहीं है, बल्कि यह देश को नीचा दिखाने वाला है । इस के कारण हम को अपनी सिर लज्जा से नीचे करना पड़ता है । कल भारतवर्ष के कोने कोने से यहां पर धादमी आए । क्यों आए थे ? क्या उन गरीबों के पास पैसा उछल रहा था ? उन के मन में एक भावना थी, उन के मन में एक जोश था कि इतने लोगों को देख कर शायद सरकार झुक जायेगी और हमारी बात मान लेगी । वे लोग सरकार के पास प्रार्थना करने आए थे । अंग्रेजी ला, रोमन ला का सिद्धांत है कि सरकार मां-बाप होती है और मां-बाप को कहने का अधिकार बच्चों का होता है—अज्ञा को अधिकार होता है कि वह सरकार ने अपनी

बात कहे । इस आधार पर 230 हजार धादमी सरकार के पास प्रार्थनापत्र पेश करने के लिए आए थे । सरकार उस पर विचार करे और उस भावना को देखे और फिर अपने मन में दृढ़ निश्चय कर ले कि भूटो से बात करने की जरूरत नहीं है ? सरकार ने जो समझौता किया है, उस को वह फाड़ कर फेंक दे, उस को रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दे—उस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

इस का जो भी परिणाम होगा, सारा भारतवर्ष उस के लिए तैयार है । अगर बदनामी होगी, तो सारे देश की होगी—खाली सरकार या किसी मंत्री की नहीं होगी । हो जाए सारे देश की बदनामी । इस की कोई फिक्र नहीं है । हमारे देश का सम्मान रहे, यही हमारे लिए सब से बड़ी इज्जत है । हमारे देश के सम्मान और गौरव के मुकाबले में एक व्यक्ति का सम्मान या गौरव कोई महत्व नहीं रखता है ।

अगर हम सब तरफ यही नीति अपनाते चले गए, तो हम को अपने पूरे बाईर पर जमीन खोनी होगी, क्योंकि हमारे सब बाईर पर झगड़ा है । कौन सी ऐसी जगह है, जहां पर पाकिस्तान से हमारा झगड़ा नहीं है ? इधर वे लोग धूमनसर की तरफ घुसने की कोशिश करते हैं, बाइमेड़, जैसनमेर और पुंछ की तरफ घुसने की कोशिश करते हैं और उधर जलपाईगुड़ी, मिल्कीगुड़ी और त्रिपुरा की तरफ घुसने की कोशिश करते हैं । उन्होंने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में सब माइनारिटीज को मार-मार उन का कबूतर निकाल दिया, उनका खरम कर दिया । फिर भी हमारे मन में दर्द पैदा नहीं होता है कि इतने बंगाली मारे गए । वहां पर 140 लाख हिन्दुओं में से लगभग 70 लाख रह गये हैं । बाकी कहां चले गये वहां पर जैनोमाइड हो गया, लेकिन हम उस सवाल को भी नहीं उठा रहे हैं । हम सब जगह शांति, शांति की बात कहते हैं । यह कैसी शांति है ? यह शांति तो द्रोपदी बन्धन-हरण जैसी चीज हो रही है ।

[श्री उ० म० त्रिवेदी]

आज देश प्रधान मंत्री और सरकार की तरफ देख रहा है। आज देश उन के वचन की तरफ देख रहा है, जो कि उन्होंने इस सदन को दिया था। देश को आशा है कि प्रधान मंत्री और यह सरकार उस वचन पर कटिबद्ध रहेंगे और उन से पीछे नहीं हटेंगे।

सरकार को यह बात अच्छी तरह से सोच लेनी चाहिए कि एक दफा चोरी हो गई, उस का इतना दुख नहीं होता है—यह हो जाती है, लेकिन चोर ने घर देख लिया, इस का दुख होता है। दुख इस बात का है कि चोर ने इस सरकार की यह कमजोरी देख ली कि इस देश पर हमला कर दिया, तब सीज फायर आयेगा, उस के बाद आपसी समझौता होगा और फिर इस देश को अपनी जमीन छोड़नी पड़ेगी। मैं कल चांग-काई-शेक की जीवनी पढ़ रहा था। उस में एक ही बात चली आ रही है—लड़ाई, सीज फायर, भागे बड़ना, फिर लड़ाई, सीज फायर, भागे बड़ना। आपस में अनुबन्ध और फिर भागे बड़ना। यही हमारे साथ होता चला आ रहा है। आखिर कब तक हम अपनी जमीन छोड़ते चले जायेंगे। पाकिस्तान पहले ही काश्मीर में हमारी चौदह हजार वर्ग मील जमीन दबाए बैठा है। वहां पर हम सीज फायर के भागें नहीं जा सकते हैं, लेकिन वे बमबारी कर रहे हैं। अब पाकिस्तान हम से कच्छ में 3400 वर्ग मील भूमि मांग रहा है। उस को वहां पर आने का अधिकार नहीं था, लेकिन वह आ गया।

सरकार की तरफ से कई किस्म के एक्सप्लेनेशन दिये जाने शुरू हुए। कहा गया कि पाकिस्तान टैंक ले कर आ गया और हम टैंक नहीं ले जा सकते, हमारे यहां पानी है, जब कि उन के यहां पानी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वहां पर जो झड़ने उन के लिए है, वही झड़ने हमारे लिए है—दोनों के लिए

एक सी ही झड़ने हैं। फिर हमारे सोलजर्ब ने, हमारे बहादुर सिपाहियों ने बता दिया है कि हम उन लोगों को मार सकते हैं और खदेड़ सकते हैं। क्या हम को अपनी आर्मी पर विश्वास नहीं है कि वह उन को खदेड़ सकती है। कहा जाता है कि हमारे पास अच्छे हथियार नहीं हैं। सवाल यह है कि यह सरकार सत्रह साल तक क्या करती रही थी कि उस ने अच्छे हथियार हासिल नहीं किये।

अब सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि डींग-मुराई तक के रास्ते पर पाकिस्तानी आते जाते थे। सरकार की पुलिस कैसी है कि उस को इस बात का पता ही नहीं चला? यहां की पुलिस श्री जे. बी. कृपालानी के पीछे तो लग जाती है और 110 नम्बर का तार भेजा जाता है कि वह फलों जगह जा रहे हैं। जब मैं अजमेर खाना होता हूँ, तो सी० आई० डी० वाला दरवाजे पर खड़ा होता है कि आप आ गए साहब। इन बातों में तो सरकार बहुत तत्परता दिखाती है, लेकिन जो आदमी हमारे देश में घुसपैठ कर गए, जो हम को सता रहे हैं, जिन्होंने हमारी जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया है, सरकार को उन के बारे में कुछ भी पता नहीं होता है। यह हमारे लिए शर्म की बात है। दिस गवर्नमेंट इज ए मोस्ट इनएफिशेंट गवर्नमेंट इन दिस रेस्पेक्ट। (This Government is most inefficient in this respect). यह ऐसी गवर्नमेंट है, जिस को पता नहीं चलता कि हमारे देश में क्या हो रहा है। हमारे घर में चोर घुस आए, लेकिन इस को मावूम नहीं होता है। सरकार ऐसे आदमियों पर विश्वास कर लेती है, जो कि विश्वास-योग्य नहीं होते।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मोशनज मैंने भूव किये हैं, यह सदन उन पर ध्यान दे और मैं विरोधी दल के दूसरे मित्रों से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे इन सब प्रस्तावों

का समर्थन करें और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस को ठुकरा दिया जाये।

Shri K. C. Pant (Nainital): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the Kutch agreement was signed on 30th June, 1965, many men of goodwill had expressed the wish that this would lead to a lessening of tensions and ultimately to a meaningful dialogue to solve the other outstanding problems between the two countries. Sir, I am afraid that this hope has been brutally shattered by Pakistan's insidious attack on Kashmir. And this has taken place within five weeks of the signing of that agreement. I am sure that all sections of the House will share and reflect the sense of outrage and indignation with which the country received this further proof of Pakistan's perfidy in its dealings with India.

I do not want at this stage to deal with the developments in Kashmir except to draw the attention of the House to one of its implications.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : जब तक काप्रेस में रहोगे, ऐसा ही होता रहेगा।

श्री कु० चं० पन्त : स्वामी जी सब को शान्ति का पाठ पढ़ाते हैं—वह तो शान्त रह सकते हैं।

There is a great deal of hullabaloo over this agreement both in the House and outside. An attempt has been made to create an impression that aided and abetted by Mr. Wilson, Pakistan has somehow succeeded in either tricking or pressurising India into an unfavourable agreement. Does this charge bear the scrutiny of the House? If this was really the case and if the Kutch agreement gave Pakistan a great one-sided advantage as some friends opposite seem to think, then does it not strike them as rather odd that Pakistan chose this very moment to jeopardise the whole agreement by its incursions into Kashmir? If the territory

or other interests involved in this agreement were of such vital importance to Pakistan, would it not be reasonable to expect that they would have waited for another three months before creating trouble in Kashmir? Pakistan's apparent indifference to the settlement and implementation of the Kutch agreement can mean only one of two things. Either they do not attach importance to the territory which our friends suppose they do or they are not confident of winning their case under the procedure laid down under the Kutch agreement. No other interpretation is possible. In either case, it is obviously wrong to project the agreement as a great diplomatic victory for Pakistan.

The fact of the matter is that Pakistan's attack on Kutch was motivated not so much by territorial ambition as by political considerations and this fact has got to be understood clearly. Otherwise, there is a danger of getting over-involved in the details of the agreement and losing sight of its substance. As Mr. Trivedi said, we should not approach this problem from the point of view of a baniya, who is out for a little gain here and there. That should not be the attitude. If we look at the agreement, what ultimately has Pakistan achieved by the agreement? It had to vacate the entire area which it had occupied. It had to give up its fruits of aggression and in withdrawing from this area—this is an important point—it had to confess to and swallow the charge of aggression, which it has so strenuously denied all along. What did it gain in return? The dubious satisfaction of bringing to life a dispute that had remained dormant for 17 years. Shorn of technicalities, this is really what the agreement amounts to. I ask our friends, was Pakistan's gain commensurate with the price it paid for it? I do not think anyone will say so.

Another question arises: If this were so, why did Pakistan sign the agreement? We get a clue to this

[Shri K. C. Pant]

puzzle from the pronouncements of some of Pakistan's leaders. According to Mr. Amjad Ali, Permanent Representative of Pakistan at the UN,

"....a just and equitable settlement of the Kashmir dispute lies at the root of the present trouble—(i.e. the Kutch trouble)—and tension in relations between my country and India."

Equally significant is what Mr. Bhutto said in London:

"The Rann of Kutch is blown out of proportion. It is not a dispute *per se*. It forms a part of a much bigger issue. The heart of the Indo-Pak dispute lies in the Srinagar Valley."

Thus, it is obvious that Pakistan is mainly interested in linking Kutch and Kashmir.

As against this, India's attitude has always been that each dispute stands on its own and it should be treated as a separate matter. Whether it is the Canal Waters Agreement or the Sheikh-Swaran Singh Agreement, India has always maintained that the solution of the other Indo-Pak problems should not be linked with that of Kashmir. I wonder if my friends opposite, who strongly and vigorously suggest that the Kutch agreement should be given up, should be disowned because of Pakistan's aggression in Kashmir, have considered these implications. If we insist on linking Kutch with Kashmir, we will be only falling into a trap. I would not like to say anything more, but I would like them to consider this aspect of the question.

I should now like to say a few words about the fighting in Kutch. Mr. Trivedi, I am sorry, found it necessary to say,

"रत घाक कच्छ में बिल्कुल हथियार डाल दिये"

What are the facts? One can state those facts a little more clearly today. I have attempted to piece together the story. The House will recall that Pakistan went out of its way to create an image of an Indian soldier who runs away from battle. What are the facts? One whole brigade of Pakistan's army—the 51st Infantry Brigade—attacked Sardar Post, which was defended by a single police company. An amazing thing happened then. This single company beat back the entire brigade. They knew that they were outnumbered. Still they beat back the entire brigade and only the next day in broad day light they withdrew from this post. It was only then that Pakistan occupied this post. If proof were needed for this, it is supplied by the fact that Pakistan has found it necessary to sack the Brigadier who was in charge of that particular engagement. What more proof do you want?

Then there was the question of Point 84 and Biarbet. Here again, one whole Pakistani brigade, supported by the latest Patton tanks attacked these posts. Our troops were there, but they were not meant for fighting. They were there as look-outs. These infantry men, armed with normal infantry weapons, knocked down three Pakistani tanks and brought the whole brigade to a standstill. Then they withdrew and Pakistan occupied those posts. Is this anything to be ashamed of? If you go into the facts we have every reason to be proud of the valour of our gallant soldiers in this area.

The main criticism against the agreement from the speeches which I heard yesterday and today is that the agreement subjects India's sovereignty to international arbitration. As far as that question goes, let us take firstly the UN, which is the world organisation. Though the UN is based on respect for the sovereignty of the State, even the UN Charter does not exclude national sovereignty from the scope of international arbitration, be-

cause obviously in the case of each dispute, the alternative would be war. Neither does our Constitution bar such agreements or transfers of territory. Article 51 (d) of the Constitution lays down that "the State shall endeavour to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration." Whether Kutch is a territorial dispute or a border dispute, it is obviously an international dispute. So, its settlement by a tribunal or arbitration cannot be said to be repugnant to the Constitution. Historically speaking, both the Radcliffe Tribunal and the Bagge Tribunal were based on the principle of arbitration. So far as the present Kutch agreement goes, it was directly based on the procedure laid down in the joint communique following the 1959 talks at ministerial level. So, the provision of a tribunal is fully in consonance with customary international practice as well as our own and I do not think it is anything new or anything that can be objected to.

Again, it is feared that this agreement may become a precedent for other disputes, particularly the Kashmir issue, being referred to similar tribunals. There is certainly no obligation or commitment on the part of India to accept such a position. Apart from this, India has always maintained that each dispute is separate. Kashmir is neither a boundary dispute nor is it a territorial dispute. There is no similarity between the two disputes. Apart from the fact that the fate of 4 million Kashmiris can never be made the subject of arbitration or adjudication, Pakistan has not even advanced a legal claim to the territory of Jammu and Kashmir. Their claim is something different. So, I do not understand how the question of arbitration can arise in the case of Kashmir.

I do not want to take too much time of the House in referring to Press comments. But I think the Press comments on the Kutch agreement are very significant. I was

amazed to find that all shades of opinion in the country—not all, perhaps, but a very large section of it as reflected by our Press, and I hope the House will agree that our Press is neither accustomed to tow the Government line nor can it be accused of being unpatriotic—responded to the agreement. In the *Hindu* of July 5, Shri Rangaswami writes:

"For a variety of sound reasons, it was wisdom to conclude the cease-fire agreement with Pakistan."

The Tribune of 1st July says:

"The agreement is to be welcomed..... Failure to agree on a carefully worked out formula would have created a host of intractable problems for both (countries). In any case, the price of war would have been far greater than the price of peace and the ultimate beneficiary would have been neither India nor Pakistan but China."

This is something we ought, all, to remember. Then, in the *Patriot* it is said:

"It will be extremely unrealistic to see surrender or uncritical concession in the cease-fire agreement that was signed on Wednesday. On the main issue..... the agreement upholds the Indian position unreservedly..... In 1960 we admitted that this boundary has to be negotiated insofar as it had not been demarcated on the ground. To agree to negotiate it now is no concession."

The Indian Express said:

"The cease-fire in Kutch will be welcomed for many sound reasons. Mr. Shastri has accepted the procedure after honouring his pledge to Parliament that he was prepared to settle the matter peacefully provided the *status quo ante* was restored..... In the firm, far-sighted and courageous stand he has now taken he is entitled to the

[Shri K. C. Pant]

unwavering support of his countrymen."

The National Herald said:

"The overwhelming majority of the people would support the agreement on Kutch."

This is not all. *The Times of India*, *The Statesman*, *The Hindustan Times*, *The Indian Nation*, all of the—I have quotations here, but I do not want to go into all of them because that will take a lot of time—have spoken on the same lines. Not only our papers, but papers abroad have also hailed this agreement. I will not tire the House with more quotations except a couple of very brief ones.

The Time of Ceylon dated 5th July: wrote:

"There has been no better news from the hemisphere for months and years."

The Utusan Zaman of Malaysia dated 4th July said:

"Malaysia is happy about the agreement."

In *The Tehran Journal* dated 8th July they said:

"The statesmanship displayed a few days ago by the leading political figures of India and Pakistan is heartening in these times."

The Sydney Morning Herald of 14th July said:

"Both Mr. Shastri and President Ayub deserve great credit for these agreements.....But it is Mr. Shastri who has really displayed the greatest courage and who emerges with his statute much enhanced."

These are foreign papers and some of them are not very friendly to us. Still you find these things in these papers. This is enough to give a good

idea of the widespread favourable reception of the agreement both within the country and outside.

So far as we are concerned, at this moment the question before the House is a simple one: whether to agree, whether to accept this particular agreement or to reject it. I have given various reasons to support the plea that the Kutch Agreement should be accepted, not because it is perfect, not because it is exactly what we want—by its very nature it is in part a compromise, and it has got to be so—but because in the balance it offers us a reasonable solution to a problem which would otherwise have to be resolved by force. Let us not forget that in case we had preferred to use force to push out Pakistan from the positions it had occupied, it would not only have cost us a good deal in terms of men, money and material but at the end of it all the dispute would still have been on our hands and, as like as not, the procedure for its solution would not have been very different from that laid down in the Kutch agreement. What have we lost? We have gained a good deal and lost nothing. Besides, as my hon. friend, Shri Chaudhuri said yesterday, the dictates of international decency press upon us to honour our international commitments. I do not deny that there is room for expediency in international affairs provided we stick to our principles on matters of importance.

Now, I turn to Kashmir, where the situation is fraught with danger. Pakistan's intentions are clear. It is a great pity that Pakistan is spoiling for a fight. All along Pakistan has provoked this country and India has all along dealt with these provocations with great patience and restraint. But there is a limit to everything and the continued aggression on Kashmir is fast becoming intolerable. If this continues, if Pakistan does not refrain from its dangerous activities, its dangerous experiments, then it must bear

the full responsibility for the consequences that will follow as night follows day.

In contemplating this grim possibility—I admit that it is a grim one—three matters deserve careful consideration. First is the matter of intelligence and security. Both in Kutch and in Jammu and Kashmir Pakistan proposed talks and while we were preparing for these talks, talks at the border level, they attacked, they moved their troops and caught us by surprise. Now, it is not a question of blaming anybody. The situation is far too serious for that. But the need to improve both civil and military intelligence and bring about better co-ordination between the two is urgent. They cannot afford to run on parallel courses.

The second point is that we must devise ways and means to deal with the guerillas. Our army is built on conventional lines. It should not be made to jump around the periphery or to be deployed disproportionately. It is a sledge hammer and it should not be used to kill a fly. Guerilla warfare will have to be dealt with in a different way and it will require careful handling both at the political as well as at the military level. I hope this aspect of the matter will receive careful consideration.

Thirdly, we should be ready to take a military initiative at short notice. In our scrupulousness, we have always refused to strike except in self-defence and that too within our own territory. Kargil was an exception. But Kargil also was in self-defence in the sense that our road was affected, our vital communications were affected and it is by no means an offensive. But the time has come to be prepared to retaliate against aggression and retaliate at a time of our choosing and at a place of our choosing by the method we want to choose.

Now, Sir, in the end, may I say, there is a great deal of resentment against Pakistan throughout the coun-

try today in all sections of the people. We all share that resentment. But the point is, what should we do with this resentment? It is a kind of latent energy. We have to harness this latent energy for strengthening the fibre of the country. If this energy is wasted, what use is it to the country? Those who promote civil strife fritter away this valuable energy in anti-social and anti-national activities. Those who foment communal trouble, again, fritter away this energy. They are playing with an explosive factor, they are playing with fire. In either case they are playing into the hands of Pakistan, wittingly or otherwise, because nothing suits Pakistan better today than to have civil strifes and communal disturbances in this country. No words are strong enough to condemn this activity in the face of the grave external danger to the country. When the survival of the nation is at stake, all petty differences must be put aside. That is the paramount need of the hour. It is in this context that I am very sorry that all Members of the Opposition completely disregarded the seriousness of the situation, the seriousness of the external danger and voted yesterday en bloc for the No-confidence Motion.

श्री रामलोक पाव (बाराबंकी) :

उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो कच्छ के रन के समझौते पर यहां चर्चा चल रही है, तो यह न विरोधियों का सवाल है और न यह सरकार का सवाल है। यह पूरे देश का सवाल है और सारे सदन का सवाल है, और मैं चाहूंगा कि सभी माननीय सदस्य इस देश की रक्षा के बारे में ठंडे दिल से सोचें।

भारत मां क्या है, हमारा एक मानचित्र है, नक्शा है, और उस नक्शे के अन्दर रहने वाले 48 करोड़ लोग हैं। गत 17 सालों की गतिविधियों की देखने में पता चलता है कि बराबर भारत मां के मानचित्र के साथ खिल-वाड़ होता रहा है। जब चीनियों का प्रति-

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

क्रमण हुआ तब हमारी जमीन गयी, और जब फिर कच्छ के रण में पाकिस्तान ने भ्रामण किया तो उसने भी हमारी जमीन दबोच ली, और अब कच्छ के रण का समझौता हुआ है। हम उस के परिणामों पर विचार करें तो मालूम होगा कि इससे देश के बटवारे का सिलसिला चल सकता है।

जहां तक इस देश के 48 करोड़ नागरिकों का सवाल है, उनको सरकार ने अपनी नीति से भूख और मंहगी के मुंह में झोंक दिया है। दोनों स्थितियां आज आपके सामने हैं।

अक्तूबर, 1962 में चीन का भ्रामण हुआ तो कहा गया कि वह भ्रामण भ्रमानक हुआ और हम उसके लिए तैयार नहीं थे। इसलिए हम को उससे मात खानी पड़ी और चीन ने हमारी जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया। और तब से तैयारी हुई। सदन ने फौज का खर्च बढ़ाया। रक्षा मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री दोनों ने बार-बार घोषणा की कि चीन और पाकिस्तान का जो दोस्ताना बड़ रहा है और उस से उन की जो शक्ति बढ़ेगी उन दोनों का मुकाबला करने के लिए हम तैयार हैं। हम में इतनी पर्याप्त शक्ति है कि हम पाकिस्तान और चीन दोनों ताकतों का मुकाबला कर सकें लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 1962 के बाद सन् 65 में, तीन साल की तैयारी के बाद, प्रधान मंत्री और रक्षा मंत्री की घोषणाओं के बाद हमने वांछित परिणाम नहीं दिखाया। दस करोड़ की आबादी वाला पाकिस्तान जब हमारे रब और कच्छ के इलाके में घुस कर हम पर भ्रामण करता है तो वहां हमें भी मार खानी पड़ती है और शायद स्थिति और भी भयंकर होती। चीन जोकि हमारी हैसियत का ही था उसके द्वारा हमारी जमीन हड़पी गई और हमारा सम्मान भी घटा लेकिन अब तो हद ही हो गई जब पाकिस्तान ने हमारी सीमाओं का भ्रतिक्रमण किया और रन और कच्छ के इलाके में और कंजरकोट प्रायि

इलाकों में उसने कब्जा कर लिया। इस बात से हमारे देश के मान, मर्यादा और आत्मसम्मान को सारी दुनिया की निगाहों में धक्का लगा और हमारी जनता के सामने भी धक्का लगा। जनता के मन में भी एक शंका पैदा हो गई कि क्या हम इतने कमजोर हैं? क्या हम इतने गये गुजरे हो गए हैं कि हम पाकिस्तान के धक्के को भी सह नहीं पाते? इस संदर्भ में अगर हम सोचें तो हमें सोचने की जरूरत पड़ जाती है।

श्रीमन्, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने रन और कच्छ के समझौते को संज्ञा दी है शांति की। उन्होंने इसे शांति की संज्ञा दी है और सम्मान की संज्ञा दी है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कच्छ और रन का समझौता न शांति का है न सम्मान का है बल्कि वह युद्ध और अपमान का है। वह शांति का नहीं है, सम्मान का नहीं है बल्कि अपमान का है और युद्ध का है क्योंकि शांति है कहा? आज कच्छ और रन में आपने समझौता कर लिया लेकिन उस के बाद काश्मीर समस्या पैदा हो गई। काश्मीर की समस्या भी हल हो जाए तो भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपकी असम की सरहदों पर झगड़ा पैदा होगा और राजस्थान की सरहदों पर झगड़ा पैदा हो जाएगा। हमको यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान की बुनियादी ही नफरत पर है और पाकिस्तान की जिन्दगी ही इस पर निर्भर करती है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान से किसी न किसी बात पर झगड़ा बनाए रखे। अगर हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच मौजूद सारे झगड़े तय भी हो जायें तो फिर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान को एक साथ मिलाने के लिए कोई एक रास्ता चाहिए इसका लेकर झगड़ा खड़ा किया जाने वाला है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह झगड़ेवादी उस के द्वारा जारी रखे जाने वाली है। इसलिए यह खबाज

करना कि यह कच्छ प्रीफरन्स का मामला तय हो जाये तो फिर शांति छा जायेगी और कोई झगड़े नहीं होंगे, गलत है। जैसा कि प्रीएम्बल में कहा गया है शांति कायम करने के हेतु प्रधान मंत्री ने समझौता किया है वह उद्देश्य पूरा होने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि कच्छ समझौते के बाद यह पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा काश्मीर पर आक्रमण वाद की बात है। कल रक्षा मंत्री ने एक बयान दिया था जो कि अखबारों में भी निकला है जिस में बतलाया गया है कि बिल्कुल नियमित ढंग से उन के फौजी सिपाही यहां उनके अंदर शामिल हो गये हैं जिस से कि साफ नतीजा निकलता है कि शांति स्थापित होने वाली नहीं है। यह युद्ध का रास्ता है शांति का रास्ता है नहीं।

अभी हमारे पन्त जी ने 1959-60 की संधि की बात कही थी जिस में यह ट्रिब्यूनल की बात साफ दी है हालां कि दोनों में भेद है क्योंकि 1959-60 में जो एग्जिमेंट हुआ है उस में हमारे देश का एक जज होगा और पाकिस्तान का एक जज होगा, हालां कि उस में स्थिति बिल्कुल विपरीत है लेकिन उस में एक नतीजा निकलाना चाहते हैं। 1959-60 के करार की हमारे पास एक प्रतिलिपि भी है। इसी कच्छ-सिंध सीमा के बारे में झगड़ा पैदा हुआ था तब वह संधि हुई थी सन् 59 और 60 में और जब 65 में यह आक्रमण हुआ। 60 से 65 तक पांच वर्ष हम सोते रहे। यह बात कहना दुःस्त नहीं है कि हमारे सिपाही और जवान शत्रु का मुकाबला करने को तैयार नहीं हैं और अगर शासक दल हम विरोधी लोगों के लिए यह नतीजा निकालते हैं कि हमारे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमारी फौज मुकाबला करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है तो शासक वर्ग अम में है। हम समझते हैं और हमें पूरा

विश्वास है कि हमारे सिपाही तैयार हैं, लेकिन कठिनाई तो यह है कि हमारी कोई नीति नहीं है, हमारा कोई संकल्प नहीं है, हमारा कोई इरादा नहीं है। अब प्रसल चीज तो वही है, क्योंकि बिना नीति के बिना संकल्प के और बिना इरादे के कोई होने जाने वाला नहीं है। जैसा मैं ने कहा यह कच्छ सम्बन्धी हमारा समझौता शांति का नहीं युद्ध का है, मान-सम्मान का नहीं अपितु अपमान का है और अपमान का इसे मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं कि यह तो ठीक है कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारी सीमा पर से अपनी फौज हटाई है लेकिन उसी के साथ हम ने भी अपनी फौज अपने ही इलाके में पीछे हटाई है। कोई बदमाश व शरारती भ्रामकी किसी व्यक्ति के मकान पर जाकर कब्जा कर ले और जब उस के बारे में पंच लोग फैसला करने आयें और यह कहें कि जिसका वह मकान है वह भी उसे खाली कर दे और जिसका कि मकान नहीं है और जिस ने कि धा कर कब्जा कर लिया है वह भी उसे खाली कर दे। कच्छ समझौते में ठीक वही बात हुई है। शास्त्री जी अगर इसे सम्मानपूर्ण समझौता समझते हैं तो यह उन्हीं को मुबारक हो यह क्या सम्मानपूर्ण समझौता हुआ कि हम अपनी जमीन में हटने वाले हैं हमें कंजरकोट पर पुलिस रखने का अधिकार नहीं है, बियार बेट पर, सरदार-पोस्ट पर हमारी पुलिस नहीं रहेगी और 84 नम्बर पर भी हमारी पुलिस पोस्ट नहीं रहे?

शास्त्री जी कहते हैं कि मुराई-डींग में मिली जुली गणत होगी लेकिन इंग्लैंड के प्रधान मंत्री जिनका कि इस समझौता कराने के अन्दर जबरदस्त हाथ है उनका बयान अगर वहां की पार्लियामेंट में दिया हुआ पड़ा जाये तो उन में उन्होंने साफ कहा है कि डींग और मुराई में ही नहीं

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

अपितु पूरे कच्छ और रन के इलाके में पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान दोनों को मिलजुल कर गश्त करने का अधिकार होगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि जब प्रधानमंत्री जी जवाब दें तो वह इसे साफ़ करें कि इसमें कौन सी बात ठीक है? इस के साथ मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि वह जो करार दिया है उनके सारे डिटेल्स को और तमाम करार के कागजात को इस सदन के सामने रखें क्योंकि इस बारे में अभी तक सफ़ाई नहीं हो पाई है और इसे लेकर पूरे देश में भ्रम है और इस चीज़ को इस सदन में साफ़ होना चाहिए।

शास्त्री जी यह भी कहते हैं कि यह केवल सीमांकन का प्रश्न है लेकिन इस करार के मुताबिक हमने इस सीमांकन के नाम पर 3,500 वर्गमील भूमि को बिदेसी पंच के सामने रख दिया है। आर्टिकल तीन को मैं आप के सामने पढ़ कर सुना चाहता हूँ।

"Article—3

(1) In view of the fact that:

(a) India claims that there is no territorial dispute as there is a well-established boundary running roughly along the northern edge of the Rann of Kutch as shown in the pre-Partition maps which needs to be demarcated on the ground;

(b) Pakistan claims that the border between India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch runs roughly along the 24th parallel as is clear from several pre-Partition and post-Partition documents and, therefore, the dispute involves some 8500 sq. miles of territory;"

इस 3,500 वर्गमील भूमि के सवाल को प्रधानमंत्री जी ने एक विदेशी पंच के सुपुर्द कर दिया। मान लो शास्त्री जी के मुताबिक फैसला हमारे हक में न हो और इस 3,500 वर्गमील में से 1,000 वर्गमील जमीन उबर चली जाये या 2,000 वर्गमील भूमि इधर चली जाये तब क्या हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को या इस देश के प्रधानमंत्री को यह अधिकार है कि वह उस फैसले को नहीं मानें क्योंकि उस फैसले के, उस करार के मुताबिक हमने कह दिया है कि जो भी पंच अदालत का निर्णय होगा दोनों सरकारों को उस निर्णय को मानना होगा, किसी तरीके की उस में चुं चरा नहीं हो सकती, उस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं हो सकता है? जो हमारे भारत का मान चित्र है जिस की हम रात-दिन शपथ लेते हैं जिसका कि हमारे ही संविधान में वर्णन है, क्या हम को किसी को भी यह अधिकार है कि हम उस नक्शे को किसी विदेशी पंचायत के सुपुर्द कर दें? यह चीज़ पहली बार की जा रही है लेकिन इसका असर बहुत खराब पड़ने वाला है। नेपाल से आज हमारे बड़े अच्छे पड़ोसी के सम्बन्ध हैं लेकिन कल को हो सकता है कि उस से हमारे सम्बन्ध बिगड़ जाय, वह किसी के बहकावे में आ जाय और हमारे ऊपर हमला कर के हमारी कुछ जमीन छीन ले। बाद में वह उस से हट जाये और उन के बाद सगड़े का निबटारा करने के लिए पंचायत अदालत और वह जो भी फैसला देवे हमारे हक में न हो कर नेपाल के हक में हो तो भी हमें उस पंच निर्णय को मानने को बाध्य होना पड़ेगा। इस विदेशी पंच निर्णय को मान कर इस सरकार ने एक ऐसा रास्ता खोल दिया है जिस से हिन्दुस्तान की सरहद्द हमेशा कतरी जाती

रहेंगी, वह हमेशा टूटती रहेंगी और हमारे मानचित्र के साथ बराबर खिलवाड़ होता रहेगा ।

अभी जब पंत जी बोल रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि इस समझौते से हमारी जमीन जाने वाली नहीं है बल्कि उस में हमको जमीन मिलने वाली है । पाकिस्तान कुछ ओफ़रन की जमीन चाहता है और अगर यह फैसला उस के हक में होने वाला होता तो वह कश्मीर पर हमला नहीं करता । अब पाकिस्तान के क्या इरादे हैं मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य उन इरादों में न जायें बल्कि पाकिस्तान का जो आक्रमण है उसका नतीजा क्या है उसे वह देखें । वह कुछ की जमीन चाहता है या नहीं ? अगर इस तरीके से तर्क दिये जायें तो चीन ने भी हमारे ऊपर हमला किया था और हमला करने के बाद जो हमारी जमीन ली थी तो कुछ जमीन वह छोड़ कर चला गया और कुछ पर वह अभी भी कब्जा किये हुए है मगर उससे हम कोई इरादे का नतीजा निकालें उस के बाद हम फिर कहें कि उसका क्या मकसद था तो वह ठीक बात नहीं होगी । प्रसल चीज तो देखने की यह है कि उसका नतीजा क्या होता है ? नतीजें मेहम देखेंगे कि हम हमेशा हारते रहते हैं, जमीन खोते रहते हैं । इसीलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कुछ सम्बन्धी समझौता शांति व सम्मान का समझौता न हो कर युद्ध व अपमान का समझौता है । हम बेकार में युद्ध नहीं चाहते । हम नहीं चाहते कि पाकिस्तान का हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण हो जाय लेकिन उसी के साथ साथ मैं यह चीज बिल्कुल साफ़ देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा दल और दल ही क्यों, इस देश की समस्त

जनता यह चाहेगी कि अगर कोई हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण करे तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को और सरकार को अपनी एक, एक इंच भूमि की रक्षा के लिए तत्पर व तैयार होना चाहिए । हम हमला करने नहीं गये थे । लेकिन इस डर से कि कहीं युद्ध न हो जाये, कहीं संसार में कोई बड़ी जंग न हो जाये, हम अपनी जमीन छोड़ते चले जायें, अगर आत्म-समर्पण का यह रास्ता अपनाया गया, तो युद्ध जल्दी होगा और हम युद्ध से नहीं बच सकेंगे । अगर यह सरकार जम कर लड़ने का रास्ता अपनाती है और संसार पर अपना यह दृढ़ निश्चय प्रकट कर देती है कि हम अपनी जमीन नहीं खायेगें, चाहे हमें घमरीका जैसी बड़ी ताकत का ही सामना क्यों न करना पड़े, तो हम अपने को युद्ध से बचा सकते हैं और साथ ही अपनी रसीमाओं को भी बचा सकते हैं ।

14 hrs.

आज देश के सामने जो संकट आया है, उस का मुकाबला करने के लिए देश के लोग तैयार हैं, लेकिन इस सरकार के सामने कोई संकल्प नहीं है, कोई इरादा नहीं है । अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने विरोधी नेताओं की एक बैठक बुलाई थी । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस बैठक का क्या मतलब था । क्या फैसला करने वाले हैं प्रधान मंत्री जी ? वह क्या चाहते हैं ? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश के सभी विरोधी दल और इस देश की जनता यह चाहती है कि कुछ-रण के प्रसम्मानजनक और देश को तबाही की तरफ़ से जाने वाले समझौते को रद्द कर दिया जाये ।

पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में हमारे सामने दो ही रास्ते हैं—या तो युद्ध और या महासंध, और कोई रास्ता नहीं है । या तो हम पाकिस्तान के साथ एक महासंध बनायें, दोनों देशों का पुनः एकीकरण हो, जिस के लिए इस बात की जरूरत है कि इस देश में

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

सरकार की नीति और दिशा बदले, समाजवाद और जनतंत्र की तरफ हमारे कदम बढ़ें और हम दोनों देशों को एक करें, या हम यह निश्चय करें कि हम अपनी एक इंच जमीन भी नहीं खो देंगे, चाहे उस के लिए लड़ाई लड़नी पड़े ।

आज हमारे देश में लाखों लोग भूखों मरते हैं। क्या मैं आशा करूँ कि जिस देश में लाखों लोग भूखों मरते हैं, उस देश के लोगों को अपनी मातृ-भूमि की रक्षा के लिए, अपने देश की आजादी की रक्षा के लिए मरना सिखाया जायेगा ? अगर उन को ऐसा करना सिखाया जाना है, तो मैं शास्त्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि पिछले छठारह सालों से समाजवाद का जो कीर्तन चला आ रहा है, उस को समाप्त किया जाये । मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी की शकल देख कर ही समाजवाद बहुत दूर भाग जायेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
क्या वह बदसूरत है ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इसलिए कि आज समाजवाद के नाम पर करोड़पन्थ आ रहा है । यदि यह सरकार इस देश में कुछ करना चाहती है, तो मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि वह देश में सादगी, समाजवाद और समता लाये और देश को महंगाई और गरीबी के बंगुल से छुटकारा दिलाये । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गांधी का युग सच्चाई, गादगी और ईमानदारी का था, लेकिन नेहरू जी से ले कर शास्त्री जी का युग भोग, विलासिता और किजूलख्ची का युग है । चालीस चालीस हजार रुपया सालाना मंत्रियों के बंगलों पर खर्च हो, इस रास्ते पर चल कर यह सरकार पाकिस्तान जैसी सरकार, या किसी भी पड़ोसी सरकार, से लड़ने का संकल्प नहीं ले सकती है । इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि यह सरकार दृढ़ संकल्प करे कि हम कच्छ-रण के समझौते को खत्म करेंगे, जो कि देश को लड़ाई में डूबेगा, देश को

बेइज्जत करेगा, और एक संकल्प का रास्ता अपनायेंगे ।

सरकार यह काम नहीं करना चाहती है । अगर उस ने यह काम करना होता, तो डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया जैसे निश्छल राष्ट्रप्रेमी और देशभक्त व्यक्ति को भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत जेल में बन्द न किया गया होता । अगर उन को कोई कानून तोड़ने पर बन्द किया जाता, तो मैं समझ सकता, लेकिन जो व्यक्ति चाहता है कि हम चीन से लड़ें, जो चाहता है कि पाकिस्तान को अपनी जमीन न दी जाये, ऐसे आदमी को भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्दर बन्द किया गया है, यह कितने दुर्भाग्य की बात है ।

मैं कुछ विरोधी लोगों के बारे में भी कह दूँ । रंगा साहब ने कच्छ-रण समझौते का समर्थन किया । अलग अलग इरादे हो सकते हैं । शायद उन का यह इरादा हो कि अगर पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौता हो जायेगा, तो हम चीन के साथ निपट लेंगे । लेकिन उनको समझना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान और चीन दोनों में दोस्ती है और वे अलग अलग नहीं हो सकते, इसलिए उन दोनों के साथ निपटना पड़ेगा ।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Agreement on Kutch, I can admit, is not an ideal solution of the problem. I can also admit that this does not satisfy all the expectations of the country. But, Sir, an international agreement can be considered only in the background of the international situation, as also the national situation; it cannot be considered and it should not be considered as an abstract document bereft of all environmental incidents and circumstances.

Sir, it has been stated that the sovereignty of the nation has been surrendered by this Agreement. It has

also been stated that the sovereignty of the House has been denied. There is nobody who can deny the sovereignty of the House. Even the Government, which is the creation of the House, cannot deprive this House of the sovereign rights. Sovereign rights of this Parliament find expression in the motion moved by my friends on that side—a motion of no-confidence against Government, which is an indication of the sovereign authority of this House. If the Government has done anything wrong, anything which is detrimental to the national interest or is derogatory to the honour of the nation it is open for the House to remove that Government and that right is inherent just in this House and so that motion has been moved. So it cannot be said that the sovereign rights of this Parliament have been denied by this Agreement.

The question of sovereignty of the nation has been raised. We should realise that no nation today is sovereign in the sense that a nation was sovereign in the 19th Century. In the 19th century, the Government in India thought that Burma should be captured; they created some pleas and conquered it; then they went to Afghanistan, Nepal and Tibet, but to day it is not possible. Every country has got a limitation on certain rights. When there was the League of Nations and, today, when there is the United Nations, we have agreed to surrender a portion of the sovereign rights; each nation has agreed to that. So, we have to conduct our affairs in the comity of the nations according to the civilised codes of the present world. If China does not behave according to the civilised code of conduct, then China would be considered as something unworthy of being a civilised nation. If Pakistan has behaved in a wrong way, has not honoured the civilised code of conduct, then Pakistan will be condemned in the court of history. So, we have to conduct our affairs under the present international set-up. We should also realise that today not even in commercial matters is each nation

supreme. There is the GATT Agreement, under which we have to surrender some of our commercial rights to some international organisation or international convention. Then in Europe there is the European Common Market or the Free Trade area where each nation has surrendered some of its commercial and fiscal powers to a common organisation. In India also, a few years ago the Indus River Water Dispute was referred to the World Bank. If it had happened in the 19th Century, we could have diverted the water somewhere through the channel which runs through the Indian territory. But this cannot be done today; we have to go to the International Bank and agree to abide by its decision. That is the civilised code of conduct. We should also realise that the behaviour of a nation depends to a large extent on the political connections that the nation can command in the international world. We should realise that in our conflict with Pakistan, we have practically no friend to help us. Pakistan is the creation of the Anglo-American Powers, and according to the wrong assessment of the international strategy they have created Pakistan, simply perhaps with the motive that India may not become too strong. So, the *raison d'être* of Pakistan is to create trouble for India, and the creators of Pakistan to a very great extent somehow condone all these misdeeds of Pakistan. I am sure even the USSR will not come forward . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्व का विषय है जिस पर चर्चा चल रही है। लेकिन हाउस में इस समय गलपूति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. There is no quorum. The bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum. Shri A. C. Guha may now resume his speech.

Shri A. C. Guha: I am sure that even the USSR will not come forward openly help us in this matter of our struggle with Pakistan.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

I was referring to our position in the international world *vis-a-vis* Pakistan. In this struggle against Pakistan, as I was saying, we have no friends in the world. Some nations may show us some lip-sympathy, but we would not get any material or substantial help from any nation, including the USSR. No nation will even say that Pakistan is an aggressor. We should realise that position, and in the context of that position we should frame our own policy. So, we in India cannot afford to defy world opinion, however much we may like to. We should also realise that our military strength has its limitation. I know that there has been much improvement since October, 1962, and that has been demonstrated in several spheres such as twice in Kargil and also in Kutch and elsewhere, but still it has certain limitations. From the military point of view, we cannot claim that we are a powerful or strong nation. We are building up our military forces. It will require some years yet for India to be called a militarily powerful nation.

My hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta yesterday made a bitter criticism about this pact. At the very outset, I should say that he has made a confusion between arbitration and tribunal, and it looks as if he has equated the two or identified the one with the other. Here, the word used has always been 'tribunal' and not arbitration. As I have said already, on previous occasions also, international disputes have been referred to some tribunal, and in the 1959 agreement with Pakistan also, there has been mention about referring disputes to a tribunal, but somehow that has not come about because of the intransigent attitude of Pakistan.

Only about two days ago, on the 15th August, 1965, my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta had contributed an article to *The Statesman* in which he had advocated the settlement of even acute territorial disputes by peaceful

means' which he thinks 'is not only indispensable but feasible, although it requires restraint, patience and time'. For the Sino-Indian dispute, he has suggested:

"to consider concrete methods of settling the issue which can be voluntarily applied with the aim of establishing friendly and equal relations."

He has further suggested:

"Many such methods are known in history—exchange of territories on a basis of mutual benefit, cessation of some area to restore justice, lease of territory on equitable terms, joint exploitation of disputed areas, demilitarisation, neutralisation, freeing of claims and so on."

Incidentally he has also suggested that the Aksai Chin Road may be given to China either on lease or on some agreement so that China may use that road. When all these things are admissible in our dispute with China, I cannot understand why these should not be advisable in our dispute with Pakistan. My hon. friend has urged in that article that:

"This is a plea for Indian initiative".

And this is what he has suggested in regard to the Sino-Indian dispute. But here when the Government of India have taken the initiative, my hon. friend has come out against this agreement, basically ignoring the argument which he had put forward only two days ago in regard to the dispute between India and China.

Some of my hon. friends in the Opposition, particularly, from the PSP have moved an amendment seeking to discard this agreement on the ground that it is contrary to the spirit and letter of the resolution passed on the 18th April, 1965. I do not see how this agreement can be contrary to the spirit or letter of the resolution passed by this House. The resolution simply stated that we shall have nothing to do with Pakistan unless we

drove them out of our territory. There, the words were 'drive out', but here, the case is of a voluntary vacation'. That is the only difference.

I do not think that any party or any individual in the House will advocate that India should recklessly go on with war preparations against Pakistan. We have been hearing of the horrors of the war in Viet Nam. That is a very limited war. But if there were to be any war between India and Pakistan, it will not be a limited war, but it will be on two fronts, and that will mean hardship to millions of people besides destruction of properties running to hundreds of crores of rupees. So, we should think hundred times before we can think of anything on the lines of preparing for a war against Pakistan. We have always been exercising restraint and that is according to the civilised code, according to our own convention and according to the ideology of our country. This House had advocated not once but repeatedly and has expressed its desire and its wish for the peaceful settlement of all boundary disputes. This is one of those examples which India has set for the peaceful settlement of boundary disputes.

When there is a boundary dispute, there is always the risk of either party losing some of its points. My hon. friend who had preceded me had said that out of these 3500 square miles, if India were to lose 1000 square miles or even 20 square miles, then that would be a loss to India. Similarly Pakistan may also argue that if out of their claim for 3500 square miles they do not get the whole of it or . . .

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is a bogus claim. So, let not my hon. friend put forward that proposition.

Shri A. C. Guha: That is true. We say that it is a bogus claim.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We ought to have driven them out.

Shri A. C. Guha: When in a law court, the two parties . . .

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Why should we go to the law court itself?

Shri A. C. Guha: Each party may think that its claim is justified, and that the claim of the other party is not justified . . .

Shri U. M. Trivedi: There is no justification for going to court. We are sure of our own claim.

Shri A. C. Guha: Similarly, Pakistan may also be sure of her claim...

Shri U. M. Trivedi: She can have no claim.

Shri A. C. Guha: Moreover, this is not the first time that a dispute has been referred to a tribunal. Under the previous agreement of 1969 also, there was a reference to a tribunal of a border dispute. But it did not come about because of some intransigent attitude on the part of Pakistan.

Having said this, I should like to say a few words to Government about their attitude towards Pakistan. We have all along been indulgent....

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Over-indulgent.

Shri A. C. Guha:to Pakistan. I think, to some extent, it was reasonable, and expected also. Pakistan, after all, was just a part of our country and our nation only 16 or 17 years ago. It requires some time to adjust our mind to think that the citizens of Pakistan are hostile and alien people. There are even now many families on this side and on that side who are relatives.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Then why did they separate?

Shri A. C. Guha: All right. He need not interrupt me.

I should say that Government should now think how long they will go on with this indulgent attitude. All our record of relationship with Pakistan has been a record of broken pledges

[Shri A. C. Guha]

and disrespected agreements; they have not redeemed or respected any agreement. Even before the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, there was the Nehru-Noon Pact regarding the Indus waters. Later on, they said that the agreement was signed under duress. They came the Nehru-Liaquat Pact and other subsequent pacts. They have not observed any pact either in spirit or in letter. They have been creating problems and border disputes year after year.

The Kutch dispute was created only in 1959. Then they started many border disputes in West Bengal and Assam side. I think the real remedy here is to be not always on the defensive but to act just as our Indian forces have in taking possession of two posts in Kargil which we had to hand over on the persuasion and assurances of the UNO. We should adopt this attitude. Wherever there is a border dispute, we should run into their territory and attack their operation bases and posts.

Moreover, we have justifiable grounds to make our own border claims also. Under one interpretation of the Radcliffe Award, about 12 police stations in the district of Sylhet (which was originally in Assam) should have come to India. Why should we not raise that border dispute and imitate some of the methods adopted by Pakistan as regards Kutch, Kashmir or even Assam and West Bengal? Then the Chittagong Hill Tracts area was not within the competence of the Radcliffe Commission for giving any award. There was only 3 per cent Muslim population there, the rest 97 per cent of the population being Hindu. Yet the Chittagong Hill Tract was handed over to Pakistan. This is a suitable case for a border dispute. This will give us immense communication facilities, if we can raise this claim there and assert it. It was not an administered area; it was something like a native state, something like the Kathiawar States, small

States. So it was not within the competence of the Radcliffe Commission to give any award over this territory.

As I said, now our attitude should not always be on the defensive. We should also take an aggressive attitude to Pakistan in pursuance of some of the disputes.

Lastly, I would like the External Affairs Minister to look into the working of his own Ministry. I think the whole House will agree that the Ministry requires a rude shake-up. This date, 1 January 1965, was fixed on wrong information. The External Affairs Ministry officials misled the Minister and the Prime Minister to accept that date. When the Berubari agreement was signed, it was alleged that the Chief Secretary of West Bengal was kept waiting outside the closed room in which the officials of the Ministry were discussing the matter with their counterparts in Pakistan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are now discussing the Kutch agreement.

Shri A. C. Guha: Similarly in regard to the Kutch affair, it is alleged that the Gujarat Government has not been properly consulted. This state of affairs should not be allowed to continue.

With these words, I support the agreement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Dinen Bhattacharya. Hon. Members will take only ten minutes each.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): In spite of the grave situation in Kashmir at the present moment, our Party does not consider the Kutch agreement inimical to the national interest. We lend our support to the decision of the Government leaders to settle the dispute across the table rather than through military action.

At the same time, I must say that it is most unfortunate that a dangerous precedent has been set by the

leaders of our Government by not coming to an agreement on their own initiative or with the good offices of some respected Afro-Asian leaders who are really interested in building up friendship between Asian and African countries. The method that has been adopted is a most dangerous one, namely, to bring about a settlement under the umbrella of the commonwealth which is now there in the form of a neo-colonialism to carry on the exploitation of Asia and Africa by the Britishers. Our leaders have not yet taken a lesson from the happenings in Kashmir. Even the present situation gives a true picture of how the nefarious game is played behind the back by these imperialist powers. The infiltrators who are there at present carrying on sabotage activities in Kashmir are there at the instance of the Pakistan ruling class which is always provoked by these imperialist powers. There is every justification to apprehend that Kutch will become another plague spot where the imperialists conspiracy can thrive at the cost of our people.

The most objectionable and dangerous feature of the agreement is the provision for setting up a tribunal. Here reliance has been placed on the imperialists. In case of disagreement as to the selection of a chairman, the UN Secretary General will appoint his nominee. We are now having the bitter experience of the functioning of the UN observers in Kashmir. Even the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had to express her great concern at the behaviour, so conspicuous, of the UN observers.

If at all a tribunal becomes unavoidable, we must see that it is composed of three non-aligned nations' representatives. We must not rely on any imperialist power for the settlement of any dispute. There has been some misunderstanding in some sections in the country to the effect that India has surrendered and lost some-

thing by this agreement. It has been created by the failure of Government to create confidence in the people by giving to them honest and straightforward information about the dispute. It has been mentioned by some speakers that the real happenings and the true picture were not placed before the people at the time the situation was getting worse. Lack of vigilance on the part of Government also created doubts in the people about this agreement. In spite of all the weakness in the agreement, we would urge on our Government leaders to make an all-out and sincere effort to create an atmosphere for a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

If despite all attempts any threat comes from any quarter, we pledge our full support for the defence of our sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Now, in this connection I will mention one thing. A start has been made for a peaceful settlement with Pakistan which is more so our neighbour. Our party wants that the same procedure should be followed for settling our problems with China. The urgency of this was emphatically stressed by no less a person than our most respected President very recently in the course of a speech in Mettur. I will quote what our President said in the course of his speech. He said:

"It is essential for us to come to terms with our neighbours, China and Pakistan, terms with honour and dignity. We are now spending a great deal of money on military expenditure, nearly Rs. 900 crores. This is at a time when the eternal needs of our country demand so much attention. If we are able to settle with our neighbours, it will be possible for us to divert these funds for the purpose of internal development."

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

Sir, it reflects the real aspirations of the whole mass of the people of India, because a peaceful settlement with our neighbours will help in a great way in solving the crisis that our country is now facing in respect of our economy.

With these words, Sir, I support the motion that has been moved here by our hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Oza (Surendranagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, today a Member from the left has replied to a certain extent to a Member of the right communist party, and I think the latter will reconcile himself to certain observations made by his erstwhile friend who is now sitting to his left.

We heard today Shri Trivedi. If friends like Shri Trivedi had their way in this country, no settlement could be had through peaceful negotiations. Every dispute must be resolved, according to him, through a show of strength. We are fortunate that they can only demonstrate before Parliament House but have not got enough strength anywhere in any part of the country. It is good to have a giant's strength . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : हमने अपनी शक्ति दिखा दी है ।

श्री घोला : देख लेंगे। 1967 is not far away.

It is good to have a giant's strength but unwise to use it like a giant. Let him take a lesson from that.

My hon. friend Shri Yadav, while speaking on this motion, condemned this agreement, but in the same breath pleaded for a confederation between Pakistan and India. He wants to go to war with Pakistan on the smallest issue and he has condemned the present agreement, which according to me and as has been pointed out rightly by several friends on this side

is absolutely consistent with our ideal of self-respect. He wants us to go to war with Pakistan on this issue, but at the same time, like his leader, is always pleading for a confederation with the people of Pakistan. How far that is consistent, we can very well judge.

It has been pointed out by several friends from the opposition that this agreement is not consistent with our self-respect. I wonder how it is not. I am also not in agreement with some clauses of this agreement and on some occasion I have ventilated my viewpoint rather strongly on some of the clauses. But we should always understand that certain things flow from our acceptance of referring this matter to a tribunal. In 1959 we agreed with Pakistan that if it is not possible for us to resolve these disputes through peaceful negotiations across the table we will ultimately refer this matter to a tribunal. We cannot go back on our word. Having agreed to refer the matter to tribunal, certain things flow from it, for example *status quo ante*. When the parties go to a tribunal we must agree to preserve the conditions on both sides as they were on a particular date to be agreed upon between the parties. Otherwise there is no point in going to a tribunal. So when we have agreed that we will withdraw our armed forces from the border, that does not mean that we are swallowing a bitter pill, as was pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta. We have got our army in Bhuj which is not far away, it is within striking distance. In Chad Bet we had only our armed police on the 1st of January, and that we will be able to maintain. Then our armed police was patrolling right up to Kanjarkot. That we are entitled to do. Pakistan had to vacate Kanjarkot and it will not be possible for them to come below the international line. They will come only for the limited purpose of patrolling the Ding Sural area, that tract, about which it seems they have given *prima facie* evidence to Mr. Harold Wilson and

some other friends. About this I want to say something. We are in possession of incontrovertible proof that Pakistan was never patrolling this area on the 1st of January. As Shri Guha has rightly pointed out that in the case of East Pakistan and West Bengal the Government of West Bengal was not taken into confidence with the result that we had to undergo certain handicaps and we were not able to negotiate as much in the interest of the country as was possible, in the same way if in this case also the Government of Gujarat had been taken into confidence and if all the proofs that are available with that Government were placed before the proper authorities I am sure that we would not have conceded this right of patrolling the Ding-Sprai area to Pakistan. But that is a small matter. After all, it loses its relevance, because soon the matter will be going before the tribunal. Within four months the matter has got to go before the tribunal, and before the tribunal, we have a very strong case, and I have no doubt about the ultimate findings of the tribunal.

Pakistan is laying a very big claim on this area. But history is very well known. This area is known as the Rann of Kutch. Kutch was a Part C State. It has acceded to the Indian Union, and along with it this part of the land also has acceded to India. This is a fact which cannot be controverted, and I am sure the Tribunal which will consist of international jurists will come to the right conclusion. But even Pakistan, while laying its claim on this area, has conceded that this area is known as the Rann of Kutch. In Article 3(i) (B) we say—and these words are written at the instance of Pakistan—"Pakistan claims that the border between India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch runs roughly along the 24th Parallel etc." That is, in the Rann of Kutch—not in the Rann of Sind. This whole area is known as the Rann of Kutch, right up to the international boundary. When Kutch has acceded to and has

become an integral part of the Indian Union, how can Pakistan have any claim over this area? It is by itself self-contradictory, and I am sure the international jurists will look into this and ultimately the tribunal will give its right verdict in favour of India.

As was rightly pointed out by certain friends who spoke before me, the spirit behind coming to an agreement with Pakistan has been laid down in the preamble. It reads:

"WHEREAS both the Governments of India and Pakistan have agreed to a cease-fire and to restoration of the status quo as at 1 January 1965, in the area of the Gujarat/West Pakistan border, in the confidence that this will also contribute to a reduction of the present tension along the entire Indo-Pakistan border;"

It is really a paradox, it is a pity, that exactly when these words were being written, or the documents were being signed, Pakistan was preparing itself to carry out the recent incursions or invasions which it has made along the cease-fire line.

To call this an infiltration is also wrong. Friends in Kashmir are feeling hurt when we say that this is infiltration by some people across the cease-fire line. They say this is a naked invasion made by Pakistan on Indian territory, and we must take it as such. It is not necessary for people to come in uniforms to invade a country. They may don any dress and come and invade our country. Simply because they are coming in civilian dress, disguising themselves sometimes even in female clothes, it does not mean that it is only infiltration. Persons trained by Chinese officers and some of the army officers of Pakistan are coming across the border, and they came right up to Srinagar. They wanted to capture the air field, to take over the All India Radio station, they have killed one guard. This is not a small thing. This is not an act

[Shri Oza]

of infiltration, but naked invasion. I think it is high time that this House and the country took up the matter very seriously.

When we say that we want to honour this agreement, it does not mean that it will be done in all eventualities, that we will swallow whatever humiliation is hurled at us. As was correctly pointed out by Shri K. C. Pant, the time has come when we should sink our differences. Merely because we are wedded to peace, to resolving all our differences through peaceful negotiations, it does not mean that we are going to compromise with our self-respect. I am sure that Pakistan will also realise that it cannot in this manner trifle with our integrity and honour.

The people of Kashmir have stood up like men. It is no use saying that the people of Kashmir have on a large scale collaborated with those who have invaded that part of the country. On the contrary, the invaders got no co-operation from the local population. The local population is co-operating with our army, with the authorities there, and by and large the invaders have failed to get the co-operation which they anticipated they would be able to get. Let us not let down the people of Kashmir who have stood by us and who expect that India will also stand by them and protect the integrity that is ours.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, ने देश के लिए यह एक अपमानजनक और दुर्बल समझौता किया है। इसके अनुसार अपनी 3500 बर्ग मील घरती को विवादास्पद स्वीकार कर के हम अपने घर में अपनी सेनाएँ नहीं रख सकेंगे, जब कि पाकिस्तानी सेनाएँ अपने स्थान पर ज्यों की त्यों बटी रहेंगी। इस के अतिरिक्त इस समझौते के अनुसार हमारी घरती पर डींग और सुराई

के बीच में 23 मील के हिस्से में पाकिस्तान की पुलिस गश्त कर सकेगी। दो चौकियों को भी हमने खाली किया है।

इस प्रकार का समझौता पहले कर के और बाद में अपने बहुमत के गव के आधार पर संसद की स्वीकृति लेने का प्रधान मंत्री और सरकार का यह प्रयास पहली बार नहीं है। इससे पहले भी भारतीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीलंका के साथ इसी प्रकार का एक अपमानजनक समझौता कर के संसद से उस की स्वीकृति ले चुके हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के काम करने के इस ढंग में अब कुछ परिवर्तन लाना चाहिए। न केवल वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री, अपितु पहले प्रधान मंत्री भी इसी प्रकार के निर्णय दो बार पहले ले चुके थे। एक बेरवाड़ी के सम्बन्ध में और दूसरा पंजाब के सीमा-निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में—कि पंजाब का कितना हिस्सा पाकिस्तान को दिया जाय।

जब भारतीय संविधान में यह स्पष्ट है कि इतना घरती का भाग हमारा है, तो उस का कितना भाग किसी दूसरे को वैसे दिया जाय, इस प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लेने समय सरकार के लिए कोई एक आचार-संहिता का निर्माण अवश्य होना चाहिये। यह सरकार हमारी घरती दूसरे देशों को देते समय इतनी आसानी से निर्णय ले ले और बाद में अपने बहुमत के आधार पर, संसद से उस की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करे, इस परम्परा में अब अवश्य कुछ न कुछ संशोधन होना चाहिए।

इस समझौते की पृष्ठभूमि में इंग्लैंड और उस के प्रधान मंत्री, श्री विल्सन, का प्रमुख हाथ है। ब्रिटेन के सम्बन्ध में मैं स्वयं अपने मुँह से कुछ न कह कर एक विदेशी विद्वान के ही शब्दों में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इंग्लैंड इस समय दुनिया के पर्व से हट जाय, तो दुनिया की बहुत बड़ी शराहत

बन्द हो सकती है। अगर संसार से ब्रिटेन को हटा दिया जाये, तो शांति स्थापित हो सकती है। वे शब्द ये हैं—“वर्ल्ड माइनस ब्रिटेन इज इक्वल टु पीस।” इंग्लैंड का व्यवहार हमारे साथ क्या रहा, अगर हम पीने दों सौ सालों के पराधीनता के काले इतिहास को छोड़ भी दें, तो भी हम यह नहीं भूल सकते कि 1947 में किस तरह मुस्लिम लीग की पीठ धपथपा कर इंग्लैंड ने देश का विभाजन करवाया। किस तरह से 1947 में ही काश्मीर पर जब हमला हुआ तो ब्रिटिश जनरल ने पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं की कमान अपने हाथ में ली। किस तरह काश्मीर का युद्ध बीच में ही रोक कर हमारा केस सुरक्षा परिषद को भिजवाने में ब्रिटेन ने मदद की। किस तरह से सुरक्षा परिषद में हमारा केस जाने के बाद उसने हमारा विरोध किया और किस तरह से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में इंग्लैंड हमेशा पाकिस्तान का समर्थन करता है। अब कच्छ के इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे ब्रिटेन का जो चालभरा हाथ रहा है और समझौते का जो ड्राफ्ट कामनवेल्थ सेक्रेटेरियट में बैठ कर लिखा गया है, इन सारी बातों को देखने के बाद हम सरकार से यह चाहते हैं कि अब कम से कम भागे के लिए वह धाँख खोल कर चले, ब्रिटेन को पहचाने और देखे कि भारत के प्रति ब्रिटेन का किम प्रकार का चालभरा रुख रहा है।

जहाँ तक ट्रिब्युनल का सम्बन्ध है, 1959 और 1960 के समझौते में यह स्थिति थी कि ट्रिब्युनल का एक व्यक्ति भारत का होगा और दूसरा पाकिस्तान का होगा। वे दोनों मिल कर अगर किसी चेयर-मेन पर सहमत हो गए, तो सभापति की नियुक्ति होगी और अगर वे सहमत न हो पाए तो वह प्रश्न खटाई में रह सकता था। लेकिन अब इस की स्थिति बिल्कुल भिन्न हो गई है। पाकिस्तान अपना एक प्रतिनिधि रखेगा जो पाकिस्तानी नागरिक नहीं होगा।

एक प्रतिनिधि भारत रखेगा, जो भारतीय नागरिक नहीं होगा। वे दोनों मिलकर सभापति का चुनाव करेंगे। लेकिन अगर वे इस सम्बन्ध में एकमत न हो पाए, तो यू० एन० प्रो० के सेक्रेटरी जनरल को अधिकार होगा कि वह सभापति का चुनाव कराए। केवल इसी एक बात से अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि इस ट्रिब्युनल का हमारे बारे में जो निर्णय होगा, वह भारत के पक्ष में कितना जायगा। मैं सेक्रेटरी जनरल की नीयत पर कोई लांछन नहीं लगाना चाहता, लेकिन यू० एन० प्रो० में हमारा काश्मीर केस पिछले सत्रह सालों से पड़ा हुआ है और उस का जो परिणाम है उसी से हम शंकित हैं। वह जो सभापति होगा उनका झुकाव हमारी ओर होगा या पाकिस्तान की ओर होगा।

भारत सरकार का कहना है कि हमारे प्रमाण, हमारी दलीलें और हमारी दस्तावेजें बड़ी पुष्ट हैं। गांवों में एक कहानी प्रचलित है कि किसी गौदड़ को कहीं से एक कागज मिल गया। वह अपनी पत्नी पर रौब जमाने के लिये कहने लगा कि यह यमराज का सर्टिफिकेट है और अब मुझे कोई नहीं मार सकता। बाद में वह किसी के खेत में चला गया। किसान जब डंश लेकर उस के पीछे चला तो गौदड़ की पत्नी ने कहा कि सर्टिफिकेट दिखाओ न। तब उस गौदड़ ने कहा कि दिखाऊँ किम को, यह तो पढ़ा-लिखा ही नहीं है। भारत सरकार के प्रमाण पुष्ट अवश्य हैं, लेकिन जिस ट्रिब्युनल के सामने वह प्रमाणों को ले कर जायगा उन की नीयत और बुद्धि भी तो पुष्ट होनी चाहिये।

सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि हम इस ट्रिब्युनल के निर्णय को कहीं चुनौती नहीं दे सकते। इस लिये आरबिट्रेशन की कहीं अपील नहीं हो सकती है। आम तौर पर आरबिट्रेशन का काम यह होता है कि उस ने अपना निर्णय

[श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री]

दिया और उस का काम समाप्त हो गया । लेकिन इस ट्रिब्युनल के सम्बन्ध में सब से बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि निर्णय भी वही देगा, उस को कार्यान्वित भी वही करेगा, उस को चैलेंज भी कहीं नहीं किया जा सकता । उस के बाद अगर कोई कठिनाई आए, तो वह ट्रिब्युनल स्वयं धा कर कार्यान्वित भी करायेगा । इस से बड़ी दुर्बलता इस समझौते की कोई नहीं हो सकती है । पता नहीं, सरकार ने किस प्रकार इस का स्वीकार कर लिया है ।

मैं भारत सरकार पर यह आरोप लगाना चाहता हूँ कि उसने कच्छ के सम्बन्ध में शुरू से ही उपेक्षा से काम लिया है । गुजरात की सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत पहले ही भारत सरकार को सावधान किया था और कहा था कि हम को इस दिशा में थोड़ा सा सतर्क रहना चाहिये । अगर मेरी जानकारी शलत नहीं है तो गुजरात गवर्नमेंट ने 1960 में भारत सरकार के पास प्रस्ताव भेजा कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है वहां पर छः सड़कें बनाई जायें । 1960 के उस प्रोपोजल पर 1962 में यह निर्णय लिया गया कि केवल एक सड़क की जो खावदा से छाड़बेट जाती है, स्वीकृति दी जाती है, लेकिन इस स्वीकृति के लिये भी यह शर्त रखी गई कि इस का प्लान हम बनायेंगे, इस के बजट एस्टीमेट हम देखेंगे । उस के बाद भी चीफ इंजीनियर, गुजरात, यहां पर आया, लेकिन 1965 तक उन डेंडरों की स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई । यह सब इस बात के प्रमाण है कि भारत सरकार कच्छ की सीमा के प्रति कितनी सतर्क थी ? गुजरात सरकार जहां तक मेरी अपनी जानकारी है केन्द्रीय सरकार को बराबर सतर्क करती रही है और कहती रही है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान के एसीमेंट के बाद कच्छ की सीमा पर खतरा बहुत बढ़ गया है । आप इस दिशा में भी

सावधान हो जायें लेकिन भारत सरकार इस दिशा में भी सावधान नहीं हुई ।

एक सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जिस डींग और मुराई की सड़क के बीच में भारत के प्रधान मंत्री और भारत सरकार ने पाक पुलिस की गश्त की बात मान ली है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं नन्दा जी से पूछता हूँ जरा वह प्रधान मंत्री को और विदेश मंत्री को कहें तो कि जिस समय उन्होंने डींग और मुराई के बीच गश्त की बात स्वीकार की उस समय क्या उनको पता नहीं था कि एस०आर०पी० एक रजिस्टर में रेंटेन करती है । किस किस तारीख की गश्त लगाने के लिये वह गये क्या वे सब प्रमाण उनके सामने नहीं थे ? वे प्रमाण मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ । ये प्रमाण एस०आर०पी० के रजिस्टर में लिखे हुए हैं । 1961 में मई और जून में तीन बार उसने गश्त की । 1962 में पानी और दल-दल होने के कारण हम नहीं जा सके । 1963 के जनवरी, मार्च और अप्रैल के महीनों में चार बार हम गए । 1964 में मार्च के महीने में पांच बार हम गए । अप्रैल, 1964 में पांच बार गए । मई 1964 में नौ बार गए । जून 1964 में पांच बार गए । सितम्बर, 1964 में एक बार गए । नवम्बर, 1964 में एक बार और 28 दिसम्बर, 1964 को फिर एक बार गए । 25 जनवरी, 1965 से पहले जब कि पहली बार ऊंट गाड़ी के निशान देखे गए उसके बाद भी तीन बार उस क्षेत्र में हम गए जो कंजरकोट के दक्षिण में पड़ता है और जिसके बारे में पाकिस्तान कहता है कि हमारी ऊंट गाड़ियां और दूसरी गाड़ियां वहां चलती थी । जनवरी के महीने में पहली बार ऊंटगाड़ियों के निशान देखे गए । उससे पहले भी प्रसिस्टेंट कमांडेंट एस आर०पी० छाड़बेट गैरीजन 1-1-1965 से पहले सात बार कंजरकोट गए और आखिरी बार 7 जनवरी 1965 को गए पर कंजर

कोट के दक्षिण में तब तक कोई सड़क नहीं थी ।

प्रश्न यह है कि जब इतने प्रमाण मौजूद थे तो उन प्रमाणों के होते हुए भी प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादूर शास्त्री ने कैसे यह स्वीकार कर लिया कि 1 जनवरी, 1965 को कंजरकोट के बगल में एक ऐसी सड़क थी जिस पर पाकिस्तान की जंटगाड़ियाँ या दूसरी गाड़ियाँ चलती थी ? या तो सच्चाई यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री को उनके अधिकारियों ने, आफिस के कार्यकर्ताओं ने धोखे में रखा । जिस आधार पर प्रधान मंत्री ने यह बात स्वीकार की । अगर उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री को जानकारी नहीं दी तो आज यह सदन और देश मांग करता है कि प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय के उन अधिकारियों को दंडित किया जाये जिन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री को धोखे में रखा ।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री को यह जानकारी थी तो फिर मेरा प्रधान मंत्री पर आरोप है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने देश को धोखे में रखा और संसद को धोखे में रखा । जब वह एक जनवरी, 1965 के पहले की बात कहते थे उस समय हमारे दिल बहलते थे । हमने संसद में भी कहा था कि पाकिस्तान के साथ एपीमेंट करते समय 1 जनवरी 1965 की बात न कहो, 15 अगस्त, 1947 की बात कहो । लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जब इतनी हिम्मत के साथ कहते थे तो हम समझते थे कि कोई न कोई मजबूत बात इसके पीछे अवश्य होगी ।

प्रधान मंत्री जो व्यक्तिगत चर्चाओं में और दूसरे स्थानों पर भी यह कहते हैं कि यह तो इंटरनेशनल एपीमेंट है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समझौता है । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समझौता करने के बाद कोई भी बड़ा देश उससे मुकर कैसे सकता है या पीछे उससे कैसे मुड़ सकता है ? इसी के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समझौता उस के साथ किया जाय जो व्यक्ति या देश समझौता करने के मूड में हो । एक व्यक्ति तो सम-

झौते के मूड में है और दूसरा युद्ध के उन्माद में पागल है ऐसी अवस्था में उसके साथ समझौता कैसे हो सकता है ?

पाकिस्तान के साथ हमने एक समझौता 1959 और 1960 में किया था । पाकिस्तान ने उसके बाद 1965 में आ कर कच्छ की धरती पर आक्रमण किया । जब कच्छ की धरती पर आक्रमण हुआ तो 1960 का समझौता टूट गया । 1960 के समझौते की कोई कीमत नहीं रही ।

दूसरा समझौता हमने किया था जब विलसन साहब के चक्कर में धोखे से हम फंम गए और हमने इस समझौते को स्वीकार कर लिया । लेकिन यह समझौता भी खत्म हो गया उस दिन जिस दिन पाकिस्तान ने कश्मीर में आक्रमण किया । जब पाकिस्तान समझौते के मूड में नहीं है युद्ध के मूड में है और उसके साथ हम समझौते, समझौते, शांति, शांति, सद्भावना, सद्भावना की बात करते चले जायें तो शांति और सद्भावना कैसे हो सकती है जब दूसरा पक्ष भी शांति और सद्भावना प्रदर्शित करे वह तो तब होगी । जब पाकिस्तान लड़ने के मूड में हो तो उसके साथ शांति और समझौते की बात का क्या लाभ ?

एक निवेदन मैं यह यह भी कर देना चाहता हूँ कि — भूटो साहब जो परसों यहाँ आ रहे हैं, उनके बारे में विदेश मंत्री को स्पष्ट भाषा में कहना चाहिये और पाकिस्तान को खबर भेज दी जानी चाहिये कि भूटो साहब के आने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । दिल्ली में बैठकर स्वर्ण सिंह और भूटो की शान्ति और श्रव नहीं होगी, अब तो लड़ाई के मैदान में जनरल चौधरी और जनरल प्रभु की बातें होंगी । भूटो और स्वर्ण सिंह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये । यह तो भारतीय स्वाभिमान की मांग है ।

एक अंतिम बात मैं कांग्रेसी मित्रों से कह कर अपना स्थान छोड़ कर लेना चाहता हूँ । यह बात मैं उनसे इस नाते से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कच्छ एपीमेंट का विरोध

[श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री]

कोई विरोधी दलों की ही जिम्मेवारी नहीं है। देश जितना हमारा है उतना ही आपका भी है। देश से जितना प्रेम हम करते हैं उतना ही देश से प्रेम शायद आप भी करते हैं। आपके प्रेम का तो शायद यह नमूना था कि बंगलौर के कांग्रेस महा समिति के अधिवेशन में जब कच्छ समझौते के बारे में प्रस्ताव आने वाला था तो कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी ने ही उस प्रस्ताव के आने की अनुमति नहीं दी। मैं कांग्रेस के साधियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के इतिहास को उज्ज्वल बनाने के लिये, राष्ट्र की अखंडता और एकता सुरक्षित रखने के लिये जो साहस उन्होंने बंगलौर में दिखाया था उसी साहस का वे इस सदन में भी इस प्रस्ताव को जब यह स्वीकृति के लिये आये उसे गिरा कर परिचय दें।

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the situation created by the Pakistani action in Kutch had caused great resentment all over the country. After this aggression people all over the country have taken this problem very seriously. At that time when Kutch aggression came people were in a mood to fight out to the finish. But then a situation developed, negotiations started and then came the agreement. This agreement was signed in the hope that Pakistan will come to an understanding and will create the goodwill for the settlement of the other disputes. But after this agreement the Pakistani foreign minister issued a statement and they started to play on the chessboard and hobbnob with China. They wanted to conspire against India. As we know China is in the background. The policy of China is also to upset the economy of our country, to fight on the diplomatic and military fronts and to defeat the goodwill which India has created. After the Kutch agreement Pakistan started another move on the Kashmir cease-fire line. When Pakis-

tan started this move, we had to re-think and fight this issue again on another front. The situation created by Pakistan requires reconsideration. The whole nation wants strong policy and action from this Government. When the Prime Minister declared on the 15th of August from the Red Fort that force will be met with force, our people took it seriously. We have to tackle this problem on the Kashmir front. On the one side we have come to an agreement on the Kutch issue. The morale of the people of Kutch was very high even in those days. When we went to Kutch border, people were not afraid in spite of all the difficulties and bombardments on the frontier that were going on. Our young military jawans were confident. After this Kutch agreement, there is an international conspiracy of China to upset our economic planning and damage Indian prestige in the international world. An impression is created that China and Pakistan have taken an offensive and aggressive attitude in the international chessboard. If they want to fight, the nation should be prepared and the nation is not in a mood today to hear anything else, when I was travelling in the train, I met a lot of soldiers, military officers. At the time of the Kutch aggression they were in this spirit; that we want to fight to the finish. In no circumstances India should be insulted. Now the situation has changed when the intruders have entered our Kashmir territory. At this time, we have to enquire how the intruders have been able to enter Srinagar city. What are the factors? We wonder whether military intelligence and Home Ministry's intelligence was active. Now, the situation has deteriorated to such an extent that immediate action needs to be taken.

15 hrs.

It is good that today's front-line news in the press is encouraging; we

have been able to take our posts back and we must congratulate our officers on that performance. They have been able to create confidence in the people. Otherwise the situation would have deteriorated to such an extent that people would have lost faith. When Shastriji gave us confidence on the 15th August, the people were thinking that the Government should face the situation squarely. Even if the worst comes to the worst, we must tell Pakistan clearly that "unless you are ready to change your attitude, we will have to reconsider *de novo* the Kutch agreement."

Some people argue that it is not logical. But what is the logic when the enemy is indulging in naked aggression? On the other side, we want peace. How to resolve this dilemma? The other party is not coming to its senses. During the last 15 years, one way or the other, they have been conspiring against our country. The people of this country are in no mood to hear anything else, and the people want a strong government and strong action against the enemies.

The time has now come to reconsider this whole situation, *de novo*, and take a positive stand on Pakistan affairs. I hope the House is also in that mood, and the country's mood is also reflected everywhere, namely, that the country today wants strong action and a strong Government to face this emergency.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at a time when the enemy is knocking at the gates of Kashmir, when the enemy is trying to batter down the gates of Kashmir, when the enemy is partly inside the gates with the connivance if not the active assistance of some treacherous anti-national elements in that region, it is not an easy or pleasant task for me to remind patriots on both sides of the House of that cold, bleak wintry day in November, 1962, when a victorious albeit perfidious Chinese army inflicted a national humiliation on our country. The President, on the 23rd

November, 1962, referring to this military debacle in NEFA said, "The Indian reverses in NEFA should be regarded as a matter of sorrow, shame and humiliation. We have to retrieve our lost prestige." Here was an opportunity, a golden opportunity, in Kutch, to retrieve that lost prestige. But I am sorry to say that what happened in the winter of 1962 was repeated by way of national humiliation in the summer of 1965, not by a victorious enemy, not by a victorious foreign government, foreign power, but by the pusillanimity of our own Government.

My mind goes back to those torrid, scorching days in early June when I and two of my colleagues in the Opposition, Shri Himmatsinhji and Shri Narendra Singh Mahida, toured the forward areas in the Rann of Kutch in helicopter, in jeeps and on foot. I learnt at that time that neither the Defence Minister nor the Home Minister—of course the Prime Minister was too busy, perhaps—had been as far as the point that we had gone to. I am not finding fault with them. They were probably too busy with other matters here. But I wish that they had gone and seen the fine, fighting fettle of our troops, our army, right from the General to the jawan. Each one of them was, so to say, straining at the leash, everyone of them in his own language told me so. It was a heartening picture of national integration that I saw there—there were jawans and officers, from Jammu to Kerala and from Gujarat to Assam in the Rann of Kutch. But the pusillanimity of our Government had reduced it to a phoney war in the desert. I wish the Government had shown that firmness, that courage, that strength, which they displayed in 1966; when Pakistan had occupied Chaad Bet in the Rann, without any fuss, without much ado, the army moved in to Chaad Bet and pushed out the Pakistani intruders, invaders, in less than 48 hours. But since, because of the States' reorganisation, the part 'C' State of Kutch became part of the Gujarat State, and

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the Gujarat State police were entrusted with the responsibility of patrolling the border area, I do not know whether the Gujarat State police have discharged their duty well. If the Prime Minister is to be believed that Pakistani patrolling had been going on even before 1st January, 1965, then evidently—because, no statement was made in Parliament in the last session, neither by the Prime Minister nor by the Foreign Minister nor by the Home Minister or the Defence Minister that Pakistani patrols had been seen in the Rann of Kutch even before 1st January, 1965—I take it that either the Gujarat State Government, or the State police, did not report this matter, if the Prime Minister's statement is to be taken at its face value—or the Central Government paid no heed to the reports of the Gujarat State Government. In either case both the Governments are to blame.

The President, in the case of China, had said that two blunders had brought the country to that sorry pass—credulity and negligence. Here in the matter of Kutch, it was negligence in the past and pusillanimity in the present. The army was fully prepared in 1947. Let us remember Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of Ahimsa. His Ahimsa was not a synonym for cowardice; his was an active Ahimsa, resistance to the point of final sacrifice, the supreme sacrifice. It was Mahatma Gandhi who, in 1947, when an offensive was launched by the Pakistani tribals in October, 1947, summoned the Prime Minister, Nehru,—a hesitant Prime Minister—and told him, "Send your Air Force, send your Army to Srinagar to save Kashmir." But now, in the Rann of Kutch, when Pakistan committed aggression, Government put up a brave face, a brave show, in Parliament; unfortunately, there was no Mahatma Gandhi with us to give them advice. The Prime Minister, on the 28th April last, in the last budget session, when this Kutch issue was being discussed, said: "I want to

state clearly and emphatically that we reject and repudiate the claims in their entirety"—the Pakistani territorial claims in the Rann of Kutch. He went on to say that what was involved was only a boundary demarcation.

India's permanent representative in the United Nations, Mr. Chakravarty, wrote a letter to the Security Council very briefly, but very pointedly, as follows:

"It is clear that Pakistan's claims do not have a shred of legitimacy or any basis in historical evidence. They only reflect Pakistan's greed for territorial expansion which it seeks to satisfy by military force."

That is exactly what the Publications Divisions pamphlet brought out on 11th May also says—this is a Government publication, not mine:

"The attack for effecting illegal military occupation of Indian territory is a violation of the Indo-Pakistan Border Agreement of 1960 and a breach of international law and of the United Nations Charter. The invasion of Indian territory of the Rann of Kutch is an act of naked aggression against India."

Is the government lost to all sense of manliness that when Pakistan violated that agreement, according to their own state by marching their troops into Kutch, effected illegal occupation and committed naked aggression, the government did not have the courage to say then that "we repudiate the agreement, the agreement no longer binds us"? It was their bounden duty, they were honour-bound, to march their troops into Kutch at that time, as soon as they came to know about this aggression against India and to see to it that the invader was expelled from India, as they did in 1956. It is nothing new.

What is all this preaching of Ahimsa, peace and non-violence? Are we so committed to this uncondition-

al peace and ahimsa? Mahatma Gandhi was not so committed or bound. Who are these epigones of Mahatma Gandhi to commit a nation like this? Why are these hundreds of crores of rupees being spent on the army if they cannot stand up and fight for once? If they had stood up in February, March, April or even in May, in the Rann of Kutch, the country would not have been brought to this sorry pass. This is the impression which I and my colleagues got when we toured the forward areas in the Rann of Kutch. Even in late May or early June, it was not impossible.

But when our Prime Minister went to London and met President Ayub—I don't know whether he shook hands or hugged him, but he had a very cordial meeting with Ayub. We saw the pictures, but from the pictures it was not quite clear, because the final act was not photographed. After that, a strange metamorphosis seems to have come over the Prime Minister. He had readily accepted the resolution which the party to which I have the honour to belong—the PSP—moved in this House on the 28th April. The Prime Minister accepted it spontaneously and the House adopted it unanimously, namely,—

“...with hopes and faith, this House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India.”

After having accepted this, in London a sea-change seems to have come over the Prime Minister. The pathetic dependence, the pathetic faith of the Prime Minister's advisers, if not the Prime Minister himself on Whitehall and 10, Downing Street overcame the faith which as the democratic Prime Minister of free India, he should have reposed in the people and Parliament of India. Otherwise, how and why this agreement? It is not an agreement of peace or truce either; it is not an agreement of peace with honour and justice. It is a pact for abject appeasement of the aggressor, where the aggressor and the aggressed, the victim, are

equated, put on a par with each other. History has borne witness times without number that such appeasement ultimately culminates in war—God forbid! The appetite grows by what it feeds on.

In the very first sentence of the preamble, what is said is this. I do not know who was the Prime Minister's adviser—the semantic adviser on the English language in London. I suppose he has competent advisers and I hope he did not depend on Whitehall entirely. After having said in Parliament that what is involved is only demarcation, here it is said:

“Arrangement should be made for determination and demarcation of the border of that area.”

In international law, the distinction between demarcation and determination is clearly understood. Demarcation is a simple administrative act. But determination gives the power to draw a new international boundary. Sardar Swaran Singh must have been there in London at that time. Demarcation is a simple process and when it was said in Parliament, we had no objection to it. But determination is pregnant with grave danger, because it gives power to the tribunal to draw an entirely new boundary, while we have all the time said that the Rann of Kutch was part of Kutch and not of the province of Sind. This should be the ultimate issue. To whom did the Rann of Kutch belong at that time—to the Maharao of Kutch or the Government of Sind? But nothing like that seems to emerge out of this agreement. It is quite different here. Determination of the boundary and then demarcation is pregnant with dangerous consequences for the country.

By signing this document, the Prime Minister has betrayed, violated, the pledge solemnly given to Parliament. After agreeing to determination and then demarcation, the Government went a step further. At the tail end, the Tribunal comes in. Yesterday the Prime Minister glossed over this part of the agreement. He referred to it casually and said, if there is any

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difference between the two Governments, it will be referred to a tribunal for their findings. The agreement says that the tribunal's findings cannot be questioned on any ground whatsoever. Even the International Law Commission's convention gives the parties the right to question the tribunal's award on any one of three grounds, to which my colleague, Shri Hem Barua, referred yesterday. We have voluntarily divested ourselves even of that right. After having done this, does it lie in the mouth of the Prime Minister or Foreign Minister to come and say that we have been true to the pledge given to Parliament? I must learn semantics anew if this is being true to the pledge.

Much is made of the *status quo ante*. What should have been done is to restore *status quo ante*. But what has been done is *status quo anti-India*, that is against India. I am not going to refer to the brave speeches of the Prime Minister about not surrendering an inch, because that has a familiar thing. We have learnt to our cost in the case of China that many many miles make an inch. I do not believe that the Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, can say today with regard to Pakistan what his predecessor, Prime Minister Nehru, said with regard to China. He, Pandit Nehru, ultimately confessed in Parliament, but late for the nation, too late for the country, that he had lived in a world of illusion, out of touch with reality. I do not think Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri can claim that privilege. Pandit Nehru went on to say: "I had hoped, perhaps studidly, that China would never attack India." Prime Minister Shastri cannot say that. Pakistan's intentions have been clear right from 1947 when they invaded Kashmir. Today they have again invaded Kashmir along with the so-called Azad Kashmir forces (*Inter-ruption*). Sir, before you ring the bell I might say that I will close in one or two minutes.

Sir, I am glad that the heartening news has come that we have re-taken Kargil. Could we, could our Government not have shown similar guts, similar courage when Pakistan invaded Kutch?

The Gujarat State Government was never consulted before the agreement was signed. The Gujarat Government was never asked whether their police knew anything of Pakistani patrolling the area before January 1965. The draft agreement, I say with information in my possession, was never referred to the Law Minister before it was signed—after it was signed it might have been referred. The Draft agreement was not referred to the Attorney-General who was then in Moscow. The Law Minister was absent from Delhi, but the Cabinet meeting took place, considered the agreement and finalised it—all because of the pathetic faith in the British Prime Minister and Whitehall experts. Our Indian experts or advisers of the Prime Minister played into the hands of the Whitehall experts; otherwise, if they had given, if Sardar Swaran Singh, with all his legal knowledge, had given some thought to these matters, I challenge him today, could he have agreed to the word "determination" with regard to the boundary? He is sitting tongue-tied, but I am sure he will speak later on. Therefore, is it not high time that today after having committed these blunders they do something about it. Even today they would not confess the blunder. But who is to pay the price for these blunders? We are paying too high a price for peace. They may say it is the price for peace. Is it not too high a price to pay for peace, that Pakistan should enter the Rann of Kutch, commit aggression, then we should give them voluntarily the right to patrol the area, we should withdraw our forces from the area and allow them to maintain their posts, keep their forces on their side of the international boundary while we withdraw our forces deep inside our territory and we refer their case,

their claim to 3500 square miles to the tribunal?

This booklet, again of the Publications Division, says that Pakistan claims that it is an "inland sea" and therefore half of it belongs to them. Tomorrow Pakistan might claim that Sunderbans in Calcutta is an inland sea, it is a marshy place and therefore they should get half of it. Will we refer their claim to Sunderbans to a tribunal again? I would say a thousand times 'no'. The Prime Minister said that this is not a precedent for the future. But one precedent is bad enough, one precedent is bad enough to humiliate the entire nation. The nation's heart is sound today. Today the people's heart is sound. They want dedicated, determined, honest, efficient, courageous leadership. That is what is lacking today. If that is given I am sure the army with the 45 crores of people at the back will still march as they have marched before.

We want to recapture, if the Treasury Benches will help us, the spirit of Shivaji, the spirit of Mahatmaji, the spirit of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. That spirit is lacking today. The Government ask us to sacrifice, sacrifice and sacrifice at the time of crisis, and once the crisis has passed the Government sinks once again into comatose complacency and wallows in the quagmire of corruption. That is why the people have lost confidence in the Government. If they can still overhaul themselves, the Government first, the people will render greater sacrifices. I have no doubt whatsoever in my mind about it. What did Mahatma Gandhi say many years ago—the apostle of ahimsa—parrot-like our friends repeat that they are the disciples of Mahatma Gandhi? Let them take this to heart. This was what Mahatma Gandhi said many years ago. He said:

"I would risk violence a thousand times rather than emascula-

tion of a whole race. I do not say, eschew violence in your dealings with robbers or with nations that may invade India."

One word more, Sir, and I have done. I referred to Shivaji. Our Defence Minister has been described in the Marathi Press as Shivaji II. I do not know whether he will emulate the example of Shivaji I. If he wants to remain true to the title of Shivaji II he will have to emulate the style, the courage and bravery of Shivaji I. Let him remember that Shivaji I inspired his soldiers to march with the war cry on their lips:

“शरण नहीं रहा, मारीत मारीत मरण”

That means: "No surrender but fight" and not "no fight, but surrender". Let him inspire the soldiers the people. What did Netaji say? Netaji inspired the Azad Hind Fauj also in a similar way. We want to recapture that fire, that incandescence spirit, that zeal, that patriotism to suffer and sacrifice for the nation. What was their war cry?

“तु जे हिन्द आगे बढ,
मरने से भी तू न डर,
आकाश तक उठा के मर,
जो ते वन बहाये जा ।
शिमन तेरो दह्या रे,
ख़ा तेरो मृता रहे,
जा सामने तेरे मरे,
तू मुक्त में मियाय जा ।”

That, Sir, is the spirit that is lacking today in the country. Can the Prime Minister, the External Affairs Minister, the Defence Minister and the Home Minister all of them together, if not singly, inspire that spirit in the nation? If they cannot then the nation is lost; if they can then everything can be saved. We pledge, myself and my party, to stand by the side of the Government to undertake this task. We pledge to fight the forces of chaos and subversion in the country, to fight the forces of disruption in the country, provided they

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will stand firm, determined and dedicated to this task, and not repeat another Kutch in Kashmir.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the face of Pakistan's latest acts of adventurism and treacherous aggression, it is almost impossible to speak with any degree of objectivity. As we know, Sir, Pakistan's calculated, planned aggression in Kutch produced a wave of indignation throughout the country and, indeed, in this House. I recall I made one of the angriest speeches during the debate on Pakistan's aggression in Kutch. I am glad that my hon. friend, Shri Kamath, has paid a tribute to our forces in Kutch. I do not think the story of Kutch, so far as our troops are concerned, has been adequately told. I know something because I got it first-hand from people who ought to know it. That story shows that in spite of Pakistan's massive attack supported by American supplied tanks, artillery and superior equipment, our troops fighting under the most unfavourable circumstances, not only of terrain but also tremendously outnumbered and with inferior weapons, with no tanks, had so mauled the Pakistanis that they abandoned their obvious plan to achieve the blitzkrieg down to the 24th Parallel. Today, because of Pakistan's persistent, treacherous, aggression—I can understand Mr. Kamath's feelings; it expresses emotional and psychological revulsions in the country—there is no point in talking with Pakistan in respect of Kutch or indeed in respect of any other matter. If today the Government said to Pakistan, "We have reached the end of our patience; we entered into the Kutch Agreement as a gesture to the hope that you would abandon your policies of obsessive hate or persistent aggression against India but today your persistence in this kind of aggression makes it pointless and that if you persist in this kind of aggression, it will mean war whatever the consequences that

may follow", that kind of appeal by Government would be emotionally powerful to the country, to everyone of us. But I appreciate that, fortunately or unfortunately, Governments cannot function on emotion. Fortunately or unfortunately, a Government has to try to be statesmanlike and has to try and assess its policies according to certain international conduct.

Sir, I know that what I am going to say about Kutch will not be emotionally liked—I do not like it myself very much emotionally—but I would try to approach it objectively. I asked myself, "Can this Kutch settlement be separated from Pakistan's latest acts of aggression in Kashmir?" When I looked at it—I should not look at it—I asked myself a question, "What was the assurance that the Prime Minister gave to this House?" I have analysed it as a lawyer from a brief. The assurance was that we would accept or agree to some terms only if the *status quo ante* as on the 1st of January, 1965 was restored. What did those terms spelt out mean? I know my legalistic arguments will not appeal to my friend—it does not appeal even to me—but what do they mean? It meant that Kanjarkot, Biar Bet and Point 84 would have to be vacated, it meant that Chad Bet would be re-occupied by our police force; it meant that there will be unrestricted patrolling by our police—we did not have our military there. Well it may be said, you have allowed Pakistan to patrol in the Ding-Surai area which is a customs track of about 8000 yards. But the official reason was that there was some evidence that Pakistan had been patrolling there. If we look at it in terms of the assurance, legally there has been a complete restoration of the *status quo ante*. Perhaps we can make a case, emotionally, to abuse the Government. I could do it better than my friend Mr. Kamath. When the Prime Minister invited some of us to a discussion, when this whole Kutch

aggression was taking place—I do not know what was his reaction but, I think, he was surprised as I was—I was utterly shocked to find that we had already committed ourselves, almost categorically, in respect of Kutch. As a lawyer, I like to see what my brief is. I had read in some of the British papers that we had already committed ourselves, almost categorically, in respect of Kutch. At that meeting, I asked the Prime Minister, "Please see the Agreement of 1959"—I was utterly shocked—but the Prime Minister was not to be blamed. We now talk about the tribunal and about its mandatory character. Mr. Kamath said that Sardar Swaran Singh would not have accepted it. But he had already accepted it. We might resurrect and castigate the ghost of the late Prime Minister but this is what the present Prime Minister and his Government inherited. In 1959-60 Agreement there was a reference to the boundary dispute. If you accept that it is a boundary dispute, you refer it to a tribunal and the decision of the tribunal has to be mandatory unless, by mutual consent, you withdraw it. We accepted that in 1959. We spelt out categorically the acceptance of the fact that there was a dispute in respect of Kutch. We did not recognise it but there was the claim of Pakistan to 3500 sq. miles. It was all there duly signed and what I never understand is.....

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): No; that came later.

Shri Frank Anthony: I have read the whole agreement. You have read the extracts but I have read the whole Agreement. I was shocked and I asked the Prime Minister, "What is this? What have we done? If you like, you may get hold of the late Prime Minister's ghost and abuse him and abuse, in a lesser degree, Sardar Swaran Singh. But we have inherited this. What are you going to do?" We might have said, whatever the late Prime Minister, Shri

Jawaharlal Nehru, may have done, we will repudiate it. That may have been one course of action. But I say this that in the light of the tremendous emotional revulsion in this country, few people would have had the moral courage to have accepted this Agreement. I say this that, if nothing else, the Prime Minister showed great moral courage. It is much easier for some Members of the erstwhile Cabinet—I will not name them—to be more fire-eating and more super-patriotic than some Members of the Opposition. What were they doing as senior Members of the Cabinet when the late Prime Minister entered into these agreements about boundary disputes and in respect of Kutch? What were they doing then? It is all very well to indulge in fire-eating now. What were they doing in 1959?

You may say, that international opinion does not matter. But I do not agree with this. Internationally, this Agreement has done a great deal of good to India's image. I have it on very good authority that both the President of America and the President of the U.S.S.R. have congratulated our Prime Minister. If it were only the American President, even if it were Britain, I would not have said that it was a matter of congratulation because we know that they have invariably leaned towards Pakistan and because of their membership of the SEATO and CENTO, they continue to turn a blind eye to Pakistan's lapses, Pakistan's acts of aggression. But when the U.S.S.R. which has consistently supported us on Kashmir feels that we did a good thing by accepting the Kutch Agreement, I will say, it means a great deal internationally and in the immediate future, when we do not know what may happen *vis-a-vis* Pakistan, it may mean a great deal more.

If today we repudiate the Kutch Agreement, we will be playing into Pakistan's hands. I feel that one of the reasons that has entered into the

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pervverted complex of Pakistani thinking is that in a mood of psychological revulsion we will repudiate this Kutch Agreement so that they can say, "We know how blatantly mendacious their line of propaganda is", that India cannot be trusted to honour her international undertakings.

I do not think, for one moment, that Pakistan was happy about the Kutch Agreement. We have isolated the Kutch Agreement; we have made it abundantly clear that it has nothing to do with other border disputes and it has certainly nothing to do with Kashmir. I am saying this because I feel that it is necessary for us to separate Kutch from the latest position—a critical issue posed by Pakistan.

Pakistan today, apparently under Chinese tutelage, has adopted the latest style of communist Chinese invasion by guerillas masquerading as local people. I am glad that the papers have underlined the response of our people in Kashmir. I was talking to some foreign correspondents—I do not know why some seem to have a kind of blind spot in these matters. But so far as we are now concerned they say that this Pakistani invasion through guerillas has been as abject a failure as the American-backed invasion of the Bay of Pigs. They say that, because by and large and specially our rural Muslim population have refused to give aid and comfort to the Pakistani guerillas. I feel that the pattern is very similar. Pakistan's invasion is reminiscent of her invasion through tribals in 1947, backed by members of the regular Pakistani army; it is reminiscent, above all, of Pakistan's blatant lying, her blatant denial of complicity, which was later on proved to the hilt.

What is really unfortunate is that it is also reminiscent of the fact that the U.N. Agency is dragging its feet. On that occasion it was the Security

Council; on this occasion it is the U.N. Observers. How can they pretend to be ignorant of what has happened in the whole background? Pakistan proclaimed from the house-tops that she was training Mujahids and guerillas—little dictators seek to emulate big dictators with disastrous consequences to themselves. President Ayub blatantly advertised the fact that he was training guerillas precisely for this purpose.

The crucial question now, in the face of Pakistan's invasion through guerillas, blatant violation of the Ceasefire Agreement, blatant violation of the Ceasefire Line, and with your U.N. Observers unwilling or—let us give them the benefit of their motives—unable to ensure the integrity of the Ceasefire Line, is what do we do? I pose this question to our Communist friends. What do we do? Do we do what the South Vietnamese people are doing? The harsh realities on our door-step will make us realise that the only answer to the Chinese communist style of invasion through guerillas is attacking their bases, bombing their bases and liquidating their bases. That is the answer. If Pakistan persists in this invasion through guerillas there can only be one answer and that is this. We have wanted peace; we wanted it passionately because we realise that we have our major preoccupations—economic and others. We have given hostage after hostage to this ardent desire for peace, and the latest hostage, if you like, was going to the utmost limits on Kutch.

Today, the Prime Minister and his Government face this position. And it is a crucial question to which there can be only one answer. If Pakistan persists in this, then what are we to do? I believe that whatever the cost, we shall have to pay it. Let us have no illusions about it; whatever fire-eating politicians and Members of the Opposition may think, let us have no illusions; whatever the cost—the cost will be ghastly; it will be terrible; the cost of any war—we

have not fought a war on our soil for 200 years—will be ghastly, but we will have to pay it, and the people will insist on our paying it because they will insist that if Pakistan persists in this, no longer can we have a peace of appeasement and no longer can we have peace with dishonour.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Before I say a word about the Kutch agreement, I do wish to pay my most warm tributes to our fighting forces in Kashmir for occupying Kargil. The great valour and bravery and determination which they have shown are really such that they deserve the warmest congratulations and appreciation from this House.

When my hon. friend Shri Kamath was referring to this happy incident, I think he forgot that behind this courageous step of our forces was the decision of this Government. They could not have gone across the cease-fire line and occupied those high peaks had it not been in pursuance of a decision of this Government. That shows what the thinking and the determination of this Government is.

Let us examine the whole thing in that context. I am reminded of the words of our great leader Jawaharlalji who said that even mountains bowed before the determination of man. Here is an example where our men have gone to those heights at altitudes of over 13,000 feet and have occupied these most vital and basic posts on the other side of the cease-fire line.

When the question of Kutch was before us and was being discussed in this House in various ways through questions and interpellations, I think the Prime Minister made the position perfectly clear.

15.49 hrs.

[**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI** in the Chair]

I do not view this matter or this agreement regarding Kutch from any

party point of view. It is not a Congress affair. It is a national agreement and has got to be viewed from that angle. I do not want that any party angle should be imparted to it. In spite of the fact that the forthcoming elections sometimes do blur our visions, yet, I think that in a matter so vital as this, there are hon. Members on both sides of the House who will rise above that easy temptation and try to see clearly what the issues are.

Whenever I have spoken in this House regarding our relationship with Pakistan, I have always said, and with all the force at my command, that we have been rather over-generous to Pakistan in all our dealings. Pakistan does not understand that generosity and that sympathy, and we have been spoiling Pakistan by being over-generous to Pakistan. Let us speak the language which Pakistan understands. Even when the Kutch question was being discussed and questions were being asked, I told the same thing to the Prime Minister. When we had our party meetings, I told the hon. Prime Minister 'Why can't you throw two or three brigades and drive out the people who have occupied our territory in Kutch?'

Shri Frank Anthony: They had three divisions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I got a glimpse of the Prime Minister's mind when we discussed this matter. He was quite clear in his mind even when he said that we love peace, peace is our life-breath, peace for our progress, peace for our prosperity, peace for our development, that we will never hesitate to go to war if we cannot, through peaceful negotiations, achieve what is necessary. The only two questions before us at that time were whether we should go straightway to war or we should try negotiations; negotiations and then war, if necessary, or no negotiations, no

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

talk or discussion, we straightway go to war. Even there, the Prime Minister was quite clear in his mind, and he stated it categorically on the floor of this House, that we would not go and have any talk with them until and unless they vacated the aggression. He made three things quite clear. First the aggression must be vacated. An hon. Member of this House, I think Shri Himmat-sinhji, was rather very sceptical. He asked 'Even Kanjarkot, you mean?'. The Prime Minister said here, 'Yes, Kanjarkot will have to be vacated if talks are to proceed'. Then he said that the *status quo ante* as on 1 January must be restored. He also made it clear—and there were strong comments all over—when he said that we would not restrict ourselves to Kutch if Pakistan did not vacate the aggression; we would go and attack at a place of our own choice. He said that we would go to war if they did not vacate.

What is the position? It was not as some of our friends think. It was not as if somewhere in London between Mr. Wilson and Prime Minister Shastri some decision had been taken. I do not know how hon. Members forget that from day to day here, Cabinet meetings were taking place to consider every little step, every little development that was taking place. It was not by a talk between Prime Minister Shastri and Prime Minister Wilson in London that things had been settled. What were the Cabinet meetings here for? What were they discussing? They were discussing each and every development from day to day, from step to step. The Cabinet was meeting and it was reported all over the papers.

My hon. friend, Shri Indulaj Yajnik, for whom I have great respect, who spoke so sweetly, said that it was Mr. Wilson who told Shri Shastri that this Ding-Surai track was being patrolled and, therefore, he accepted it, that he showed some photographs

and nobody knows; he never consulted anybody.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Prime Minister said so at a press conference in Nagpur. I know that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have got two ears. I have got here the members who had a discussion with the hon. Prime Minister before he left for London. He mentioned this very fact before the Executive Council—I particularly raised my voice in horror, 'Is it really so?.....' (Interruptions).

Shri J. B. Kripalani: You know what happens in the Cabinet. But we are not in the know.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not saying that, I am only saying that it is not in London in a private talk between Mr. Wilson and Shri Shastri that the thing was settled. The Cabinet was meeting here from day to day taking note of every development. I further say that it was not Mr. Wilson who told Shri Shastri about it, but much before Shri Shastri's departure for London, this particular situation had been talked over.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): You want to say that the whole Cabinet was wrong?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am not saying whether the Cabinet was right or wrong. I am only answering my hon. friend . . . (Interruptions.). I am prepared to listen to my hon. friends and answer them.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह प्रधान मंत्री शास्त्री का नहीं अपितु पूरे मंत्रिमंडल का सबाल है जिसके कि वह प्रधान मंत्री है इसनिए किसी प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर तो धाओप है नहीं ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My hon. friend was possibly absent when Shri Yajnik made a speech and gave out certain facts. I am answering those facts.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Not facts, allegations.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What he considered to be facts. My hon. friend is ignorant of what was happening in the House, and that is why he is raising his voice.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May we know what was happening in the Cabinet?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: These were the decisions taken that way.

Certain friends say that we are prisoners of indecision. Was Shri Shastri a prisoner of indecision or a prisoner of decisions? I would not like to go into that fray between two great ladies in this House. Another equally distinguished lady Member, from a public platform, has clearly stated that she does not understand what is "prisoners of indecision", one can be a prisoner of decisions.

Here, in this particular case, as Shri Anthony has very eloquently pointed out, we agreed that there should be negotiations, that we should consider it peacefully if a peaceful settlement was possible. Nobody in this House ever said that we should not have any talks, that we should not think of peace, that we should straightaway go to war. Did Shri Kamath say at that time. "Why are you talking, whatever the talk may be? Why are you having any proposals from Mr. Wilson? Why are you considering any proposals?"

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Read the debate of the 28th.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Was this the voice of the House, of Parliament, of anybody? It was not. If there had been a resolution to the effect that this House does not want any talk for peace, that this House

does not want vacation of aggression by Pakistan without a war, I would understand that. Nobody said it, ever. Now it is all convenient and easy for somebody to come and talk like that. It is clearly taking a political advantage.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A baseless statement you are making.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Shri Indrajit Gupta from the Communist benches made a very eloquent speech. He supports the agreement, he has got to support the agreement, but there were certain legal quibblings all the time. One does not understand why these legal quibblings were there, why he could not give a clear and categorical support to it. He could not say that they rejected it outright because he is going to the extent of asking us to take the initiative and have a settlement with China. For his love for China and his wanting us to take the initiative for having a settlement with China, he has got to support it. The Communist Party supports this settlement, and supports it very well, but now because of their professional fire-eating tactics, they must find some excuse to run down the Government.

I am glad Shri Ranga gave the fullest support to this agreement. Let us not forget that after this settlement was reached, Rajaji was the first to say that it was good. The Swatantra Party should have given absolutely unqualified support.

Even the Communists, let us remember, in their first flush, gave unqualified support. It was only after some time when they met here and considered their further strategy, they thought that they should somehow qualify it, take some political advantage out of it. It was only a second thought.

The Communists, extreme left and left, support it. Shri Ranga's party supports it. Of course, the Jana Sangh have their own view. I do not have very much quarrel with them.

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

They have been persistent, they have their own views. I do not want to go into that, but I can understand that. And I can understand the SSP which is not understandable by anybody.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Except you.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They are out for nothing but trouble. What I understand is that their whole programme, as announced by their own leaders, is to create confusion in this country, to create chaos in this country. It is their pronounced policy; it is no secret; it is all in the Press. Their only one programme, one idea is to create chaos. They say: let us create confusion; something will come out of this chaos and confusion.....

16 hrs.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: There is already chaos and confusion.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is the only contribution which we can expect from them and which they have promised to this country. There is no worthwhile alternative one can expect from them. Dr. Lohia has times without number said, from place to place, all the time he says: we want nothing but chaos and confusion; something good will come out of it; we know we are helpless. What is their slogan? By such and such time either this Government will not be there or he will not be there. I do not see any prospect of this Government not being there. I do not know whether he is also going to indulge in self-immolation or what he wants to do to see that he is not there. We wish him well. I wish Dr. Lohia well; I only wish that some better sense prevails upon him.

What has been the world reaction to this Kutch agreement—the world reaction from all the quarters, not only from the USSR or USA? There is no one quarter or one country or one place which has not acclaimed this agreement.

श्री राससेवक यादव : अगल इन की जमीन जाती, वो पता चला कि क्या एएकशन है ।

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र मथुर : सारी दुनिया पागल है और सिर्फ एक साहब समझदार है । हम जानते हैं कि किस तरह से जमीन रखी चाहिये और किस तरह से जमीन रखी जाती है । So, that has been the general reaction from all over the world, from the entire Press. I do not think that the entire Press of the world, all the statesmen of the world have gone mad. What is behind it? I am not going into details. There may be some clauses to which exception could be taken. If it was only a dictation from us of our own charter of demands, it is another thing. But it is an agreement between two hard bargaining people; there will always be certain clauses to which objection could be taken. What is the sense of this agreement? It is not only that we wanted to be generous. The whole trouble with this world today is that we say one thing and do another thing. Our professions are one, our performance another. Everyone is talking about peace. This country has taken a leading part in talking always about a peaceful approach. It is to give a positive meaning to that word peaceful approach that this has been done. That is moral. This agreement is perfectly legal; it is informed by vision and wisdom; this agreement is militarily and strategically wise. We knew very well that Pakistan was itching for trouble and we will have to deal with Pakistan in the proper place. What is the emotional side? The emotional side cannot be ignored in spite of the fact that we do not want our visions to be blurred. Nations cannot ignore emotions. What is the emotion now? I wish the Government understands it and the Prime Minister, I hope, reflects fully the emotion of the nation. It is this: that we have no right to breathe

the free air of this country until and unless we make the full determination not only to drive out the infiltrators but to make it understandable to Pakistan for all times to come and to see that this trouble between India and Pakistan is knocked down for all times and there would be no repetition not only here, but that there would be no repetition of any act of aggression. Pakistan will forget to think of committing any aggression against India and I do hope that that will be the attitude which will inform us and our future action will be guided by that. Pakistan itself has walked into that parlour and it is for this country to pay back and let Pakistan understand that we mean business.

Shri Himmatsinhji (Kutch): If the other hon. Members had found it difficult to look at this question without emotion, I think it would be most effective for me to look at it not from that point of view but from a different point of view. My hon. friend Shri K. C. Pant, speaking some time ago, described this agreement as a compromise, and that is what it is. I do not want to go into the merits or the demerits of this question, but I would like to say that we will have to change our way of looking at things. We will have to be ready with our policies and not grope in the dark. As I said last time when I spoke on the Home Ministry's demands, the Minister of External Affairs said one thing, the Home Minister had another thing to say, and when the hon. Prime Minister came before this House he had something quite different to say. He had said that no conditions were laid for talks with Pakistan. If that is how we go about our policies, and particularly those policies which concern the territorial integrity of the country, then I have no doubt in my mind that any aggressor, be it Pakistan, China or anybody else, will be forced to do such things.

Then, in the course of this debate, I have heard many hon. Members re-

ferring to the army loosely. They have said that our army has suffered losses there, that our armed forces have had to vacate certain points, etc., but they do not realise the difficulties which those brave jawans had to undergo. I have been there. My hon. friends Shri Kamath and Shri Mahida were there with me. If one can imagine standing in that arid land in the trench with sand blowing into your mouth, eyes, throats, all the 24 hours, one will realise what difficulties those people must have undergone there. Water was scarce; it had to be carried from long distances. If we saw the morale of those boys there we would certainly feel proud about them. They were known to do something. That is the spirit which will ultimately save this country. To say that they were driven out is not right. Under very difficult circumstances, they put up a very good show for which the whole country should be proud.

Talking about the military, as I was saying earlier, our country should have a balance between political thinking and military action. It is all right for hon. Members from the Congress party to talk of peace and peaceful approach. It was the same peaceful approach that brought about the trouble on the Tibetan border; it was the same peaceful approach which has landed us in this Kashmir problem. It is the same peaceful approach and hesitation which has caused this country and its economy great stresses and strains all these years. That is why I am emphasising: Let us be prepared for all eventualities.

As I said, had we acted in January or February or latest March, we would not have had to face all these difficulties. I am quite sure of that. In 1956, when the Pakistani intrusion was noticed in Chhadbet, we moved in there and I am proud to say that one of the units there was one in which I have had great interest, because

[Shri Himmatsinhji]

the old State forces were there. They moved in and Pakistanis withdrew. Of course, they have no place in that area. Dharabani, as it is known, of which Chhadbet is one portion, was grazed by the Maldharis. Cattle herds from Sind were going to the erstwhile State of Kutch and these Maldharis used to graze there. They used to pay grazing dues to the State of Kutch. This right was inherited by the Union Government when Kutch became a Part C State. I am sure Government has got those records in the revenue department. Apart from that, when murder cases and cases of loot took place on this side of the established border, the Sind Government handed over the cases to the Kutch State. Of course, this is for the Government to see and put forward the arguments. These are some of the basic facts from which we cannot get away.

I do not want to take up the time of the House by repeating what has already been said in this context. But I will say one thing that if by any chance we lose 3,500 square miles of our territory, the people of India are not going to forgive this government. Particularly, the people of Kutch will not take this lying down.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Sir, it is no pleasant task to criticise what the government has done in its wisdom. If we criticise it, they can throw it in our face that they and not we represent the country. So, they have a divine right to rule and also an equally divine right to misrule.

Let us see the history of this dispute. I happen to have been born in the province of Sind and I know what this area is. It was always called the *Run* of Kutch. It is not 'Rann' as some people say, but 'Run' which means desert. It was always called the *Run* of Kutch and not the *Run* of Sind. My friend, the Maharao of Kutch, has made it very clear.

Whatever his title may be, now he is a member of Parliament.

Shri Himmatsinhji: The Maharao is my brother; not me.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He has descended down or risen up, shall I say, to be a common man. So, it is all right whether I mention his title correctly or wrongly.

He has made it clear that when there were criminal cases in the area the Sind Government—it used to be the Bombay Government and Sind was only a Commissioner's Division of Bombay Presidency handed them over to the Kutch Government. It was an area that belonged to the Kutch Government. The British Government could not have possibly handed over what did not belong to them. This is an undisputed fact.

The only quarrel that could have arisen was the demarcation of the boundary. The Prime Minister also many times said here that there is no question of Kutch territory. If that is so, how does the word "determination" with regard to the boundary come in? Demarcation of the boundary is understandable. It means that those who signed this document committed a very great political blunder and, I think, a legal blunder, by putting in the word "determination".

Then, much has been made by Mr. Anthony about our commitments in 1959 and in 1960. Let us analyse these commitments. What are they? The 1959 agreement says that there would be peaceful settlement of border disputes—not of territory but of border disputes—and if there could be no peaceful settlement by negotiation then there will be a tribunal. The tribunal may be mandatory, but what your terms of reference to that tribunal are, is the essence of the thing. If you give them wrong terms, then it is not that you repudiate negotia-

tions but that you put yourself in a wrong position and that you are politically wrong. It is not that there is objection to the tribunal deciding border cases. It is not our contention that there should not be peaceful negotiations. Everybody, even the aggressor says that he believes in peaceful negotiations. There is nothing wrong in this. In having a tribunal for border disputes there is nothing wrong. But when you give to that tribunal the determination of what is your territory and what is your enemy's territory, then I say you have bungled and it is not in accordance with the 1959 agreement.

Our Prime Minister also said that certain commitments were made during the last regime, in the regime before him, as if he wanted to say that he was bound by those agreements. First of all, he is not bound by those agreements. Historical events are changing every day now. He has bound himself by saying that he will follow, in internal and international affairs, the policies that were laid down by his predecessor. So he cannot take refuge in that. It was open to him, if he considered that there were handicaps in the 1959 agreement, to say that we are not bound by this agreement.

Let us now see what the agreement of 1960 is. What does it say? It says that there are five disputes, and the Kutch dispute comes the last. It says that data shall be collected. While data is being collected, Pakistan comes and attacks us. "Data being collected" means that the two parties would meet, compare that data and on that data will be decided what is to be done, what is right and what is wrong. Nothing in the 1959 and 60 Agreement made us come to the conclusion that we were bound to appoint a tribunal after aggression. If there was aggression, that meant that the Agreements were repudiated. The 1959 and 60 Agreements had been

repudiated by Pakistan. And yet we say, we are bound by these Agreements. This is a very strange thing. I do not know how Mr. Frank Anthony could, with his legal knowledge and legal quibbling, justify it. It has political significance and not legal significance. This is a political affair and not a legal affair. Let us not forget it.

Again, it is said that this Agreement is commended by all quarters in the world. Let me tell you that today, excepting those who suffer from tyranny, nobody wants war. Even if the cause is just, the people are so much afraid of war, and its spreading, lest the world should be destroyed by nuclear weapons. There is an outcry from every quarter that people must stop war at any cost. But if it had been a portion of his empire, I am sure, the worthy Prime Minister of England would not have talked in the terms in which he talked to our Prime Minister. I can understand the anxiety of every nation to avoid war anywhere, excepting where their own interests are involved. Wherever their own rights are concerned, they are prepared to risk world conflagration, they are prepared to risk nuclear war and they are prepared to risk the destruction of the world. But we are in a different category. We have always considered *sanyasa* as the highest state in life. So, this nation has become a *sanyasi*. How does a *sanyasi* live? He lives by begging. We are the greatest beggars in the world. The *sanyasi* does not care for his family. But he says, "The whole world is my family—
वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्"
He does not see whether his people are defended or not. But he must defend the world. He is more concerned with the opinion of the world, as Mr. Mathur, said today.

I remember, in 1932, when Gandhiji, returned from the Round Table Conference, the country after having given a great fight to the

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British Government was also exhausted, many wise people told him that the country was exhausted. He said, "Remember, the challenge has not been thrown by us. But if anybody refuses a challenge that is thrown by the opponents, he must go down! Whether we are prepared or not, we must accept this challenge." Then, in 1942, in the Congress Working Committee there were some wise men. Do you know what those wise men said there? They said, as Mr. Mathur said today, as Mr. Anthony said today, that you must think about the international opinion. Gandhiji said, "I am not going to think about international opinion in a thing which I consider to be right. International opinion is affected and is guided by its own interest and not by our interest." He said that international opinion would veer round us if we give the battle to the British Government. So, it is not the international opinion that counts. I am sure every country, including Soviet Russia, will bless us for having come to this agreement. The Agreements of 1959 and 1960 did not prevent us from making correct references. Our Prime Minister has said several times—if I mistake not—that there is no question whether Rann of Kutch belongs to us or not; there was only the boundary question; there was only the question of demarcation. If we cut our hands and give them to the foreigners and the foreigners make us say what they want, I am afraid we are in a bad way.

There is another thing which is more important than anything else. Did our Government know that there was a portion of our territory that was being patrolled by Pakistan? This is the crux of the question. If they did not know, then I say that they were culpably negligent. Culpable negligence is also immoral; it is not only legally punishable but is also morally wrong. I remember

that one day Mahatma Gandhi signed a document and he brought it to the Working Committee. We told him that he had signed this under misapprehension but he said that a man of common-sense should not have signed it. What is culpable negligence? It is that which a man of common-sense would not do. A man of common-sense would not have carried on this negotiation unless he had the facts before him. This Government did not know that a portion of our territory was being patrolled by Pakistan. And to whom was it proved that it was so? They had no talks with the Pakistan's representative; it was proved to the Prime Minister of England. He was convinced that this portion was being patrolled and we accepted it. We accepted it because we had no knowledge.

I was talking about Mahatma Gandhi's example. When we pointed out to him his mistake, he said:

हम बदमाश हैं ।

हमने कहा बापू थाप ऐसा काँ कहते हैं
कि हम बदमाश हैं ।

He said that he was not fit to lead the country if he could commit a mistake involving the lives of millions of people. When people make such culpable mistakes, they must be taken to task.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Did you take Gandhiji to task and remove him from the leadership?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He had removed himself, but all the people went to him for advice. When he decided about Quit India Movement, more than half the Working Committee was against his decision and he said that he would go all alone. Then, what have we done? We have allowed them to patrol a portion of our territory. All right. But they say that in this area in which they were patrolling there was a track which

was traversed by their camels, and there was no trace left of this. After that they began to bring their jeeps and their wheeled vehicles and all that. We say that that area is not in their possession. What is the definition of possession? We cannot patrol that area. But they can patrol that area.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We can patrol that area.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It is semantic confusion to say that it is not in their possession, since we cannot go there but they can go there. I do not know what the meaning of possession is. Does possession mean that there should be in that area of Rann of Kutch, in that desert area, some people living who are Pakistanis? There is no such thing like that. People are not living there; it is a desert land. But they have control of it, and we cannot go there. So, when it is said that it was quite right to say that the conditions regarding the *status quo ante* of January, 1965 were fulfilled, it actually means that those conditions were fulfilled according to the defective knowledge that our Prime Minister and his Cabinet had. That is all.

16-32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Then, there is another thing. When Jawaharlalji talked of a tribunal, I am sure he had in mind only one kind of tribunal, and it was that there should be a representative of India, an Indian national, and a representative of Pakistan, a Pakistani national, and a neutral person selected by common consent. He did not want an international tribunal. But we have consented to an international tribunal. We have allowed this border question to become an international question. It was a question between Pakistan and ourselves and it was not an international question. Let us leave this aside. The Pakistanis are treacherous people, and we knew their treachery from the days of the Muslim League. Even Gandhiji could not convert the heart of Jinnah.

But, now, there are here in India, people who think that by giving concessions to Pakistan they can change the heart of Pakistan. Among them is the distinguished and the learned leader of the Swatantra Party. It is very strange that the Congress should stand in need of the support of the Swatantra Party! This is a very good alliance. Then our Government have the support of a saintly person who sometimes makes his incursions in politics. I do not know whether he knew that our Government did not know that some portion of this territory was being patrolled by Pakistan. Then, there is the man of good-will called Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan who wants peace at any price. And with all these distinguished supporters, the Government need not be afraid. They have also their majority in this House. But I say today that we have been subject to many *dhokas* many deceits and betrayals by Pakistan, the latest being in Kashmir. Do they not even now say that in spite of what has happened in Kashmir, our agreement stands, and we are there on the burning deck when all have fled, and alone we stand? Are we going to say to the world that, 'Whatever Pakistan might do, we stand by this agreement because it is an international agreement'? I say there can be no greater nonsense than this. When we have clearly been shown that their words cannot be trusted, when the Prime Minister has said that their words cannot be trusted, can we then sit with them round the negotiation table? With what face will the representatives of our Government sit with the representatives of Pakistan when Pakistan has infiltrated into our territory in Kashmir? I say this is absurd. How can you face each other? How can you face a person who has betrayed you time after time?

The only thing is, you scrap this agreement. This agreement was sinful as it was made. It is sinful to carry out at this time of the year when we are fighting Pakistan with

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the skin of our teeth in Kashmir. I say it is time enough for Government to retrace its steps if it wants to be considered a powerful, good and honourable government, a government that does represent the people, not only with the vote of the people but the will of the people. Go into the market place, go into the bazar, go into the *kucheries*, you will find that the people think that this is a wrong agreement and the people think it will be wrong, at this time, to talk with Pakistan. There can be no talk with Pakistan except at the point of the sword because it has unsheathed the sword. Those who live by the sword shall perish by the sword.

बी मौर्य : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कच्छ सीमा को ले कर भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच 30 जून, 1965 का समझौता लोक-तंत्रीय परम्परा के विपरीत है। 28 अप्रैल 1965 की शाम को सर्वसम्मति से लोक-भा ने एक ऐतिहासिक प्रस्ताव पारित किया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस निश्चय के वे शब्द और उनके पीछे जो भावना थी वह भावना इस 30 जून के समझौते से पूरी नहीं हुई है। उस 28 अप्रैल वाले प्रस्ताव में यह कहा गया था :—

"... with hopes and faith this House affirms the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India."

यह तीस जून 1965 का भारत, पाकिस्तान का सीमा सम्बन्धी समझौता, भारत पाकिस्तान के पूर्व के सीमा सम्बन्धी समझौते जोकि 1958, 1959 और 1960 में हुए, उन की शर्तों से कोई लगाव नहीं खाता। उनसे कुछ हद तक यह डीविएट (Deviate) करता है। वहाँ एक ट्रिब्यूनल (Tribunal) बनाने की व्यवस्था रखी गई थी। 1959-60 में जो ट्रिब्यूनल (Tribunal) को शक्ति दी गई थी और उसके निर्माण का भी निश्चय किया गया था आज के इस

समझौते में जोकि 30 जून का समझौता है उनमें आपस में बहुत बड़ा टकराव होता है। मैं इस मौके पर उन तमाम व्यवस्थाओं में नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं तो आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के खुद उनके अपने शब्दों को ही इस सदन के सामने रखते हुए उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सदन में कहे गये उनके वे शब्द उस समय भी उनके सामने थे जब उन्होंने यह समझौता स्वीकार किया था और उस पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे? प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 11 मई को इसी सदन में यह कहा था :

"... by a reference to an 'impartial tribunal' as contemplated in the earlier agreements on the subject."

जहाँ तक अरलियर (Earlier) एग््रीमेंट्स का सवाल है, 1959-60 के जो समझौते की बात थी और जैसा कि भाई प्रकाशवीर जी शास्त्री व अन्य इस सदन के सदस्यों ने कहा है वहाँ पर ऐसा ट्रिब्यूनल बनाना चाहिए था जिसमें भारत की ओर से भारतीय व्यक्ति होता, एक पाकिस्तान की ओर से होता और तीसरा वह होता जिसको कि यह दोनों देश एक राय से माँगे लेकिन आज का जो ट्रिब्यूनल बनेगा उसमें ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं रखी गई है। यह तीनों ही विदेशी होंगे। तीनों ही विदेशी होने के कारण एक तरीके से यह मसला यू० एन० प्रो० में जाकर उलझ जायेगा। मैं आज इस सदन में यू० एन० प्रो० की कोई टीका नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन यह सही बात है कि यू० एन० प्रो० में जितने भी मसले इस देश के, या बाहर के देशों के जितने भी मसले गये हैं वह वहाँ पर उलझ कर रह गये हैं। यू० एन० प्रो० एक ऐसे डाक्टर की तरह है जो न बीमारी का इलाज करता है न बीमारी को समाप्त करता है बल्कि मुहत तक उसको चलाये रखने की व्यवस्था करता है। मैं आज के दिन सिर्फ यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि हम अपने देश से सम्बंधित

जो पड़ोसी मुल्कों से हमारे झगड़े हैं उनको निश्चय करने की हमारी अपनी शक्ति होनी चाहिए। अगर हम अपनी उस निश्चय करने की शक्ति को कमजोर करते हैं तो हम अपनी भारतीय सीमाओं की रक्षा नहीं कर पायेंगे।

एक शब्द मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ लाल चीन ने कुछ समय पूर्व भारतवर्ष की पगड़ी उछानी थीं ताँ पाकिस्तान के इस रन थ्रोफ कच्छ के हमले ने भारत के हृदय को चीर डाला है और भारत सरकार यह जो समझौता करने चली है वह उस चिन्ते हुए हृदय पर नमक छिड़कने का काम कर रहा है।

अभी पन्त जी ने भ्रष्टाचारों का हवाला दिया और कहा कि भ्रष्टाचारों की रिपोर्ट्स से जाहिर होता है कि उन्होंने इस का बड़ा स्वागत किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि उन्होंने बहुत सी भ्रष्टाचारों की रिपोर्टें देखीं। मैं नहीं जानता कि उन्होंने किस रूप से देखीं। कुछ भ्रष्टाचारों के कमेन्ट्स मेरे हाथ में हैं। उन्होंने नाना प्रकार से इसका खंडन किया है।

अमृत बाजार पत्रिका ने लिखा है :

"What will be objected to is that Pakistan's claim that a territorial dispute involving 3,500 square miles of territory exists has been virtually recognized."

यही नहीं, इस भ्रष्टाचार ने फिर लिखा :

"New Delhi is set on a course of appeasement whose ultimate outcome is fearful to contemplate."

एक और भ्रष्टाचार ने लिखा :

"The Rann of Kutch is a prestige issue. There should be no ambiguities about it. If India fails here, she will fail everywhere else."

इसी तरह से और भी बहुत से भ्रष्टाचारों के कमेन्ट्स हैं, जिनमें हम देश के भ्रष्टाचार भी हैं

और देश के बाहर के भी हैं, जिन्होंने इस समझौते का कोई ज्यादा रुचि के साथ स्वागत नहीं किया है।

मैं इन बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी समझौता हो, उस समझौते का असर क्या हुआ ? रन कच्छ का समझौता कर के हम चाहते थे कि पाकिस्तान से हमारे अच्छे सम्बन्ध हों। यही नहीं, हमारा लक्ष्य हमेशा यही रहता है कि हमारा देश और पूरा संसार शांति पूर्वक रहे। कांग्रेस के लोग भी यही चाहते हैं और विरोधी दल, यह राष्ट्र और सारा संसार भी यही चाहता है। लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस देश से यह समझौता किया गया, क्या वह भी ऐसा चाहता है, क्या पाकिस्तान का ऐसा इरादा था या है।

श्री एन्थनी साहब ने यह कहा कि पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर पर जान-बूझ कर हमला इस दृष्टि से किया है कि कच्छ के रण का समझौता नाकामयाब हो जाये और हिन्दुस्तान का अपमान हो। मैं एन्थनी साहब से कहूँगा कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर पर इस क्लाय से हमला किया है कि हिन्दुस्तान अपने फैसले से वापस नहीं जायेगा। उसने सोचा कि हम काश्मीर पर हमला करें या न करें, लेकिन कच्छ रण के समझौते में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान जो भी फैसला करता है, उस में इंग्लैंड और अमेरिका की सरकार का बहुत कुछ हाथ होता है।

आज मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह समझौता जित्त दिन हुआ, उस के एक महीने बाद ही क्या हुआ ? क्या इस समझौते में शान्ति हुई ? उसके ठीक एक महीने के बाद काश्मीर पर हमला हुआ, खुला हमला हुआ। वहाँ पर हिन्दुस्तान के लोग मारे गये, हिन्दुस्तान के मिग्राही मारे

[श्री मौयं]

गये। पाकिस्तान के भी मिनाही मारे गये। क्या आज यह बात संसार के सामने नहीं है? मैं तो इस समझौते को वैसे ही समझता हूँ कि जैसे एक शादी हो और उस के बाद पति-पत्नी में जुडिशल सेपेरेशन (Judicial separation) हो जाये, लेकिन फिर भी पति यह कहे कि हमारी शादी हुई है और हम बहुत प्रेमपूर्वक रह रहे हैं और हमारा शादी का मुआहिदा टूटा नहीं है। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का यह कहना ठीक उसी प्रकार है कि यह इन्टरनेशनल एग्रीमेंट है और हम उस से पीछे नहीं जा सकते हैं। मैं उन से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या संसार की तबारीख उन के सामने नहीं है। संसार में ऐसे बहुत से समझौते हुए और बाद में टूटे। वे समझौते आज उन के सामने आने चाहिए। अगर वह चाहें, तो मैं उन को रेकॉर्ड दे सकता हूँ। इस तरह की बातों से देश बच नहीं सकता है। आज हम को यह निश्चय लेना होगा कि हम किस तरह से अपने देश को बचा सकते हैं।

चीन के हमले के समय मैंने जो बात कही थी, यही बात मैं आज भी कहना चाहता हूँ। माना कि हम 45 करोड़ लोग कमजोर हैं, हमारे यहाँ बहुत सी समस्याएँ हैं, हम पिछड़े हुए मुल्क के लोग हैं, लेकिन अगर 45 करोड़ भूखे-नंगे लोग किसी की तरफ धूकना भी शुरू कर दें, तो वह दुश्मन यूँ में बह सकते हैं। 45 करोड़ लोगों में बड़ी ताकत होती है, बशर्ते कि उन का नेतृत्व करने वाला सत्ता भी कुछ ताकत रखती हो। आज कांग्रेस सरकार इस तरह की व्यवस्था में फँस गई है कि वह इस तरह के निश्चयों को नहीं ले सकती है, जिन से देश को रक्षा हो सके। आज हम को फैसले लेना साख्ना चाहिये।

काश्मीर के मामले पर अभी आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने विरोधी दलों का एक बैठक बुलाई थी। विरोधी दलों के नेता उस में गये

थे। मैं भी गया था। आप जानते हैं कि काश्मीर के मामले पर रिपब्लिकन पार्टी या बाबा साहिब डा० भम्बेदकर की क्या विचार-धारा थी। बाबा साहेब डा० भम्बेदकर ने इसी सदन में प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को काश्मीर की गलत नीति के विरोध में इस्तोफा दिया था। उन्होंने उस वक्त कुछ मशवरे भी दिये थे, लेकिन उन को नहीं माना गया। आज करोड़ों रुपये काश्मीर में खर्च हो चुके हैं। वहाँ पर हजारों हिन्दुस्तानी मारे जा चुके हैं। आज यह देश और इस देश के बाहर भी एक बहुत बड़ी तादाद में विश्व के लोग यह मानते हैं कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का अंग है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को एक ऐसे चोराहं पर ला कर खड़ा कर दिया गया है, जहाँ से वह वापस नहीं जा सकती है। आज कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेता पब्लिक प्रोपोनियन, विश्व की प्रोपोनियन की बात कहते हैं। आज वे परराष्ट्रों की राय की बात करते हैं। हमें परराष्ट्रों का मशवरा नहीं लेना है। अगर उन का मशवरा लेना था, तो पिछले अठारह बरसों से सरकार क्या करती रहती? इस अवधि में उस ने क्या निश्चय लिया था? आज वह इन बातों को ले कर देश को गुमराह नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर वह इस तरह से देश को गुमराह करेंगे, तो वह कुछ ऐसी परम्पराएँ डालेंगे, जिन के परिणाम देश के लिए अच्छे नहीं होंगे।

आज यह सरकार इस सदन में बैठ कर कुछ ऐसे फैसले ले रही है, जिन का असर कल की सरकार पर ही नहीं, बल्कि सैकड़ों वर्षों तक हिन्दुस्तान की पीढ़ियों पर पड़ेगा। हमारा आज का निश्चय हमारे चरित्र का बखान करेगा कि हम किस तरह का चरित्र रखते हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने आज तक जो फैसले लिये हैं, उन से देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सका है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस ने कच्छ-रण का जो फैसला लिया है, उस की देन है काश्मीर पर हमला और उसकी देन पाकिस्तान का

घौर भी खुला हुआ आक्रमण होगा। चाहे सरकार शान्ति में विश्वास करे, चाहे हम शान्ति में विश्वास करें, चाहे पूरा देश शान्ति में विश्वास करे और चाहे पूरी दुनिया शान्ति में विश्वास करे, लेकिन पाकिस्तान अपनी आदत से बाज नहीं आ सकता है।

पाकिस्तान का जन्म नफरत, कट्टरता, घृणा और जातीयता के विष में हुआ है। जिसका जन्म ही इस तरह के दूषित वातावरण में हुआ हो, वह राष्ट्र कभी भी शान्ति और मानवता में विश्वास नहीं कर सकता है। इस तरह के मुल्क जो फैनैटिक होते हैं, वे सिर्फ सत्ता और ताकत को माना करते हैं। अगर आज यह सरकार अपनी ताकत नहीं दिखा सकती, तो वह पाकिस्तान को हमला करने से नहीं रोक सकती। अगर पाकिस्तान को हमले से रोकना है, तो सरकार को इस देश की शक्ति का प्रदर्शन करना होगा। मुझे खुशी है कि कारगिल की चौकी आज हमारे कब्जे में है, जो हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा के लिए बहुत जरूरी है, जहां बैठ कर पाकिस्तान के लोग बहुत सी शरारतें करते रहे, बेगुनाहों को लूटते रहे, मारते रहे, भारतीय सड़कों को काटते रहे। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि कुछ दिन के लिए यहां के फंसले रोक दिये जायें, बल्कि फौज को यह फंसला लेने का अधिकार दे दिया जाये। मेरा विश्वास है कि हिन्दुस्तान की फौज और हिन्दुस्तान के सिपाही संसार के किसी भी सिपाही से किसी भी माने में कमजोर नहीं है बशर्ते कि उन को लड़ने का पूरा पूरा मौका दिया जाये। आज उन पर हमला वहां होता है, गोली उन पर वहां चलती है, जान उन की वहां पर ली जाती है, फंसला यहां पर लाल बहादुर जी—जिन को वहां पर हाने वाली लड़ाई का कोई विशेष ज्ञान नहीं है, जिन्होंने कभी कोई निश्चय इस प्रकार के नहीं लिये हैं—लेते हैं कि वहां पर हमला न किया जाये, वहां पर अपने बचाव के लिए गोली न चलाई जाये। इस तरह के फंसले दिल्ली में लिए जा सकते हैं, लेकिन उन से भारत की सीमायें

नहीं बचाई जा सकती हैं। फौज को पूरा मौका देना चाहिए कि वह देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा कर सके।

कच्छ-रण का जो समझौता पाकिस्तान के साथ हुआ है, वह केवल अवैधानिक ही नहीं है, बल्कि इस समझौते ने भारत की परम्परा, सम्मान और मर्यादा को समाप्त कर दिया है। यही नहीं, इस समझौते की वजह से मुझे इस देश की 3500 वर्ग मील जमीन जाती हुई नजर आती है। मुझे यह कहते हुए अफसोस होता कि आज तक हम कह रहे थे कि यह बाउंडरी का झगड़ा है, लेकिन आज हम ने 3500 वर्ग मील जमीन को विवादग्रस्त इलाका मान लिया है। इस तरह की बात को मान कर हम ने पाकिस्तान को उकसाया है, उस को मौका दिया है कि वह और भी ज्यादा क्रिनाशगंजी करें, और भी ज्यादा शरारतें करे।

मैं आप का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। आप ने मुझे समय दिया, उस के लिए बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद। अन्त में मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि सरकार चाहती है कि देश बचे, भारतीय सभ्यता बचे, तो उसे इस समझौते को रद्द कर देना चाहिये। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कांग्रेस कभी अपने डूबने के साथ मुल्क को भी न डुबो दे। आज सरकार को और कांग्रेस दल को दलबन्दी से ऊपर उठ कर, कांग्रेस में ऊपर उठ कर फैसले लेने होंगे। कांग्रेस दल के सदस्यों से आज मेरी प्रार्थना है कि विपक्ष की चिन्ता न करते हुए, प्रभुश की चिन्ता न करते हुए, पार्टी विशेष की चिन्ता न करते हुए, भारतीय सभ्यता, भारतीय सम्मान और भारत की जनता की चिन्ता करते हुए, पार्टी से ऊपर उठ कर, देश के मान और मर्यादा के लिए, अविष्य के निर्माण के लिए, इस देश की आजादी के लिए वे वांट करें और कच्छ-रण के समझौते के बारे में जो मोशन धाया है, उस को गिरावें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को फिर धन्यवाद देता हूं।

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Kutch agreement. Our nominee in the proposed tribunal should be a Russian statesman of the stature of Mr. Mikoyan, Mr. Brezhnev or Mr. Kosygin. On the lines of the Russo-German Pact of 1939, an Indo-Russian pact should be forged with the subject of solving the problem of Indo-Pakistani conflict. Pakistan has attacked Kashmir with the object of pressurising India to agree to the setting up of another tribunal. The answer to the question whether or not we should endorse the Kutch agreement depends upon an answer to the question whether or not a war between India and Pakistan is possible or desirable. We are living in the bipolar world and not in the international system of the balance of power. The balance of power has got relevancy in relation to Russia and America only. The international system of the balance of power was dissolved the day the bipolar world and the thermo-nuclear stalemate were established, Europe in general and Germany in particular were divided into two spheres of influence—Russian and American, the atom bomb was dropped over Hiroshima, and Russia became a thermo-nuclear power of the stature of America. The thermo-nuclear stalemate binds Russia and America in a bond of unbreakable unity. Russia can use force against eastern Europe only. America can use force against Latin American only. No other State can wage war against another without the consent or connivance of either Russia or America. North Korea invaded South Korea with the connivance of Russia. The United States of America is throwing bombs over North Vietnam with the connivance of Russia.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is coming to that.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: China invaded India with the consent of Mr. Khrushchev. A war between India and Pakistan is neither possible nor desirable till the bipolar world and the thermo-nuclear stalemate last. Neither Russia nor America nor China would have joined hands with either India or Pakistan if the Indian troops had attacked the Pakistani troops at Kanjarkot. India would have become another Congo if it had attacked Pakistan at any other place. The Russian troops are standing in Soviet Central Asia on the borders of West Pakistan. The American Seventh Fleet is patrolling the Indian Ocean. Both India and Pakistan are sandwiched between Russia and America. Airborne Russian troops will occupy West Pakistan and the peninsular regions of India will be subjected to heavy bombardment by the Seventh Fleet if India attacks or is attacked by Pakistan. When the British, the French and the Israeli troops reached the outskirts of Cairo, they were prevented not only from entering Cairo but from marching one step further and were ordered to withdraw from Egypt within a specified period of time determined by the American Government. If the United States of America had no hesitation in preventing England and France, its allies, from conquering Egypt, a non-aligned country, will it have any hesitation in preventing India, a non-aligned country, from attacking Pakistan which is a member of the SEATO and the CENTO? The Sino-Pakistan pact has strengthened the bargaining power of the United States of America vis-a-vis Russia, because China is on hostile terms with both Russia and America. If China is asked to choose between India and America, it will choose the later. If it is asked to choose between Russia and Ame-

श्री ब्रजेश्वर प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन से कहिये कि विषय पर बोलें ।

rica, it will choose the latter. If America is asked to choose between India and China, it will choose the latter, because China, and not India is the balancer between Russia and America. If there is any country in the Afro-Asian sector of the Rimlands which the USA loves most, it is China. China will choose America and not Russia because Siberia is the only place where China can expand profitably. The pro-Chinese elements are stronger in Washington than in Moscow. China has laid claims over nine lakhs square miles of Russian territory in the Heartland. It has not laid claim over any portion of American territory. China is a greater threat to Russia than to America.

The United States of America will either be neutral or join hands with either India or Pakistan if a war breaks out between India and Pakistan. Russia will be neutral if the United States of America adopts the policy of neutrality. Either Chinese hegemony will be established over the Afro-Asian sector of the Rimlands in general and over the Indian sub-continent in particular or the Afro-Asian sector of the Rimlands in general and India in particular will be divided into two spheres of influence—Chinese and Pan-Islamic, if both Russia and America adopt the policy of neutrality in the event of the outbreak of a war between India and Pakistan. All the Muslim States will rally round the banner of Pakistan if both Russia and America adopt the policy of neutrality in the event of the outbreak of a war between India and Pakistan. Russia will join hands with India if the United States of America joins hands with Pakistan.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या किसी माननीय सदस्य को घपना भाषण पढ़ने की अनुमति है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (बागलपुरी) : पढ़ नहीं रहे हैं, नोट्स को कंसल्ट कर रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : भाषण पढ़ा जा रहा है।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): The hon. member is making a useful contribution and he should not be interrupted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He rarely speaks.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Russia will join hands....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are concerned with the Kutch agreement. Why bring in Russia and America?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I am dealing with Kutch. I am saying that war cannot break out and what will be the consequences if war breaks out. The whole question hinges upon this.

Russia will join hands with Pakistan if the United States of America joins hands with India. China may either be neutral or join hands with either Russia or America if a limited war breaks out between Russia and America in the Indian sub-continent. If China adopts the policy of neutrality, either Russia or America may win or the Afro-Asian sector of the Rimlands in general and the Indian sub-continent in particular will be divided into two spheres of influence—Russian and American. If Russia wins, Russian hegemony and if the USA wins, American hegemony, will be established over the Afro-Asian sector of the Rimlands in general and the Indian sub-continent in particular.

The Sino-Soviet Pact will be resurrected if China joins hands with Russia. The Afro-Asian sector of the Rimlands in general and the Indian sub-continent in particular will be divided into two spheres of influence—Chinese and Russian if the USA is driven out of the Indian sub-continent, or into three spheres of influence—Chinese, Russian and American—if a political settlement is arrived at between Russia and China on the one side and the USA on the other as the result of the resurrection of the Sino-Soviet Pact in the event of the outbreak of a limited war between

Russia and America in the India sub-continent. The Chinese volunteers drove out the American troops from North Korea. Can the American forces withstand the combined onslaught of the Chinese and the Russian forces both in South-East Asia and the Indian sub-continent? The Delhi-Peking-Moscow Axis will be forged if the USA joins hands with Pakistan. India will have to recognise Chinese sovereignty over the Aksai Chin area if the Delhi-Peking-Moscow Axis is forged. The Karachi-Peking-Moscow Axis will be forged if the USA joins hands with India. All the members of the NATO, the SEATO and CENTO will rally round the banner of Russia if the USA, as an ally of India, throws tactical weapons over Pakistan. (Interruptions). I will resign from this House if anybody says that whatever I am saying is irrelevant.

17-00 hrs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): If you resign you will not get a ticket next time.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: As long as Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is there I will get the ticket.

Sir, the forging of the Delhi-Peking-Moscow Axis or the Karachi-Peking-Moscow Axis connotes the resurrection of the Sino-Soviet Pact. Russia cannot remain neutral as it is today on the question of Vietnam while the USA is throwing bombs over North Vietnam if Russia and America start throwing tactical weapons over each other in the Indian sub-continent.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav (Nanded): The hon. Member may speak a bit slowly.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: He may read my speech. He cannot understand what I am speaking.

The Afro-Asian sector of the Rimlands in general and the Indian sub-continent in particular will be divided

either into two spheres of influence—Chinese and American—if the USSR is driven out of the Indian sub-continent or into three spheres of influence—Chinese, American and Russian—if a political settlement is arrived at between China and America on the one side and the USSR on the other as the result of the forging of the Sino-American alliance in the event of the outbreak of a limited war between Russia and America in the Indian sub-continent.

The whole world will be destroyed if the war between Russia and America in the Indian sub-continent and South-East Asia escalates into a thermo-nuclear world war.

India, Russia and America are geopolitical friends of one another. China, the Asian States on the borders of the heartland and the western European States are geopolitical friends of one another and the geopolitical foes of India, Russia and America.

India, Russia and America stand for the transformation of the bipolar world into one world, i.e., for the achievement of the goal of world disarmament. China, the Asian States on the borders of the Heartland and the Western European States stand for the transformation of bipolar world into a multipolar world. Eastern Europe, the USSR, Africa Western Asia, the Asian States on the borders of the Heart land. Tibet, Sinkiang, Mongolia, Manchuria and North China will be integrated into one political unit and the rest will be integrated into another political unit if the bipolar world is transformed into one world.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. We will take it as read.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Sir, I will read only two more sentences.

The transformation of the loose bipolar world into a tight bipolar

world is the condition precedent to the transformation of the UNO into the World Government. The Heartland and the Afro-Asian sector of the Rimlands in general and India in particular will be divided into two spheres of influence—Chinese and Pan-Islamic; the New World in general and the USA in particular will be divided into two spheres of influence—Chinese and Western European and Western European hegemony will be established over Russia within the framework of the United States of Europe encompassing within its bosom all the States extending from Great Britain to the Ural mountain if the bipolar world is transformed into a multipolar world. The alternative to the establishment of Russian hegemony over Pakistan and to the division of China into two spheres of influence—Russian and American—is the division of

India into two spheres of influence—Chinese and Pan-Islamic and the establishment of Pan-Islamic hegemony over the Caucasus and Soviet Central Asia and of Chinese hegemony over Siberia. India has to play the same part vis-a-vis China and Pakistan that China played vis-a-vis Japan from the time of the Japanese conquest of Manchuria till the atom bombs were dropped over Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Prime Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow immediately after the Question Hour.

17.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 18, 1965/Sravana 27, 1887 (Saka).