

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)



(Vol. XLIV contains Nos. 1 - 10)

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

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 25, 1965/Bhadra 3,
1887 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Autonomy to Assam Hill Districts

+

- *180. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shrimati Renuka Barka-
taki:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commission ap-
pointed to examine the measures
necessary for reorganising the admi-
nistrative set-up of the Hill Areas of
Assam has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the salient features there-
of?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know
whether it is a fact that, in the
course of the tour of the Commission
to different hill districts of Assam
and also from the Memorandum sub-
mitted to it, it has been revealed that
there were sharp differences of opi-
nion regarding the measure and
nature of autonomy demanded by
various hill districts? How many
hill districts and how many parties
are there who have taken a different
line of approach from that of the All
Party Hill Leaders Conference?

Shri Hathi: So far as the Commis-
sion is concerned, it has toured certain
areas, has sent the questionnaire and
has also received the Memorandum,
but it has not yet submitted any
interim report. It would, therefore,
not be possible for me to say as to
what measures they have in view.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that
none of the hill parties has, up till
now, been able to precisely lay down
their demands for autonomy in a
way reconcilable to the basic need of
maintaining a Cabinet form of Gov-
ernment in the State responsible to
the Legislature and may I know what
steps Government propose to take to
save this Commission so that it does
not meet with the same fate as the
Nagaland Peace Mission?

Shri Hathi: As the hon. Member
knows, this was discussed with the
various leaders of that area and a
scheme was evolved by the late Prime
Minister. It is, more or less, on that
basis that the Commission is trying
to evolve an administrative and finan-
cial set-up for the areas. Naturally
it is now for the Commission to re-
port.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने यह गौर किया है कि भारत की रक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह जरूरी है कि असम मिलिटरी के सुर्द किया जाए, वहां मिलिटरी रूल कायम हो ?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In the various statements and speeches, the hill leaders have always referred to other assurances given by the late Prime Minister. May I know what are the "other assurances" which are supposed to have been given by the late Prime Minister?

Shri Hathi: The assurances and the agreement that were reached at the meeting of the late Prime Minister have really been embodied in a formula and the appointment of the Commission is with regard to the implementation of that formula, which I may read out here. In the words of the Resolution:

"... The Government of India, after giving careful consideration to the needs of these areas and the necessity in the interest of the people of the hill areas themselves of enabling them to participate in the larger political and economic life of the State, have come to the conclusion that it would be desirable for the hill areas to have a full measure of autonomy subject to the preservation of the unity of Assam, the continuance of common legislature for the whole State of Assam and the maintenance of the Cabinet Government of the accepted form functioning on the basis of collective and joint responsibility to the State Assembly..."

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In order to allay the apprehensions of the hill people and also to preserve the unity of Assam, may I know whether the Government propose to constitute a regional committee on the pattern of Telengana Regional Committee in Andhra Pradesh so as to safeguard

the interests of the people and have their grievances redressed in a constitutional manner?

Shri Hathi: Actually the Sixth Schedule lays down as to what should be the set-up. Regional committees and district and town teams are there.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave an assurance to the hill people that some form of regional autonomy would be granted to them on the model of Scotland and if so, what stands in the way of expediting the fulfilment of the expectation raised in the minds of those people?

Shri Hathi: Actually that is one of the terms of reference, i.e., how that could be implemented.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that, in one of the districts, even now when many of the things are still to be done, all taxes are being charged from the people who are other than scheduled tribes?

Mr. Speaker: That will be a different question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This question has been before the Government for a pretty long time. May I know whether the leaders of the hill areas are co-operating with this Commission? If so, why is it that this formula which the late Prime Minister evolved has not yet been implemented?

Shri Hathi: As I said, Sir, this was discussed with the leaders. It is to implement this formula that this Commission has been appointed in March, 1965.

उत्तरकों का उत्पादन

+

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० च० सामंत :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री बारियर :

*181. श्री प्रभात कार :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
 श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :
 श्रीमती रेणुकाराय :
 श्री मा० ल० जाधव :
 श्री जेधे :
 डा० महादेव प्रसाद :
 श्री लिंग रेड्डी :
 श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्री राम सेवक :
 श्री बासप्पा :
 श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा :

क्या पेट्रो-लियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उर्वरकों का उत्पादन कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है और देश इनके संबंध में कब तक आत्म निर्भर हो सकेगा;

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने उर्वरक कारखाने स्थापित किये गये; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में कितने और कहां-कहां पर कारखाने खोले जायेंगे ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6430/65].

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो वक्तव्य सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है, उसमें बताया गया है कि तीसरी योजना का लक्ष्य 8 लाख टन नाइट्रोजन का उत्पादन था, लेकिन अभी तक केवल तीन लाख टन का उत्पादन सम्भव हो सका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी बड़कमी का क्या कारण है, हम अपने लक्ष्य तक क्यों नहीं पहुँच सके, और जो वक्तव्य में

बताया गया है कि चौथी योजना तक हम सेल्फ सेफ़ीमेंट हो जायेंगे, उसके लिए मंत्री महोदय के पास कौन से कारण हैं यह बतलाने के कि वह उस लक्ष्य को चौथी योजना में पूरा कर ही लेंगे ?

Shri Alagesan: This has been explained many times on the floor of the House. The main difficulty has been that the private sector—I would not blame anybody—could not fulfil its programme. Several projects which were licensed to the private sector had to be reverted to the public sector and we had to make preparations at a late stage. There was also the difficulty of foreign exchange. There was also the question whether the fertiliser plant should be based on coal or naphtha. These are the reasons for the shortfall.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The second part has not been replied.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि चौथी प्लान में हम कर देंगे, आप कहते हैं कि कैसे कर देंगे। यह क्या सवाल है।

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): We have already explained to the House the steps that we have taken, especially in the last sixteen months or so, by which a definite programme has been laid down and we expect to fulfil the Fourth Plan target well within the date. Certain steps have been taken; the evidence of this is that, though today the installed capacity in the country is 400,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen, another 700,000 tonnes are under actual construction and approval has been given for 600,000 tonnes. 1.7 million tonnes are thus already approved, of which about 1.1 million tonnes are under construction and by the end of 1967, we shall have a production of over a million tonnes.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्लान तीसरी योजना के

दौरान में और अन्त तक चालू किये गये हैं या किये जा रहे हैं, इ कहां-कहां बिठाये की कैसिटी क्या है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: During the Third Plan, the plants which were approved were as follows. One was in Assam in Namrup, and for a number of reasons over which we had no control that could not come up, because the area is a seismic area; a site had been originally selected, but when actual construction was going to begin it was found that the soil would not take those loads; this kind of factors cannot be known till actually the digging starts; and we had to undertake drilling in that area to find a suitable site. This was one of the plants. There was another in Gorakhpur where also construction has now been taken on hand. As regards Korba, as my colleague has mentioned already, it has been deferred. Then, in Trombay, the plant has been constructed, but just as it was about to be put into commission it was found that there were certain technical defects due to certain columns which had come with a certificate of workability being found defective. I could give the whole list. In fact, I propose to make a statement in this House very soon on this subject.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In reply to part (b) of the question, may I know the names of the two more units and the expansion schemes which are expected to come into production by the end of the Third Plan, and the amount that would be produced?

Shri Alagesan: As regards Trombay, the production will be 96,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen; then in Neyveli, it will be 70,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen; and FACT at Alwaye; its production will go up by 40,000 tonnes of nitrogen after expansion.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : विवरण बतलाया गया है कि बरोनी में फटिलाइजर प्लांट ग्रंडर कंसिडरेशन है तो क्या मैं जान

सकता हूँ कि यह ग्रंडर कंसिडरेशन कब तक समाप्त हो जायेगा ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think on another occasion I had already mentioned about Barauni. The intention is to set it up with Soviet collaboration. There is no question of consideration so far as the construction of the plant is concerned. The consideration is only about the date. As I have said before, it may go into production in 1970-71 or a year later or it may be a few months earlier.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it is a fact that some of these projects which are said to have been approved in principle have been inordinately delayed because of governmental and bureaucratic delays, and if so, what the reasons are for this delay, and what the projects are which have been approved in principle and which are being held over for one reason or another?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I would submit that the delays have been due not so much to bureaucratic delays as because of difficulty of foreign exchange and the failure of certain private parties to find the necessary rupee finances. We had sanctioned one scheme in Rajasthan, in which I know that my hon. friend is very greatly interested, some years ago, but the party concerned could not produce evidence of its capacity; even then we accommodated the party by shifting the site, and we have given them time, and we have been extending the time for them. The moment they give a certificate of their creditworthiness, the licence will be issued.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : हमारी सरकार नाइट्रोजनस फटिलाइजर्स पर ज्यादा प्रेशर दे रही है जबकि इस नाइट्रोजनस फटिलाइजर्स का बड़ा खराब असर मिट्टी पर पड़ता है तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह नाइट्रोजनस फटिलाइजर्स के बजाय फौसफैटिक फटिलाइजर्स बनाने की कोई स्कीम है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend has made two assumptions in

his question. The first is that nitrogenous fertiliser is bad for the soil. That is not the experience anywhere in the world.

Shri Vishram Prasad: I said 'continuous application of nitrogenous fertilisers'.

Shri Humayun Kabir: In fact, a proper balance of fertilisers is necessary. If my hon. friend had mentioned that there should be some support of phosphatic and potassium fertilisers, I would have accepted that statement. But in the form in which he has put it, it is quite incorrect. So far as phosphatic fertiliser is concerned, schemes are in hand, and most of the new plants will be producing mixed fertilisers. So far as the target of one million tonnes in terms of the phosphatic content, that is, the P 205 content is concerned, that will be assured by 1971.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I find from the statement that one of the plants which is mentioned in the list of those which have been approved in principle is one mentioned in Kanpur. May I know whether this is the plant which has been reported in the press as something which is going to be one of the biggest plants with foreign collaboration, and if so, may I know the parties concerned on both sides, and at what stage this stands and on which basis it has been approved?

Shri Alagesan: The hon. Member's assumption is correct. The ICI have come forward to erect this factory in the private sector. The capacity will be 225,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know the parties on both sides, that is, the collaborators from outside and the local people.

Shri Alagesan: The ICI has proposed that their existing company, namely the Indian Explosives Ltd. will undertake the construction of this project; and the parties will be Indian parties to the extent of 49 per cent, and ICI propose to give to themselves 51 per cent.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I have asked for the names of the Indian party. I know that the Indian Explosives Factory is there, and that is the ICI company.

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no Indian party as such. As we have said, it is in the private sector, and, therefore, they will float shares in the market and there will be hundreds of Indian parties.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी: क्या यह सही है कि बर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में फॉरेन एक्सचेंज की डिफिकल्टी की वजह से यह नहीं लग सके थे यदि हां, तो फोर्थ फाइव इयर प्लान का जो टारगेट है उस में उस दिक्कत को हटाने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That was certainly one of the factors. That is, shortage of foreign exchange was one of the factors, but, as I have mentioned earlier, and as my colleague has explained in detail, that was not the only factor. In the Fourth Plan, we are trying to safeguard against that by demanding the highest possible priority for the production of fertilisers within the country.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is there any proposal to sell home-produced fertilisers to our farmers at subsidised prices that equal the cost of the imported stuff?

Shri Alagesan: Already, there is that arrangement. Nitrogenous fertilisers are sold through the Central pool. That price is equalised as between the indigenous cost of production and the imported price. So, there is an element of, subsidy even now. The grant of further subsidy also is under the consideration of Government.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Minister of Planning who had been to East European countries recently is supposed to have made a statement after he came back that Austria and Hungary have also shown their interest in setting up

fertiliser factories in this country but the proposals have yet to take shape, and if so, whether the proposals have come forward from them or whether any definite proposal has emerged out of those talks?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No definite proposals have been received so far. As to whether such a statement was made by my colleague, I cannot say; he should be asked about it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी तिवारी जी के प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सन् 1971-72 तक बरौनी में फटिलाइजर प्लांट का प्रोडक्शन सोवियट कोलैबोरेशन से होगा, मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया है कि बरौनी में होगा लेकिन बिहार की जनता को यह शर्त हो रहा है मंत्री जी की नीयत पर कि वह उसे हलदिया ले जायेंगे, बरौनी में नहीं ले जायेंगे और इसीलिए यह 71-72 की बात करते हैं तो क्या मंत्री जी सदन में बिलकुल साफ़ तौर पर इस बात का एलान करने को तैयार हैं कि बरौनी में वे फटिलाइजर प्लांट लगाने वाले हैं ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already answered that question. My hon. friend has raised the question of intentions. He certainly cannot see anybody's intentions. Nobody can find out what the intentions are. Actions can be proved, and the assurance of Government is there that the Barauni plant has been accepted; the question of date only is under discussion.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : यह जो नाइट्रोजनस फटिलाइजर्स के कारखाने लगाने की बात की जा रही है तो इसके बजाय क्या सरकार ने इस बात की भी कोई जानकारी लेने की कोशिश की है कि देहात के लोगों के पास क्या ऐसी कोई चीज पड़ी हुई है कि वे खुद अपने तौर पर यह खाद तैयार कर सकते हैं ? क्या ऐसा कोई इंतजाम गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The hon. Member is giving some information that private parties in rural areas have some method of manufacturing something which is like nitrogenous fertilisers. I shall be very happy to have that information.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know when the factory at Haldia is going to start, and whether the foreign exchange position is going to hold up any of the new units or whether there is going to be a priority for these in any case?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have answered the second part of the question already. As regards Haldia, it is part of a complex, and when the complex goes into production, the fertiliser factory will go into production, roughly about one year after the refinery.

Shri Basappa: Has any representation been received from Mysore for starting a new fertiliser factory there, and if so, what is the position?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We are very much interested in trying to secure a fertiliser plant for Mysore, and discussions are continuing.

Fertilizer Plant at Korba

- +
- Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 - Shri R. S. Pandey:
 - Shri Subodh Hansda:
 - Shri Daji:
 - *182. Shrimati Vimla Devi:
 - Shri Eswara Reddy:
 - Shri Hukam Chand
 - Kachhavaia:
 - Shri Chandak:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 771 on the 7th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the project report of the fertiliser plant proposed to be set up at Korba; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). It has been decided to drop the proposal.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that Government were going to start a public sector plant at Korba and have already spent about a crore of rupees at Korba for the purpose? What are the specific reasons why the proposal has been dropped?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): May I slightly modify my colleague's answer? It should be 'dropped for the present'. I think he had also somewhere else that in view. Perhaps he overlooked it. We are deferring it because it has been suggested that if a larger unit could be put up at Korba, it might become economic. That will require further studies. The present view of Government is that till we have attained two million tonnes, we will not take up the question of Korba. When we have attained that, then this will be examined.

As regards expenses, I believe between Rs. 60—70 lakhs have been spent in preparing site. That site will be useful for any other type of factory. Nothing much has been spent so far only for the fertiliser factory.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: At what stage is the consideration of this suspended plant at Korba, and may I know whether it would be based on coal, and whether any committee is studying this proposal to have the expanded or bigger plant in the public sector?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have just said that when we reach two million tonnes, we will take it up.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि एक करोड़ के करीब रुपया इस पर खर्च हो चुका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कारण है कि इस इरादे को त्याग दिया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो उन्होंने अभी बताया है।

Shri Humayun Kabir: The major reason is that the economics of production has changed completely. I think I answered this once before here when I said that there has been almost a revolution in technology, and coal is no longer economic.

श्री बड़े : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि साठ सत्तर लाख रुपये खर्च हुए हैं। मेरी इनफार्मेशन यह है कि एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है और बिल्डिंग वर्क बन चुकी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन बिल्डिंग का क्या किया जायेगा ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I said, the amount is Rs. 60—70 lakhs, not Rs. 1 crore. Even this Rs. 60 lakhs is a very large amount and we do not want it to be wasted. That is why the site is under examination. I cannot say definitely, but I think the present proposal is that a very big aluminium plant which is to be located in that area.....

Shri Bade: That is on the other side.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The expanded plant may be there. In any case we have made a recommendation that the site should be utilised. One of the new projects in the Fourth Plan will be located there.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I know whether the main cause for dropping this proposal for the present is that the Government propose to have fertiliser factories on naphtha and not on coal? If so, is it not a fact that our country is going to need more and more fertilisers for a number of years to come and would it not be wise to have fertiliser factories based on coal as well as naphtha?

Shri Alagesan: At the present stage, we have got a surplus of naphtha. It also happens that naphtha-produced fertiliser is much cheaper both in capital cost and cost of production. So it is wise to go in for naphtha-based fertiliser plants as long as it is possible.

ble for us to do so. That does not mean we are going to waste coal resources.

Shri Ranga: You have already wasted Rs. 70 lakhs on buildings.

Durgapur Fertiliser Factory

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- *183. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received tenders for the design and erection of the Fertiliser Factory at Durgapur;

(b) if so, from which countries;

(c) the particulars of the quotations received and accepted by Government; and

(d) when the work is likely to start?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The project is being posed to U.S. AID for assistance and as soon as its acceptance is received, orders for plant and machinery will be placed. Preliminary work on the project site has, however, been taken in hand.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I refer to reply to Q. No. 181 in which it is said that this Durgapur plant is under construction? What preliminary works are being done at present?

Shri Alagesan: Already a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been sanctioned for preliminary works. Construction facilities such as power, water, site office and communication facilities have been provided; work on other facilities also is going on.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What is the foreign exchange component for this and how will it be arranged?

Shri Alagesan: Now it has been estimated that the total cost of the project will be Rs. 40.68 crores of which the foreign exchange part will be Rs. 17.04 crores.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Has enough care been taken to see that the production cost in this factory is not so high as in other factories? What would be the total production when it is fully commissioned?

Shri Alagesan: The total production will be 125,000 tonnes in terms of nitrogen. In terms of end-products, it will be 5,60,000 tonnes ammonium phosphate|sulphate and 55,000 tonnes urea.

As regards keeping down the cost, we are making every effort to that end. As you know, there is shortage of sulphur. So we have to go in for pyrites. When that plant is added, the cost of the project has gone a little higher.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is there any foreign collaboration in the construction of this Durgapur fertiliser factory? If so, who are the parties?

Shri Alagesan: Perhaps the hon. Member did not listen to the main answer. We have said there is no foreign collaboration; we have posed the project for assistance under USAID.

Shri Basappa: I wanted to ask the same question. What is the nature of the USAID....

Mr. Speaker: He need not repeat it then.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Could we know the time schedule according to which this factory will go into production?

Shri Alagesan: We estimate that as soon as foreign exchange is found, we will be able to complete the project within a period 30 months—not more than 36 months.

सीमाओं पर चीन तथा पाकिस्तान की
जामूसी कार्यवाहियां

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- * 184. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री म० रं० कृष्ण :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में चीनी और पाकिस्तानी जामूस पिछले कुछ महीनों में बड़ी संख्या में गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनमें से कुछ को जुलाई 1965 के अन्त तक गिरफ्तार भी किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि तस्कर व्यापार में भी उनका बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) कुछ गिरफ्तारियां, संदेह के आधार पर, की गई हैं और इन मामलों में पूरी तरह जांच की जाती है । जहां कहीं जरूरत पड़ती है भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के नियम 30 का उचित उपयोग किया जाता है ।

(ग) इन लोगों में से कुछ तस्कर व्यापार में लगे पाये गये ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : बड़ी संख्या में काश्मीर में जो पाकिस्तानी आक्रमणकारी इस समय आये हैं क्या यह सच है कि उनके आने से पहले पाकिस्तानी जामूस सीमाओं पर भारी संख्या में आ गये थे और उन्होंने वहां आ कर इनके आने के लिए मार्ग आदि का निर्माण किया ? क्या इस प्रकार की कुछ

सूचनायें आपके गुप्तचर विभाग से आप को मिली थीं, यदि हां तो उन पर क्या कार्रवाई आप ने की?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : हमें बहुत सी सूचनायें मिली थीं और बहुत सही मिली थीं और उन्हीं के आधार पर हम ने उनका मुकाबला भी किया । सूचनायें बहुत पहले से मिली थीं और वे सच थीं । खास रास्तों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, मैं उसके बारे में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूं । लेकिन इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि उस विभाग से हमें अच्छी सूचनायें मिलीं और सही सूचनायें मिलीं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया गया है कि तस्कर व्यापार में भी इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को भाग लेते हुए पाया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि विशेष रूप से तस्कर व्यापार भारत की किन-किन सीमाओं पर हो रहा है और उस सम्बन्ध में क्या कुछ व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं अथवा दंडित भी किये गये हैं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : तीन प्रान्त हैं विशेष रूप से जहां पर तस्कर व्यापार होता है, असम, पंजाब और पश्चिमी बंगाल । असम में 33 लोग पकड़े गये थे जिन में से कुछ चीनी भी थे और 17 पाकिस्तानी थे और दुर्भाग्य से कुछ भारतीय भी उस में हैं । पंजाब में 35 लोग पकड़े गये हैं जिन में 20 पाकिस्तानी हैं और दूसरे 18 व्यक्ति जो पकड़े गये हैं उन में से बारह प्रोफेशनल स्मगलर्स हैं, जो कि तस्करी का काम करते हैं ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार यह बतायेगी कि गुप्तचर विभाग में छोटे कर्मचारी से लेकर बड़े अधिकारी तक को रखने के लिए आप ने जो उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त समिति नियुक्त की है, क्या उस समिति में विदेशों से सहानुभूति रखने वाले साम्प्रदायिक तत्व तो उपस्थित नहीं हैं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : ऐसी बात नहीं है । इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं है ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या मंत्रालय को इस बात का पता है कि कुछ इस तरह के क्षेत्र हैं जैसे शांसी के पास एक है जहाँ पर गुप्तचरों के कुछ ट्रांसमिटर काम करते रहते हैं ? यदि पता है तो क्या उनका पता लगाने का प्रयत्न मंत्रालय की ओर से किया जाता है और यदि नहीं किया जाता है तो क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ?

श्री ल० ना० विश्व : माननीय सदस्य ने इस सवाल को पहले भी उठाया था । हम ने जांच करवाई थी तब हमें पता चला कि ऐसा कोई केस नहीं पकड़ा गया है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the number of spies that were arrested in the border districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Behar and how they had been dealt with?

Shri L. N. Mishra: In Bengal a total of 42 people have been arrested since the Chinese aggression in 1962. 54 persons were arrested for spying activities on behalf of Pakistan. On the whole five persons were convicted; three persons were detained and one was acquitted. The cases of 12 persons are *sub judice*. One case involving three persons is under investigation.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some of the persons in Jammu and Kashmir who are agents of Pakistan are also on the pay list of the Central Intelligence Agency?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I do not think so.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that certain foreign diplomatic missions stationed in this country which are supposed to be very friendly with China and Pakistan are also surreptitiously aiding, encouraging and inspiring espionage activities in this country and it was reported that young pretty girls were let loose in Kashmir for espionage work—it was reported in the newspapers in view of these things what steps have Government taken to check foreign missions in this country from indulging

in such activities against the host country, that is, our country.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I might say that it is not expected of foreign missions to do so; whenever it is brought to our notice, we take proper action. So far as encouragement to spies in Kashmir is concerned, I said earlier that there were some people arrested. We tried to find out the truth of this particular story in the newspaper and it was not found correct.

Shri Hem Barua: Were the girls not pretty?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether they were not let loose and whether they were not pretty.

Shri L. N. Mishra: About this 'let-loosing' part, I said they were not true.

Shri Basumatari: The hon. Deputy Minister replied that there were saboteurs and infiltrators in Assam. In view of what is happening in Kashmir, what precautionary measure has been taken so that what is happening in Kashmir may not be repeated in Assam?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This question concerns spies and all the necessary steps have been taken; we are on guard.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the unfortunate experience which we found recently in Kashmir, has the Government taken any steps to set up a really effective, agile, vigilant intelligence department in the eastern frontiers which spread over 1000 miles?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It would not be advisable to say what arrangement is made but we may say that our intelligence can compare favourably to intelligence of any foreign country; they have done very well.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या यह बात सच है कि पिछले कुछ महीनों से भारत के पूर्वी राज्यों में, जैसे कि असम है, बंगाल है

और बिहार है, पाकिस्तान और चीन के जामूसों की कार्रवाइयां बढ़ गई हैं। अगर नहीं, तो अभी बिहार में जो इतनी भयंकर दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं क्या उन में भूख की ज्वाला के अतिरिक्त पाक और चीनी जामूसों का हाथ नहीं था।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह बात सही है कि बिहार में अभी जो दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं उन में भूख की ज्वाला की बात नहीं थी। वहाँ पर कुछ ऐसे तत्व थे जिन की चर्चा माननीय सदस्य ने अपने प्रश्न में की।

Shri Swell: The hon. Deputy Minister said just now that our intelligence machinery is comparable to any other machinery in the world. How does he account for the fact that the first information of the presence of the Pakistani infiltrators in Kashmir was reportedly given by the people of Kashmir themselves and not by the intelligence machinery?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): This is wholly incorrect. Over a period of months all that was being done there, the preparation that was being made, the number of persons who were being trained, the kind of training that was being given and the kind of weapons that they were being given training in all that information was being received week after week and day after day. Therefore, there was nothing lacking in information about the preparation, the size of the preparation and the intention... (Interruptions).

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन जामूसों के अतिरिक्त हिन्दुस्तान में जो ऐसे बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान में काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में यह प्रचार करते हैं कि उस को पाकिस्तान में जाना चाहिये, जैसे कि श्री जे० जे० सिंह हैं, उन के बारे में क्या कोई कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : हम इन चीजों को जानते हैं और यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

हम ने उन की रिपोर्टों और भाषणों को देखा है।

Shri Ranga: The hon. Minister of Home Affairs was good enough to give us a lot of information just now. Is that the reason why more than 5000 infiltrators had been able to get into our territory without being obstructed and apprehended and pushed back before they were able to get in?

Shri Nanda: It will take a little more time to explain all that and in fact in a meeting with all the leaders of the opposition, I explained how such a thing can happen and did happen. It was known what was happening and proper methods of dealing with it were taken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have reports been received from Intelligence or from more competent sources that there has been a large-scale infiltration of Chinese agents and spies into Bhutan in recent months, and if so what measures are being taken against such espionage and subversion in Bhutan?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We have not heard such reports, however, we are putting ourselves on guard about it; we are careful about it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On guard? What is he saying? He is not audible.

श्री दलजीत सिंह : और बातों के अलावा समाचार पत्रों में यह आया है कि चीन और हिन्दुस्तान का जो बार्डर है उस के रास्ते बाहर से सामान आता है और कानपुर, लखनऊ और कलकत्ते के बाजारों में फरोख्त होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सच है, और अगर सच है तो इस के सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई कार्रवाई की गई है?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह बात ठीक है कि कुछ चीनी सामान हिन्दुस्तान के बाजारों में पाया गया है और इस के लिये जो जरिये

ये हम ने उन पर रोक धाम करने की कोशिश की है।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the statement issued by one M.L.A. in the Andhra Assembly where he said that there were a large number of Pakistani spies who are having intimate contact with the people in Pakistan and if so has any investigation been made to know the facts?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We are getting information from the Honourable Members.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry to distract your attention, Sir, but if I heard the Deputy Minister right, he said something about putting guard on something....

Shri L. N. Mishra: I said: we are on guard.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The hon. Minister compared our intelligence services with the other foreign country's services. What steps have been taken after the experience of Kashmir for co-ordination with military intelligence to stop these infiltrators so that in future such things may not happen?

Shri Nanda: There was complete co-ordination between different agencies of intelligence and information in this case also.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : क्या यह बात सही है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान की कुछ महिलायें यहां जासूसी करती देखी गई हैं। यदि देखी गई हैं तो कितनी देखी गई हैं।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : हमारे पास ऐसी सूचना नहीं है, माननीया सदस्या के पास होगी। मैं उन से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह इस मामले में हमारी मदद करें।

Indiscipline amongst Students

Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. B. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
***185. Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a joint team of two senior officials of the Ministries of Education and Home Affairs has submitted the blue-print of a plan to curb indiscipline amongst the students in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad features of this plan?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that student indiscipline is mounting up in this country to the extent that recently some students in Bihar, as is reported, tried to pull down the National Flag also—it is a very reprehensible thing to do—and a letter to-day has appeared in the *Statesman* to which also I would call your attention—in view of all these things, may I know what steps Government have taken to see that student indiscipline does not continue like this and thus threaten the national solidarity of our country?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree with my hon. friend that indiscipline is mounting, which is causing us great concern. I can tell you what has been done. A joint unit has been set up with a Joint Secretary from the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Education with certain terms of reference to consider the question of indiscipline. In the Ministry of Education, we have also set up a special servicing

cell for the collection, collation and presentation of the materials relating to the acts of indiscipline. As my hon. friend knows, the Chief Ministers' Conference made certain recommendations which are sought to be implemented. Also, at the Education Ministers' Conference which was held on the 5th and 6th June certain recommendations were made which the Ministry is trying to implement.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the Education Minister to the criticism that sufficient power is not given to the Vice-Chancellors of the universities—the universities which are autonomous—as also to the heads of educational institutions to check indiscipline among students and, if so, may I know whether the Government have taken this fact into consideration and have tried to do something or whether they contemplate to do something about this?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There are two difficulties in the way of the Ministry of Education. In the first place, university is a State subject; in the second place, every university is autonomous, and it depends upon each individual Vice-Chancellor what powers should be exercised and how to exercise those powers. I agree that if we have a firm, strong Vice-Chancellor, there may be lesser number of cases of indiscipline. But that depends upon individual Vice-Chancellors and individual universities.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Have the authorities tried to find out as to whether the circumstances which lead to indiscipline among the students vary from State to State and from region to region, or they more-or-less follow the same pattern all over the country?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There are many causes, and I cannot wholly blame the students. There are cases of frustration, and want of feeling of participation, which lead to student indiscipline: not knowing what to do with

leisure. It is not a problem here alone; it happens in European and American countries also. With our urban industrial civilisation, we are creating a very difficult situation. Students come from all parts, outside the city, to the city; they have no home; they do not know what to do with their leisure. Therefore, we are trying to have more hostels and more student homes.....

Shri Ranga: And more money.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes; at present, only 18 per cent of the students are in hostels. We have worked out the figures: if we want to have 25 per cent, it will cost us Rs. 125 crores. So, ultimately, the problem is one of resources, and as my hon. friend said, money.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that the question of indiscipline can only be effectively tackled by the guardians and teachers, what steps are the Government taking to see that the guardians are not made to stand in the queue before the ration shops and other places for their essential necessities of life and the teachers are not made to walk in the streets of Delhi in procession because they are not adequately paid?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are trying to set up guardian-teacher associations so that there should be more collaboration between guardians and teachers. There is another problem. A large number of students do not have a proper home life, and there can be discipline only if the parents show a good example to their children. It starts from home; it goes on to the universities.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that a large part of indiscipline that is found among students is due to the pernicious influence of some political

party and also due to the deleterious influence of the western cinemas which go on from matinee till 12 O'clock at night?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree with the first part; there is too much politics in education. I have said it very often in this House that we should keep politics out of universities and education. I appeal to members of all parties, for Heaven's sake, leave the universities and the students alone do not make them guinea-pigs; do not experiment on them. It does not apply to one party; it applies to all the parties. As regards cinemas, that is the price we have to pay for civilisation. I agree that very often cinemas do have a bad influence. But there are good films and bad films.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Education Ministry has prepared a blue-print of a model University Act and whether they have circulated this Act to the various State Government to incorporate some of the provisions of this Act in their statute, and how many State Governments have responded favourably towards this proposal?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The University Grants Commission has just published a report on a model Bill for universities. I have circulated that report to all the States. I also propose to circulate a copy of the Banaras University Act, when it is passed by both the Houses. I shall try to incorporate in that Bill as many new ideas as I can. A copy of that Act will go out in circulation. The report of the University Grants Commission has already been circulated.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government considers that the communal character of certain universities like the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University, which is apparent from the nomenclature, is often the potent

cause of student indiscipline and, if so, whether the Government is considering to drop this nomenclature and thus bring all the universities to represent the national character?

Shri M. C. Chagla: When the Banaras Hindu University Bill was before the Select Committee, I left it open to the Members to decide whether they should drop the appellation "Hindu". By a small majority, the Select Committee took the view that the name should be continued. The matter will come here. I do not propose to issue a whip. I will leave it open to this House to decide on academic, political, national grounds, whether the name should be retained or not. It will be for this House to decide when it comes.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मुद्रालय कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि विद्यार्थियों को अपने रोजगार के मुतालिक किसी तरह का कानफिडेंस नहीं होता, इसलिए बेरोजगारी के कारण उनका दिमाग विकसित रहता है। क्या सरकार ने गौर किया है कि इस विकीर्ण को घासिक शिक्षा या दीनयाती तालीम से दूर किया जा सकता है? यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाया है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am afraid religious education will not lead to employment. It will give solace to your soul but not to your body.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस बात पर भी विचार कर रही है कि ज्यादातर अनुशासनहीनता विद्यार्थियों में प्राइवेट संस्थाओं के कारण है? क्या निकट भविष्य में सरकार शिक्षा के राष्ट्रीयकरण का भी विचार कर रही है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: 80 per cent of our university students are in colleges. The majority of colleges are understaffed, have no laboratory, have no proper libraries; and the real solution to the problem is to improve the standards of colleges. Some col-

leges are very good; a majority are bad. Again, as Shri Ranga would say, it is a question of money and resources. The University Grants Commission has recommended that no college should have more than 1,000 students because there should be contact between teachers and pupils, but that is a reform which will take time and money to carry out.

Shri Muthiah: May I know whether the Government has any idea of banning strikes by students in future?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Strike is very wrong on the part of either teachers or students. The Chief Ministers' Conference decided, and it was supported by the Education Ministers' Conference, that if a student breaks the law he should be punished. He is just like any other citizen. There must be academic autonomy in the university. But when the question of law and order is concerned, a student should be treated on the same basis as any other citizen and if he breaks the law, he should be punished in the same way as any other citizen.

Shri R. Barua: Is the government aware that there has been a lamentable lack of facilities like canteen and reading room and this is one of the reasons why students cannot utilise their leisure hours in the college usefully? What immediate steps are being taken to meet this need of the students?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I entirely agree with him. The UGC has been giving grants for setting up canteens, reading rooms and student halls. They have been able to do it on a very small scale. It has got to be done on a much larger scale. Again, it is a question of resources.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: Sometimes obedient and loyal students are forced to follow the path of indiscipline because of the fear of harassment and trouble from student leaders. May I know whether government is aware of this fact and will give full protection to innocent students who are

forced to participate on such occasions?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It would be the duty of any responsible government to give protection to law-abiding citizens as against those who break the law.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the hon. Minister knows that the recent appointments of the Vice-Chancellors in some universities of India are not for their wisdom and knowledge, but for the political pull they have in the State and if it is so, may I know whether these Vice-Chancellors themselves have become an incarnation of indiscipline? If not, will government find out how many Vice-Chancellors have been appointed for their knowledge and how many for their pull with the government? What does the government propose to do in the matter?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Except four universities which are central universities, Vice-Chancellors are appointed by Chancellors, very often on the advice of the Education Minister or Chief Minister. I agree that some of the appointments have been deplorable; they have not been done on academic grounds at all. I also agree that unless you have a good Vice-Chancellor, you cannot expect the university to maintain proper standards. But I do not know what I can do. It is for the Chancellors.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Just to take the question of Mr. Azad further, do I take it that the hon. Minister has not given any consideration to this basic problem, which is responsible for indiscipline? Have the new Education Commission suggested anything about it or is he helpless?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have given considerable thought to it. I have written unofficially to the Chancellors. I have suggested the appointment of Vice-Chancellors from outside the

State. But ultimately the power to appoint is with the Chancellor. We have no legal authority. Of course, the Education Commission will consider it.

Sapru Committee Report

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*186. { Shri R. Barua:
 { Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any plan to introduce uniform pattern of education throughout the country;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission have made certain suggestions to Government with regard to the publication of uniform textbooks throughout the country; and

(c) if so, the present position in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) There is no plan as such, but efforts have been made to introduce uniform pattern of education as indicated in the answer to Starred Question No. 74 given in the Lok Sabha on the 18th August, 1965.

The entire question is, however, at present under the consideration of the Education Commission set up by the Ministry of Education.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether the UGC has issued any model course on the subjects to be taught in the universities and has adopted any measures for improving the standard of teaching and research? If so, on what subjects are these model courses being issued?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; the UGC appointed reviewing committees and they have prepared model courses in the following subjects; bio-chemistry, chemistry, mathematics, botany and English. Reports on

social work and library science are being printed. Reports on other disciplines are expected to be published during the current year.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether it is not necessary that students, before entering a university, should have a certain standard of knowledge in English and they should have the prescribed knowledge in the core subjects?

Shri M. C. Chagla: So long as English is the medium of instruction in the universities, it is necessary that the students should have sufficient knowledge of English to follow the lectures. Therefore, in most States, what is being done is to give the students intensive teaching in English either in the last year of the higher secondary school or in the pre-university course, which you find in some of the southern States.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक की शिक्षा केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में हो अथवा विश्वविद्यालय स्तर तक की शिक्षा में एक समान पाठ्यक्रम लाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार इस दशा में कुछ प्रयाग करे इस विषय में क्या प्रन्तीय सरकारों से कुछ सुझाव मांगे गये थे. यदि हां, तो किन-किन प्रान्तीय सरकारों के सुझाव उसके अनुकूल प्राप्त हुए हैं और किस-किस प्रन्तीय सरकार ने इस से सहसहमति प्राप्त की है?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As my hon. friend knows, we had the Sapru Committee's report. They had suggested that higher education should be made concurrent. The only State which has agreed to it so far is Punjab. The other States have either not answered or those which have answered have refused. I am sure Parliament will be behind me if I introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution, but my hon. friend knows that under the Constitution, we must have the majority of the States to agree to it. Except Punjab, no other State has so far agreed.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know what difficulties government are experiencing in introducing uniformity in the courses at the high school level, college level and technical education level? May I know what proposals government have got to bring about this uniformity?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Various commissions have made proposals about the duration of school education, higher secondary education, about age in the universities, etc. Some States are carrying out these proposals. Others have taken different views. To the extent it is possible, we are bringing about uniformity.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In view of the hon. Minister's agreement with the recommendation of the Sapru Committee for making higher education a concurrent subject, would the Minister make a political effort on all-India basis through his party to secure the concurrence of the Chief Ministers to this highly desirable report?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have been making efforts. Every time I go to the States. I tell the Chief Minister or Education Minister that it is in national interest that higher education should be concurrent. But I am afraid my powers of advocacy are not strong enough and I have not yet succeeded, except in the case of Punjab.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is the hon. Minister aware that in UP not even the three-year degree course, which has been implemented in all the States, has been implemented and if so, will the Centre issue any directive to UP to accept this uniform policy?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry that UP and one or two other States, including the Bombay University in my own State have not accepted the three-year degree course. Bombay has not done it for academic reasons. U.P. has not done it for financial reasons. They agree about the advisability of doing it, but they say they have not got the money to con-

vert the present system of intermediate colleges and two years in the university, as it costs a lot of money.

Shri Krishna Pal Singh: In view of the fact that higher education is a very important subject and there are difficulties in the way of its progress, would the hon. Minister consider amending the Constitution transferring higher education to the Centre?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have answered it. Amending the Constitution in Parliament is not enough. Constitution requires that a majority of the States should agree to it.

Procedure of Enquiry Against Persons in Political Authority

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*101.

Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the machinery to go into the corruption charges against persons in political authority has been evolved; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Attention of the Honourable Members is invited to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 1196 on the 5th May, 1965, which was as under:

"Government's approach to the problem was explained by the Home Minister in the course of his reply during the discussion of the Demands for

Grants of Ministry of Home Affairs on 27th April, 1965.

Government are not considering any proposal for a Commissioner for Parliamentary investigations."

श्री यशपाल सिंह : श्रीमन्, यह वैश्वचन बहुत जरूरी है .

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On a point of order, Sir. Only last week, on the 18th August 1965, he said in reply to a question that a committee had been appointed and the sub-committee is going into the question of working out the details of the institution of a Parliamentary Commissioner for Investigations. In reply to this question now, it is said that government are not considering any such proposal. This is an extremely irresponsible and casual answer.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): This refers to complaints against persons in political authority, as has been said, and this question had been dealt with. I had given an answer, and I have referred to the same answer because nothing further has taken place in that context. With regard to the other matter, certainly, further consideration to that other aspect may be given. But I was specifically referring to the questions regarding ministers because that was the subject matter. (Interruption).

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यहां की बहस के बाद उड़ीसा के कांग्रेसी एम० एन० एज० ने श्री बीजू पटनायक और श्री बिरेन मित्र के खिलाफ ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी की मांग की थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसके बारे में क्या हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहां चले गये हैं। इनसे सम्बन्धित कोई सवाल आप पूछना चाहते हैं तो पूछें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जनता की यह राय है कि जब कांग्रेस के मिनिस्टर्स कुर्रप्शन करते

हैं तो कांग्रेस के आला वजीरों को यह तहकीकात न सौंपी जाये, यह काम हाई कोर्ट के जजों को सौंपा जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे गृह-कार्य मंत्री इस के बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं ने इसी बात का जवाब जो पहले दिया था, उसको फिर कह देना चाहता हूं। ऐसे मामलों में जो तरीका अख्तियार किया गया था पहले उस में हम कुछ परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं। इंडिपेंडेंट इनक्वायरी के लिए इंतजाम होंगे, यह मैं ने कह दिया है। यही सही है। यह मैं आज भी कहना चाहता हूं।

Regarding Short Notice Question 1, answered on 24-8-1965.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Home Minister want to give further information about Shri Gopalan's health?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Yes, Sir. I had special enquiries made and I requested the Government to have Shri Gopalan's condition specially examined. The report is that he has been taken to the Trivandrum medical hospital in order that the best medical attention is available to him. Dr. Narayana Pai, Heart Specialist, has been specially deputed to attend on Shri Gopalan. He is in constant attendance. Shri Gopalan is still refusing treatment, but he is taking water. The condition of other detenus on hunger-strike is normal. This is the position, Sir, and there is nothing special. Of course, it is a case of high blood pressure, and all that is possible is being done to see that his health does not deteriorate.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Why do you not release him? Do you want to kill him inside the jail?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is not the manner to put questions.

Shri Daji: Is it a fact that one of the demands related to allowance to families and, as stated by the Minister, only such detenus are given that

allowance who are sole bread-earners of the families; if so, may I know why it is that even in the case of sole bread-earners they are paid only Rs. 25 a month whereas Sheikh Abdullah was given Rs. 1,000 a month, and whether the Government will consider the question of revising the allowance and bringing it to a level where it can actually maintain the families of the detenus?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): The allowance given to them is not Rs. 25, it is from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 in various cases.

Shri Daji: Is it also a fact that one of the demands relates to the treatment inside the jail as Class I prisoners; if so, is it a fact that detenus who have been detained without any charge are treated as ordinary prisoners in many cases and, if so, may I know what has the Government decided about this demand that they should be treated properly in the jail?

Shri Hathi: This question also was discussed in the Consultative Committee of the Kerala State. Various demands were placed before us. We had a discussion with the Governor and he will treat all these cases liberally.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After the death of Shri Parulekar, when he was being taken to the hospital, there is general feeling in the country that the sick detenus are not looked after properly. I want to know whether the Government would re-consider their decision, review all the cases and concede all their demands so that all these detenus who are on hunger-strike do not die; if not, whether it is the intention of the Government to see that they die in jail.

Shri Nanda: In spite of all that they have done to deserve their being detained, the best consideration is being shown to them. In the case of these Kerala detenus the Governor has given assurance to treat the cases liberally. He consulted me and he has said that all possible facilities

should be given to them. Whenever there is any case of illness medical treatment is provided. But it cannot be an occasion or a reason for releasing detenus because they have gone on a fast. That cannot be a reason.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, my question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: I consider it has been answered—Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, there are many detenus who are refused even parole.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have called another hon. Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, you should safeguard the interests of those who are in jail.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He continues to speak.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not continuing.

Mr. Speaker: What is he doing then? I have called Shri Vasudevan Nair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Home Minister said that there is nothing to be worried about Shri Gopalan's health, although some of us know him much more than the hon. Minister. Sir, the very fact that Government decided to transfer him from Trichur to Trivandrum to be under the observation of one of the heart specialists shows that we cannot be so complacent over the matter. May I know, through you, Sir, why not the Government consider releasing at least Shri Gopalan at this time? If they are not prepared to release him, then why not accept the demand that he should be tried for specific charges? I want the Home Minister to answer this question.

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Minister has again insinuated that these detenus have done something reprehensible though he had not the gumption

to bring them before a court of law. I would like to know, in view of the fact that several Left Communist detenus have already died on Government's hands in detention and that has produced a very bad impression all over the country and even abroad, why it is that he is not giving sufficient consideration to the cause of the release of prisoners who are suffering, quite obviously, from very serious ailments? I personally have already conveyed to the Minister several instances of very serious ailments being suffered from by certain of these detenus. May I know why this policy of not releasing people who are sometimes dying on Government's hands and who are, obviously, suffering from serious ailments is being so vindictively pursued without the Government having the guts to bring them before a court of law?

Shri Nanda: There is no question of vindictiveness at all. The hon. Member possibly knows that we have released detenus in such circumstances. Recently, in the case of Shri Sundarayya we have allowed him....

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: After the death of Shri Parulekar.

Shri Nanda: Even before that we have done it. We have released detenus in certain conditions. Therefore, it is not a question of not agreeing with him in this approach, that wherever humanitarian considerations call for that, that on account of ailments a prisoner should be released. In this case the detenu is refusing to take medicine. I am told he has better chances of recovery here, with all the best treatment that is made available to him, if he co-operates.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Just now the hon. Home Minister said that the Kerala Governor has assured the detenus that their demands will be considered. But the newspaper report says that the Governor has told Shri Namboodiripad, when he met him about this hunger-strike, that he cannot do anything because everything rests upon the Central Government. I would like to know from

the Government whether they will consider this question and release them. At least Shri Gopalan should be released. We would like to know whether he will be released or not, or whether they want to kill him because he is their political opponent? Is this called democracy?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard him.

Shri Mohammad Elias: At least you should force the Minister to reply.

Mr. Speaker: The answer has been given.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Considering that during the last war, in the midst of a blazing world conflagration even the British imperialist Government did release detenus under the then DIR, including Congress party detenus, on grounds of health, on medical grounds, does not the Government propose to release detenus detained now under the Congress democratic government's DIR on grounds of health? Is it a settled policy? Would they not release detenus on medical grounds or grounds of health at all? What is their policy?

Shri Nanda: We are releasing the detenus on parole for various reasons, including health condition.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The main demand made by these hunger-strike detenus is naturally their release. May I know from the Minister whether he has given any fresh consideration to the reiteration last week—I think it was in Madras—by such an eminent legal authority as the former Attorney-General, Mr. Setalvad, to the effect that the refusal to permit these detenus to move the courts to challenge their orders of detention is definitely an infringement of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution?

Mr. Speaker: Legal questions cannot be asked.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They are on hunger strike.

Mr. Speaker: Abstract questions of law cannot be asked here even if Mr. Setalvad has expressed his opinion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I point out....

Mr. Speaker: Shri Dinen Bhattacharya.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: The Minister stated just now that every six months the cases of detenus are reviewed. May I know how many reviews were made in the case of Kerala and other detenus? What is the basis of this review? These detenus are inside jail for the last six months. Is it their conduct inside the jail that is reviewed or their past conduct before their arrest? On what basis is this review made?

Shri Nanda: There will be many things to be taken into consideration, including the conduct of those outside . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: We want a clarification because he has given some absurd reply.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Are we not entitled to know the exact position? The review is made after six months. If X is detained for a period of more than six months, we are certainly entitled to know whether his case is examined on the basis of what he does during the course of those six months or some period preceding that period of six months. If the examination is of the conduct of people outside, including those who are in Parliament, then it is a matter which does not relate specifically to the case of X. So, we are entitled to know as a matter of fact, and not as a matter of political policy, as to how these reviews are conducted.

Shri Nanda: I may just add that when we take a decision regarding a particular individual, it may be that the same words uttered by a person in certain circumstances may not be taken very serious notice of. It is the condition which prevails in the country, the threat to the security of

the country, the total situation present which is considered before decisions are taken.

Mr. Speaker: Shri J. B. Singh

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I want your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: I will call him afterwards.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर महोदय जो जांच करवाते हैं कि वह कौन से लोग हैं जिन को भत्ता दिया जाये, तो वह जांच किस बुनियाद पर करवाते हैं और किस के जरिये करवाते हैं। मैं इसलिये यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आजमगढ़ में एक प्रैक्टिसिंग वकील हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने एक सवाल किया अब उस का जवाब आने दीजिये।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : मैं इसलिये यह कह रहा हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसलिये की जरूरत नहीं है, आप जवाब आने दीजिये।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : मैं इसलिये आप से यह कहता हूँ कि पोलिटिकल वर्कर को कोई भी घर में सपोर्ट नहीं करता है। सब पोलिटिकल वर्कर इस को जानते हैं। अगर कोई पोलिटिकल वर्कर है और उस के घर पर दस बीघा जमीन है तो सरकार कहती है कि भत्ता नहीं देंगे। लेकिन पोलिटिकल वर्कर को कोई घर पर सपोर्ट नहीं करता है, उस के बच्चे भूखों मरते हैं, उन को एजुकेशन नहीं मिल पाती है।

श्री नन्दा : ऐसे हालात का जरूर ध्यान रखा जायेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Now, what is the point of order of Shri Banerjee?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is not a point of order. I want your guidance

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing on which I need give guidance. We will

now take up the Calling Attention Notice. Shri Bade.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In that case, I rise on a point of order if it satisfies you. I am sorry to say that we cannot say or ask anything if that is your ruling. We want your guidance.

Shri Kapur Singh: He is permanently groping in darkness.

Mr. Speaker: Is it fair for the hon. Member now to raise a point of order? He says that he wants some guidance and I say that there is nothing that requires my guidance. Then, when I pass on to the next item he says that he is rising on a point of order, if it satisfies me. Is it my satisfaction or dissatisfaction that is needed here? Even though he says that it is a matter for guidance, what he wants is something else. It is not a point of order either. It is only by a point of order that he can obstruct or interrupt the proceedings of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have only one submission to make. Without knowing what is going to come from my mouth, how could you say that no guidance is required?

Mr. Speaker: This is not the place for giving guidance on any point that he likes. I have only one guidance to give him, and that is that he may kindly sit down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You are taking things too lightly.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: By your ruling you have just now disallowed the question of Shri Indrajit Gupta. I wanted to rise immediately and ask you whether we cannot quote anything which appears in the newspapers. The opinion of Mr. Setalvad has appeared in the newspapers. Can we not put questions on the basis of that information?

Mr. Speaker: I have ruled that no abstract question of law can be asked.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is abstract? I have got the newspaper report here?

Mr. Speaker: If that is wrong, then too it should be accepted. That has to be borne in mind. If he does not agree with me, then too he has to accept my decision. Discipline requires that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is a lawless law.

Shri Ranga: How can the ruling of the Speaker be discussed in the House? If need be, there can be a regular motion for discussion on that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only asking for guidance.

Shri Ranga: I am also asking for guidance. Sir, if I am not satisfied with the ruling, I am free to come to your chamber and discuss it. Otherwise, I can bring forward a regular motion for discussing it. How can we go on discussing a ruling here and now?

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly the right attitude that ought to be taken by every hon. Member. Now we will take up the Calling Attention Notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Conference on Role of Late Shri Nehru

*188. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the UNESCO has decided to organise a round table conference of cultural leaders on Shri Nehru's role in modern world;

(b) if so, the venue of the conference; and

(c) the nature of India's participation in the conference?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) New Delhi.

(c) It is expected that one or two eminent personalities from India will be invited to participate in the Round Table. The Government of India will also provide necessary facilities for the Conference.

Re-employment of Retired Civil Servants in Private Sector

- *189. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the Santhanam Committee's recommendations that retiring civil servants should not be allowed to accept employment in private sector for a period of two years after retirement;

(b) whether the legal complications have been studied and measures taken to get over the same; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to debar the pension holders from drawing their pension in case they took up private job after retirement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The Santhanam Committee have recommended that, if it is legally permissible, Government servants should be prohibited from accepting any commercial employment in the private sector, for two years after retirement, and that breach of this rule should entail forfeiture of pension. These recommendations and their legal implications are under consideration.

Pakistanis found in India without Passports

- *190. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Kishor Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Pakistani nationals have been found

in India without valid passports during the last three months;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested throughout the country; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4612/65].

Santhanam Committee's Recommendations

- *191. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 234 dated the 3rd March, 1965 and state the progress so far made in regard to the consideration and implementation of the Santhanam Committee's recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4613/65].

Complaints against Ministers and High Officials

*192. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of complaints made during the last one year and those pending though made earlier, against those in political authority and the officers of Joint Secretary and higher status, both at the Centre as well as in the States; and

(b) the names of persons concerned and action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Representation from Kerala
Detenus**

- *193. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether Government have received representations from the detenus in Kerala State for family allowance and liberalisation of parole facilities; and

(b) if so, the action taken on such representations?

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

(b) The representations are considered on merits by Government and family allowance and parole sanctioned in deserving cases.

Secret Document Circulated in Kerala

- *194. { Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 379 on the 10th March, 1965 regarding the mystery document circulated in Kerala and state:

(a) whether the enquiry into this matter has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The case is still under investigation. So far no useful clue has been found.

**Allotment of Shops to Burmese
Repatriates**

*195. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to the N.D.M.C. and Municipal Corporation of Delhi

for the allotment of shops on priority basis to the displaced persons from Burma;

(b) if so, how many refugees have so far applied for allotment of shops to the New Delhi Municipal Committee and Municipal Corporation of Delhi and how many cases have been considered; and

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

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) In the general instructions issued by the Government of India to State Governments including Delhi Administration for the rehabilitation of repatriates of Indian origin from Burma, it has been laid down that special concessions may have to be extended to the repatriates in the matter of allotment of land, plots for buildings etc. No specific instructions have been issued by the Government of India to any Municipal Board or Corporation for allotment of shops to the repatriates.

(b) Two applications received by the New Delhi Municipal Committee were rejected by the Committee. However, the applicants have approached the Delhi Administration and the matter is under consideration. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has not received any application.

(c) Does not arise.

Foreign Tour of Education Minister

*196. **Shri Bagri:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he visited Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia in June, 1965;

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

(c) the results achieved thereby?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The visit was in response to the invitations extended by the

Yugoslav and Czechoslovak Ministers of Education and Culture and to hold discussions with them for the Promotion of educational, cultural and scientific relations between India and those countries.

(c) The visit strengthened the friendly relations between India and Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, and was availed of for finalising plans for educational, cultural and scientific exchanges under the Cultural Agreements between India and those countries.

Cases pending in High Courts

- *197 { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar;
Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinha;
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2.63 lakh cases are pending in the High Courts out of which 88,000 are more than 2 years old;

(b) whether it is a fact that High Courts have been adding roughly 20,000 cases per year to their arrears although the number of Judges has been increasing every year; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes; this was approximately the position on 31-12-1964.

(b) If by arrears is meant pending case, there was an increase exceeding 20,000, only during the year 1964.

(c) The main reason for increase in the pendency of cases in the various High Courts is that institutions steadily increased and though the disposals also steadily increased they did not keep pace with the institutions. The strength of the various High Courts is being constantly reviewed and additional Judges are being appointed where necessary.

Age for Admission to Universities

*198. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reduction in age limit for entry to University education to 13½ years by the Kerala University;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the adverse reaction to such a move elsewhere in the country; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating the desirability of prescribing a national minimum standard for the entry of students into the University education?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Kerala University has introduced during the session 1964-65, a two-year Pre-degree course as a first step towards reorganisation of the pre-University and three-year degree courses. Having regard to the recommendations of the University Grants Commission that the minimum age for admission to the first year of the three-year degree course should be fixed at 16 plus on 1st October of the year of admission, the University has decided that the minimum age for admission to the two year Pre-degree course be fixed at 14 plus. For the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, however, the University has relaxed the minimum age rule and fixed it at 13½ years as on 15th, July of the year of admission. Thus, the age at entry to University education (first year of the three year degree course) will be a minimum of 15 years 6 months during 1966-67 and 1967-68, and 16 plus later.

(b) Government are not aware of any adverse reaction elsewhere in the country.

(c) The University Grants Commission expressed the view in 1960 that while 17 plus might be the desirable minimum age to be prescribed, it would be difficult to enforce this age limit immediately. It, therefore, suggested to the universities that for the

present as a first step, the minimum age of 16 plus may be prescribed for admission to the first degree courses. A number of universities have accepted this recommendation.

दिल्ली में बच्चों का अपहरण

- * 199 { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिवनूति स्वामी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 1965 के प्रथम सप्ताह में दिल्ली छावनी के एक परिवार के चार बच्चों का अपहरण किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका अभी तक पता न लगने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) दिल्ली छावनी के एक परिवार के चार बच्चों के 8 जून, 1965 से लापता होने की खबर है ।

(ख) पुलिस की बच्चों का पता लगाने की कोशिशें अभी तक कामयाब नहीं हुई हैं । खोरशोर से तलाश जारी है ।

Citizenship for East Pakistan Immigrants

*200. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of displaced persons from East Pakistan who came over during the last riots have surrendered their Pakistan passports and have applied for citizenship of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that local authorities have been given in-

structions to keep these cases pending;

(c) whether these people are being given Indian citizenship; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes; some such persons have done so.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, provided they fulfil the conditions as laid down in the Citizenship Act, 1955, and the Rules thereunder.

(d) Does not arise.

Reduction in the price of Crude Oil

- *201. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Solanki:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Burmah Shell Company has recently reduced the prices of crude oil it imports for its refinery in Bombay;

(b) if so, to what extent and how far it is likely to affect a saving in foreign exchange annually; and

(c) whether other Companies have also been asked to reduce the price of crude oil imported by them and if so, their reactions?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Burmah-Shell have reduced the price of Aghajari Crude by 7 cents and of Kuwait Crude by 4 cents per barrel with effect from 1-7-1965. This is ex-

pected to yield an annual foreign exchange saving of about Rs. 60 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir. The other two oil companies, viz., Esso and Caltex, have also agreed to reduce the price of Crude oil imported for their respective refineries from the same date.

लोक सेवाओं में नियुक्तियाँ

* 202. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार लोक सेवाओं में भर्ती तथा नियुक्त व्यक्तियों की सेवा की शर्तों के बारे में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 98 तथा 309 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार व्यापक विधान बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विधेयक कब तक पेश किया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, नहीं, जहाँ तक अनुच्छेद 309 का सम्बन्ध है। जहाँ तक अनुच्छेद 98(2) का प्रश्न है इसके बारे में संसद को निर्णय करना है।

(ख) जहाँ तक अनुच्छेद 309 का सम्बन्ध है, प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। अनुच्छेद 98(2) के बारे में संसद को निर्णय करना है।

इंडिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी

* 203 { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंतादा :
श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :
श्री सुरेन्द्रशाल सिंह :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्रीमती मैरूता मुल्तान :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 24 फरवरी, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 135 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लन्दन स्थित इंडिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी को प्राप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में अब

तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और पुस्तकालय को भारत लाने में क्या देर और कठिनाइयाँ हैं;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान और ब्रिटेन की सरकारों के रवैये में कोई परिवर्तन आया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) :

(क) India Office Library (इंडिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी) के निपटारे के बारे में कुछ काम आगे बढ़ा है परन्तु इस विषय में पूरा समझौता होने में अभी देर है। अलग-अलग विचारों में बराबरी लाने की वजह से इन तीनों पक्षों की बातचीत में समय लगेगा।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Causes of Procedural Delays

{ श्री P. C. Borooah:
श्री Rameshwar Tantia:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
श्री D. J. Naik:
श्री Yashpal Singh:
* 204. श्री Bibhuti Mishra:
श्री K. N. Tiwary:
श्री N. P. Yadav:
श्री D. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinha:
श्री Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has suggested the formation of a small Committee of Ministers, assisted by officials to study the causes of procedural delays and suggest measures to speed up administrative work;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up a single authority to accord sanction in a Ministry to avoid delay; and

(c) what steps are being taken to introduce effective innovations in the existing system of checks and balances?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) Yes, a Minister-level Committee has been set up to go into the problem of administrative delays and allied matters. It is assisted by a small committee of Secretaries.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Various steps are under consideration, in addition to measures already undertaken through the Department of Administrative Reforms.

Distribution of Petroleum Products

*205 { Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
Shri Surendra Pal Singh;
Shri Shree Narayan Das;
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha;
Shri Daji;
Shri Mohammad Elias;
Shrimati Vimla Devi;
Shri Sezhiyan;
Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav;
Shri Jashvant Mehta;

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have evolved a programme for the movement of petroleum products in consultation with the Oil Companies;

(b) if so, whether the latter strictly adhered to this programme; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to ensure proper movement and distribution of kerosene and high speed diesel oils?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir. Monthly movement plans were drawn up in June, 1965.

(b) After an initial period of about two weeks, the implementation of

this programme has by and large been satisfactory.

(c) Does not arise. However, monthly movement plans will continue to be framed and their implementation watched.

Petroleum Products from U.S.S.R.

{ Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
Shri K. N. Tiwary;
Shri Mohammed Koya;
Shri Gulshan;
Shri P. H. Bheel;
*206. { Shri Basappa;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Jashvant Mehta;
Shri Kapur Singh;
Shri Solanki;
Shri Bagri;

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.S.R. has agreed to supply to India double the quantities of petroleum products as compared to those supplied in 1964;

(b) if so, the total quantity to be supplied this year;

(c) the terms offered for the supply;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Soviet oil products are cheaper than those imported from the Western countries; and

(e) if so, the difference in the prices thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir. The imports of petroleum products from USSR during 1965 will be somewhat more than double the quantities imported in 1964.

(b) A total quantity of about 1.5 million tonnes is proposed to be imported during the current year.

(c) to (e). These details cannot be disclosed in the public interest, but

it may be stated that the prices of Soviet oil products are generally lesser than those imported from other sources.

Future of Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu

- *207. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Bagri:

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the future set-up of Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli; and

(b) if so, whether the wishes of the people of these territories are also proposed to be ascertained in the same way as that of Goa to decide the future set-up thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

All-India Educational Service

- *208. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Heda:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) what is the response of different States to the proposal for constituting an All India Educational Service; and

(b) the decision taken by Government in the light thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) All

the States have accepted in principle the proposal to constitute the Indian Educational Service.

(b) The Government are taking steps for the formation of the Indian Educational Service. A resolution has been adopted by the Rajya Sabha in its sitting on 30th March, 1965 declaring it necessary and expedient in the national interest to provide for the creation of the Indian Educational Service. Further processing is being done in consultation with the States.

Rehabilitation of Indians from Burma

598. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government are making arrangements for rehabilitating large number of displaced persons from Burma; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the contribution of the Central Government thereto?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). 17 families of Burma repatriates have gone to Rajasthan so far and out of these, 15 have applied for business loans. A scheme for the grant of business loans up to Rs. 2,000 per family has already been sanctioned and the applications are being processed by the State Government under the scheme. The Central Government would advance up to 80 per cent of the amount required for the loans and the remaining 20 per cent will be provided by the State Government.

Other measures of rehabilitation suggested to the State Government are employment of the repatriates in Plan projects and settlement under land reclamation schemes sponsored by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture.

Books on Technical Subjects

599. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.S.A. have presented a large number of books to the University Grants Commission on Technical Subjects;

(b) if so, the nature of the books so supplied; and

(c) how Government propose to utilise these books?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). 482 books relating to Higher Education, Economic Development and allied subjects are placed in the University Grants Commission Library for reference and use by the Officers of the University Grants Commission and other scholars who wish to consult them,

Kerala Consultative Committee

600. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
 Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to provide concessional rates to members of the Kerala Consultative Committee during their stay in Government Hostels?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): No Sir.

Find of Roman Coins near Bangalore

601. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 240 Silver coins belonging to the period of Augustus Caesar, the Roman Emperor, were found near the runway at the Hindusthan Airport, Bangalore on the 23rd May, 1965; and

(b) if so, the detailed facts leading to the discovery of the find and its historical significance?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri

Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir; but 251 and not 240 silver coins were found. 19 of these belong to the period of Emperor Augustus (27 B.C.—A.D. 14), 229 to the period of Emperor Tiberius (A.D. 14—A.D. 37). and the remaining 3 are in a fragmentary condition.

(b) The discovery was made accidentally while earth-work excavation was in progress for the construction of a runway. This, along with the previous hoards of Roman coins previously discovered in several parts of India, goes to show that there was brisk cultural and commercial intercourse between India and Rome during the first century A.D.

Cochin Municipal Corporation

602. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
 Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Special Officer on the formation of Cochin Municipal Corporation in Kerala;

(b) the areas to be included in the Corporation;

(c) the population to be covered by the proposed Corporation;

(d) the number of Wards and Members the Corporation is likely to have; and

(e) when the Corporation will come into existence?

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

(b) The areas to be included have not been finally decided yet.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Alleged attack by R.S.S. Workers

603. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh

volunteers attacked Muslims at Cannanore in Kerala recently;

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

(c) the precautions taken against the recurrence of such incidents in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) No Sir.

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

Grants to Municipal Corporation in Kerala

604. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to increase the grant to the Corporations and Municipalities in Kerala;

(b) if so, the basis thereof;

(c) whether small Municipalities will be given grant at the increased rates; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) Government have adopted certain principles for the payment of grants to Municipal Councils and Corporations, which may result in the increase of grant in some cases.

(b) According to the principles accepted, Municipal Councils and Corporations will be paid an annual general purpose grant on 'per capita' basis and special purpose grant based on the expenditure incurred by the Municipal Councils and Corporations on specified services.

(c) Minor Municipalities are not exempted from the benefit. On the other hand, they are eligible under the principles adopted, to get annual general purpose grant at Rs. 1.50 per head of population and special purpose grant at 66 per cent of the

actual expenditure incurred by them on the specified services.

(d) Does not arise.

Rest House in Vizhijam

605. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a Rest House at Vizhijam (Fish harbour) in Trivandrum district in Kerala;

(b) if so the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) There is no proposal to construct a Rest House at Vizhijam Fishing Harbour. But there is a proposal to construct an Inspection Bungalow there.

(b) The estimated cost of this Inspection Bungalow is Rs. 43,200.

(c) The building is nearing completion.

Sea Erosion in Kerala

606. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that considerable loss of property was caused due to sea erosion at Tellicherry in Kerala during February, this year;

(b) if so, the estimated loss resulting therefrom; and

(c) the assistance rendered to the affected people?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) In February last, sea erosion occurred at Dharmadam which is 3 miles north of Tellicherry Town, in which a portion of the beach of approximate length of 1200 ft. and width of 60 ft. was affected.

(b) The estimated loss is about Rs. 9,000 only.

(c) The victims of sea erosion numbering eight were granted a total financial assistance of Rs. 250 for replanting their coconut trees.

कर्मचारी संघों को मान्यता

607. श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री मंत्रालय के 1964-65 के प्रतिवेदन के 16वें पैरे में दिये गये कर्मचारी संघों को मान्यता प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध में जारी की गई हिदायतों की एक एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखेंगे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : कर्मचारी संस्थाओं संघों को मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिये हिदायतों के मसौदे की एक प्रति सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई, देखिये संख्या LT—4614/65] इस मसौदे को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration Scheme

608. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay on the Table of the House the scheme regarding the Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration as indicated in Para 16 of the Annual Report of the Ministry for 1964-65?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): A copy of the Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration Scheme for Central Government employees, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-4615/65].

Constitution of National Council

609. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the model constitu-

tion of the National Council as referred to in para 16 of the Ministry's Annual Report for 1964-65?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): A copy of the draft constitution of the National Council is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4616/65].

राष्ट्रीय परिषद् का कार्यक्रम

610. श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की कार्यसंचालन सम्बन्धी नमूने की हिदायतों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे जैसा कि मंत्रालय की 1964-65 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के पैरा 16 में उल्लेख है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की कार्यसंचालन सम्बन्धी नमूने की हिदायतों की एक प्रति सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई, देखिये संख्या LT-4617/65]। इस मसौदे को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया।

Gasoline

611. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Institute of Petroleum has approached the Indian Standards Institution to take steps to increase the octane number of gasoline sold in the market;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Institute has suggested that the octane number should be increased, to 83 for better performance of motor engines in India; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The request for raising the octane number of motor gasoline from 79 to 83 was made by the Association of Indian Automobile Manufacturers in a report submitted for consideration of the Indian Standards Institution. At the instance of the Indian Standards Institution, the Indian Institute of Petroleum carried out a study and recommended that the octane number of motor gasoline be so raised.

(c) The proposal is under examination.

Institute of Oceanography at Cochin

612. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an Institute of Oceanography at Cochin; and

(b) if so, when it will start functioning?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has approved the setting up of an Institute of Oceanography but its location is still under consideration.

(b) During the IVth Five Year Plan period.

Admission to Kerala Colleges

613. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration to fix a minimum percentage of marks in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination for entry into the college;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

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

Naga Attack on Shingat Police Outpost

614. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of armed Naga hostiles attacked Shingat police out-post on the 3rd June, 1965;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed in this incident; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Haathi):

(a) and (b). In the morning of June 4, at 01:30 hrs., a mixed group of 30 Baite and Chin volunteers (not Naga hostiles) attacked Thingnat (Not Shingat) police out-post with rifles, sten-guns and hand-grenades. The fire was returned. One police constable was killed.

(c) Reinforcements of Manipur Rifles were rushed to Thingnat and a case was registered at Churachandpur Police Station. Eight persons were arrested in this connection. The local authorities were alerted to take adequate precautionary measures against the attacks by the hostiles.

Pilani T.V. Patent

615. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri N. P. Yadab: }

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that leading Indian industrialists are negotiating with the National Research Development Corporation for permission to use the Pilani T.V. Patent for commercial manufacture on a non-exclusive basis; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister for Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A number of offers were received and were considered on their

merits. The Board of Directors of the National Research Development Corporation have since accepted offer of one party to manufacture T.V. sets on non-exclusive basis. The Board further decided to consider the offers of other suitable parties on the same terms and conditions.

Petro-chemical Complex near Gauhati Refinery

616. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up for the setting up of a Petro-chemical complex around the Gauhati Refinery in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the nature and extent of by-products available from the refinery to be utilised by this complex?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

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

Indravati-Sabri Basin Development

617. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1460 dated the 24th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the team appointed to study the irrigation and hydro-electric potentials of Indravati-Sabri basin has since submitted its report;

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

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A summary of the report giving broad recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4618/65].

(c) As suggested by the team, the Madhya Pradesh Government has been requested to arrange for detailed investigations on certain specific points indicated by the team to enable the Chitrakot Project to be processed for sanction. In respect of the other projects it is considered that an over-all Basin Plan for the Indravati-Sabri basin should be prepared before further investigations on the projects suggested in the Report are undertaken. Arrangements for the preparation of the Plan are accordingly being made.

Investigations against Dandakaranya Officials

618. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 909 on the 10th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the charges against the officials of the Dandakaranya project has since been completed;

(b) if so, the number of officials involved;

(c) the particulars of charges against them; and

(d) the action taken against them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) No, Sir.

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

राष्ट्रमण्डलीय युवक समारोह

619. श्री बागड़ी : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 24 मार्च, 1965 के अतारंकित प्रश्न

संख्या 1427 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रमण्डलीय युवक समारोह भारत में करने के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). बहुत से राष्ट्र-मण्डलीय देशों से उत्साहजनक उत्तर प्राप्त न होने के कारण भारत में राष्ट्रमण्डलीय युवक समारोह आयोजित करने का विचार छोड़ दिया गया है ।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये सहकारी स्टोर

620. श्री बागड़ी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 24 मार्च, 1965 के अतारंकित पत्र संख्या 1454 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या दम्बई और कलकत्ता में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये सहकारी स्टोर खोलने की कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : दम्बई तथा कलकत्ता में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये उपभोक्ता सहकारी संस्थाएं स्थापित करने के लिये कार्यवाही चल रही है ।

National Integration Council

621. { श्री Rameshwar Tantia:
श्री Bagri:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 566 on the 24th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether a decision to convene a meeting of the National Integration Council has been taken; and

(b) if so, the place and time where the meeting will be held?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise at present.

National Book Trust

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

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1446 on the 24th March, 1965 and state:

(a) the impact of reorganisation of National Book Trust on the basis of recommendations of the Tara Chand Committee; and

(b) whether all the drawbacks which were noticed in this work have been removed?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The reorganisation of the Trust has resulted in overall improvement in its activities and administration.

(b) The present set-up of the Trust is by and large free from the drawbacks mentioned in the Tara Chand Committee Report.

Sale of Books by Akademis

623. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1444 on the 24th March, 1965 and state the action taken on the recommendations made by the Special Committees appointed by Sahitya Akademi and Lalit Kala Akademi to increase the sale of books published by the various Akademis?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): The Sahitya Akademi has, on the recommendations of its Special Committee, so far taken the following major steps to boost up sales of its publications:

(1) The sales wing of its office has been strengthened;

- (2) Arrangements have been made with some State Governments to display its publications at Information Centres;
- (3) The publications are sent to periodicals for review;
- (4) A monthly News Bulletin has been started which carries information about its publications. The Bulletin is distributed free;
- (5) Brochures and Leaflets are published in various Indian languages giving information about the publications, and advertisements are issued in periodicals;
- (6) Arrangements for the sale of the publications through private book sellers have been made.

The Lalit Kala Akademi has recently decided to explore the possibility of entrusting the sale of its publications to the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. A sales and display counter is also proposed to be started at its office. It is also proposed to contact the State Governments; Universities and the University Grants Commission to buy the publications.

Oil Deposits under the Sea

624. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 { Shri Mohammed Koya:
 { Shri Ram Sewak:
 { Shri P. G. Sen:
 { Shri Madhu Limaye:
 { Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 { Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 592 on the 3rd March, 1965 and state the progress since made to ascertain the prospects of finding oil deposits under sea near Madras, Kerala, Cambay beach and Kutch?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

In the area around the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay, there are indications of the presence of some large structures. Their detailed seismic survey will start in October, 1965 and depending on results, deep drilling is expected to start from January next.

Seismic surveys are continuing in the Coromandel Coast.

Multi-purpose Schools

625. { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 { Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the decision of Government regarding the inclusion of technical subjects in the curriculum and courses of study at the secondary stage;

(b) the reasons for not introducing such courses in the Union Territories;

(c) the progress made in the establishment of Multi-purpose schools; and

(d) the difficulties experienced in imparting technical education at the secondary stage to such children who do not have interest in literary education in order that they may earn their living?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):

(a) The pre-independence educational system was re-organised on the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission by providing diversified courses through the multi-purpose schools offering courses in Humanities, Science, Technical subjects, Commerce, Agriculture, Fine Arts and Home Science. The technical subjects taught at the secondary stage are now to be strengthened so as to have enough practical content to give to the students professional skills for undertaking middle level skilled jobs in the particular profession. In other schools technical subjects are intended to facilitate

better comprehension of regular subjects or to give a technical "bias" to the students.

(b) Such courses have been introduced in schools in the Centrally Administered Union Territories also, wherever feasible and necessary.

(c) The number of multi-purpose schools increased from 374 in 1955-56 to 3,873 in March, 1964.

(d) These are lack of funds, lack of adequate number of qualified and trained teachers and the social status attached to degrees in general education and to white-collar jobs which attract more students than the technical courses.

Vigilance Commissioners' meet at Bangalore

626. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Vigilance Commissioners met at Bangalore in June, 1965;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed: and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The discussions were mainly designed to evolve proper conventions and traditions. The main purpose of the meeting was to enable the Vigilance Commissioners to exchange notes about their experiences and to discuss problems of mutual interest so as to enable them to establish proper conventions and traditions. The discussions were of a purely informal and confidential nature. No formal resolutions were adopted or recommendations made.

पेट्रोल की कीमत

{ श्री स० च० सामन्त :
627. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
{ श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इसके क्या कारण हैं कि दिल्ली में इंडियन आयल कम्पनी का पेट्रोल 85 पैसे प्रति लिटर बिकता है जब कि अन्य कम्पनियों का पेट्रोल 86 पैसे प्रति लिटर बिकता है;

(ख) इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यह कहां तक सच है कि कुछ तेल कम्पनियाँ भारत में अपना व्यापार बन्द कर रही हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार कम्पनियों (ex-companies) के मुख्य बन्दरगाहों और देश के अन्दर पम्पों पर मोटर स्पिरिट (अर्थात् पेट्रोल) के वितरण की शिखरतम विक्रय मूल्य को निर्धारित करती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की गई मूल कीमतों के आधार पर व्यापारियों (ex-dealers) के पम्पों के लिए सप्लाई की कीमत दिल्ली (और दूसरे स्थानों) में स्थानीय अधिकारियों द्वारा निश्चित की जाती है। उक्त कीमत में मुख्य बन्दरगाह केन्द्र से, जहाँ से सामान्यतया सप्लाई की जाती है, (अर्थात् दिल्ली की सप्लाई के लिए काण्डला) रेल द्वारा, जो अत्यधिक मितव्ययी मार्ग हो, परिवहन लागत तथा स्थानीय कर एवं चुंगी आदि भी जोड़ा जाता है। 20 अगस्त, 1965 से पहले दिल्ली में पेट्रोल की परिकलित (calculated) फुटकर शिखरतम विक्रय मूल्य प्रति लिटर 85.434 पैसे था जिसका पूर्णांकन इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन ने 85 पैसे प्रति लिटर किया और दूसरी कम्पनियों के व्यापारियों ने 86 पैसे प्रति लिटर। यह असमानता दिल्ली प्रशासन को

बताई गई है किन्तु इसको दूर करने के लिए उक्त प्रशासन ने अपने सांख्यिक शक्तियों को प्रयोग करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा है।

(ग) किताब तेल कम्पनी द्वारा भारत में अपने व्यापार को बन्द करने के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Security Arrangements at Airports

628. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 667 on the 31st March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed to go into the security arrangements at Airports has since been received;

(b) if so, its main suggestions and recommendations; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) The main recommendations relate to streamlining the rules and procedures governing customs, immigration, passport and health formalities, and enforcement of security measures at airports.

(c) As the Ministries of Defence, Finance, Civil Aviation, Health and Home were represented on the Committee, the agreed recommendations were taken note of by the Ministries even while the Committee was finalising its report and some action has already been taken on the recommendations. Action on the report will be completed as soon as possible.

Military Science in University Education

629. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 549 on 24th March, 1965 regarding Military Science in University education and state:

(a) whether the special committee set up by the University Grants Commission has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main conclusions and recommendations contained in the report; and

(c) whether the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

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

Colts Cricket Team

630. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a difference of opinion between the Cricket Control Board of India and the Government over the age composition of the Colt Cricket team;

(b) if so, the nature of the difference; and

(c) whether any effort was made to resolve it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakti Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Board of Control for Cricket in India had originally proposed to send to U.K. a Colts' team consisting of players within the age limit of 20 and continued to give this impression in their subsequent correspondence with the Ministry. This proposal was eventually recommended by the All India Council of Sports and

was supported by the Ministry. When, however, the Ministry came to know from a letter, dated 28th March 1965, from the Honorary Secretary of the Board of Control that the upper age limit would be 22 generally and that four players included in the team would be even older, the Ministry declined to support the proposal further.

(c) The Board was advised to approach the All India Council of Sports for the Council's approval to the revised proposal if they wished to pursue it, but they did not do so.

Crude Oil for Bombay Refineries

631. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of crude oil to the Bombay Refineries from Ankleswar oil field has been stepped up by 50 per cent from the 25th May, 1965;

(b) if so, what is the present schedule of supplies; and

(c) for how long this supply will be maintained?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 3350 tonnes per day.

(c) It is expected to increase the supply to 5000 tonnes a day from January, 1966.

Shortage of Science Teachers

{ **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to overcome the shortage of science teachers in the country, the National Council of Educational Research and Training has recommend-

ed a short-term intensive course at selected Universities for Graduates in Science and Mathematics;

(b) if so, the broad features of this proposal; and

(c) the reactions of the various State Governments to it?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In order to meet the present acute shortage of science teachers, the National Council of Educational Research and Training has recommended that a special one-year course should be instituted at selected university centres that have well developed science departments and departments of education. Graduates in Science should be admitted to the course and awarded scholarships of the value of Rs. 75 per mensem. The course should equip the candidates with the knowledge and skills of modern science teaching, experimental work, audio-visual aids etc., together with specialisation in their subject fields.

(c) The State Governments will be consulted after the detailed scheme has been formulated.

National Laboratories

633. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the denial of foreign exchange facilities to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is "Crippling" work in the National Laboratories; and

(b) whether the UNESCO coupons, usually allowed to the Laboratories to buy urgently needed equipment abroad, have been stopped for nearly two years?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Owing to paucity of foreign exchange, work on many research and developmental projects has been affected.

(b) The UNESCO Mission in Delhi was supplying UNESCO coupons to C.S.I.R., but after September, 1963 the Mission stopped the sale of coupons altogether and since then no UNESCO coupons have been made available to C.S.I.R.

Vigilance Commissions in States

634. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where Vigilance Commissions have been set up so far;

(b) the reasons advocated by the States who have found it not convenient to set up Vigilance Commissions headed by eminent Judges or senior Administrative Officers;

(c) whether any attempt has been made to evolve common standards for dealing with the problems experienced by the State Commissions; and

(d) if so, how far sound and uniform convention has developed so as to instil confidence in public mind?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

(b) *Jammu and Kashmir*—The State Government have set up two Anti-Corruption Commissions one for Gazetted Officers and one for Non-Gazetted Officers, under the Jammu and Kashmir Government Servants' Prevention of Corruption (Commission) Act, 1962. Most of the functions envisaged under the Central Vigilance Scheme are being performed by these Commissions.

Bihar.—The State Government have set up an Anti-Corruption Board

having the essential ingredients of Central Vigilance Commission.

Madras.—The State Government has set up a Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption and want to give a fair trial to this organisation before constituting a Vigilance Commission.

Nagaland.—The State Government have decided to set up a Vigilance Commission and are working out details.

(c) and (d). The Central Vigilance Commissioner has been keeping in touch with the State Vigilance Commissioners and discussing with them common problems. The meeting of the Vigilance Commissioners in Bangalore was a further step in this direction.

The Scheme of the Vigilance Commissions with the same measure of independence and autonomy as Public Service Commissions is designed to instil confidence in public mind. It is expected that sound and uniform conventions will gradually evolve.

Scholarships for Teachers' Training

635. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to initiate a special Scholarship Scheme to encourage teachers for higher training in the country;

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

(c) when the scheme is likely to start?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajar-navis): (a) No, Sir.

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

Institute of Science Education at Allahabad

636. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to provide cent

per cent grant to the U.P. State for running the Institute of Science Education at Allahabad to meet the shortage of qualified Science teachers;

(b) if so, the assistance/grant which will be given to it; and

(c) the total expenditure involved?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Under the centrally sponsored scheme "Improvement of Secondary Education", the Government of India have agreed to meet cent per cent expenditure subject to the limits indicated in the Scheme during 1964-65 and 1965-66, for setting up a science education unit. The chief object is to raise the standard of science teaching in secondary schools by organising special training programmes for teachers of science. The State Government have informed Government of India that they have set up this Unit as an Institute in Allahabad early this year (February, 1965).

(b) and (c). A sum of Rs. 46,500.00 has so far been allotted for running the Science Unit during 1965-66. The maximum expenditure indicated in Scheme was Rs. 62,000 for 12 months. The actual expenditure is not yet known.

Students Advisory Bureau

637. { Shri Warior:
 { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 { Shri Prabhat Kar:
 { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 { Shri Yashpal Singh:
 { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has advised the States to constitute Student's Advisory Bureau for the Universities; and

(b) if so, whether the advice has been accepted by the States?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Since the Universities are autonomous bodies, the mat-

ter was taken up directly with the Universities and the State Governments kept informed of the same.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Kerosene Oil

638. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been an acute shortage of Kerosene oil in the city of Calcutta in the month of May and early part of June, 1965;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that a eight tankers with full load of Kerosene oil were lying unloaded at Budge Budge for a long time; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, why no steps were taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Shortages of Kerosene oil during this period were reported from West Bengal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Planetarium

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up the first Planetarium in the Public Sector in India;

(b) if so, when and where; and

(c) the total expenditure involved in this scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A small planetarium has already been set up in the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

There is no proposal under consideration at present to set up any other planetarium in the public sector.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 55,732 was incurred on account of the cost of special building and installations for the setting up of the planetarium at National Physical Laboratory, which was given as a free gift by the German Democratic Republic in 1955.

Aid to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to propagate Sanskrit on a wide scale by providing financial assistance to the Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations and Institutions;

(b) if so, the total amount which will be spent on this scheme; and

(c) the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A provision of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been made for the current year.

(c) Grants are given to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations/Institutions etc., subject to a maximum of 60 per cent of total expenditure for any or more of the following activities:

- (a) To set up new institutions/pathasalas and/or to maintain/develop institutions/pathasalas.
- (b) Running Sanskrit Teaching classes.
- (c) Training and appointing Sanskrit Pracharaks.
- (d) Setting up, running or strengthening of Sanskrit Libraries and Reading Rooms.
- (e) Purchase of equipment for propagating Sanskrit.

(f) Organising lectures of prominent Sanskrit Scholars, Sanskrit elocution contests, Sanskrit debates, Sanskrit dramas etc.

(g) Preparing Bilingual Dictionaries with Sanskrit as one of the languages.

(h) Preparation and Publication of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

(i) Preparation and Publication of; maintaining the standard and improvement in contents and quality of Sanskrit journals and Magazines.

(j) Institution of prizes for students studying Sanskrit.

(k) Construction of building, repairs of building or expansion of building.

(l) Organising approved Sanskrit Conventions.

(m) Research in Sanskrit.

(n) Any other activity which may be found conducive to the enrichment, propagation and development of Sanskrit.

Centre for Research on Industrial Toxicology

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has decided to establish a Centre for research on Industrial toxicology at Lucknow (U.P.);

(b) if so, when and the total expenditure involved; and

(c) the broad features of the Scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The proposal to establish such a Centre is still under consideration.

School Hostels in U.P.

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

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for construction of school hostels in the State during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi Development Authority

643. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land acquired by the Delhi Development Authority so far;

(b) the value of such land;

(c) the loss in terms of interest being paid to the persons whose lands have been acquired; and

(d) whether any calculation has been made as to the loss which the Delhi administration is incurring because of the huge blockade of funds on these lands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No land has been acquired by the Delhi Development Authority; however, the Delhi Administration has acquired 20,616 acres of land up to the 30th June, 1965, for the planned development of Delhi.

(b) Out of 20,616 acres of land referred to in (a) above, 10,888 acres of land have already been allocated to various agencies for development in terms of the scheme for large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi. The cost of the remaining land, that is, 9,728 acres, as per award of the Land Acquisition Collectors, is about Rs. 9.72 crores.

(c) There is no loss in terms of interest to be paid to the persons whose lands have been acquired as the compensation is paid before taking over possession of the land.

(d) No loss is being incurred. So far, the Delhi Administration has notified about 55,000 acres of land, which comes within the urbanisable limits of Delhi Master Plan. This land has to be acquired and it cannot be left under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, indefinitely. If it is denotified either through administrative action or through the order given by the court, the Government will have to pay much higher amount when the land is acquired subsequently.

बंगाल की खाड़ी में तेल की खोज

644. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बरवा :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बंगाल की खाड़ी में तेल की खोज का कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किसके सहयोग से आरम्भ हुआ है; और

(ग) इस कार्य पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय होगी ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायूँ कबिर) : (क) सितम्बर, 196 में बंगाल की खाड़ी में कारोमण्डल तट से दूर क्षेत्र में तेल के लिए भूकम्पीय खोज शुरू की गई ।

(ख) तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग तथा बी/प्रो टेक्नो एक्सपोर्ट, मास्को (V/O. Techno-export Moscow) के बीच हुए ठेके के अन्तर्गत एक रूसी भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण जहाज द्वारा भूकम्पीय खोज कार्य किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) ऐसी सम्भावना है कि यह खर्च लगभग 34 लाख रुपये का होगा और इण्डो-सोवियत क्रेडिट करारों (Agreements) से भरा किया जायेगा।

Looting and Abduction by Hostile Nagas in Manipur

645. { Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Chief Minister of Manipur on the 31st May, 1965 that underground Nagas, taking advantage of the agreement made with the Peace Mission and having armed themselves with modern and lethal weapons have been indulging in looting and abduction and forcible realisation of money in certain parts of Manipur; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop such activities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cases have been registered for forcible collection of money and kidnapping. Protests have also been lodged with the Naga underground leaders for violation of the agreement for cessation of operations. This has been brought to the notice of Peace Mission also.

Offer for Cheap Kerosene and other Oils

646. { Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a

Western Oil Company has offered to supply kerosene, diesel and furnace oil at prices considerably lower than those at which they are available from other sources;

(b) if so, the name of the company; and

(c) Government's reaction to this offer?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose the name of the company at this stage;

(c) Government have accepted the offer, pertaining to Aviation Turbine Fuel, and imports have begun.

Model Textbooks

647. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the preparation of model textbooks by the National Council of Educational Research & Training;

(b) whether any books have been completed and published; and

(c) when these model textbooks will be introduced?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Two books on Hindi prose and poetry and two sections of a Biology textbook for secondary schools have been published and circulated to all State Governments. The rest of the books are being prepared and are expected to be ready by the end of the current year.

(c) The Hindi textbooks and Biology textbooks have been approved by the Central Board of Secondary

Education for all schools affiliated to the Board.

Discipline in Refugee Camps

648. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the number of migrants in different camps who have lost cash doles during May, June and July, 1965 as a result of the disciplinary action taken against them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): Cash doles have been stopped in the case of Forty families as a result of disciplinary action against them.

Shifting of Kerala Capital

649. { **Shri Mohammed Koya:**
 { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**

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

(a) whether Government have received a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the citizens of Calicut for shifting the Capital of Kerala from Trivandrum to a central place; and

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

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

(b) The State Capital has been at Trivandrum (where facilities exist for office and residential accommodation) since the formation of the State of Kerala on 1st November 1956. It is not proposed to shift it elsewhere.

Coal Briquettes

650. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 641 on the 23rd December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the Coal Briquettes evolved for metallurgical use by the Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora near Dhanbad have now been put through proper blast furnace trials; and

(b) if so, the result of those trials?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Works of Kazi Nazrul Islam

651. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
 { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to collect and publish the complete works of Kazi Nazrul Islam as has been done by the Government of Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to overcome the existing copyright restrictions in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Not so far, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Education through Grih Kalyan Kendras

652. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1787 on the 31st March, 1965 and state whether Government propose to introduce Middle and Matric education in Grih Kalyan Kendras so that trainees may be able to get jobs in schools and in other institutions as well?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): There is no such proposal.

Grant for Secondary Education in Punjab

653. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount of grants and loans actually advanced to the Punjab Government for Secondary Education during 1964-65 and 1965-66?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Grants of Rs. 9,14,038 and

29,97,500 have been sanctioned during 1964-65 and 1965-66 respectively to the Punjab Government for improvement of secondary education. No loans have been advanced during this period.

न्यू कोर्ट्स दिल्ली के पास गैस के सिलंडर

654. श्री बागड़ी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीस हजार (दिल्ली) स्थित न्यू कोर्ट के पास बड़ी संख्या में गैस के सिलंडर पड़े हैं;

(ख) क्या इनसे हजारों लोगों की जान तथा करोड़ों रुपयों की सम्पत्ति के लिये खतरा पैदा हो गया है; और

(ग) इन सिलंडरों को वहां रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) हां।

(ख) नहीं। सिलंडर खाली हैं, इसलिये जानमाल के लिये कोई खतरा नहीं है।

(ग) ये सिलंडर एक दिवाले के मामले में प्राप्त हुई सम्पत्ति है। ये मूल्यवान वस्तु हैं क्योंकि इनका निमाण भारत में नहीं होता। इसलिये यह वांछनीय समझा गया कि इन्हें सीधे सरकारी परिसमापक की देखरेख तथा न्यायालयिक नियन्त्रण के अधीन रखा जाय।

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सहकारी समिति

655. श्री बागड़ी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी समिति लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली की अब तक कोई सामान्य बैठक नहीं हुई है;

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

(ग) सामान्य बैठक कब तक बुलाई जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन के मुख्य आयुक्त ने बम्बई सहकारी संस्था अधिनियम, 1925—जैसा कि वह दिल्ली में लागू है—के उपबन्धों के अधीन एक अधि-सूचना जारी की है जिसके द्वारा उन्होंने 31-7-1966 तक के लिये इस संस्था को उस अधिनियम के कुछ उपबन्धों के प्रवर्तन से छूट दे दी है। इन उपबन्धों में वह उपबन्ध भी शामिल हैं जिसके अधीन वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक बुलाना आवश्यक होता है। तदनुसार संस्था की वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक के 1966 के उत्तरार्द्ध में बुलाये जाने की आशा है।

Raid by Nagas in Cachar Hills

656 { Shri Ravindra Varma;
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah;
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a gang of armed Naga hostiles raided the village of Dawjongbang in the united Mikir and North Cachar Hills on the 12th June 1965;

(b) if so, the damage resulting from the raid; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such raids in the adjoining Hill areas of Assam?

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

(b) About Rupees eight thousands in cash and properties such as utensils, clothes etc. were looted. Thirteen houses belonging to Nepalese and Kacharies were set on fire.

(c) Security measures and armed patrolling have been introduced and

all concerned have been alerted suitably.

Fertilisers and Chemicals Factory at Alwaye

657. { Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal to set up an additional fertilizer plant as an adjunct to the Fertilizers and Chemicals Factory at Alwaye (Kerala); and

(b) if so, when the plant is likely to go into production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). It has been decided to establish an additional Fertilizer Plant at Cochin and entrust its execution to Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. The Plant is expected to go into production in 1968-69.

Civilians Rifle Training Scheme

658. { Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved a scheme to provide rifle training to the civil population in the districts bordering Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Government have not approved any scheme specifically to provide rifle training to the civil population in the districts bordering Pakistan. However, a Civilian Rifle Training
965 (Ai) LSD-4.

Scheme sponsored by Government in 1954 in pursuance of a resolution in the Lok Sabha extends to the whole country.

(b) Main features of the scheme are that training with .22 rifles will be imparted by State Governments at police stations. Rifles will be the property of the State Governments. Persons participating in the Scheme will pay nominal admission fee but they will pay the entire cost of ammunition used by them.

Attack on Jiribam Sub-Treasury

659. { Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang of armed Naga hostiles attacked the sub-treasury of Jiribam, a sub-Division of Manipur, on or about June 19, 1965;

(b) if so, he details and results of the raid; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). On June 18, at about 10.25 P.M. about 10 armed Baite/Paite hostiles (not Nagas) attacked the police guard of Jiribam Sub-Treasury. Torch lights were focussed at the guards and one round was fired at the sentry, followed by two other shots from different directions on the Sub-Treasury. The Guards returned the fire. On arrival of reinforcement, the miscreants retreated. Police chased them upto Phaiton for about 4 miles from Jiribam but could not arrest them.

(c) A case has been registered and is under investigation. Nine suspects including one bench clerk of the office of the S.D.O. Jiribam have been arrested. One unlicensed SBML gun has been recovered from him.

पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा राजस्थान में लूटमार

660. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी से 31 जुलाई, 1965 की अवधि के दौरान बाड़मेर (राजस्थान) के सीमावर्ती गांवों में पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा लूटमार के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई;

(ख) कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा कितने मकान नष्ट हुए;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा के लिये कोई उपाय किये हैं; और

(घ) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार से इस हानि के लिये हरजाना देने को कहा गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (घ). आवश्यक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और वह यथाशीघ्र सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

I.A.S. Officers in Jammu and Kashmir

661. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers from I.A.S. cadre, now posted in Jammu and Kashmir State who are not residents of Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) the posts they are holding and the duration of their assignments in the Jammu and Kashmir State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):
(a) Twelve.

(b) The required information is given below:

S. No.	Designation	Duration of the assignment
1	2	3
1.	Chief Secretary	Not fixed.
2.	Divisional Commissioner, Jammu.	
3.	Planning Commissioner, and Addl. Chief Secretary.	
4.	Divisional Commissioner, Srinagar.	
5.	Deputy Commissioner, Anantnag.	
6.	Deputy Commissioner, Srinagar.	
7.	Deputy Commissioner, Poonch.	
8.	Deputy Commissioner, Ladakh.	
9.	Deputy Commissioner, Jammu.	
10.	Deputy Secretary to Government Food Supplies & Transport Department.	
11.	Deputy Secretary to Government Health Department.	
12.	Assistant Commissioner Anantnag.	

Anniversary Day of late Shri Nehru

662. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any official programme was set for implementation to observe May 27, the death anniversary day of the Nation's leader Shri Jawaharlal Nehru; and

(b) whether any annual programme has been decided upon by the Government in this behalf?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. To mark the first death anniversary of the late Prime Minister the following programmes were organised:

(i) On the evening of the 26th May, the President of India broadcast a special message to the Nation;

(ii) A special ceremony was held in the morning of the 27th May at Shanti Vana in which the President also participated;

(iii) In the Nehru Memorial Museum at the Teen Murti House, an exhibition of photographs bearing on the late Prime Minister's work during the last two years of his life was inaugurated;

(iv) A symposium on Socialism Democracy and Secularism was held by the Ministry of Education.

(b) For future, Government's policy will be to celebrate the Birthday Anniversaries of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a befitting manner under official and non-official auspices.

Integrated Development of Bhind and Morena

663. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Wadiwa:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been undertaken of Bhind and Morena areas for integrated development of resources under the Special Areas Development Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). A small technical team of the Ministry of Rehabilitation recently visited the Chambal ravine areas in these two districts, with a view to assessing immediate prospects of reclaiming the ravines for resettlement of migrants. The team has reported that there is very little scope for the rehabilitation of migrants in this area.

Rehabilitation of Migrants in Madhya Pradesh

664. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:
Shrimati Mimimata:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted 8 industrial schemes for the rehabilitation of new migrants from East Pakistan about 10 months back;

(b) if so, whether these schemes have been considered; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) to (c). In September, 1964, the Government of Madhya Pradesh forwarded a proposal for the establishment of the following industries for rehabilitation of 7,025 new migrants from East Pakistan at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.72 crores:—

	Name of Industry	Investment (Rs.)	Employment Potential
1.	Cement factory at Bagda-Tawa.	1,50,00,000	900
	Cement factory at Damoh .	1,50,00,000	900
	Cement factory at Bilaspur .	1,50,00,000	500
2	Sugar factory at Betul .	1,50,00,000	750
3	Spinning & Weaving Mills at Surguja and Bastar .	1,50,00,000	1,500
4	Fertilizer Plant at Morena .	40,00,000	200
	Electrical Tube lamps Unit, at Tawa .	19,00,000	275
6	Hard Board factory at Mandla.	94,00,000	100
7	Paper & Pulp manufacturing Unit at Bastar	5,25,00,000	900
8	Paper Board factory at Panna .	1,35,00,000	500
	TOTAL :	14,72,00,000	7,025

The proposal was accompanied by feasibility reports. The feasibility reports were sent to the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India for technical scrutiny.

2. The present position of the schemes concerned is given below:—

- (i) Cement factory at Bagda-Tawa.
Cement factory at Damoh.
Cement factory at Bilaspur.

Ministry of Industry and Supply have been requested to persuade the Cement Corporation of India to set up a fairly big Cement factory near Jagdalpur in Dandakaranya on a priority basis. In view of this, it is difficult to sponsor any more Cement factory in Madhya Pradesh.

- (ii) Sugar factory at Betul.

A team of technical experts visited the area in April, 1965. They have observed that, subject to irrigation facilities being provided, the area is suitable for sugar cane cultivation. The report of the team was forwarded to the State Government, who are considering certain proposals for providing irrigation facilities.

- (iii) Fertiliser Plant at Morena.

It is understood that there is no scope for establishing additional capacity in single superphosphate.

- (iv) Spinning & Weaving Mills at Surguja and Bastar.

The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation is taking steps to set up a Spinning Mill at Jagdalpur in Dandakaranya. The proposal for a Spinning Mill at Surguja can be considered if the State Government are prepared to contribute towards the capital investment.

- (v) Electrical Tube Lamp Unit at Tawa.

This is under examination.

- (vi) Hard Board Manufacturing Unit at Mandla.

The employment potential is estimated at 150 only. Moreover, it may be difficult to secure necessary foreign exchange for import of plant and machinery.

- (vii) Paper & Pulp Manufacturing Unit at Bastar.

The setting up of a Pulp manufacturing unit at Bastar is being considered as part of the programme to develop an Industrial complex in Indravati-Sabri Basin.

- (viii) Paper Board factory at Panna.

The scheme in the present form is not quite economic.

3. The above facts have been intimated to the State Government. They have also been informed that the Ministry of Rehabilitation can sponsor industries for the resettlement of new migrants only if they are located in (a) Dandakaranya, (b) in other 'special areas' for the development of which this Ministry has been made responsible, or (c) areas where there is a concentration of new migrants from East Pakistan.

Foreign Exchange for importing Cloth Cutting Machinery

665. { Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal has been submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the allocation of foreign exchange for the import of cloth cutting machine for stitching of Police uniforms; and

(b) if so, whether the Government's approval for the grant of foreign exchange has since been conveyed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

C.S.I.R. Service Rules

666. { Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia;
Shri Kishen Pattnayak;

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rule has been framed for the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research under which no extension in service can be granted to a Director or other Scientists after their attaining the age of 65 years;

(b) if so, when this rule was framed; and

(c) whether any scientist has been given or is being given extension after the enforcement of this rule?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This rule is in force with effect from 21st January, 1963.

(c) No scientist has been given extension beyond the age of 65 years after the enforcement of this rule.

Cultural Agreements with African Countries

667. { Shri Ravindra Varma;
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki;

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed Cultural Agreements with any African countries during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the names of these countries and the programmes covered by the agreements?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Inter-University Board of India

668. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Inter-University Board of

India and Ceylon have refused to accept Magadh, Bhagalpur and Ranchi Universities in Bihar, as its members;

(b) whether the reason given for refusal by the Board is that these Universities lack real autonomy and proper academic standards; and

(c) whether Government have enquired as to how the affairs of these Universities are conducted to merit such comments?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Inter-University Board, after taking into consideration the report of the Visiting Committees on these Universities, resolved that it would like to watch the working of these Universities for some more years before admitting them to the membership of the Board. The main reasons for the resolution are as follows:—

1. The large size of the Senate and its enormous powers in controlling the functioning of the University.

2. Absence of an academic council in the Constitution of the University.

3. Inadequate representation of University teachers on the Syndicate which is the chief executive body of the University.

4. The wide powers exercised over the university by the State University Grants Commission which consists of a large number of nominated members.

5. The cumbersome procedure for recruitment of the teaching staff through the State Public Service Commission.

6. Liberal provision in the rules without any restriction with regard to residence for the admission of private candidates.

(c) No, Sir. This is a matter for the State Government to go into.

Seats for Medical, Engineering and Polytechnic Colleges

669. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether full advantage is taken of the reservation of seats for students of Medical, Engineering and Polytechnic Colleges of Goa made by Government of Mysore; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The availability of seats was made known by the Government of Mysore to the Goa Government very late. Also Goa has a Polytechnic and, therefore, reservation of seats at this level in other States is not necessary.

Industrial Schemes for Rehabilitation

670. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of major Industrial Schemes for employment of about 10,000 displaced persons from East Pakistan have been approved;

(b) if so, the cost of these schemes; and

(c) how many of these schemes are planned for setting up of Industries for displaced persons in Assam and their estimated cost?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). Twenty-four industrial schemes for providing employment to 2,727 new migrants have already been approved.

A statement indicating the broad details of the approved schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4619/65].

Besides these, there are a number of industrial schemes formulated by the State Govts./Rehabilitation Industries Corporation which are at various stages of consideration/investigation, but it is not possible to give a firm estimate of the employment potential of these schemes at this stage.

(c) Two industrial schemes have so far been sanctioned for Assam at an expenditure of Rs. 3.41 lakhs for providing employment to 590 refugees.

Primary Teachers in M.P.

671. { **Shri R. S. Tiwary:**
Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:
Shri Wadiwa:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assurance given by him to the Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh for Government's approval to the appointment of 6,000 primary school teachers has since been conveyed to the Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it will be conveyed to the Government of Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No such assurance was given.

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

Tohopara Hills Tribal Area

672. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tribal area in Tohopara Hills under Police Station Madarihat in District Jalpaiguri, West Bengal, on the borders of Bhutan has no proper road connecting it with its thana headquarters;

(b) the action Government propose to take in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that though

Tribal Welfare Office and agricultural pilot project have been allotted to this area these offices are not functioning; and

(d) whether there is no post office or arrangement for medicine or fair price ration shop?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No Sir. An old zigzag cart road that connects Tohopara Hills with the Madarihat Police station is being relaid with straight alignment and a width of 20 feet.

(c) No Sir. Both the Tribal Welfare Office and Agricultural Office are rendering good service.

(d) There is no post office in the area. The Medical Officer of the Madarihat Mobile Medical Unit has instructions to visit Tohopara at least once a week.

Steps have been taken to open a ration shop.

Relics of Harappan Civilisation

673. { Dr. Mahadeva Prasad;
Shri Surendra Pal Singh;
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that relics of Harappan Civilization have recently been discovered at Palgan in Rajkot District;

(b) whether it is also a fact that relics of another ancient civilization have been found at Hathab in Bhavnagar District; and

(c) whether this civilization has been identified?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Merely pieces of Harappan pottery have been found in the course of surface exploration from a small mound at Pal (and not Palgan) seven miles away from Rajkot.

(b) Pieces of Red Polished ware and coarse red ware have been found in the course of surface exploration at Hathab in Bhavnagar District.

(c) The evidence is too meagre and no conclusions can be drawn.

गोरखपुर में उर्वरक कारखाना

674. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखपुर में उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) कारखाने में कब तक उत्पादन आरम्भ होने की संभावना है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री झलगेसन) : (क) गोरखपुर में उर्वरक कारखाने द्वारा अब तक की गई प्रगति निम्न प्रकार है :—

कारखाने के लिए संयंत्र एवं मशीन के खरीदने के लिए आदेश दिये गये हैं जिसका पर्याप्त भाग (substantial portion) स्थल पर प्राप्त हो चुका है। कारखाने के सिविल कार्यों की कार्यान्विति के लिए ठेके को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है और इसी महीने निर्माण कार्य शुरू हो जायेगा। संयंत्र के कार्यान्विति के लिए ठेके को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। उप-नगर में 205 क्वार्टरों का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और अगस्त, 1965 के अन्त तक वे भर जायेंगे। 372 और क्वार्टरों तथा कुछ सरकारी भवनों के लिए ठेके दिये गये हैं और निर्माण कार्य चालू है।

(ख) ऐसी आशा है कि नवम्बर/दिसम्बर, 1967 तक कारखाने के निर्माण तथा संयंत्र एवं मशीन को लगाने का कार्य पूरा होगा और अप्रैल/मई, 1968 तक कारखाने में उत्पादन शुरू हो जायेगा।

हिन्दी ग्रन्थों का मानकीकरण

675. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय ने अब तक किन-किन ग्रन्थों का किन-किन वर्षों में प्रकाशन किया है; और

(ख) इन मानक ग्रन्थों का चुनाव करने और उन्हें अन्तिम रूप देने का क्या ढंग अपनाया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा स्वयं अथवा शिक्षा संस्थाओं, प्रकाशकों आदि के सहयोग से हिन्दी में प्रकाशित पुस्तकों की सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई, देखिये संख्या LT-4620/65].

(ख) मानक ग्रन्थों का चयन, इस प्रयोजन के लिए विशेष रूप से गठित विशेषज्ञ समितियों की सिफारिश पर किया जाता है। इस समिति में प्रमुख विद्वान और विषय विशेष से संबंधित प्रोफेसर होते हैं।

वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग

676. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग को पुनर्गठित करने का निश्चय किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या यह आयोग केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय से स्वतंत्र हो कर कार्य करेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) से (ग). वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग को, जिसने 1961 में कार्यारम्भ किया था, सचिवालय

सम्बन्धी आवश्यक सहायता की व्यवस्था के लिए केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय से सम्बद्ध कर दिया गया था। आयोग द्वारा कार्य की प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में की गई समीक्षा के फलस्वरूप यह देखा गया कि वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत एक सम्मिलित सचिवालय होने से आयोग और निदेशालय के कार्य में बाधा होती है। इसलिए यह निश्चय किया गया है कि आयोग को निदेशालय से अलग कर दिया जाये और उसके लिए उसके सीधे नियंत्रण में पूर्णकालिक स्टाफ की व्यवस्था की जाये।

वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी दिषयों में तकनीकी शब्दावली तैयार करने के अतिरिक्त, आयोग विश्वविद्यालयों में उपयोग के लिए मानक रचनाओं के अनुवाद और मूल लेखन की योजना की क्रियान्विति, विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दकोशों से सम्बन्धित पुस्तिकाओं का निर्माण और वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली की पत्रिका का प्रकाशन भी करेगा।

पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की गिरफ्तारी

677. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 27 जून, 1965 को अमृतसर में दो पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें किस कानून के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया; और

(ग) क्या उनके पास से कोई आपत्ति-जनक सामग्री भी बरामद हुई थी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते

Loans to Refugees

678. { Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loss incurred so far on the recovery of loans from the displaced persons from East Pakistan who have migrated since January, 1964;

(b) how this loss will be apportioned between the States and the Central Government;

(c) how much of the loans has to be written off as bad debt on account of death or escape of the debtors; and

(d) the steps being taken to minimise this loss?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) The repayment of instalments of principal against loans granted to State Governments during 1964-65 for rehabilitation of new migrants from East Pakistan has not yet fallen due, as these loans generally carry a moratorium period of 1 to 3 years. The question of incurring any loss on their recovery does not, therefore, arise at this stage.

(b) The Government of India have decided to bear all losses on loans i.e., Rural, Urban and Housing, advanced to the State Governments for the rehabilitation of displaced persons who migrated on and after the 1st January, 1964.

(c) No specific proposals have been received from the State Governments for write-off of the loans as bad debts on account of death or departure of the borrower.

(d) The following steps are taken to minimise the loss on account of bad debts:—

- (i) The fixed assets created out of the loans advanced are

mortgaged to Government and the moveable assets (except stock in trade) hypothecated to Government.

- (ii) The borrowers are required to furnish one or two sureties. If the borrower dies or is not traceable after some time, the loans will be recovered from the sureties, if necessary, after disposal of the assets mortgaged or hypothecated to Government.

Discovery of Under-sea Valley

679. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that beneath the Andaman sea in the Indian Ocean, Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce have discovered a vast under-sea valley; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir, the survey was conducted under the auspices of the Department of Commerce of U.S.A.

(b) The under-sea valley begins from the tip of Sumatra Island and extends 600 miles under the sea to Narcondam Island. The width of the valley averages 20 to 25 miles between peaks and 5 to 10 miles across the floor. The valley is more than a mile below the surface of the sea and the floor of the valley is covered by more than half a mile of muck and ooze.

Sugar Mill in Betul

680. { Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanction of Government has since been communicated to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the establishment of a sugar mill

in Betul for the resettlement of new migrants from East Pakistan; and

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

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). The sugar mill project is linked up with the question of cultivation of sugarcane on the lands being reclaimed in Betul District for the resettlement of the migrants from East Pakistan, for which irrigation facilities are essential. The Government of Madhya Pradesh are considering certain proposals for providing irrigation facilities. The question of sanctioning the sugar mill scheme will be considered further after these arrangements have been finalised.

Basic Education Policy

681. { **Shri M. L. Jadhav:**
Shri Jodhe:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the policy with regard to basic Education;

(b) whether new crafts which are popular and which may enable the students to earn their livelihood are likely to be introduced; and

(c) whether elementary technical Education is likely to be introduced as a basic craft?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). There is no intention to revise the present policy namely, that education at the elementary stage throughout the country should progressively and as quickly as possible be made to conform to the system of basic education. The existing Basic schools are to be strengthened and developed fully to become effective basic schools of high standard. The remaining elementary schools are to be enabled to progress towards the same goal by introduction of appropriate activities, the particular crafts to be adopted in each school being selected to suit

local environment and having ample educational potentiality. Under this policy there is room for technology-based crafts as well as for agriculture-based crafts.

High Court Judges for Mysore

682. **Shri H. C. Liaga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of High Court Judges fixed for the High Court of Mysore State at present;

(b) how many of them are permanent and how many officiating;

(c) whether the work of the High Court has increased necessitating the increase of High Court judges; and

(d) whether the State Government and the High Court have made proposals for the increase in the number of judges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): (a) 14.

(b) 12 permanent Judges and 2 Additional Judges.

(c) and (d). No proposals for increasing the strength of Judges of the High Court are under consideration at present.

Scales of Instructors of National Discipline Scheme

683. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Discipline Scheme (Non-Graduate) Instructors are given a scale of Rs. 95-3-131-4-155 while the Physical Instructors employed in Delhi schools by the Director of Education, Delhi are given a higher scale starting from Rs. 130; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to upgrade the scale of Instructors of the National Discipline Scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to transfer the National Discipline Scheme Instructors to the charge of State Governments/Administrations from the next financial year.

Commonwealth Youth Expedition to India

684. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the girl students from the Commonwealth Countries have planned to tour India by coaches; and

(b) if so, when they will start from London?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). A party of about 200 students, both boys and girls, from the United Kingdom and some other Commonwealth countries is coming to India by the over-land route in five coaches. The party left London on the 31st July, 1965 and is expected to reach India on the 30th August, 1965.

Price of Penicillin

685. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of one mega unit of Penicillin in India is one rupee and in the world market the price of the same unit is only eight paise; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The world market price of 8 paise per mega unit stated in the question appears to be based on the price at which Sterile Penicillin 'G' is being imported in bulk. The corresponding price for the Indian product is 50 paise and not one rupee.

(b) The main reasons are the higher costs of indigenous raw materials and smaller capacities of Indian plants.

Archaeological Excavation at Noh

**686. { Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the archaeological excavations carried out at Noh have since been analysed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Not yet fully analysed.

(b) Tentatively, the excavation of the site may be said to have revealed indications of a continuous habitation from about the latter half of the second millennium B.C. to the first century A.D. in five successive phases or periods.

Ex-Ministers as Chairmen of Public Undertakings

687. Shri V. B. Gandhi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Central Ex-Ministers who are holding Chairmanship of more than one Public Undertaking|Commission|Trust;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) the maximum number of such posts held by one Ex-Minister?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One.

(c) Two.

Employment in Fertilizer Factory, Gorakhpur

688. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a lot of dissatisfaction among the

oustees, whose lands had been acquired, in the matter of employment in the Fertilizer Factory, Gorakhpur;

(b) whether Government are aware that the persons belonging to Uttar Pradesh are not being given employment in this Factory in spite of their being qualified; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Some complaints were received to the effect that the claims of those whose lands have been acquired for the Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory have been ignored in the matter of employment and that among Class III and Class IV employees, the representation given to Eastern U.P. is unsatisfactory. These complaints have been examined and found to be without substance. Preference is given to the employment of oustees in the project.

(b) and (c). No case of the kind has been brought to the notice of Government.

Rehabilitation of Migrants from East Pakistan

689. { Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranom Sen:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has submitted a memorandum and/or a proposal for the early solution of residuary problems of rehabilitation of the displaced persons from East Pakistan; and

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

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). The terms for the grant of loans to the Government of West Bengal for rehabilitation of old migrants for the period commencing from 1st April, 1964 were discussed with the Chief Minister of

West Bengal and the Central Government have agreed to bear two-thirds of the losses on account of shortfall in recoveries from displaced persons. The details of the arrangements are now being worked out and formal orders thereon will issue shortly.

Part-time Engineering Colleges

690. **Shrimati Laxmi Bai:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Engineering Colleges imparting part-time degree course in Engineering in the country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend such facility to some more colleges in the country?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Three.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Arrest of Foreigners on Shillong Border

691. { Shrimati Laxmi Bai:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two foreigners were arrested at Dawki on the Shillong border for snatching the rifle of an Indian guard;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into this incident and with what result; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). On the 23rd June, 1965, an Australian and a Canadian student tourists were arrested by the Officer In Charge of the Dawki Police Station on the charge of assaulting the sentry on duty at the Dawki bridge. They were travelling in a bus from Shillong to East Pakistan via Dawki and were

in a highly intoxicated condition when the bus stopped near the Dawki bridge on account of a land slide. On getting down from the bus they had tried to snatch away the rifle from the sentry on duty at the Dawki bridge and also to assault him. They were subsequently medically examined and found to be under the influence of liquor and unable to look after themselves.

(c) The foreigners were tried on the 29th June, 1965 and were acquitted by the Court as the charge against them was not deemed to have been proved beyond reasonable doubt. They were sent to Tamabil (last border post on the Indian Side) on the 30th June and crossed over to East Pakistan.

Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi

692. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of the Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi has been completed; and

(b) if so, when the shops will be allotted?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). The market was to be constructed in two phases with a total of 889 shops. The first phase has already been completed and 462 shops allotted to the eligible persons. The second phase is still in progress and 278 shops have been completed; these are in the process of being allotted. 149 shops are still to be constructed.

Earnings by Indian Hockey Federation

693. { **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Hockey Federation have been

asked to submit its earnings at Tokyo Olympic Games and also the foreign exchange earned; and

(b) if so, the allegations that have been made against the Federation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) None so far.

Museums in India

694. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a noted museologist has said that Museums in India are far too few in number and totally inadequate for the country's vast population;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that India has only 120 museums and almost all of them are devoted to art and archaeology whereas in the modern scientific age, there is need for Technological Museums; and

(d) whether Government propose to create such Museums?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The Government of India are not aware of any such statement.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are approximately 200 museums in the country of which as far as the Government of India are aware, at least 12 are Technological museums.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Students sent Abroad

695. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes who were sent abroad for higher education during the last three years under the Scholarship Scheme administered by his Ministry; and

(b) the number of students out of them who were given scholarships by the Government of India and those by foreign countries, respectively?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) 1962-63	11
1963-64	12
1964-65	11
TOTAL:	34

(b) (i) <i>Government of India Scholarships</i>	
1962-63	10
1963-64	9
1964-65	5
TOTAL :	24

(ii) <i>Foreign countries Scholarships</i>	
1962-63	1
1963-64	3
1964-65	6
TOTAL	10

Teams for Tours Abroad

696. Dr. Saradish Roy: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Sports and Athletic Organisations which applied for sanction of tours abroad during the last one year;

(b) whether these tours were recommended by the Sports Council of India; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned for each such tour and cases of refusal, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). The desired information in respect of tours of teams abroad is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4621/65].

Oil Pipe Lines

**697. { Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel in tonnes used in the construction of Kanpur-Haldia-Barauni pipe-lines;

(b) the quantity of steel made available by the Steel Plants in India; and

(c) the quantity of steel imported and the amount of foreign exchange spent therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) 60,160 metric tonnes of Electric Resisting Welding Pipe and 1,420 metric tonnes of heavy wall Seamless Pipe.

(b) 15,000 metric tonnes of Electric Resisting Welding Pipe.

(c) 45,160 metric tonnes of Electric Resisting Welding Pipe and 1,420 metric tonnes of heavy wall Seamless Pipe. The foreign exchange involved in the import of these quantities of pipe was the dollar equivalent of Rs. 276 lakhs for Electric Resisting Welding Pipe and Rs. 10.57 lakhs for Seamless Pipe.

Appointment of Teachers in Delhi

698. Shri P. L. Barupal: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received direct for the post of teachers in Primary, Higher Secondary and other Educational Institutions under the Education Department, Delhi and the number of candidates separately males and females called for interview from the Employment Exchange during the period from 1st January to 15th August, 1965; and

(b) the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates among the candidates appointed by the Education Department and the number of persons whose cases are being considered for appointment and the time by which they are likely to be appointed?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A state-

ment containing the requisite information is as follows:

Applications received direct during 1-1-65 to 15-8-1965

Male . 589
Female . 432

Applications recommended by Employment Exchange during 1-1-65 to 15-8-1965

Male . 1077
Female . 1319

Candidates called for interview :

(i) from direct applicants. Male . 95 (Post-graduates)

(ii) from those recommended by Employment Exchange Male . 1077
Female . 1319

Scheduled Castes/
Scheduled Tribes
candidates appointed

6

Sch. Castes/Sch. Tribes candidates whose appointment is under consideration and is expected to be made by the end of August, 1965

3

NB: The above figures pertain to schools which come under the jurisdiction of the Education Directorate, Delhi.

संस्कृत विद्यापीठ

699. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तिरुपति (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) में संस्कृत विद्यापीठ को, जिसका संचालन इस समय अखिल भारतीय संस्कृत साहित्य सम्मेलन द्वारा किया जा रहा है, संस्कृत में अध्ययन के लिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था बनाने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का पूरा ब्यौरा तथा सरकार द्वारा इसके लिये दिये जाने वाले योगदान का स्वरूप क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ की स्थापना भारत सरकार ने की है। इसका संचालन केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ तिरुपति सोसायटी नाम की स्वायत्त संस्था द्वारा होता है। केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ तिरुपति और अखिल भारतीय संस्कृत साहित्य सम्मेलन में कोई परस्पर सम्बन्ध नहीं है। तिरुपति का संस्कृत विद्यापीठ पहले ही से भारत और भारत से बाहर संस्कृत शोध और सम्व्रत संस्कृत प्रशिक्षण पद्धति के केन्द्र के रूप में ख्याति प्राप्त है। इस विद्यापीठ पर होने वाला सारा व्यय भारत सरकार वहन करती है। चूंकि इस विद्यापीठ की स्थापना 1962 में ही हुई है इसलिये अभी इसके लिये उपयुक्त भवन प्राप्त करने पर विशेष जोर दिया जा रहा है।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के पुराने स्नातकों का सम्मेलन

700. { श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री किन्दर लाल :
श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखनऊ में 7 अगस्त, 1965 को अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के पुराने स्नातकों का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त सम्मेलन ने सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) सम्मेलन द्वारा पारित विभिन्न प्रस्तावों की प्रति प्राप्त हो गई है।

(ग) सरकार का विचार है कि सरकार द्वारा को जाने वाले कार्रवाई के लिए विभिन्न प्रस्तावों में जो मांग की गई है वह स्थायित्व नहीं है।

Engineering College, Tripura

701. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Engineering College for Tripura has been approved by Government; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to start functioning?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The College was inaugurated on 15th August, 1965. Regular classes will, however, commence from 1st of September, 1965.

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE EXPLOSION IN HIGH EXPLOSIVES FACTORY AT KIRKEE

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की श्री प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"21 अगस्त, 1965 को किरकी के उच्च विस्फोटक पदार्थ कारखाने (हाई एक्सप्लोसिब्स फैक्टरी) में हुए एक विस्फोट, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 10 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई और अन्य घायल हुए, का समाचार।"

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

On 21st August, 1965, at about 10 A.M., a serious accident occurred in one of the buildings of the High Explosives Factory, Kirkee. The accident resulted in the death of the following ten persons:—

1. Shri V. Venkataraman, Deputy Manager.
2. Shri R. B. Limaye, Assistant Foreman.
3. Shri C. G. Kamat, Assistant Foreman.
4. Shri A. G. Kulkarni, Charge-man.
5. Shri P. B. Pawar, Supervisor, 'A' Grade.
6. Shri R. M. Chavan, Supervisor, 'A' Grade.
7. Shri Pachmuthu Velandu, Chemical Plumber.
8. Shri Kishan M. Gaikwad, Chemical Process Worker, 'A' Grade.
9. Shri Syed Ali Syed Kadar Badsha, Chemical Process Worker, 'B' Grade.
10. Shri B. B. Gaikwad, Labourer 'B' Grade.

2. Shri Y. S. Ingle, Messenger boy was seriously injured. Information has since been received that he expired on 23-8-1965.

3. A Court of Enquiry with the Chief Inspector of Military Explosives has been ordered to investigate the causes of the accident in accordance with the usual procedure. No sabotage or foul-play is suspected; it appears to be a case of an unfortunate accident.

4. The building and machinery has been considerably damaged. It would be some time before production can be re-commenced in this building. We have, however, examined the implications and are taking alternative steps. I am in a position to assure the House that the accident will not be allowed to affect the defence production.

5. It is not in public interest to disclose any further information.

6. This news of the accident involving the death of so many valuable workers of our Ordnance Factories has naturally come as a shock. The personnel of the Ordnance Factories have been rendering a valuable service to the country and I am sure the House will join me in extending to the members of their families its sympathies. Government is taking steps for payment of necessary compensation according to rules.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि "महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स" और सभी मराठी पत्रों में यह बात प्रकाशित हो गई थी कि इस की न्यायालयीन चौकशी की जायेगी इस प्रकार का एक वक्तव्य इस गवर्नमेंट ने दिया था और कहा था कि उसी वक्त कम्पेन्सेशन भी दिया जायेगा। लेकिन अब सासन ने न्यायालयीन चौकशी करने का इरादा छोड़ दिया है और एक कमेटी नियुक्त की है। कम्पेन्सेशन बाद में दिया जायेगा ऐसा जिक्र आया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ने अपना पूर्व निश्चय क्यों बदला।

Shri A. M. Thomas: There has not been any shift in the Government's position. It appeared in the papers that military authorities had taken over the investigation.

Shri Bade: It is in the "Maharashtra Times".

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is the Chief Inspector of Military Explosives who is the authority constituted for making inquiries into such type of accidents as had happened. He is an independent authority functioning under the Director-General of Inspection and he is not under the Director of Ordnance Factories.

With regard to the payment of compensation, I have already mentioned in my statement that compensation will be paid according to rules.

Shri Bade: My Question was....

965 (Ai) LSD.—5.

Mr. Speaker: The earlier decision was to pay them immediately, but now it has been postponed and will be done after the inquiry has been completed.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The payment of compensation has nothing to do with the inquiry.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सरकार अपने इंटरेस्ट्स को पब्लिक का इंटरेस्ट कहती है। पब्लिक का इंटरेस्ट तो यह है कि इस बात को जनता जाने कि क्या कारण है इस दुर्घटना का, क्या इसका कारण सेवोटाज है या आपकी असावधानी है। इस की एनक्वायरी किसी हाईकोर्ट के जज को सौंपी जाए। इस बारे में सरकार की क्या राय है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The question whether there has been any negligence or not will certainly be enquired into by the Chief Inspector of Explosives. I took shelter under "public interest" because it is not desirable to mention as to the production of what vital commodity has been affected.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय (देवास) : जो आग लगी वह प्रयोग के समय लगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रयोग करते समय आग बुझाने के साधन वहाँ नहीं थे। यह जो क्षति हुई है मशीनरी की और इमारत की यह कितने रुपए की हुई है। क्या इसका कुछ अन्दाजा है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is fire-fighting equipment within the explosives factory. How it happened has to be inquired? Whether it was in the course of experiment or anything else will certainly be gone into by the Chief Inspector of Explosives. I may also submit for the information of the House that the Secretary, Defence Production, as well as the Director, Ordnance Factories, have gone to the spot and they will come back with the necessary information.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : मैजिनरी और
इस्पात की कितने की हानि हुई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ज्यादा न पूछें, जवाब
आ गया ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दूसरी बात
का उत्तर नहीं आया ।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh (Buland-shahr): May I know how old is the Kirkee ordnance factory, and is it the first time that an explosion of this nature has taken place there?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The ordnance factory is pretty old. Fortunately for us, very few accidents have happened. The last serious accident that took place in 1956 was not in this factory. This is a very old factory but the plant and machinery here have been modernised recently.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sometimes back a similar accident took place in Khamaria in the danger building. I would like to know whether this accident took place because the danger building workers are not given adequate safety and if so, what further improvements have been suggested by the Committee which was appointed to go into the entire question of giving protection to the workers?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The accident that has taken place now is not the type of accident which took place in Khamaria where one person unfortunately died. That is altogether a different matter; that was from the packing side when they were packing certain things. I may inform the hon. Member and also the House that every precaution is taken in this matter. The hon. Member knows since he himself was a defence ordnance employee. We do take all precautions.

Shri Daji (Indore): Is it a fact that none of the workers was insured at Government expenses as is required

and if so, will the Government consider payment of family pension instead of only compensation?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already said that necessary compensation will be paid according to rules. If any modification is to be made, we shall certainly consider that question.

Shri Daji: My first question was whether the workers were insured at government expense and whether they are covered by that insurance?

Shri A. M. Thomas: My information is that some section of the employees is covered by some insurance scheme, but I do not know the details.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know whether there is any system of strict scrutiny in the recruitment of workers in ordnance factories so as to prevent sabotage or dilly-dallying activities finding their way to ordnance factories?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Are there reasons to believe that in some, if not most, Defence industries factories, including this one at Kirkee, there are pro-China and/or pro-Pakistani elements surreptitiously at work and if so, what measures have been taken, particularly since the Emergency was proclaimed in 1962, to weed out such elements, and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think that we should go into the broader question. I have already stated that no sabotage or foul play is suspected in this particular case.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not.... What did he say, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: In this particular case, there was no sabotage.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): On the one hand the Minister says that a Court of Inquiry has been appointed and the Chief Inspector of Explosives

will hold the inquiry and on the other hand he says that there is no act of sabotage. How can the Minister anticipate the findings of the inquiry? I want to know what makes the Minister think that this is not an act of sabotage and what are the reasons which he has in view that in future such things would not affect other factories?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There are certain obvious facts in the light of which we can come to certain conclusions. From the obvious facts in this case, we can say that there is no case of sabotage.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Prompted by such tragic happenings which are a matter of grave concern, does the Government think it necessary to inspire public confidence by appointing a high level judicial committee instead of appointing the Chief Inspector of Explosives as has been done with regard to the explosion in Dhori?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is a very unfortunate accident no doubt, but the Government thinks that it is enough that the requisite machinery now constituted functions.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : बिजनौर इस कारखाने में हुई इस भयंकर दुर्घटना से शिक्षा लेकर दूसरे भा इस प्रकार के जो हथियार बनाने के कारखाने भारत में हैं, क्या रक्षा मंत्रालय ने उनमें कुछ सावधानी के लिए नए कदम उठाए हैं ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already stated that every possible effort is being taken to see that such accidents do not recur.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): I would like to know from the hon. Minister what precautions are being taken to prevent such accidents and what security arrangements are made? Formerly there used to be a guard; there used to be a small hut near every gate where every worker

who entered was searched and match boxes, etc., were deposited outside. Are these precautions being taken now?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There are elaborate safety rules governing this matter and Hon. Members are free to visit these ordnance and explosives factories to see what precautions are being taken. I am not in a position to describe all the various safety precautions that are being taken.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PAPERS UNDER INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathji): Sir, on behalf of Shri M. C. Chagla I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institute of Technology Act, 1961:—
 - (i) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4607/65].
 - (ii) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4608/65].
 - (iii) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4609/65].

[Shri Hathi.]

- (2) a copy of Annual Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for the year 1964-65, along with the Annual Accounts for the year 1963-64 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4610/65].

ALL INDIA SERVICES (DEATH-CUM-RETIREMENT BENEFITS) RULES

Shri Hathi: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 871, dated the 26th June, 1965, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4611/65].

12.28 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

SIXTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Sixty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.28½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri S. R. Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-eighth report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th August, 1965."

Sir, I may also correct a slight printing mistake in the Report. The time allotted to items Nos. (6) and (7) combined is three hours and not three hours each.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-eighth report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 24th August, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

12.29 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CROSSINGS OF CEASE FIRE LINE BY INDIAN SECURITY FORCES

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): In order to push out armed infiltrators and prevent further infiltration, our security forces have crossed the ceasefire line at two points and established new positions.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Please repeat it.

Severāḥ Hon. Members: Please repeat it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I shall repeat what I said.

In order to push out armed infiltrators and prevent further infiltration, our security forces have crossed the ceasefire line at two points and established new positions. In this process they have captured four 81 m.m. mortars, four .30 Brownings, one .50 Browning, and one rocket launcher. Reports of more equipment captured are coming in.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Now, we should proceed to the next item.

12.30½ hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—
contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by

Shri M. R. Masani on the 23rd August, 1965, namely:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar may now continue his speech.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): May I seek your guidance as to when it is proposed to wind up this debate so that I may be ready with my reply?

Mr. Speaker: The debate would be concluded today. The hon. Prime Minister would reply tomorrow . . .

Shri M. R. Masani: I shall reply after that tomorrow to the debate?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he will be given that opportunity.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: may now continue his speech.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): I was not speaking on the no-confidence-motion. I was speaking on the Companies (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Shri N. Dandekar:

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): On a point of order. Hitherto, the practice followed in regard to calling Members is that the Members used to rise in their places to catch your eye and then you used to call one Member from among those who had risen. But unfortunately the principle followed today seems to be different. You had called Shri A. N. Vidyalankar who had not risen at all to catch your eye.

Mr. Speaker: I have so many times said, that is the overriding factor, that the Members should rise in their places and try to catch my eye. But so far as Shri A. N. Vidyalankar is concerned, his name is put down here in the list before me as having to continue his speech. But I had made a mistake; his name had been put

down there in connection with the Companies (Amendment) Bill. It is not as if I have called him for participating in this discussion even when he was sitting. I hope the hon. Member would realise that. In the list before me, an indication has been given that Shri A. N. Vidyalankar's speech was part-finished, and this has been pasted there, but that was in connection with the Companies (Amendment) Bill and not in connection with this motion, and I had made a mistake. That was the reason why I called him. Otherwise, I would not have called him when he had been sitting.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : विद्यालंकार जी तो विद्या की महत्ता के बारे में प्रकाश डाल सकते हैं जबकि श्री दांडेकर डंडे का महत्त्व बतलायेंगे और जिसकी कि आज आवश्यकता भी है। आपने इन दोनों को कैसे मिक्स अप कर दिया और मिला दिया ?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे दल से किसी को नहीं बुलाया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप को भी बुलाया जायगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : कब बुलाया जायगा ? कल दो दफे चिट्ठियां भेजी लेकिन कोई फल नहीं निकला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जरूरी तो नहीं है कि जैसे ही आपने चिट्ठी भेजी वैसे ही बुला लिये जाते।

श्री मधु लिमये : स्वतंत्र पार्टी की ओर से यह दूसरा मापण हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक डिबेट चलता है तब तक आप बैठिये आप को जरूर बुलाया जायगा।

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, judging by the speeches that have gone before me, there are four issues which have been preoccupying the attention of this House during the course of this debate. The first is the Indo-Pakistan situation and foreign policy generally, secondly, the oppressive state of multiple crisis in our internal economy, thirdly, and in particular, our present state of bankruptcy in the matter of foreign exchange, and fourthly, the Fourth Five Year Plan. Of these, I shall not deal with questions of foreign policy or even with the Indo-Pakistan situation, because the matter has been the subject of considerable debate, and I gather that foreign policy itself will be the subject of another debate in this House. I shall, therefore, confine myself to the other three matters, namely the economic situation, the foreign exchange position, and some observations on the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Let me begin by taking a ground-level view of the Indian economic scene. The first thing that we see—I have said this before and I would like to repeat it—is that the economy is overheated by monetary inflation. Between 1960 and 1964 the money supply in this country increased from some Rs. 2600 crores to Rs. 3752 crores, that is to say, by 43.7 per cent. As against this enormous increase in money supply, the increase in national income over the same four years, judging by the small paper that was released to the Members early this week has been only 17.3 per cent or roughly 4.4 per cent per annum. In other words, the currency, that is, the money supply, taking currency and credit supply together, in this country, has been far in excess of the requirements of the economy, with the result that we are now suffering from the necessary and inevitable consequences of inflation in the form of a steady and persistently rising level of prices.

Between 1952-53, which has been taken always as the base year, and

1963, the prices rose by 32 per cent, an average of 3.2 per cent per annum, which was bad enough, but between 1963 and July 1965, or to be precise, 24th July, 1965, the price level has further increased by not less than 25 per cent in a matter of 1½ years.

Shri M. R. Masani: Shamel.

Shri N. Dandekar: The case of food-grain prices is even worse. Over a period of 1½ years, the prices of food-grains have increased by 30 per cent, 17 per cent in 1964 and a further 13 per cent in the six months ending July, 1965. With the result that we have a state of galloping inflation—almost, though not yet a run-away inflation,—with all the attendant consequences that one can foresee in terms of rising prices and the effects of it upon the people of this country.

I would like to take a few minutes to describe those effects upon the people of this country, because we are inclined, I am afraid, to talk too much in generalities and not sufficiently at ground level in terms of the precise effects of the policies of this Government upon the people.

In the first place, the landless rural worker, who constitutes 17 per cent of the working population in this country, is admittedly going backwards in terms of real income. His money income is not increasing, and has not, in fact, increased anything like as rapidly as the rise in prices. The industrial worker who constitutes some 16 per cent of the working population in this country, is at the best remaining stationary; he is rather better off than others, than the rural landless worker, because he is able here and there to achieve, in a delayed way, some rise in wages and some rise in dearness allowances, but only to keep pace with the continually rising cost of living. But the consequence of this necessary concern, this continual concern of the industrial workers to keep pace with the rising cost of living is that production and productivity have gone into

the background. There are no indications of any kind whatsoever that the industrial worker, preoccupied as he is, and necessarily preoccupied as he is, to keep abreast with rising cost of living, feels at all concerned or is even trying to be concerned with problems of increasing production and productivity.

The worst sufferers perhaps are the middle classes—the middle classes, the salaried workers, the professionals and the pensioners, who constitute 14 per cent of the working population. They have been crushed with inelastic incomes, and rising prices on the one side and mounting taxes on the other. These middle classes from whom this country is deriving or has derived in the past, most of its talent, most of its initiative and most of the men who go into the professions, and especially the learned professions, these middle classes today are about the worst hit part of the population. And I can see no relief for them whatsoever.

The peasant farmer, constituting 53 per cent of the working population of this country, is getting less and less for his foodgrains in terms of a faster rise in general prices as compared with the rise in prices that Government propose to give him for compulsory procurement.

Shri M. R. Masani: Shame!

Shri N. Dandekar: He is today faced with the position that steadily over the past few years, "the terms of trade", to use a technical phrase, have been steadily going against him, and today he is faced with the proposition that Government are virtually going to loot his granary and that they are going to take from him by compulsory levies of one kind or another foodgrains at uneconomic prices, that is to say, at prices below parity with the general rise in prices.

Finally, the small investor, the person who has Rs. 15,000—Rs. 20,000 an-

nual income and who is expected to make a certain amount investment in the general economy—what is his condition? With him, the faith in saving has been destroyed by the continual rise in prices and, therefore, by the continual fall in the value of the money that he has to invest. His capacity to save has been steadily eroded by increasing resort to direct taxation and also indirect taxation and rising prices, and for him the scope for investment has been largely destroyed. He is now being converted into a timid person for whom the only scope for investment is either these loans issued by Government, or these small savings schemes, or the 6 per cent "Units" of the Unit Trust of India. He is reduced to the position of a person who is expected not to be venturesome nor to take any risks but to sit back and be content with somewhere about 5 per cent on his savings.

Looming large over all these people is this awful foodgrains situation that has been developing from year to year. On this foodgrains situation, I do not wish to say anything more than to endorse the observations that were made by Prof. Khadilkar yesterday. I would agree with everything that he said in that connection, and I should like to add two more propositions for the consideration of Shri Subramaniam, our Food Minister. I think he would do well once again to study the policies of two illustrious predecessors of his, Shri Kidwai and Shri Patil—Mr. Kidwai at a time when the situation was quite unlike what it is today, and Mr. Patil who was the Food Minister at the time of the Chinese invasion. The handling of the food situation in this country by those two Ministers is certainly worthy of consideration by Shri Subramaniam.

Another point to which I would like to draw Shri Subramaniam's attention is the admirable statement he is supposed to have made at Bhopal. At a Seminar on Crop Improvement for in-

[Shri N. Dandekar.]

creasing food production, this is what he is reported to have said:

"The demand for fertilisers had registered a great jump in the past year whereas the supply was only 50 per cent of the demand. He added that it would be better to import machinery and raw materials for fertiliser factories rather than import fertilisers".

So much for what Shri Subramaniam said. But the administration of the external finances, foreign exchange, has been such that today the supply position of two most important raw materials for the manufacture of fertilisers in this country,—rock phosphates and sulphur—is such that by the end of October, most of the factories producing fertilisers already established in this country are likely to come to a dead halt. One of them in Madras has already closed; and another is about to close or may close in September. I believe the bulk of them will be without any raw materials for manufacturing fertilisers by the end of October.

If that is the position as a result of the policies of this Government as they affect the ordinary person, let me take the question of the state of public utilities in this country as a result of the deliberate neglect by Government. You will recall that it has been one of our constant criticisms that while Government is wasting enormous sums of money upon utterly unproductive ventures in the industrial sector, it has been neglecting the public utilities, which is primarily the function of the state sector. Public Utilities can be considered first under Service Utilities and then under Physical Utilities. The first and foremost service utility is law and order. I think everybody in this House is aware of the state of law and order in the countryside today. Law and order is in utter contempt. There are any number of reasons. I can also describe the situation in greater detail. But I would like to go on record as saying that in the matter of law and order, the situation in the villages has been go-

ing lower and lower until it is today in a state of considerable contempt.

Or take another service utility like health, sanitation and hospitals. Health and sanitation, so far as the rural areas are concerned, is as bad as it ever was.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Worse.

Shri N. Dandekar: In so far as municipal areas are concerned, it is going from bad to worse. You can go into any municipal area, it does not matter whether it is North India, South India, Bombay, Calcutta or Delhi or Madras—though Madras perhaps is still a little better than the others. But the position in regard to the sanitary and health situation in the municipal areas is today dreadful; and hospitals are places for contracting diseases!

As regards education, which is another public utility service—general education, technical education, medical education—today the Minister of Education has said that general education is in a deplorable state partly because of inadequate teaching staff, partly because of grossly—insufficient payment of their salaries and partly because all the colleges are ill-equipped. I know a good deal about technical education, being myself chairman of an engineering college south of Poona. The state of technical education is also deplorable. There is a great shortage of engineers, diplomaed engineers, and technically qualified artisans. That shortage continues, and it continues to mount.

Take medical education. Again the same story. There was a discussion sometime last week in this House. The demand for medical education was admittedly so high that capitation fees were being charged for admissions to medical colleges. Such is the disgraceful state of education in all fields.

Finally, another public utility service is general administration. General administration today is swollen and frozen into immobility by controls and corruption.

Let us look at the physical public utilities. First water and electricity. I do not think we have to go very far from Delhi for Members to realise what the state of water and electricity in this capital city of the country has been over the last few years and what it is today. I believe we are drinking purified sewage water.

An Hon. Member: Joint water and sewage.

Shri N. Dandekar: In so far as electricity is concerned, everyday without fail, the only thing that does not fail is the failure of electricity.

Now roads and transport generally. The one thing that has been treated with the greatest contempt, as compared with other means of transport, is road transport. And as for the development of roads,—the development of village roads and development of district roads—what is the position? One has only to go to the villages in the so-called development blocks,—whether it is in UP or any other part of the country—to realise what is the state of village roads and district roads.

Then railways and harbours. Railway trains start on time usually, but never arrive on time. Cattle travel more comfortably in cattle vans which will not take more than 20 or 24, but human beings are crowded in worse-than-sheep condition in the carriages in which they have to travel. Then the state of rolling stock, the state of passenger carriages, first class, second class, third class, any class except perhaps,—and I say 'perhaps' only because it is on the verge of going down—I refer to the air-conditioned class. I have discovered and have had to kill cockroaches in the air-conditioned class carriages.

And our harbours, the debate goes on about modernising our harbours, year after year. Modernisation schemes for Bombay, modernisation schemes for Calcutta, large drawings, plenty of debate, plenty of discussion, and examined by technical teams. Yet only the other day I was talking with

the chairman of a Port Trust of one of the large ports; he said the plans were still not approved, the money still not sanctioned. Harbours and ports go on being equipped in an antediluvian fashion, unable to cope with the inward and outward traffic, certainly unable to cope with the imports of foodgrains.

And so on I can go on in this vein on the state of communications in this country. Letters never arrive; express letters seem to travel by goods trains; telegrams arrive by post 48 hours later than they should and so on.

Let me turn, thirdly, to the state of industry today. What is the rate of industrial growth, which is the overall index of the state of industrial development, the rate of industrial growth during the Third Five Year Plan? We just managed to reach 11 per cent in 1963, which is the target rate of industrial growth under the Third Plan. In the first year it was 7.5 per cent, next year 7 per cent, then 11 per cent, then a steady progress downwards to 9.1 per cent in 1963-64 and 6.4 per cent in 1964-65. Doubtless, we shall end the last year of the Plan at 5 per cent. That is the overall picture of the state of industry. But looking at it from the point of view of the men engaged in industry, today they are inhibited by savage corporate taxation; they are lost in the jungle of regulatory laws, rules and regulation; they are choked by a thick undergrowth of controls, licences, permits and quotas and they are suffocating in respect of the main thing, namely, finance. They are in the grip of a credit squeeze; they are confronted with a capital market which is as dead as mutton and they are at the mercy of governmental financing institutions which have come on the scene like undertakers, the Industrial Development Bank, the Industrial Finance Corporation, the State Finance Corporations, the Life Insurance Corporation and the Unit Trust. These and these alone remain the source for capital. And finally they are being denied foreign exchange.

[Shri N. Dandeker.]

I think that is the point at which I would like to turn to the question of foreign exchange position. Quite the simplest way of describing the foreign exchange position in this country today is that the mismanagement of the foreign exchange has brought this country to a stage of bankruptcy; there is no other word for it. There was an industrialist who once asked me about a month ago: how does a nation go bankrupt? what is the sign? I said that the sign was, when we were unable to pay our debts, when we were unable to service our debts in terms of interest and amortisation charges, when we had either to cut down drastically our imports of raw materials, components and ordinary stores and capital goods, or to default on our foreign exchange obligations, or to ask for a moratorium or, if we behaved a little better perhaps, to beg, borrow, steal or levy blackmail for some more foreign exchange. That is the position today. And I would like to say that this has been the direct result, in general economic terms, of an enormous gap, an enormous disparity between the internal true purchasing power of the rupee on the one hand, and the bogus rate of exchange at which the rupee is pegged. While that state of affairs continues, we naturally have a squandermania in regard to foreign exchange and the greatest culprits in the matter of squandering foreign exchange have been our public sector enterprises for whom there is almost no control of any kind at all. Various other consequences also flow. We have this situation that in this kind of utter mismanagement of our foreign exchange resources we have been indulging in quack remedies for the last few years. One of the quack remedies has been the increasing resort to rupee payment drive; it is like a magic word. Everybody says: "oh, I am going to ask for an import licence from a rupee payment country," as if anybody wants to receive your rupees in payment for imports. It is merely

the accounting that is done in rupees. What they eventually want, and what is really mortgaged, is exports from this country to pay for the things that we have imported and it is only the unit of accounting that is called the rupee. The consequence of continually emphasising and continually widening the range and scope of rupee payment trade has been twofold; in the first place—I suggest that this is a matter for very serious expert investigation by the Reserve Bank of India and by the Finance Ministry's Economic Affairs Division—I believe that the terms of trade at which this ever widening rupee exchange trade is being done, the terms of trade have been increasingly turning adverse to us. Secondly, and this is perhaps far more important, our present difficulties of foreign exchange are in relation to the free foreign exchange. The larger the volume of the rupee payment trade, the worse will be the position as regards the balance of payments in regard to free foreign exchange. The wider we expand the scope of rupee trade, the smaller we are making the range and scope of the free foreign exchange trade, with the result that as the former has to be self-balancing in itself, there is left a smaller and smaller area from which the net foreign exchange that we have to earn becomes larger and larger in volume; that is, the next net excess of payments due to us in free foreign exchange over payments due by us has to be proportionately greater in order to be able to pay our way. But the actual position is the other way round.

I would like to touch here upon what is reported to be a grave scandal; I do not know whether it is a fact and therefore, I make this reservation that I have not enough facts; but the rumour has been so strong in Bombay. One of the consequences of another device in foreign trade, namely, export incentive schemes, has been heavy anticipatory imports against exports of which the foreign exchange earnings which have never

been realised. In other words, we have allowed large anticipatory imports against export earnings which have never been realised. In Bombay the story goes on spreading strong and thick for the last one month that the magnitude of the loss of foreign exchange in this particular way has been somewhere of the order of Rs. 90 to 130 crores. I do not know what the facts are. I believe that the Finance Ministry is aware that it is very strongly so rumoured in Bombay. I would like to know from him that such is not the case.

Lastly, I would like to deal with this question of Fourth Plan in the few minutes that are left with me. I must begin by nailing down a lie which is oft repeated and which has been repeated, I regret to say, in this House, the lie, namely that I and my party are opposed to planning; that we do not believe in planning, that we have no use for planning and that the first thing that we would do if we had the opportunity to do was to scrap planning altogether. For the benefit of those who believe in this I would like to read out from our manifesto that was issued long ago before there was any dispute as to what our policies on this question were:

"While the Swatantra Party rejects outright the current pattern of centralised and top-heavy planning based on totalitarian programmes, it is not opposed to planning as such. Planning must, however, be carried on within the limits of the Constitution without relaxing the care for freedom guaranteed in it. Above all, it must know where to stop."

There are three propositions here and it is in the light of those three propositions that I would like to make a few observations on the monstrous outlines of the Fourth Plan looming so large ahead of us.

The first is about the mode of planning. We do not believe in totalitarian planning of this sort for two reasons; and they are not theoretical reasons; they have been proved in

practice. In the first place, the totalitarian type of planning cannot achieve results, especially in a democracy; and secondly, in the process of trying to achieve results it erodes democracy. Over the last few years this totalitarian planning has not succeeded but it has succeeded only in steadily eroding the fundamentals of our Constitution because Government had been bending the Constitution to the Plan.

Secondly, what is required is not planning by Government of everybody else's business but planning by Government of its own business. I have indicated the dreadful state of affairs in the infra-structure of this country. There is an enormous amount of work to be done in building the infra-structure in this country for the progressive growth of the economy and all the other desirable things; it requires an enormous amount of financial resources, an enormous amount of managerial and technical manpower and everything that we can get. The business of the Government is to plan and implement its own affairs, not keep on muddling around thinking that it can do the job of heavy industries, it can manufacture cement, it can make steel, it can make heavy machinery, it can make fertilisers, it can do everything that everybody else can do better.

The third thing is the limits of planning; and then I shall have done. We believe that in attempting to plan beyond your resources, you run into inflation; secondly, that you run into financial bankruptcy at the international level when you attempt to plan beyond your external resources; and thirdly, we believe that excessive resort to debts and borrowings, particularly external debts at Government-to-government level is an evil which must steadily give place to internal and external private investment for the prosperity of this country.

13 hrs.

I do not know whether I could have two minutes more just to say a word

[Shri N. Dandekar]

about the dimensions of this particular Plan, which is the only remaining matter on which I should say a few words now. Take the rupee resources required for the full Fourth Five Year Plan. This Fourth Five Year Plan is a peculiar thing; it keeps on fluctuating. When you talk about its overall dimension, somebody will talk to you about some other dimensions. The overall dimension of this Fourth Five Year Plan is Rs. 22,500 crores. But it is said it would be limited to Rs. 21,500 crores, representing the resources in sight. Thus there is already a deficit of Rs. 1,000 crores to start with. Then we come to the resources in sight, but not visible. I suppose this is one way of distinguishing the true resources from false resources! The resources in sight but not visible come to Rs. 3,650 crores. The new budget of the Finance Minister provides for additional visible resources of Rs. 1,000 crores so that we have now got a deficit of Rs. 2,650 crores. That, with the previous Rs. 1,000 crores, gives me a deficit of Rs. 3,650 crores. What is all this nonsense? Are you really seriously talking about planning or are you talking about some kind of damned stupid dream, some dream which is the opium-eater's dream, of some kind, somewhere, utterly unrelated to resources and having nothing to do with true resources?

The second part of the resources question is this: the private sector is supposed to produce, in the course of this Plan for its job, Rs. 2,400 crores. What is this again? What kind of figures are these? If you knock off or add Rs. 100 crore more, the thing remains equally nonsensical. Rs. 2,400 crores of additional capital resources are to be provided by the private sector, when I have already described what the state of the capital market is today. Where is this amount going to come from? It will apparently have to come from the various governmental institutions. Where are they going to get it from? It does not grow on trees so that you can pluck it off? They have to come again from

Government, so that you add another Rs. 2,400 crores to the visible deficit of Rs. 3,650 crores, making a grand total of Rs. 6000 crores.

Let me just give you the picture of foreign exchange position. This Plan is supposed to require Rs. 4,000 crores of foreign exchange; again, the foreign exchange in sight, whatever that means, is only Rs. 3,000 crores as far as one can see. That means there is a deficit in terms of foreign exchange of nearly Rs. 1,000 crores. Even out of the Rs. 3000 crores of foreign exchange resources in sight, that is to say, resources which we can beg, borrow, steal or raise by black-mail, nearly Rs. 1,400 crores would be required for repayment of our debts. Our debts and interest obligations maturing during the next five years will be something of the order of Rs. 1,400 crores, so that the net balance available for investment will be Rs. 1,600 crores. With this Rs. 1,600 crores, we propose to finance in so far as foreign exchange requirements are concerned, a Plan double the size of the Third Five Year Plan, where it is estimated the net foreign exchange available for investment would be Rs. 1,950 crores. Now, what kind of arithmetic is this?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri N. Dandekar: Yes, Sir. I will finish; I think I have said enough. I would like to wind up by saying we are being taken for a ride down and down into the depths of disaster. And I am wondering whose disaster it is going to be.

Shri Ranga: The country's.

Shri N. Dandekar: Is it going to be the country's disaster? If so, may Heaven help us. Or is it going to be, as the English proverb says: "those whom the Gods wish to destroy", this Council of Ministers, "they first make mad"?

Sir, the Planning Commission and the present Council of Ministers are busy, assiduously busy, digging their own graves. And I can only hope, Sir, that their mistakes will not lack in magnitude so that they go down there, alone, by themselves, as fast as may be possible.

श्री अश्वदुल हानी गोनी (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर): जनाब स्पीकर, मेरा खयाल था कि जनाब चट्टाण के बयान के बाद आज स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नुमायन्दे मिस्टर मसानी उठेंगे और कह देंगे कि हम ने जो नो कानफिडेंस मोशन पेश किया हुआ है, उस को हम वापस ले लेते हैं। लेकिन बदबख्ती है कि न मालूम उनको क्या जून सवार है कि उनका जो नुमायन्दा अभी बोला उस ने पाकिस्तान के मुताल्लिक या एग्जेशन के मुताल्लिक कोई बात ही नहीं कही। वह एग्जोक्लर से ले कर फारिन एक्सचेंज तक छोटे छोटे मसलों में पड़ा रहा। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये मसले ऐसे हैं जिन्हें मुल्क ने फेस करना है, गवर्नमेंट ने फेस करना है। लेकिन इस वक्त जो सबसे बड़ा मसला है वह मुल्क की हिफाजत का मसला है, मुल्क के डिफेंस का मसला है, उस एग्जेशन को ब्रेक कर देने का मसला है, जो मुल्क पर नार्थ से और ईस्ट से हुआ है। लेकिन बदबख्ती है कि स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नुमायन्दे ने पाकिस्तान का नाम तक अपनी जवान पर नहीं आने दिया, न उस को कंडेम किया। मामूली सवालात को लेकर, छोटी छोटी चीजों को ले कर भाहोल को उभारना चाहता हूँ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस वक्त ऐसा मौका है कि हम गवर्नमेंट को पूरी पूरी सपोर्ट दें। आज वक्त है कि हम अपने डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को और अपनी फोरसेज को मुबारकबाद पेश करें, अपने लीडर को मुबारक बाद पेश करें। आज उन्होंने जुरत और हिम्मत से मुल्क के उन तकाजों को

पूरा किया है जिन के बारे में यह ऐवान मतालवा कर रहा था। आज हम मशकूर हैं चट्टाण साहब के कि उन्होंने हमारी थोड़ी सी तमन्नाओं को पूरा किया है। मैं उन से और अपनी फोरसेज से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे फोरसेज एग्जिस्टिव बन कर नहीं बल्कि फोरसेज आफ लिबरेशन बन कर काश्मीर के उस हिस्से को जो आजाद काश्मीर कहलाता है अपने कब्जे में करें और पाकिस्तान की सरहदों तक जाएं कम से कम, ताकि हम मकबूजा काश्मीर को, जो पाकिस्तान के हाथ में है, छोड़ा कर, अपनी स्टेट सावरेनिटी को बहाल करें।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आज यह काश्मीर का सवाल सिर्फ काश्मीरियों का सवाल नहीं है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा घर जल रहा है, हमारे लोग मर रहे हैं। लेकिन आज इस नो कानफिडेंस मोशन में कहीं आटे का सवाल उठाया जा रहा है, कहीं खेती का सवाल उठाया जा रहा है, कहीं फारिन एक्सचेंज का सवाल उठाया जा रहा है। लेकिन मुल्क की हिफाजत के मुताल्लिक हम नहीं सोच रहे हैं। कल दिन भर मैं बहस सुनता रहा। आज काश्मीर के सवाल को मजक में लिया जा रहा है, उसको उस सीरियसनेस से नहीं लिया जा रहा जैसे कि चीन के हमले को लिया गया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह दुखदायी बात है कि हम इन जरूरी चीजों पर ध्यान नहीं देना चाहते हैं। शायद आप यह समझते हैं कि अगर काश्मीर चला जाएगा तो हिन्दुस्तान का कुछ नहीं बिगड़ेगा। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर काश्मीर का एक इंच इलाका भी गया तो हिन्दुस्तान कायम नहीं रह सकता, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जिन्दा नहीं रह सकती और खास तौर पर हमारी सरकार नहीं रह सकती। हम को अपने मुल्क के एक

[श्री अब्दुल गनी गोनी]

एक इंच की हिफाजत करनी है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह तर्फ काश्मीर की हिफाजत का ही सवाल नहीं है, यह उसूल का सवाल है । सन् 1947 में जब काश्मीर का इतहाक हिन्दुस्तान में हुआ उस के पहले भी काश्मीर के लीडर शेख अब्दुल्ला से लेकर सादिक साहब तक, हिन्दुस्तान की तहरीक में उसका हमेशा साथ देते रहे हैं । हमने हमेशा कांग्रेस का साथ दिया है, और हमेशा जिन्ना की दो फीमियोरी को कंडेम किया है । हम ने कभी उन थ्योरी को सपोर्ट नहीं किया । और सन् 1947 में हम ने कुर्बानियाँ दी । आप समझते हैं कि हम मुसलमान हैं । हम एक चीज कहना चाहते हैं कि काश्मीर की घरती इत बात की गवाह है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के किसी हिस्से ने सिक्यूलरिज्म का सही नमूना पेश किया है तो वह काश्मीर है । वहाँ हिन्दू, मुसलमानों और सिखों का खून एक जगह बहा है । सन् 1947 में कुर्बानी देने वालों में हमने सब से पहले अब्दुल अज्ज और मकबूलशाह के नाम सुनते हैं कि वे मारे गए, और आज भी हम सुनते हैं कि गुजाम कादिर और मुहीउद्दीन पहले मारे गए । यह काश्मीर का सबक सारे हिन्दुस्तान की है । मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का सिक्यूलरिज्म काश्मीर में है । महात्मा गांधी ने काश्मीर के बारे में कहा था कि मुझे काश्मीर से रोशनी की एक किरण दिखायी देती है । उन्होंने हमको आशीर्वाद दिया था । अगर आज आपने काश्मीर को छोड़ दिया तो आप महात्मा गांधी के उस आशीर्वाद को और उनकी तमन्नाओं को भुला देंगे और यह मुस्तक़िल के लिए घब्रा होगा । मुझे यकीन है कि आज काश्मीर का सवाल काश्मीरियों का नहीं है, वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान का सवाल है ।

सन् 1947 में जब कबायलियों ने पाकिस्तान से काश्मीर पर हमला किया था तो हमने नारा दिया था, "हमलावर खबरदार हम काश्मीरी हैं तैयार", पर आज हमारा यह नारा है कि "हमलावर खबरदार, सारा हिन्दुस्तान है तैयार" । आज काश्मीर के उसूल का बचाने का सवाल है । हम यह मानते हैं कि सन् 1947 में काश्मीर में हमारे कुछ मुजालिफ थे और आज भी हमारे मुजालिफ हैं । उस वक़्त हमें यह सोच कर चिन्ता होती थी और तश्वीस होती थी कि हमारा पंडित जी के वाद क्या हथ होगा लेकिन मुझे आज यह देख कर बड़ी खुशी होती है कि स्वर्गीय पंडित जी के उन उसूलों को श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने बरकरार रखा है और उन को वे आगे चला रहे हैं । श्री त्रिवेदी की यह बात सुन कर मुझे बहुत दुःख होता है कि साहब यह जितने भी आक्रमण हुए हैं, यह जितनी भी मुसीबतें हैं यह पंडित जी की लाई हुई है । हालांकि वह काश्मीर गये थे और उन्होंने वहाँ वाक़यात देखे थे ताहम उन्होंने जो यह फरमाया उस से मुझे अफ़सोस होता है । सन् 1947 में जब कि काश्मीर का मामला सामने आया उस समय हिन्दुस्तान चारों तरफ से घिर रहा था, मशरिफ, मगरिब में पास्तान तैयार बैठा था लेकिन उस समय हमारे मरहूम पंडित जी ने हिम्मत से काम लिया और इस फैसले को लिया कि हमें काश्मीर को अपने साथ में रखना है । रियासत काश्मीर ने जो ऐक्सपेक्शन की अपील की है उस को हमें मानना है और तबारीख़ गवाह है कि पंडित जी ने तमाम दिक्कतों के बावजूद काश्मीर को हिन्दुस्तान के साथ बनाये रखा । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह महात्मा गांधी का आशीर्वाद था और पंडित जी के वह उसूल थे और यह खुशी का मुाम है

कि हम आज उसपर चल रहे हैं। अगर आज हम पंडित जी के उसूलों पर नहीं चलते और यह कहते हैं कि पंडित जी की वजह से ही यह तमाम मुनोबतें ही आ रही हैं तो यहाँ पर मैं आप से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि कश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान में कभी नहीं होता। अगर पंडित जी प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं होते, अगर पंडित जी लीडर ऑफ़ दी पार्टी नहीं होते तो आज कश्मीर हमारे साथ नहीं होता।

कल आचार्य कृपालानी ने गवर्नमेंट की नौन एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी की नुक्ता-चीर्न की। अब हमारे जैसे छोटे कारकुन और बैकबैचर्स आज अगर एक बात कहें और कल कुछ और कहने लगे तो कोई खास ताज्जुब और अहमियत की बात न होगी लेकिन जब कृपालानी जी जैसे बड़े लीडर जो कि अभी कल तक नौन एलाइनमेंट के हामी थे आज वही कृपालानी जी यह कहें कि साहब यह मुर्दा लाश है, नौन एलाइनमेंट मुर्दा लाश है तो वह जरूर एक ताज्जुब की और अहम की बात हो जाती है। मैं स्वतंत्र पार्टी वालों और कृपालानी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपकी नौन एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी न होती तो सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल में कश्मीर के मसले पर रूस ने जो वीटो इस्तेमाल करके हमें सपोर्ट दी वह न दी होती और उसने वीटो ऐक्सरसाइज न किया होता। कश्मीर उसका टैस्ट केस है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट की जो नान एलाइनमेंट पालिसी रही है वह झिलकुल ठीक और मौजू रही है और वह कसीटी पर खरी उतरी है। हमारे लिए वह काबिले फर्र है क्योंकि उस पालिसी पर चल कर हूँ हमने देखा कि वैस्टर्न पावर्स जो खेल खेलना चाहती थीं, वह कश्मीर को एक किला बनाना चाहती थीं हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के जंग करने का, अगर वह नौन एलाइनमेंट

की पालिसी हमारी न होती तो शायद कश्मीर में भी वही झगड़ा जोकि विएट-नाम में हो रहा है या इससे पहले कोरिया में था वही नज्जारा हमें कश्मीर में भी देखने को मिलता। यह दुस्त है कि वैस्टर्न पावर्स इंटरैस्टेड हैं पाकिस्तान के अन्दर या कश्मीर के अन्दर लेकिन देखना यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की इज्तेमाई बहबूदी किस में है? इज्तेमाई बहबूदी हमारी इसी में है कि हम कश्मीर को जो न सिर्फ इंडियन सब कौटीनैट में, भारत और पाकिस्तान में, बल्कि दुनिया भर में एक अपनी क्रिस्म का खूबसूरत इलाका है और दूर दूर के मुल्कों से लोग उसकी खूबसूरती देखने के लिए वहाँ जाया करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर यह कश्मीर जो कि एक ब्यूटी स्पोट है उस के लिए हिन्दुस्तान को फर्र होना चाहिए और जिसे कि हमें हर तरीके से मेनटेन करना है। जो लोग कश्मीर पर भारत सरकार के जरिये करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने की बात करते हैं और कहते हैं कि कश्मीर के डिफेंस और डेवलपमेंट बगैरह कामों पर हम इतना ज्यादा सरमाया खर्च कर रहे हैं मानो वह कश्मीर पर कोई अहसान कर रहे हैं तो उन्हें मैं सफ़ तीर पर बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर पर कोई अहसान करने की बात नहीं है। कश्मीर जोकि भारत का एक अटूट हिस्सा है उसकी हिफाजत करना और उसकी रक्की करना तमाम देश की जिम्मेदारी है और उस में कोई अहसान करने की बात नहीं है। अगर आपने आज अपनी फौजें कश्मीर की सड़कों पर रक्खीं, 2 लाख वहाँ पर रक्खी हैं अगर खुदा न खास्ता कश्मीर हमारे साथ न होता तो आपकी फौजें मगरबी और मशरिकी पाकिस्तान और पंजाब की सरहदों पर होती।

जहाँ तक कश्मीर का सवाल है कश्मीर ने अपना फैसला आज से नहीं बल्कि

[श्री अब्दुल गनी गोर्ग]

सन् 1931, 1936 से किया हुआ है। शुरू से हमारा एक सैकुलर और डेमोक्रेटिक एप्रोच रहा है। हमारा एप्रोच कभी भी कम्युनल नहीं रहा है और यही सबब है कि हमने कांग्रेस को अपनाया था और लोग को अपने यहां जगह नहीं दी। मैं आप से साफ़ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम कश्मीरी मुसलमानों, हिन्दुओं, और सिक्खों वगैरह ने भारतीय यूनियन में मिलने का फैसला अपने उन्हीं बुनियादी उसूलों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए किया था और वह फैसला हमारा किसी डर या लालच की वजह से नहीं हुआ था। सब लोग जानते हैं कि हमारी पालिटिक्स हिन्दुस्तान की कांग्रेस की पालिटिक्स के साथ चलती है और वह मुस्लिम लीग की कम्युनल पालिसी से कतई मेल नहीं खाती है। हम लोगों ने मुस्लिम लीग और पाकिस्तान की टू-नेशन थ्योरी को झुठलाया है और महज जबानी तकरीरों से ही नहीं बल्कि अमल से भी उस थ्योरी को हम ने झुठलाया है। सन् 1947 में हम कश्मीरियों ने यह फैसला किया था कि हम इंडियन यूनियन के साथ मिलेंगे और हमने कबायलियों पाकिस्तानी हमलावर कबायलियों का डट कर मुकाबला किया, हजार दिक्कतें झेलीं लेकिन अपने रास्ते से नहीं हटे। 1947 में और आज मैं बड़ा फर्क है। सन् 1947 में पाकिस्तानी कबायली हमलावर अनट्रेंड थे और उस समय हमारे देश की जितनी आर्मी थी वह एक रास्ते से उड़ी से हो कर जम्मू कश्मीर में दाखिल हुई थी लेकिन आज वह उस रास्ते से दाखिल नहीं हुए और आप आज उसका अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते हैं, हमारे कुछ मैम्बर दोस्त उधर श्रीनगर और जम्मू में गये हैं लेकिन मैं अदब से कहूंगा कि वे असल बाक्रयात नहीं जान सकते और उस को एप्रोशिऐट नहीं कर सकते।

वह 700 मील लम्बा बोरडर जोकि एक पहाड़ी और रैवाईस का इलाका है और उस के साथ बहुत सी मुश्किलात हैं और पाकिस्तान की सरहदें उनसे मिलती हुई हैं। आज कश्मीर का 32000 मुरब्बा मील ऐरिया पाकिस्तान के गैर क़ानूनी कब्जे में है और हमारा 12000 मुरब्बा मील का रकबा चीन के नाजायज़ कब्जे में है। सवाल यह है कि वह 700 मील लम्बा पहाड़ी और रैवाईस का बोरडर कैसे गाड़ किया जाय और उसकी हिफाजत करने में हमें जो मुश्किलात का सामना करना पड़ता है उसका मेरे दोस्त अंदाजा नहीं लगा सकते। 5000 से लेकर 14000 तक की बुलन्दी तक हमारे सिपाही आज मोर्चा सम्हाले खड़े हुए हैं और हमारे वह बहादुर सिपाही अपनी जानों को हथेली पर रख कर मुल्क की हिफाजत कर रहे हैं। आपकी हिफाजत और हमारे बच्चों की हिफाजत के लिए अपनी जानें कुर्बान करते हैं। आज हम उन बहादुर सिपाहियों के आगे अपना सिर झुकाते हैं, उस पंजाब पुलिस के सामने हम अपना सिर झुकाते हैं जो कि वहां घाई हुई है, उस कश्मीर आर्म्ड पुलिस को हम मुबारकबाद देते हैं जिन्होंने कहा कि पहले हम मोर्चा सम्हालेंगे और दुश्मन से टक्कर लेंगे फिर पंजाब पुलिस को दुश्मन के मुकाबले में भेजेंगे। कश्मीर ने हमेशा हमेशा के लिए भारत से अपना नाता जोड़ लिया है और दुनिया की कोई ताक़त उसे भारत से जुदा नहीं कर सकती है। हिन्दुस्तान को कश्मीर के लोगों ने एक अपना कौनफिडेंस दिया है और ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि वह उस कौनफिडेंस में किसी तरह से कोई कमजोरी न आने पावे क्योंकि खुदा-न-हवास्ता उस में अगर किसी क्रिस्म की कमी आती है तो वह हम सब के लिए बुरा दिन साबित होगा।

इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि काश्मीर का मसला खाली कश्मीर का ही मसला नहीं है बल्कि वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान का मसला है। मेरी खुशकिस्मती से शास्त्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं उन से मैं अपील करूंगा कि दो, तीन चीजों की तरफ वे जरूर ध्यान दें। जहां तक ग्राम्ड फासेज का सवाल है, डिफेंस फोर्स का ताल्लुक है यकीनी तौर पर उन्हें कश्मीर की बाहरी हमलावरों से हिफाजत करनी है और काश्मीर में शान्ति व अमन, चैन बनाये रखना है लेकिन ऐसा करते वक़्त सरकार को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि कश्मीरी अराम की इंटरनल सिविल लिबरटीज महफूज रहें और वह उनसे महरूम न कर दिये जायें।

दूसरी चीज जो सरकार को देखना चाहिये वह यह है कि वहां कश्मीर में थोड़ी इंटरनल संबोटेज की शिकायत है तो उसे सरकार को दबाना चाहिए और सिविल लिबरटीज के नाम पर कुछ शरारती लोगों को यह संबोटेज का काम करने का मौका नहीं देना चाहिए। बीरडर स्टेट में जहां पर डिस्टर्बेंस हों वहां बी डौट वांट सच बीक पालिसीज। गवर्नमेंट को ऐसे शरारती लोगों के साथ जो कि सिविल लिबरटीज की आड़ लेकर इंटरनल संबोटेज कर रहे हैं सख्ती के साथ पेश आना चाहिए और वहां स्टेट में किसी क्रिस्म की गड़बड़ी नहीं करने देनी चाहिए। हमारी सरकार के लिए यह निहायत जरूरी है कि अन्दर के दुश्मनों का वह मुकाबला करे और हमारी सारी सैकुलर और प्रोग्रेसिव फोर्स से मिल कर उन लोगों के खिलाफ एक पब्लिक ओपीनियन मोबलाइज करें।

जो ट्रीटमेंट किया मैं उसके खिलाफ नहीं बोलूंगा लेकिन The way he was received and given importance, the way he is treated even now, is very disappointing for the Kashmiris. इस तरह से उनका स्वागत किया जाता है उन को पाकिस्तान भेजते हैं और उनको इम्पीटेंस देते हैं वह हमें जरूर खलती है। आई डू नोट वांट टु रिपोर्ट दी थिंग्स लेकिन उनको जो रिस्पेण्ड दिये जाते हैं, बाहर भेजा जाता है, उसे देख कर हमारा दिल जलता है कि आप वैसा क्यों कर रहे हैं? एक आदमी जिसे कि कश्मीरियों ने इसग़ोत्र किया है जिसको कि वहां के लोगों ने हमेशा के लिए भुला दिया है उस को दिल्ली बुलाते हैं और उसकी औरन में रिस्पेण्ड होल्ड करते हैं तो वह हमें खलता है। गवर्नमेंट की हायर लैवल पर शायद यह दुस्त हो लेकिन मुकामी तौर पर जम्मू कश्मीर के के देहातों में जो अनपढ़ लोग बैठे हुए हैं, पसमांदा लोग बैठे हुए हैं उन पर इसका बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। वैसे मैं शास्त्री जी और चह्वाण साहब का बहुत मशकूर हूं जो कि मजबूती के साथ एक सही पालिसी पर अमल कर रहे हैं। मैं अपोजीशन मैम्बर्स का भी मशकूर हूं जिन्होंने कश्मीर की पाकिस्तानी हमलावरों से हिफाजत करने की मांग की है और उन्हें बिल्कुल कश्मीर से खदेड़ने के लिए गवर्नमेंट से मतालबा किया है। मुझे तो बड़ी हैरानी व दुःख होता है जब स्वतंत्र पार्टी के लीडर कहते हैं कि कश्मीर को इंडिपेंडेंट कर दो। मैं तो सरकार से कहूंगा कि यह डिफेंस अफ इंडिया रूल्स जहां उन्होंने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल किया है वहां उन लोगों के खिलाफ भी इस्तेमाल किया जाय जो कि कश्मीर का इंडियन यूनियन से सैशेन चाहते हैं।

आपने शेख साहब को छोड़ कर उनके साथ

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I was hearing Mr. Dandekar's speech, I thought I was hearing a drain inspector's report. Give me the most perfect government on the earth and I can make out a catalogue of grievances and defects like the one Shri Dandekar made against the Government of India. What is the good of picking holes, collecting them together and trying to present a picture, as if the whole picture is tarred with the same brush which he used? That is the particular reason why nobody attaches any seriousness to the motions of no confidence that the opposition brings against the Government of India.

13.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Yesterday, Shri Dwivedy was complaining that their motion was not being taken seriously. How can it be taken seriously when they themselves are not taking it seriously? They have almost made it a pastime of putting in a no-confidence motion in every session of the Parliament. They just look back and if they think they can muster up an assembly of 50 persons, they just put in a one line motion of no-confidence in the Government, a motion which is not supported by one single argument in black and white. The Opposition has not the courage to put in a single argument in black and white in a motion which they want the people to accept seriously. We do not accept it seriously in the House and the people outside also do not accept it seriously. That is the fate of their motion, and this is so because of their own conduct, not because of what we say or what the people think about us or do not think about us.

This motion has been brought in the most light-hearted fashion, as I have already stated. What is the particular object at this particular time to put in a motion of no-confidence? It is a purposeless, aimless and objectless motion. If I may be permitted to say so, this has been put in only to make

a show. Of course, whether the show has succeeded or not, it is for them to judge for themselves. For us it is nothing more than a show, and the people also take it in that spirit.

This shows a lack of sense of responsibility. An Opposition, when it puts in a motion, looks to the possibility of its taking up the Government if the chance comes. What Government can they form? There are two Acharyas. One of them will be the Prime Minister. What will be the fate of the other Acharya? He will possibly become the patron-saint of the Government. What Government can they put in now? They can put in only chaos, nothing more. So, do they want the people of this country to support them, when they want to bring in chaos, just at this particular juncture? They have not thought about it. That is why I say that it is a purposeless, aimless and thoughtless motion.

This is why people recoil from them in the elections when they put their own candidates. They should realise it now. We wish them well. Let the Opposition have a solid, integrated body. We would like it. But in the way they are conducting themselves, this expected consummation will never come. They will always remain splinter groups, one against the other and just trying to put up together when a chance comes to put in a motion against the Government. This is not the proper way in which an Opposition should conduct itself in the Parliament. They should realise that.

I should say something more. The way they bring in this motion of no-confidence is nothing more than a misuse of a democratic procedure. They are misusing the procedures of the Constitution which entitle the Opposition to bring a motion of no-confidence. This misuse should stop, and it would stop from a sense of decorum which should grow amongst themselves.

Yesterday, Acharya Kripalani was asking the Government to turn it into a government of all talents. The way the Government can be turned into a Government of all talents and whether it is proper at this time to make a suggestion like that is a different matter. But on scanning the persons standing in support of this motion I can say the motion of no-confidence is certainly a motion of all talents. All the talents we see ranged behind this motion. And, the result is zero, because the carriers attached to the chariot of the motion of no-confidence will pull in their own way and according to the laws of statics and dynamics the resultant is zero. That is the fate of their motions and that will be the fate of this motion as well. That appears from the debate, from the way they have been arguing their cases. They have been cancelling each other. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty complained that the Government was supporting the hoarders and not doing what it should against the hoarders. But Shri U. M. Trivedi complained that the Government was harassing the marwaris, they have no father and mother to look after them and all that.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): The effect is that no section is satisfied.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The result is that their arguments cancel each other. As I have said, according to the law of dynamics there is no resultant and the resultant is zero. That is the fate of the no-confidence motions they have put in. When Shri Trivedi made that comment against the West Bengal Government he forgot that the Minister of law in the West Bengal Government is himself a marwari. So this charge cannot be made that the marwaris are being harassed and they have nobody to look after. The Law Minister there himself belongs to the class of marwaris. How can such a charge be made. This is the kind of thoughtless way in which they make charges.

Many of our friends in the Opposition have been throwing words at us for our benefit; of course, as to what we should do, the way in which we can guide out our government and all that. That is all the good advice we have been receiving from them all these two days. But the difficulty is, why do they think that we are less interested than themselves that this Government should run efficiently, that this Government should run its administration efficiently and effectively and for the benefit of the people? Why should they think that we are less interested in that?

Dr. C. K. Aney (Nagpur): You are a consistent failure over so many years.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Our respected leader says that we have been failing for so many years. May I remind him of the words of Gita:

सर्वकर्मणि दोषे ध्येनानिर्विबुताः
You can do nothing in this world to which some defect is not attached. If I accept his advice now, I can only advise the Government to go to *nirvana*, nothing less. If the Government has to administer, some defects will come. Those defects will have to be tolerated; otherwise there will be no government or no administration, there will be nihilism. Whether we are expecting that end to come is a different matter. When the Food Minister pursues his policy in the control and distribution of food we do advise him that it should be done with proper consideration for the convenience of the people with all possible human considerations. When the DIR is applied we do advise the Government that the D'R should be applied at least as possible with all possible restraint. When defence is conducted we do advise our Government that the defence should be effective a proof of which has been received today from our Defence Minister. We do all that. Therefore, our Opposition friends need not bring in these no-confidence motions. They need not inflict upon us in every session a motion of one line as it pleases them to do.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): That is your rule, what can we do?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: That is our fate because we have Opposition leaders like Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (*Interruption*). If the Opposition were to set up an alternative government I expect that Shrimati Renu Chakravartty will be Home Minister there (*Interruption*).

What new things have they stated in the arguments they have advanced during the last two days, which require this motion to be brought in? Nothing. Let them scan their own arguments, examine their own statements that they have made. They have stated nothing new which justifies bringing in a motion of no-confidence at this juncture. Of course, one thing has been done. They have had an occasion to use the choicest adjectives from the dictionary. They have used that and we have tolerated it. As I have said, it is our fate.

Having said, this I would like to make some suggestions for the consideration of our friends over there. May I say that the Party which is being led in such an illustrious way by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and her friends is poisoning the youth of the country? They are perverting the youth of the country and advising them to be faithless to their own motherland. They have been making charges against us. I am making this charge against them that they are trying to poison the minds of the students and youths of this country by advising them to be faithless or unfaithful to their own country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You are boosting Biju Patnaik and others.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Shri Biju Patnaik and others have their own way of doing things. But what has she to say about my charge that the youths and the students are taught

to indulge in jubilation when China bursts or explodes an atom bomb?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the charge?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: When China bursts an atom bomb the students and youths are told that they should be glad over it because an Asiatic power has got hold of an atom bomb.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Where did my party say that? May I know it from the illustrious philosopher?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I say that from first hand knowledge.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You could not quote even one example.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The tram fare agitation was there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It has nothing to do with the atom bomb. It may be an atom bomb for you but not for the world.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: We apprehend that the Chinese may use the atom bomb against us. That is our apprehension. So, we want to get the students and youths out of the clutches of that party which teaches them to conduct themselves in this way.

References have been made to the tram fare agitation. They want to bring in trouble somehow and somewhere. The tram fare was increased with the approval of Government. The passengers were ready to pay the increased fares for the use of trams. But her party and other parties would not allow the passengers to use the trams because they wanted to serve their party purposes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why are you doing *dalali* for a British company?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I am not doing *dalali* for anybody except my own government, and I am prepared to do it not once but even hundred times.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty Do not do it for a British company which has misappropriated funds.... (interruptions).

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: In the streets of Calcutta trams have been burnt; yet; not a word of condemnation for the destruction of public property has come from them. I do not know whether they enjoyed it in their own heart of hearts. They have said nothing in condemnation. Acid bulbs were thrown on passengers who were travelling in trams. Nothing is said in condemnation of that conduct. Passengers were assaulted and dragged out of the trams. Nothing is said in condemnation of that conduct.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Nobody was pulled out of trams.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I was myself a witness. I say this from first hand knowledge.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Everything is first hand knowledge for him. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Bricks were thrown from house tops; yet, not a word of condemnation from them. And when the Government of West Bengal promulgated section 144 to stop these disturbances **Shri Kamath** runs from Delhi to Calcutta to break section 144 and to stage a show, for what I do not know.

Shri Khadilkar was referring to **Shri Masani's** appeal to West Germany and America not to help India. In that appeal **Shri Masani** stands in the same category of Pakistan which appealed to the Government of USA not to help India with foodgrains at a time of crisis.

Then, they are continuously asking what we have done during the last seventeen years. After we have taken power from the Britishers, during the last seventeen years we have channelised that power in the Constitution of India. We have put that constitu-

tion effectively in the administration for the benefit of the people. We have brought in and carried through three Five Year Plans. These are glorious records, glorious for any country in any part of the world. We stand on our solid achievements. We have maintained the integrity of India. But for the Congress and its administration India would have gone to pieces in 1947 and the fate that overtook Pakistan would have overtaken India too that is, chaos in the beginning and dictatorship at the end. It is the Congress which is responsible for preserving the present position and people are grateful to them for that. History will remember it and the people will be grateful to them for this. The opposition that we find today are only fleeting phantoms of the moment. While these fleeting phantoms of the moment will pass away, what the Congress has done and the administration has done will abide for ever and history will remember it and the people will be grateful for all time to come.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री सुरक्षा मंत्री जी ने काश्मीर युद्धविराम रेखा का उल्लंघन कर के पाकिस्तान व्याप्त प्रदेश के अन्दर दो चौकियां कायम करने के बारे में सदन को जानकारी दी। इस बात का सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों ने तालियां पीट कर स्वागत किया। मुझे भी इस बात पर खुशी हुई, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि वक्ती लोक-प्रियता हासिल करने के लिये और यह जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, जिस पर बहस हो रही है, उस में विरोधियों की जवान बन्द करने के लिये यह काम किया गया है या इस के पीछे कोई लम्बान का दृष्टिकोण है और पाकिस्तान के बारे में आज तक जो नीति चली उस में कोई बुनियादी तब्दीली लाने की दृष्टि से सरकार तैयारी कर रही है।

जब 18 साल पहले कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने देश के विभाजन को कबूल किया तो उस के

[श्री मधु लिम्वे]

बाद उन्होंने एक नीति चलाई कि पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ताना रिश्ता कायम करने के लिये, सद्भावना का वातावरण पैदा करने के लिये, दोनों देशों के बीच में जितने विवाद हों उन को एक एक कर के हल करो। लेकिन एक विवाद को हल करने की जो नीति चली उस के नतीजे क्या निकले हैं, यह हम सब लोग देख रहे हैं। काश्मीर में जब 18 साल पहले पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया तो अंग्रेजों के दबाव में आ कर हम लोगों ने वहां युद्ध विराम कबूल किया। युद्ध विराम रेखा वहां पर कायम हो गयी, लेकिन उससे पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में जो रिश्ते हैं उन में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ।

उसके बाद अल्प संख्यक लोगों का सवाल हल करने के लिए नेहरू-लियाकत अली करारनामा हुआ। उससे भी अल्प संख्यक लोगों का सवाल हल नहीं हुआ। फिर सिन्धु नदी के पानी का बंटवारा आप ने किया और अभी अभी कच्छ के बारे में आपने पाकिस्तान के साथ अपमानजनक समझौता किया।

लेकिन ये जितने प्रयास एक एक विवाद को हल करने के हुए, उन का नतीजा यह हुआ कि काश्मीर पर फिर एक दफा पाकिस्तान ने बड़े पैमाने पर हमला किया है। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या 18 साल की असफलता के बाद भी सरकार पाकिस्तान सम्बन्धी अपनी नीति में कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं करेगी। जब तक पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान का अलगाव रहेगा और यह देश विभाजन कायम रहेगा तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि इन दो देशों के बीच में कभी सद्भाव पैदा नहीं हो सकता, और न स्थायी तौर पर शांति के रिश्ते कायम हो सकते हैं। इसलिए अब मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार तीन चीजों को ले कर कोई बुनियादी फैसला करेगी?

एक काम तो हम को यह करना चाहिए कि काश्मीर में युद्ध विराम रेखा को हमेशा के लिए समाप्त करना चाहिए, और हमें यह फैसला करना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान के हाथ में इस वक्त काश्मीर का जो इलाका है उस इलाके का मुक्त किए बिना आज काश्मीर में जो लड़ाई चल रही है, उस लड़ाई को हरगिज खत्म नहीं करना चाहिए। तो एक काम तो यह है कि पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण से काश्मीर की मुक्ति।

दूसरा काम यह है। आज नागा विद्रोहियों की मदद पाकिस्तान कर रहा है, हर तरह से हिन्दुस्तान को तोड़ने का काम पाकिस्तान और हमारा दूसरा दुश्मन जो चीन है, वे इस वक्त कर रहे हैं। हमें भी यह देखना है कि अगर पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान के साथ सारे विवादों को समाप्त करके यह जो अलगाव कायम हुआ है, उसको खत्म करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, तो फिर पाकिस्तान के बारे में भी हमें एक अलग नीति चलानी चाहिये।

1947 में जब देश विभाजन हुआ तब पाकिस्तान के अन्दर रहने वाले पख्तून लोग हमारे मित्र थे, और वहां पर एक राष्ट्रीय मंत्रिमंडल था। लेकिन हम लोगों ने पख्तून लोगों के साथ विश्वासघात किया और उन को पाकिस्तान में धकेल दिया। तब से ले कर आज तक पख्तून लोगों की और पाकिस्तान सरकार की बराबर लड़ाई चल रही है। पख्तूनों के इलाके में पाकिस्तान द्वारा कई बार बमबारी की, और खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां जैसे नेता को बरसों तक उन्होंने जेल के अन्दर रखा। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार पाकिस्तान के बारे में नीति बदले, बादशाह खां को यहां आने की इजाजत दें और भारत की भूमि पर स्वतंत्र पख्तून हुकूमत कायम करके पख्तूनों को अयूबशाही के चंगुल से मुक्त कराने का प्रयास करें।

तीसरी बात है पूर्वी बंगाल के बारे में। दो दफा पूर्व बंगाल के लोगों ने इस बात का परिचय दिया है कि वे पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से और अयूबशाही की हुकूमत से ऊबे हुये हैं और उन्हें पाकिस्तान के अन्दर नहीं रहना है। 1954 में वहां मुस्लिम लीग की करारी हार हो गयी थी और संयुक्त मोर्चा कायम हो गया था, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने उसका कोई ख्याल नहीं किया और पूर्व बंगाल के लोगों को स्वतंत्रता और स्वायत्तता प्रदान करने के लिए प्रयास नहीं किया। अब पूर्व बंगाल में स्वतंत्रता चाहने वाली और अयूबशाही से मुक्ति चाहने वाली जितनी शक्तियां हैं उनकी मदद करना और पूर्व बंगाल को अयूबशाही के वर्चस्व से छुड़ाना हमारी नीति का एक प्रमुख उद्देश्य होना चाहिए।

इस तरह से ये दो तीन बड़े परिवर्तन करके पाकिस्तान के बारे में हमें एक नई नीति बनानी चाहिए।

साथ साथ पाकिस्तान से हमें यह कहना चाहिये कि अगर वह स्वेच्छा से इस अलगाव को खत्म करने के लिये तैयार हो, और एक विदेश नीति, एक सुरक्षा नीति और आर्थिक मामलों में सहयोग करने के लिये तैयार हो तो हिन्दुस्तान उसके लिए हमेशा तैयार रहेगा। लेकिन अगर यह सहयोग करने वाली नीति पाकिस्तान को मंजूर नहीं है, तो हमें दूसरी नीति को भी अपनाना पड़ेगा। कोई भी बुद्धिमान सरकार एक ही नीति के आधार पर सदा अपनी राजनीति को नहीं चलाती। जब एक नीति फेल हो जाती है तो दूसरी नीति को अपनाना पड़ता है।

इसलिए सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर 18 साल की इन नीतियों को वह बदलने के लिए तैयार है, तब तो जो उसने आज काम किया है उसका मतलब है, नहीं तो यह नॉक डॉक मात्र है और केवल अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का सामना करने के लिए

और विरोधी दलों को चुप करने के लिए ठगने यह काम किया है, इसमें कोई बुनियादी बात नहीं है।

साथ साथ वैदेशिक नीति के मामले में भी मैं एक चीज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं।

वियतनाम के बारे में शास्त्री जी ने पिछले कुछ महीनों में कई दफा पहल की। उन्होंने 17 तटस्थ राष्ट्रों की एक परिषद बुलाई, उस परिषद ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया। लेकिन उस के बारे में चीन और हेनोई सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया रही? उन्होंने कहा कि ये तटस्थ देश अमरीकी साम्राज्यवादियों को मदद करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

उसके बाद शास्त्री जी बिग्राडाड गए और टीटो और शास्त्री का एक संयुक्त निवेदन निकला, लेकिन उस को लेकर हेनोई सरकार ने कहा कि टीटो और शास्त्री अमरीकी साम्राज्यवादियों के सन्देश वाहक लोंडों के समान हैं। ये मेरे शब्द नहीं हैं, ये उनके ही शब्द हैं।

शास्त्री जी इसके बाद मास्को गए। कोसीजिन के साथ उन्होंने एक संयुक्त बयान दिया। उसके बारे में चीन की प्रतिक्रिया क्या हुई? चीन ने कोसीजिन को भी साम्राज्यवादियों का दलाल कहा और शास्त्री जी को भी साम्राज्यवादियों का दलाल कहा। इसलिए वियतनाम में, जहां हिन्दुस्तान कोई सर्जनशील काम नहीं कर सकता, जहां की स्थिति को हिन्दुस्तान नई दिशा नहीं दे सकता है, और जहां चीन का पूरा सम्बन्ध है। ऐसे मामलों में हमारे लिए यही अच्छी नीति होगी कि हम चुप रहें और कुछ न कहें। यूगोस्लाविया और रूस चीन से दस हजार किलोमीटर की दूरी पर हैं। अगर वे वियतनाम में स्वतंत्रता और शांति कायम करने के लिए प्रयास करते हैं तो उनको करने दीजिए,

[श्री मधु लिमये]

लेकिन बार-बार चीन से थप्पड़ खाना और हेनोई से थप्पड़ खाना हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को शोभा नहीं देता। अगर हिन्दुस्तान सरकार अपनी हिम्मत का परिचय देना चाहती है तो मैं कहूंगा कि दुनिया में उपनिवेशों के बहुत से सवाल हैं, उन पर ध्यान दें। रोडेशिया का सवाल पक रहा है, इसी तरह से पोर्तुगीज उपनिवेशों का सवाल है, मुजाबिक का सवाल है, अंगोला का सवाल है, उनके बारे में कोई पहल की जाए।

रोडेशिया की सफेद सरकार वहाँ के काले लोगों को दबाने के लिए और उन के ऊपर गुलामी लादने के लिए प्रयास कर रही है।

मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1949 में हिन्देशिया को ले कर एक सम्मेलन हम लोगों ने बलाया था, जिसके फलस्वरूप हिन्देशिया का स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त हुई। इसी तरह से मैं चाहूंगा कि मौजूदा सरकार दूसरों के द्वारा जो मामले पकाए गये हैं उनमें पहल करने के बजाय नए मामलों को पकाए जिससे स्वतंत्रता, आजादी और शांति आगे बढ़ेगी। उस चाहिए कि रोडेशिया के मामले को ले ले। मुजाबिक के मामले को ले ले या अंगोला के मामले को ले ले।

साथ साथ अगर सरकार हिम्मत से काम लेना चाहती है, तो विदेशों को मान्यता देने के बारे में और उनके साथ कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध कायम करने के बारे में ठीक नीति चलावे। बार बार इस सदन में भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि विदेशों को मान्यता देते समय उनके यहाँ क्या अर्थ पद्धति है, क्या राज व्यवस्था है, उनका वैचारिक रंग रूप उनका है, इन बातों पर विचार नहीं करना चाहिए, बल्कि उनके अस्तित्व की जो असलियत है उसी के आधार पर रिश्तों को कायम करना चाहिए। तो मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस नीति पर वह अमल क्यों नहीं करती। पूर्व जर्मनी जैसे देश को वह

मान्यता क्यों नहीं देती? क्या ऐसा करने में सरकार को पश्चिमी जर्मनी का भय है, या अमरीका का भय है? क्या ऐसा करने से वे हमें जो आर्थिक सहायता देते हैं उसे बन्द कर देंगे। अगर उनके मन में यह भय है, तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि कब तक भीख मांगने की नीति के आधार पर हमारे देश का गुजारा होगा? हमको हिम्मत करके हमारी विदेश नीति के जो बुनियादी सिद्धांत हैं उन पर अमल करना चाहिए, और वियतनाम जैसे मामलों में खामुखा दखल दे कर चीन और हेनोई से बार बार थप्पड़ नहीं खाने चाहिए।

जहाँ विदेश के मामलों में भारत सरकार एक निरर्थक नीति चला रही है, अन्दरूनी मामलों में भी जो खाद्य संकट आया है उसकी जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार की है। आज तक उन्होंने जो नीतियाँ चलाई उनके फलस्वरूप आज खाद्य का यह घोर अभाव हमारे मुक्त में कायम हो गया, और उसका हल जब तक हम नहीं करते हैं, तब तक मेरा कहना है कि हमारी सुरक्षा जो मसला है भी हल नहीं होगा। आखिरकार खाद्य संकट और सुरक्षा का आपस में सीधा सम्बन्ध है। देश में खाद्य का घोर अभाव रहेगा तो हमारा देश आन्तरिक भी मुकाबला नहीं कर पाएगा।

इधर सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने जो भाषण दिया, यहाँ पर उन्होंने जो वक्तव्य दिया उसमें उन्होंने यह माना कि पिछले दो वर्षों में पैदावार बढ़ रही है, 1965 के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि पैदावार बहुत अच्छी है। बाजरे का उत्पादन करीब करीब 18 और 19 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, गेहूँ का उत्पादन 22 फीसदी बढ़ा है और इस तरह से चावल का उत्पादन भी एक उच्च स्तर पर पहुँच गया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब पैदावार अच्छी हो रही है तो तो विभिन्न

राज्यों में खाद्य का घोर अभाव क्यों है। जहां सरकार कहती है कि अनाज की औसतन उपलब्धि करीब करीब एक या डेढ़ आउन्स बढ़ गयी है, वहां हम लोग देखते हैं कि व्यापक पैमाने पर भुखमरी भी फैल रही है।

बिहार में जो घटनाएं हो गयीं, महाराष्ट्र में जो घटनाएं हो गयीं, उनको लेकर कहा जाता है कि कुछ राजनीतिक दल इन उपद्रवों के पीछे हैं, उनकी यह शरारत है और उनकी वजह से ही इन दो राज्यों में उपद्रव हो रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि अगर राजनीतिक दलों की शरारत की ही बात होती तो उपद्रव पंजाब में क्यों नहीं हुआ ? इसलिए यह कह देना कि इन प्रदर्शनों आदि के पीछे केवल राजनीतिक दलों की कार्यवाही है या शरारत है दुरुस्त नहीं है। असल में आज जो देश के सामने कठिन और भयंकर स्थिति है वह देशवासियों को बाध्य कर रही है, मजबूर कर रही है और उन के लिए अब कोई चारा नहीं रहा सिवाय इसके कि वह बग़ावत करके और लूट करके अपने पेट को भरें। इसलिए राजनीतिक दलों के ऊपर आरोप करने के बजाय सरकार से मैं यह कहूंगा कि वह अपने दिल को टटोलें और उनकी जो ग़लत नीतियां हैं उन में परिवर्तन लाने की कोशिश करें।

सरकार के द्वारा जो नई अन्न नीति यहां पर पेश की गई है उसका क्या मतलब है ? उन्होंने कहा है कि बड़े शहरों में ऐसे 8 शहर हैं जिनकी कि आबादी 5 करोड़ से कुछ ज्यादा है। कानूनी ढंग से राशनिंग की व्यवस्था की जायगी और जो छोटे शहर हैं, कच्चे व छोटे नगर हैं उनके लिए अनौपचारिक ढंग से सस्ते अनाज की दुकानें खोल कर इन्तज़ाम किया जायगा। कुल 9 करोड़ लोगों के लिए कुछ इन्तज़ाम करने का विचार यह सरकार कर रही है लेकिन बाक़ी लोगों के बारे में क्या हो रहा है ? यहां जितनी नीतियां चल रही हैं उसका साफ़ साफ़ मतलब होता है कि बड़े

औद्योगिक शहरों में जहां संगठित मजदूर हैं, जो कुछ हल्ला भी करते हैं केवल उन्हीं को खिलाना है। शहरों में शिक्षित मध्यम वर्ग है उसका हमारे समाज तथा शासन के ऊपर व्यापक असर है इसलिए उसको भी खिलाना है। देहातों में बड़े किसान हैं, बड़े जमीन मालिक हैं जो कि आज वर्तमान सत्तारूढ़ दल के आधार स्तम्भ हैं उनके पास जो काफी अनाज है उसको वे अपने पास ही जमा रख रहे हैं और उसके दाम बढ़ा कर मुनाफ़ा कमा रहे हैं। आज की सरकार इन तीन वर्गों के लिए सारी अन्न नीति बना रही है। महाराष्ट्र की बात आप लीजिये। बम्बई शहर में इस वक्त 16 किलो अनाज मध्यम वर्गीय लोगों को और मजदूरों को दिया जा रहा है। सोलह किलो अनाज उन्हें दिया जा रहा है। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र के देहातों में अनाज का घोर अभाव है। अभी जब विधान परिषद् और विधान सभा का सत्र हो रहा था विरोधी दलों के द्वारा इस सवाल को छेड़ा गया था और विरोधी दलों ने मिल कर सरकार के सामने यह मांग रखी थी कि जहां बम्बई शहर को आप 16 किलो अनाज देते हैं वहां कम से कम देहाती इलाकों की जनता को, जैसे खेतिहर मजदूर अथवा भूमिहीन किसान हैं या छोटे किसान हैं जिनके पास अनाज बचता नहीं है ऐसे लोगों को कम से कम जिन्दा रहने के लिए 6 किलो का आप इन्तज़ाम कीजिये। अब 6 किलो का मतलब हो गया एक दिन में सात आँस लेकिन सात आँस का भी इन्तज़ाम करने के लिए सरकार तैयार नहीं है। जब उनकी ओर से कहा जाता है कि मध्यम वर्गीय किसानों को उचित दाम दे रहे हैं

[श्री मधु लिमये]

तो किसानों से उनका मतलब क्या है ? महाराष्ट्र में ज्वार की खरीद करने का एकाधिकार सरकार ने लिया लेकिन सरकार को अनाज किस ने बेचा ? ज्वार किस ने बेची ? ज्वार बेची गरीब किसानों ने जिनको कि टैक्स देने के लिए, कर्जा चुकाने के लिए और अपने घर का खर्चा चलाने के लिए अपना अनाज बेचना ही पड़ता है। ऐसे लोगों ने अनाज बेचा है और बाकी जो बड़े किसान हैं, बड़े जमीन मालिक हैं उनके पास अनाज पड़ा हुआ है और वह काले बाजार से एक रुपये और सवा रुपये किलो के भाव से बेच रहे हैं लेकिन उनको हाथ लगाने के लिए सरकार तैयार नहीं है। सरकार की ग्रह नीति हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े व्यापारी और जमीन मालिकों की रक्षा करने की है। देहातों में 100 में शायद 4-5 ऐसे लोग होते हैं जिनके कि पास काफ़ी अनाज होता है। लेकिन उन लोगों से अनाज खरीदने के बजाय, उन लोगों को बेचने के लिये मजबूर करने के बजाय सरकार आज गरीब किसानों से अनाज ले रही है। खेतिहर मजदूर भूमिहीन और छोटे किसानों के सामने भूखों मरने की नौबत आ गयी है। बिहार में महाराष्ट्र से भी ज्यादा खराब स्थिति है। अक्सर फ़ी आदमी अनाज की उपलब्धि की बात की जाती है। लेकिन मुझ को ऐसा लगता है कि उसका कोई महत्व नहीं है। क्योंकि फ़ी आदमी आमदनी में विभिन्न प्रदेशों तथा वर्गों में बड़ा फर्क है। महाराष्ट्र, बंगाल पंजाब में और बिहार में आमदियों की आमदनी में बड़ा फर्क है। औद्योगिक इलाकों में जहां पर कि अंग्रेज़ी जमाने से पूंजी लगाई जा रही है उनमें और बिहार जैसे गरीब इलाके में फ़ी आदमी आमदनी में जमीन आस्मान का फर्क है। बिहार की आमदनी बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र और पंजाब के मुकाबले में आधे से भी कम है। दिल्ली जैसा शहर अगर आप लेंगे तो चार गुने का फर्क पड़ जाता है। जब इतना फर्क

है। विभिन्न प्रदेशों में, तो अनाज की उपलब्धि डेढ़ अंश ज्यादा बढ़ी है, एक व्यक्ति को 14 औंस अनाज मिलता है इस तरीके की बात करना बेमतलब की चीज़ है। इसी तरह हर सूबे में शहरी इलाकों और देहाती इलाकों में भी काफ़ी फर्क है। शहरों को भी आप लेंगे तो बड़े शहरों में जो बड़े लोग हैं और शॉपिंगों में, गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं उनके जीवन में आज जमीन आस्मान का फर्क हो गया है। समाजवादी आर्थिक नियोजन चलाने की बात इधर 15 साल से चलाई जा रही है लेकिन समाजवाद मुझ को कहीं भी नज़र नहीं आता है। महज सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का कोई महत्व नहीं है। समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था के लिए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का विस्तार जरूरी है लेकिन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का विस्तार आप इस वक्त इस ढंग से कर रहे हैं कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से समाजवाद लुप्त हो रहा है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में इतनी पूंजी आपने लगाई है लेकिन बिल्कुल मुनाफ़ा नहीं हो रहा है। वहां पर अकार्य क्षमता बढ़ रही है, फ़िज़ूलखर्ची बढ़ रही है। मुनाफ़ा बढ़ने की जब बात की जाती है तो दामों को बढ़ा कर आप मुनाफ़ा कमाने की बात करते हैं। खर्चा घटाने की बात नहीं है, कार्यक्षमता बढ़ाने की बात नहीं है। पैदावार की क्षमता बढ़ाने की बात नहीं है। यह दृष्टिकोण ही नहीं है।

अभी बम्बई के पास पनवल में एक कारखाना सरकारी क्षेत्र में बन रहा है। उस कारखाने के निर्माण का काम कहां से किया जा रहा है ? अफसरों ने दिल्ली में कुछ मकान लिये हैं, बम्बई में कुछ फ्लैट्स लिये हैं और 700 मील की दूरी से या 60 मील की दूरी से कारखाने के निर्माण काम किया जा रहा है।

पिछली योजनाओं में हमने देखा है कि पैदावार बढ़ाने का उद्देश्य या दृष्टिकोण बिल्कुल नहीं है। इसीलिए इतनी पूंजी लगाने

के बाद भी, इतना पैसा लगाने के बाद भी मुनाफ़ा नहीं हो रहा है। फिर पूँजीपतियों को भौक़ा मिलता है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को बदनाम करें।

उपध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री मधु निमये : मैं ही अकेला वक्ता हूँ हमारी ओर से और कोई नहीं बोलने वाला है।

उपध्यक्ष महोदय : दो मिनट हैं।

श्री मधु निमये : पाँच मिनट का समय मुझे दिया जाय।

उपध्यक्ष महोदय : दो, तीन मिनट में आप समाप्त कर दीजिये।

श्री मधु निमये : सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का जो पूरा ढाँचा है उसमें वही विषमता है, वही गैर बराबरियाँ हैं जो कि हम निजी क्षेत्र में पाते हैं।

अभी सरकार ने फैसला किया कि बड़े अधिकारियों की तनख़्वाह, उनकी आमदनी बढ़ायी जाय। आज ही कम से कम आमदनी और ज्यादा से ज्यादा आमदनी के बीच सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में इतना ज्यादा फर्क है कि बड़े आदमियों की तनख़्वाह अगर आप और अधिक बढ़ायेंगे तो उससे ख़तरनाक नतीजे निकलेंगे। सरकार कहती है कि अगर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में हमने तनख़्वाह नहीं बढ़ायी तो लायक और अच्छे लोग हमको कम मिलेंगे और वे सारे निजी क्षेत्र में चले जायेंगे। मैं मानता हूँ कि जब तक निजी क्षेत्र की आमदनी और खर्चों को आप काबू में नहीं लायेंगे तब तक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में भी तनख़्वाहों को गिराना और बराबरी को कम करना मुश्किल हो जायगा। आज निजी क्षेत्र में गैर बराबरी काफ़ी बढ़ रही है और सरकार

के द्वारा जितने आन्दोलन चलाये गये—इस वक़्त दो नोटिकियाँ देश में चल रही थीं एक नन्दा जी का भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी आन्दोलन और दूसरा कृष्णमाचारी साहब का काले बाज़ार का पैसा निकालने का आन्दोलन यह दोनों बिल्कुल नोटिकियाँ हैं—सारे असफल साबित हुये हैं। उसका कारण क्या है? अगर आप आयकर विभाग की रपट को देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि एक लाख से जिनकी ज्यादा कमाई है ऐसे इस देश में पाँच सौ लोग हैं लेकिन मेरी अपनी जानकारी यह है कि अकेले बम्बई शहर में जिन की कमाई, सालाना एक लाख से ज्यादा है ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कम से कम 25,000 है और हो सकता है कि वह 1 लाख तक चली जाय। लेकिन उनका पैसा निकालने का काम आप नहीं करते हैं। एक ही शहर की मिसाल मैंने दी है। सभी बड़े बड़े शहरों में यही हालत है।

14 hrs.

सत्तारूढ़ दल सीमा बांधने की बात करता है। लेकिन वह भी एक नकली चीज़ होती है। कुछ हमारे विरोधी दल के साथी जब उसका विरोध करते हैं तो उनका विरोध भी नकली होता है। असल में आज धंदे वालों की आमदनी और खर्च पर कोई रोक नहीं है। अगर सरकार का अर्थ विभाग, आयकर विभाग, कर की चोरी को रोकना चाहता है, फिज़ूल खर्ची को रोकना चाहता है और देश में बराबरी कायम करना चाहता है तो उसके लिए मैं मदद करने को तैयार हूँ। लेकिन ऐसा अवसर वह दे। करना क्या चाहिये? आमदनी की तलाश करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर आय कर की चोरी को आप खत्म करना चाहते हैं तो बड़े लोगों का जो खर्चा है उसकी जाँच आपको करनी चाहिये। एक एक आदमी का बीस बीस हजार रुपये का मासिक खर्चा है और अगर आप चाहेंगे तो मैं आपको उनको बता सकता

[श्री मधु लिमये]

हूँ। है इनमें यह हिम्मत? कहां से वह पैसा आता है। हम लोग निकाल सकते हैं।

आज शहरों में जो जमीन है, फ्लैट्स आदि हैं उन में यह पैसा लगाया जाना है, फिजूल खर्ची में बरबाद किया जाता है। बम्बई से उद्योगपति यहां आते हैं, क्लेरिज होटल में आकर ठहरते हैं, अशोका होटल में ठहरते हैं और एक दिन में हजारों रुपया खर्च कर देते हैं। लेकिन आयकर का उनका हिसाब किताब आप देखेंगे तो आपको पता नहीं चलेगा। असल में बात यह है कि अगर मुल्क में आप समाजवादी नियोजन कायम करना चाहते हैं तो न केवल आमदनी के सवाल को बल्कि खर्च के सवाल को भी आपको लेना पड़ेगा। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि अगर आमदनी पर सीमा लगाने की हिम्मत आपमें नहीं है तो न लगायें। कम से कम खर्च के ऊपर और फिजूल खर्ची के ऊपर तो सीमा लगायें। जब तक इस देश का औद्योगीकरण पूरी तरह से नहीं हो जाता है, खेती का सुधार नहीं हो जाता है, हर एक आदमी को भर पेट खाना नहीं मिल जाता है, तब तक सारा पैसा पूंजीकरण के ऊपर, कारखाने बनाने के ऊपर, लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के ऊपर तथा दूसरे सुधार के कामों के ऊपर लगाया जाना चाहिये। इधर 18 साल में अगर किसी का विकास और विस्तार हुआ है तो वह नौकरशाही का ही हुआ है। इन सालों में नौकरशाही की संख्या इतनी बढ़ी है कि कोई हिसाब नहीं। सचिवों, अव्वर सचिवों की संख्या बढ़ी है, कई शहरों में ब्यूरो निकले हैं, इंस्टीट्यूट निकले हैं और उस तरह के दूसरे संगठन भी निकले हैं। सामुदायिक प्रबंधों में भी नौकरशाही का खर्च बढ़ रहा है। करोड़ों रुपया इस तरह के कामों पर बरबाद होता है। इसलिए एक नई नीति पर सरकार को चलना चाहिये। अगर सरकार बराबरी वाली नीति नहीं चलायेगी और हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोगों को घनाज नहीं देगी तो

उसका बहुत बुरा नतीजा निकलने वाला है। इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव के जरिये अगर यह सरकार नहीं हटती है तो जन आन्दोलन की आग में जो कि इस वक्त सारे देश में फैल रही है उस आग में यह सरकार भस्मसात हुए बिना नहीं रहेगी।

Shri Manoharan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker on behalf of my party, the DMK, I rise to support the Motion of no-confidence moved by Shri M. R. Masani.

At the outset, I must say that we are sure of the fate of our no-confidence motion, because while Shri Masani attempted to drive the nail, he was sure that the nail won't have any penetrating influence into the rhinoceros thinking of the ruling party. But anyway, through this no confidence motion, we think we can draw the attention of people outside to the arrogant attitude adopted by the ruling party which is, unfortunately, ruling the country today.

I want to ask a searching question to the members of the ruling party. What do you think of the present situation? Have the internal and external conditions made you think that the present Ministry deserves a confidence motion or a no-confidence one?

An Hon. Member: Confidence motion.

Shri Manoharan: Compelling circumstances have forced us to move this motion, because it is neither a fashion nor a pleasure nor recreation for opposition parties to bring forward such a motion against Government. A sense of crisis is brooding over the country. The common people are becoming a prey to the developing gloom. The commonman's faith in the present Government is getting eroded, what with mounting unemployment, grinding taxation, complacency, unchecked corruption,

defensive attitude on the part of Government, the language muddle and what is more, the present Pakistani infiltration and the unpreparedness of Government to meet the situation! These have all brought about the no-confidence motion. There is a sense of crisis of confidence in the minds of the people all over, which has created a situation fraught with danger not only to the defence of the country but to the development of our nation.

While Shri Masani gave a critical account of the situation, very easily the ruling party members can dismiss it saying that it is the critical account of the Opposition. Therefore, in order to convince at least the members of the ruling party—I have got my own confidence about a certain element of sobriety and sanity in that party—I shall quote a critical survey recently given by one of our retired Generals, Gen. Cariappa. He is a member of the Defence Council. He says:

During my travels round the country, I find that the atmosphere is not happy or cheerful. There is frustration, disappointment, discontent and distrust at almost every level and in every walk of life. It has been admitted at the highest levels that the standard of administration in the country is falling every day and corruption, bribery and nepotism are on the increase. Everyone is jittery and the national pulse is not quite steady. People feel insecure socially and economically. Respect for law and order does not seem to be of a high standard. Delays in dealing with legal cases, disappointment in not getting justice from the authorities, food shortage, educational policy still undecided, growing youth indiscipline etc. are serious matters which will inevitably hinder the progress of the land....

Shri Joachim Alva (Kerala): Say what he said about legislators and

MPs also! He has now to defend himself against a privilege motion in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly on that score.

Shri Manoharan: Again I quote:

"Respect for the Government at the Centre by the states is not as it ought to be, the national debt is increasing and the national economic situation is reported to be shaky; inter-state border disputes, the avoidably created language problem, crores of borrowed money being spent on unproductive projects, the steadily increasing size of the government machinery—all these are severe headaches for the country."

This is the critical account given by a retired General, General Cariappa. He belongs to no political party. He is an independent man.

Shri Joachim Alva: A frustrated General, out of employment.

Shri Manoharan: Therefore, I think at least this ought to awaken to a sense of reality the Congress politicians including a frustrated Congress politician like Shri Alva himself.

Secondly, I want to draw the attention to the food situation in the country today. I need not stress much about it because even in Delhi we are seeing it. We are not getting rice here. Right under the very nose of the Government, we are not getting rice. It is very difficult to get kerosene. That itself shows very clearly how inefficiently we are handling the situation. Poverty, pestilence, famine and frustration seem to be the life-long companions of the people of this country. It is not a paradise today that we see; on the contrary, it is more or less a hell.

I know the majority of the Congress people appreciate the situation. But it is understandable that they cannot openly speak out in Parliament because party discipline comes in.

[Shri Manoharan]

But while they are opposing this no-confidence motion, they have no confidence in the Council of Ministers. Everybody knows it. Still they will have to do it because they are forced by some forces which are definitely leading this country to perdition.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Thank you for this compliment!

Shri Manoharan: Any government which is not able to provide a square meal a day for the toiling millions of the country, if any government is not able to feed the people, clothe them and give shelter to them, that government has no moral sanction to exist and no right to continue. If the Government of the day has got any sense of shame, Shastri would have come out with a letter of resignation without we bringing in this no-confidence motion in this House. No State is free from this menace. Everywhere, starting from Kerala down to Delhi people are suffering and they are not getting the essential commodities for their life. Unfortunately Government is coming forward with statistics. Statistics are not going to feed the people.

Shri Joachim Alva: Five million people are unemployed in America right now... (*Interruptions.*)

An hon. Member: So what?

Shri Manoharan: If statistics were good for the people of this country, long back this country would have become a paradise. Unfortunately, it is not so. Yesterday, I heard with rapt attention our Food Minister. After 17 years of Independence the Food Minister has decided to come before the House narrating what his Government is going to do while millions are starving. He deserves my sympathy in a way because I am told by reliable sources that he wanted to do something and he had some plans and programmes but these plans involve some foreign exchange and so the Finance Ministry is rejecting

these proposals. I do not know about this proverbial quarrel and where the matter stands between Shri C. Subramaniam and Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Mr. Subramaniam talked yesterday of committing some errors. It is a serious matter to commit a crime but if having committed a crime an individual comes and justifies that crime, no nation can tolerate it.

I find that contradictory and irresponsible statements are regularly issued by responsible Cabinet Ministers. Very recently, Mr. S. K. Patil, our Railway Minister has expressed his view about the Plan and he said that a Plan holiday was necessary. The next day, within 24 hours, Mr. C. Subramaniam came out with another statement and said that there could not be any plan holiday, and that if there is any Plan holiday it will create a situation of revolution which will destroy the foundations of our democratic institutions. Such irresponsible statements are being issued by responsible Cabinet Ministers. I am inclined to believe that the decisions taken in the Cabinet is nothing but the result of collective thinking and collective wisdom if there is any. But after having taken a decision like that, even fundamental decisions are being thwarted and abrogated by some Ministers who are Cabinet Ministers. Nowhere in the world can we find such a tragedy happening... (*Interruptions.*) Now policies have, it seems, nothing to do with individual Ministers.

When Mr. Subramaniam was the Steel Minister, he came to the conclusion that he made a categorical statement that the Salem Steel Project was going to be a Third Plan project. Subsequently, he was thrown into the food muddle. After some strictures were passed by the High Court on Mr. Sanjiva Reddy he was asked to step in here and he became the Steel Minister. On the floor of

the House I raised a specific question: your predecessor has given a categorical statement that the Salem steel plant is going to be a Third Plan project, what is your reaction? The sweet and short reply that Mr. Sanjiva Reddy has given is: I am the Steel Minister now. I cannot understand this arrogant reply. When Mr. Subramaniam announced on the floor of the House the decision about the Salem steel plant I thought he declared a settled policy of the Government. After having received this reply from Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, I have come to the conclusion that with the change of Ministers, the policy of the Government also changes. Mr. Sanjiva Reddy is saying that the fourth steel plant is going to be in Vizag. If by some chance somebody from Mysore comes and occupies the very same position which Mr. Sanjiva Reddy is occupying today, what is going to happen to the report given by the Anglo-American Consortium. Every Minister has his own policy; every Minister has his own idiosyncracies and irresponsible statements to be given to the country. This is the sorrowful plight.

Another thing is the recent statement issued by the Finance Minister TTK. We know that the country's present financial or economic situation is on the brink of disaster. The value of money has gone down considerably. Our Indian rupee is proverbially sick. The foreign exchange position is tight. The sterling balances are dwindling to the point of extinction. The Finance Minister said: So long as I am the Finance Minister, I will never allow my country to go bankrupt. It is an optimistic statement. But my doubt is: how long is he going to be the Finance Minister physically and more so, politically? Immediately after TTK, what would happen? My pointed accusation is that the present economic maladies are due to the wrong handling of the fiscal policies followed by TTK. I request the Prime Minister to remove TTK from the Finance Ministry. That

is the need of the hour. We must bring back Mr. Deshmukh. He is the only effective answer to the challenging situation and he alone can save the situation; he is only solution and salvation to this nation.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Then, you admit that with the change of Ministers, the policies also should change? You objected to it just now.

Shri Manoharan: The third point I want to speak about is about the language policy. I do not know what the Government is going to do. Again, conflicting and contradictory reports are appearing in newspapers. The language Bill may or may not come; may or may not be deferred; that is what is said in newspapers. I do not know what our Prime Minister is going to do. So far as I am concerned, the present Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is the only acceptable and available apparatus for all parties to deal with that situation. People of the South have got confidence in him. I hope the Prime Minister would do whatever is necessary to assuage the feelings of the people of the South.

An hon. Member: Your no-confidence motion does not include the Prime Minister, then?

Shri Manoharan: Lastly, I want to deal with the powerful extended arm of our Home Minister, the D.I.R. While I spoke on the Home Ministry's demands the other day, I had requested the Prime Minister as well as our Home Minister to rename the DIR as the DCR, Defence of the Congress Rule because the D.I.R. is indiscriminately and freely, wilfully, wantonly and with vengeance used by the Home Minister and his colleagues in a way as to curb and put down Opposition. Very recently, ten students of Madras State were arrested under the D.I.R. Nowhere in the world could you find students arrested under such a law.

Recently, Dr. Lohia, the leader of the Socialist Party, was arrested. Dr.

[Shri Manoharan]

Lohia was summoned by the President to attend the House to do his job which he constitutionally ought to do; the President summoned Dr. Lohia, but he was prevented by the Home Minister Shri Nanda and his police constables. I want to ask you whether Parliament is supreme or Parliament is sovereign or whether the executive is sovereign. I have got every reason to believe this; now that Parliament is subjugated or subordinated to executive tyranny, if the Home Minister feels or thinks that all the Opposition Members should be arrested under the DIR, any time he can do it. This is a serious situation, and if it is left unchecked, I doubt very much whether we could have democracy safe. Journalists are arrested under the DIR. I would not be surprised if judges, magistrates, are also arrested under the DIR by Home Minister, Shri Nanda, and his colleagues.

Shri Joachim Alva: DMK editors were left out but respectable editors, like the Editor of *Swadeshmitran* and others were arrested during language riots. What about that? (*Interruption*).

Shri Manoharan: This is the situation which we are facing. But on this occasion, I think it is fitting on my part to tell you that the DIR is a boomerang that will recoil on Shri Nanda and Shri Mahavir Tyagi and his colleagues also. I say so because I have read a passage in the Constituent Assembly debates. When the debates in the Constituent Assembly were on regarding some important laws—I think it was about the preventive detention laws or something—the stormy petrel in the Congress then and now he is silenced unfortunately—Shri Mahavir Tyagi, said “it would recoil on you also”. I want to draw the attention of the Ministers to the fact that DIR is a boomerang that will recoil on them also, because we were told once, “Lo, here goes the lion of Kashmir, that is, Sheikh Abdullah.” Then, after two

or three years, we were told that he being a lion was caged! That is how, anything might happen in the democratic set-up. For example, I will tell you that the justification for the DIR is, according to the Government Benches, that the emergency continues. The emergency continues because the Chinese threat continues. So long as the Chinese threat continues, the emergency continues; and so long as the emergency continues, naturally, the DIR continues. I can assure you that while these things may continue there is no guarantee that in so many States the Congress Ministries will continue. So far as Madras is concerned, I can speak with all confidence that after 1967, I doubt very much whether the Congress has any possibility of forming the Ministry. I may also tell you that the users of the DIR, the owners of the DIR, will be our party. What I want to drive at is, it may be used by anybody. Therefore, I request the Ministry, I request our Prime Minister, to be a democrat, and ask him to scrap the DIR which is unnecessary now. Why should you arm yourselves with so much powers while you have got enough sense of confidence and faith in democracy?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): May I tell the hon. Member that his name, Manoharan, when translated into English, means darling?

Shri Manoharan: Do not deviate. Therefore, on this question, it is fitting on my part to quote a moving passage that has been given by Harold Laski:

“Once the right to criticise is withdrawn, the executive commits all the natural follies of dictatorship. It assumes a semi-divine character for its acts. It deprives the people of information essential to a proper judgment of its policy. It misrepresents the situation it confronts by that art of propaganda which enables it to deceive its friends without deceiving its enemies.”

I hope sensible Congress people—they are not rare in the Congress organisation—will seriously think about the present situation.

Congress Raj, let me conclude, is a police raj worse than British Raj. Men like Shri Mahavir Tyagi, men like his stature, really feel about it. (Interruption). But unfortunately Shri Mahavir Tyagi's tongue is tied, and his free criticism is not pouring forth now. Such people should prevail upon the Government and put some sense in the Government and ask the Government to proceed properly. In this atmosphere, I ask you, how could I believe in the *bona fides* of the Government, how can I have any confidence in the Government, and how could you expect that I should extend my confidence towards the Government which has already lost the confidence, generally, of the people?

Therefore, I think I am right in supporting the motion of no-confidence moved by my hon. friend Shri M. R. Masani, knowing fully well that it would not create any effect in the rhinoceros thinking of the ruling party. Once again, I conclude, forget not the darkest hour is before dawn; the day will dawn and then you will find yourselves at the worst.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Renuka Ray. Congress Members will have 10 minutes each.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): In 10 minutes, what shall I say? Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like first to point out that it is a very sad spectacle to see that the most potent weapon in the armoury of Parliament, namely, the vote of no-confidence, used in this manner takes away and blunts the edge of this weapon, and I am sure you will agree with me there. It is not merely a question that the people who have brought this vote of no-confidence, the parties, are speaking in contradictory terms to each other, but at a time like this, when

both on the Home and the External front, we face a very difficult situation, it is sad indeed, it is tragic, that there are no concrete suggestions for improvement. I could understand the debates on all these important issues, because we need such views and discussions, for this House owes a responsibility to the country, particularly in times of crisis. But instead of coming out with concrete suggestions for improvement, what is the purpose of a vote of no-confidence which will not have any result? I can understand if there was some party would take on the reins of Government and therefore they keep up their sleeves some magical solutions which they do not mention and merely criticise and then they take on the reins of Government. But since that is not to be, I do not see the point at all.

Since I have very little time, I will confine my remarks mainly to one or two very broad, overall matters on the home front. But before I enter into this, which is a difficult situation that we are facing today, when a developing country is trying to get on and is running up against impediments, I would like to remind this House of some of the achievements. One of these achievements—seeing Shri Tyagi, I am reminded of it—is that in spite of what remains to be done, after partition came and the problem of refugees came upon us, single-handedly, without outside help and within our own resources, we have solved that problem up to the point that we have solved it. It is a continuing problem in the eastern sector, and for that reason and for the residual matters arising from it, we have not yet solved part of it, but there is no doubt that that has been a great drain on our energies and meagre resources. When we discuss the policy of Government and the achievements of the Government, we forget this aspect of the matter.

Secondly, in 1962, when the take-off period was just coming, in our plans

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

we faced the Chinese invasion, and naturally our energies, our resources, had to be concentrated altogether or to a very large extent on the defence of our country. If we keep in mind these points and then tackle what has gone wrong, we shall have a proper balance.

Shri M. R. Masani, I am glad, is changing his attitude to some extent on planning because on the floor of this House, time and again, he has thundered with all his oratorical vehemence against planning. He has shifted and Shri Dandekar's statement confirms this shift. But to Mr. Minoo Masani I want to reply on three points on which I feel that he has not received a sufficient answer.

The first one of these is that he has said that in the first Plan we had done much better, the rate of progress was better and that in the second and third Plans it has gone down. Mr. Masani is an eminent person. He knows surely he is competent enough to know, that in a stagnant economy when you first bring in or inject some kind of investment in the infra-structure, naturally the returns are very great. When you first build a small road, even a *kuchcha* road, for the people in the interior to bring their produce to the market and sell it, the national income goes up at a much more rapid rate than later on when one has to inject much more investment to get the same or even a lesser rate of growth. Diminishing returns is always there, and we have to face it and overcome it. Therefore, to say that because in the third Plan the rate of growth has gone down—I would like to bring it up, there are methods of bringing it up—but to say that we overshot the mark in the first Plan, is no argument at all. I wish

the obstinacy that he has and his oratorical skill was reflected in the cogency of his arguments also.

Then, the second point that I have to make on this very score, again, is that he has talked about the size of the Plan. So has Mr. Dandekar and so have others. I feel that it is a very unrealistic talk at a time when we know that there is inflation in the country. Because, what may be 21 crores today may be 18 crores tomorrow, and therefore we have to face the actual situation as it is. Therefore, it is not a question in monetary terms, whether we have 21 crores or 18 crores or 26 crores: it is a question of what will be the terms of the improvements that come about. Mr. Dandekar has made out a long list of things that have not yet been achieved, though he has failed to mention the education expansion, the improvement in health conditions, and so many other things. But he has mentioned all the things that have not yet been done. And to that extent he has drawn the attention of this House to the need of getting on with planning and not taking a plan holiday as Mr. Masani has said. If we were to take a year's plan holiday at a time like this, we would be sending the country down the drain, and in fact what Mr. Dandekar ended up with would have been true. We cannot afford to wait for one day, one hour, when our people badly need food, clothing and so many other things; the vital necessities are still to be got. Mr. Dandekar spoke about the slum areas in cities like Calcutta and the need for changing the conditions in those cities. I entirely agree with him. That means the resources must be there in the plans. And it contradicts, in fact, the arguments brought by the Swatantra Party leader who spoke first. I am glad that Mr. Dandekar did bring out the necessity of planning and also put the finger on the spot on some of the things which we on this side of the House feel have still to be done.

Then, Mr. Masani has changed somewhat, as I said, his attitude, and I suppose that is mainly because he finds that the economists of the country of the home of free enterprise, U. S. A., have not only endorsed but insist that planning should take place in under-developed countries.

Sir, you have given me so little time, and there are one or two more points that I wish to make before I have to finish.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): No, you should be given more time; you are making very good points.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Now, Sir, I would like to say a word particularly about the budget that has been presented as a surprise budget by the Finance Minister. Mr. Masani was pleased to say that we have placed three budgets. Yes, we have to take account of situations as they come, and it would be wrong on the part of the Finance Minister not to try to meet the challenge that we are faced with today and to allow disaster to overcome us. The first step taken before the presentation of the annual budget was the measures taken to counter the depletion of foreign-exchange reserves which had reached a danger point and to curb the inflationary process which today, every one agrees, we are facing and so the Bank rate was raised and import restrictions introduced.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The non-Member's time is up.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I have no time to deal with the food situation, and I do not think that that is a matter at all for this omnibus discussion on a no-confidence motion; it is a vital matter affecting the people and it needs a separate discussion in which all of us wish to participate. But inflation has got to be dealt with in many ways and the Finance Minister is making an effort in that direction. There are calculated risks, but these calculated

risks have to be taken, so that we can face the challenge before us.

As regards import restrictions there is a lot of hue and cry against them. But I think that if these import restrictions which have been brought in order to face the difficulty of the foreign-exchange situation today do lead to import substitutions it will be a great boon to this country in the long run. We must make up our minds about facing this situation. I would ask the opposition as to why is it that at a time like this it cannot behave as the British Conservative Party has behaved with the Labour Government when it brought certain measures to prevent the devaluation of the pound due to the pressures that came on it from outside countries. It is true that they criticised the Government on its record, but they did not object to any of the measures. If you notice, they have not only supported the measures, but actually they have said that those measures should have been brought earlier. If that is the position there, why it is that in this country, in this great hour of crisis on our home and external front, on the Kashmir front, in fact on the entire Indo-Pakistan border, why is it that we cannot combine today? How is it that we do not realise that the reactions of human behaviour can make or mar the outcome of fundamental issues at a time of crisis like this, specially on the economic front, and more especially in the defence that we have to put up against the aggressor? On these two counts I think the difference between the position that was taken up in England recently when an economic crisis faced them and ours is one which we ought to ponder over. I would tell the opposition that we would have been glad if in this House some opposition party could have been built in these eighteen years who could take over from us sometimes the responsibilities of governance. But unfortunately this has not happened, and therefore at this hour of grave crisis I would say that

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the confidence of the country in its own powers must be sustained and strengthened by this House. This House should pool its wisdom and bring about those changed conditions through which we can once more get on with our plans for progress and ensure the security of the country. I hope my friends will withdraw this no-confidence motion they have brought, and show the world a united nation facing every challenge courageously.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सफन और कुशल प्रशासन के लिए चार बातें आवश्यक होती हैं। पहली बात तो यह कि उस शासन में प्रजा को भरपेट रोटी मिले। दूसरे उस शासन में आर्थिक दृष्टि से किसी को दूसरे का मुहताज न होना पड़े और तीसरे यह कि घर के अन्दर या बाहर शत्रु का डर न हो। चौथी आवश्यक बात यह है प्रशासन को चलाने वाले राजा का चरित्र इतना पवित्र और निष्कलंक हो जिस को देख कर कि प्रजा अपना चरित्र ऊंचा करे। दुर्भाग्य से आज के वर्तमान शासन से ये चारों चीजें दूर हैं। आजका वर्तमान शासन समस्याओं का गढ़ बनता चला आ रहा है और हमारे नेताओं का पिछले 18 वर्षों से एक स्वभाव बनता आ रहा है कि समस्याओं को अपने से बगलों के लिए टाकने हुए चले जाओ। समस्याओं के समाधान के प्रति हम उतने उत्सुक नहीं हैं जितने उत्सुक नवस्थाओं को दूसरों पर थोपने में या उस की टाकने में हैं। इसी में हम अपना बुद्धिमत्ता या कुशलता का दावा करते हैं।

इसमें बड़ी शर्म की बात और क्या शासन के लिए हो सकती है कि 18 साल के बाद भी आज जनता को पेट भर कर खाना नहीं मिलता है। रोटी के लिए जब वह कोई आन्दोलन करती है तो बदले में उस को गोर्ला मिलती है या गाली मिलती है या फिर जेल की हवा खाने को मिलती है। मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि जहाँ तक खाद्यान्नों का सम्बन्ध है आज

हम उस में आत्मनिर्भर हैं। 1964 और 1965 में हमारे देश में जितना खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन हुआ दुआ और जितना खाद्यान्न बाहर से मंगाया गया उस कों देखते हुए हम कह सकते हैं कि देश इस समय आत्मनिर्भर है। 87.2 लाख टन हमारे देश में पिछले साल खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन हुआ और नौ लाख टन विदेशों से हम ने खाद्यान्न का आयात किया। इस तरह से लगभग 96 लाख टन खाद्यान्न इस समय हमारे देश में है जो कि देश की वर्तमान आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए और देश की आबादी को देखते हुए पर्याप्त है। हमें केवल 94 लाख टन की आवश्यकता है दो लाख टन और बच जाता है। लेकिन इतना होते हुए भी हमारे देश में खाद्यान्नों की इतनी मंहगाई और खाद्यान्नों का इतना अभाव क्यों है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में शासन और विशेषकर खाद्य मंत्री की नीतियों में दोष है। बनावटी, क्षेत्र बना कर जो दीवार हम ने खड़ी कर दी है उस का परिणाम यह है कि प्रांतीय सरकारें व्यापार करने लगी हैं। उदाहरण के लिये मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय पंजाब सरकार और वहाँ के व्यापारियों के पास लगभग एक करोड़ मन चना जमा है। यह स्थिति तब है जब कि देश के दूसरे भागों में चने का इतना अभाव है कि एक प्लेट चना भी नहीं मिलता है। आप देखें कि पंजाब सरकार ने चना किस भाव पर दूसरों को दिया है। पंजाब सरकार ने और पंजाब के व्यापारियों ने साढ़े चालीस रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से चना लिया है और यही चना पंजाब की गवर्नमेंट जब बंगाल की गवर्नमेंट को देती है तो 90 रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से देती है। इसी प्रकार आंध्र के चावल की स्थिति है, मध्य प्रदेश के गेहूँ की स्थिति है। कृत्रिम रूप से जोन और क्षेत्र बनाने का दुष्परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि प्रांतों में केन्द्र से, विद्रोह करने की प्रवृत्ति उदय हो रही है। केन्द्रीय खाद्य मंत्री के और केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेशों और संकेतों का प्रांतीय सरकारें पालन नहीं करती हैं। इस सब का

परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि खाद्यान्नों की दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भर होते हुए भी आज इस देश के अन्दर लोग एक समय भोजन कर रहे हैं। कल आचार्य कृपलानी जी ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जनता की इस प्रकार की दयनीय स्थिति है। न केवल उन के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की बल्कि उन सभी निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों की जिन का प्रतिनिधित्व हम करते हैं, लगभग ऐसी ही स्थिति है।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात खाद्यान्नों के विषय में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी प्रकार से यह वर्ष तो निकल जाएगा लेकिन अगले वर्ष अकाल पड़ने से यह देश बच नहीं सकता है। अगले साल अकाल को सरकार रोक नहीं सकेगी। वर्षा देर से होने के कारण यह फसल जितनी अच्छी होनी चाहिये थी उतनी अच्छी नहीं हुई है लगभग आधी अच्छी हुई है। इस का परिणाम अगली फसल पर भी पड़ेगा। इस साल तो हमारी आवश्यकताएँ 94 लाख टन की हैं लेकिन अगले वर्ष वे बढ़ कर 98 या 99 लाख टन हो जायेंगी। जब हमारी खपत 98-99 लाख टन तक पहुँच जायेगी तब उत्पादन को पिछले साल हमारे देश में 87-88 लाख टन के बीच में था वह और कुछ कम हो जाएगा। सरकार की गलत नीतियाँ उस के अन्दर सहायक होंगी। इसी लिये अगले साल 1966 में इस देश में अकाल पड़ने से सरकार रोक नहीं सकेगी। यह एक बहुत बड़ी चेतावनी है जिस पर सरकार को अभी से थोड़ा ध्यान देना चाहिये।

आप पूछेंगे कि इस का क्या कुछ उपाय हो सकता है? इस के चार उपाय मैं आप को बता सकता हूँ इस अपने संक्षिप्त से समय में। सबसे पहला उपाय तो यह है कि खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय किसी खाद्य और कृषि के अनुभवी व्यक्ति के हाथ में होना चाहिये। वर्तमान खाद्य मंत्री श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम को जितनी

जल्दी हटाया जा सके, देश को खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की दृष्टि से, उतना ही अच्छा होगा। यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

दूसरा उपाय यह है कि क्षेत्रीय प्रणाली की जो एक बनावटी दीवार बीच में खड़ी कर दी गई है इसको तत्काल समाप्त कर देना चाहिये।

तीसरा उपाय यह है कि आज हमारे देश में जो अरबों रुपया करोड़ों रुपया लगाकर उर्वरक और खाद बनाने की फैक्टरियाँ तैयार की जा रही हैं, उन पर इतना ध्यान न देकर किसान के खेत के लिए पानी पहुँचाने की तरफ अधिक ध्यान दिया जाय। खाद भी बहुत आवश्यक है। इसको मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन उससे भी आवश्यक पानी है खेती के लिए। छोटी और लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के आधार पर और किसान को उसकी उपज का पूरा पैसा दिलाकर और एक एक किसान के खेत तक पानी पहुँचाकर आप यह आशा कर सकते हैं कि हमारे देश में भारी फसल हो। तब आप देख लेंगे कि हमारे देश में भारी फसल होती है या नहीं।

चौथा आवश्यक समाधान इसका यह है कि हमारे देश में जो खाद्यान्न का व्यापार करने वाले व्यापारी हैं उनको गाली दे देकर एक दूसरा ही वर्ग न मान लिया जाए। वे भी इस देश का एक आवश्यक अंग हैं। सरकार को उनको भी विश्वास में लेना चाहिये और उनको विश्वास में लेकर समस्या के समाधान का कोई उपाय ढूँढना चाहिये।

अब एक बात मैं इस देश की आर्थिक नीति के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह देश कभी सोने की चिड़िया कहलाता था इस देश के गांवों में लोग गीत गाते थे कि सोने की थाली में भोजन परोसे। आज यही देश दाने दाने के लिए दूसरों का मुहताज हो गया है, आज वही देश पाई पाई के लिए भी दूसरों का मुहताज होने की तैयारी कर रहा है। हमारे मित्र श्री दांडेकर ने जो उदाहरण दिये हैं और इस देश की आर्थिक नीति का

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

विश्लेषण किया है, सरकार की आँखें खोलने के लिये वे पर्याप्त होने चाहियें।

चौथी योजना बन रही है। लेकिन जिस तरह से सरकार आज हमारे देश को गिरवी रखती जा रही है और देश को दिवालिया करने जा रही है उसका एक ही उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ। 1951 में हमारे देश पर जो दूसरे देशों का ऋण था वह 49 करोड़ रुपये था। लेकिन 1965 के आरम्भ में यह ऋण बढ़ कर 2323 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। चौथी योजना में जो ऋण हमको चुकाना पड़ेगा उस की मात्रा 1119 करोड़ रुपया है। 1119 करोड़ रुपया पांच सालों में चुकाने का अभिप्राय यह है कि प्रतिवर्ष हमको 223 करोड़ रुपया मूल और सूद के रूप में दूसरे देशों को चुकाना पड़ेगा और 223 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष देने का अभिप्राय यह है कि साढ़े 19 करोड़ रुपया प्रतिमास यानी 67 लाख रुपया प्रतिदिन। यह राशि इस देश को चौथी योजना के दौरान में सूद और मूल के रूप में देनी पड़ेगी। इसी से आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि हमारे देश को किस प्रकार से गिरवी आप रखते चले जा रहे हैं। यह देश दिवालिया हो चला है। इसके बावजूद भी यह सरकार जमी रहने का यत्न करे, इसको देख कर आश्चर्य ही होता है। इसके बावजूद भी सरकार देशवासियों को यह कहे, कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से हम देश को सम्पन्न बना रहे हैं आश्चर्यजनक है। विश्व बैंक ने जो रिपोर्ट पीछे दी थी उसमें उसने दुनिया के देशों को अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से चेतावनी दी थी कि हिन्दुस्तान दिवालिया होता चला जा रहा है, और हिन्दुस्तान को पैसा देते समय जरा वे हाथ खींचकर काम करें।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री की गलत नीति का एक दुष्परिणाम यह है कि जो वही बातों से बाहर पैसा था आज वह अरबों की मात्रा में दूसरे देशों के बैंकों में जाकर जमा हो गया

है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री की गलत नीति का दुष्परिणाम यह निकला कि भारतीय व्यापारी जो दूसरे देशों से उजाड़ जा रहे हैं, और अरबों रुपयों की मुद्रा जो भारत में लाना चाहते थे और जिस को लाने के लिये उन्होंने वित्त मंत्री से आवश्यक सुविधायें मांगी थीं, वे सारी सुविधायें उन्होंने उनको नहीं दीं। इसका परिणाम यह है कि विदेशी मुद्रा जो भारत में आती अब लंदन के तथा दूसरे स्थानों के बैंकों में जाकर अरबों की मात्रा में जमा हो गई है। इन सारी परिस्थितियों के ऊपर सरकार विचार करने के लिए तैयार ही नहीं है। कब तक यह आर्थिक पृष्ठभूमि सरकार की इस तरह की उपेक्षा का विषय बनती रगी ?

काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। कल मेरे कहने और सोचने का जो ढंग था वह दूसरा था और आज संरक्षण मंत्री श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण के वक्तव्य के बाद मेरे कहने और सोचने का ढंग कुछ बदल गया है उस में कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ है। मेरा ही नहीं, हो सकता है कि देश के ही सोचने के ढंग में कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ हो। मैं इस सरकार को अपनी ओर से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि 18 साल के बाद इसने इस प्रकार का एक दृढ़ निर्णय लिया है। मैं सरकार को यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसने जो दृढ़ निर्णय लिया और कदम आगे बढ़ाया है, उसका विरोधी दल और सारा देश स्वागत करता है। हमारे और आपके बीच चाहे जितने मतभेद हों, लेकिन सारा देश इसमें आपका साथ देगा। इस सम्बन्ध में जो मैं पहले कहना चाहता था और अब भी कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि संरक्षण मंत्री ने जो अपने बयान में यह कहा है कि हमारी सेना ने युद्ध विराम रेखा को पार कर लिया है, इसके बारे में समझ में नहीं आता है कि अभी तक भी सरकार के मस्तिष्क में युद्ध विराम रेखा शब्द का मोह क्यों लगा हुआ है।

जब पाकिस्तान हमारे घर में आकर आक्रमण कर रहा है, हमारी सीमाओं पर आक्रमण कर रहा है तो अब भी युद्ध विराम रेखा क्या कायम रहेगी ? अब हमारी युद्ध विराम रेखा स्कारदू तक या राजौरी तक नहीं रहनी चाहिये, हमारी युद्ध विराम रेखा अब सियाल-कोट में जा कर बननी चाहिये, जैसा कि काश्मीर के हमारे मित्र ने कहा है । जब हमने एक निश्चय कर लिया है, एक कदम आगे बढ़ा लिया है तो एक काम आप करें कि आज आप सन् 1947 की गलती को दुबारा न दोहरायें । लड़ाई बीच में रोक कर उस समय जो गलती हमने की थी वह गलती न करें । अब आपने अगर मजबूत कदम उठाया है तो 1947 की गलती का आप 1965 में प्रायश्चित्त कीजिये । मेरे मन में एक खतरा है, जब मैं ये शब्द कह रहा हूँ या इधर जब रक्षा मंत्री यह कह रहे थे कि हमने युद्ध विराम रेखा को पार कर लिया है, अथवा युद्ध विराम रेखा पार करके हमारी सेनायें उधर चली गई हैं, तो उसी के साथ साथ मुझे यह भी जानकारी मिली है कि ब्रिटिश कामनवेल्थ आफिस में कच्छ की तरह से ही एक एग्सीमेंट का ड्राफ्ट फिर तैयार हो रहा है । अमरीका से रेल बंच को भेजने का विचार हो रहा है, उधर रशिया वाले कह रहे हैं कि वे समझौता कराने के लिये तैयार हैं, पाकिस्तान इस समय अपनी कमजोरी को छिपाने के लिये फिर इसी प्रकार की मध्यस्थता का प्रस्ताव करेगा जैसा कि लार्ड माउंटबैटन के समय लियाकत अली खाँ और जिन्ना ने सन् 1947 में किया था । अब अगर आप ने कदम उठाया है तो यह कदम पूरा होना चाहिये और काश्मीर की एक इंच धरती भी पाकिस्तान के साथ में नहीं रहनी चाहिये । अब हमें यह निश्चय कर दृढ़ता से कदम उठाना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह पंजाबी सूबे के संबंध में है। हमें बड़ा दुःख है इस बात का कि यह प्रश्न इस समय उठाया गया जब हमारी सीमाओं पर

विशेषकर काश्मीर के अन्दर, पाकिस्तान ने आक्रमण किया है और अंदर और बाहर दोनों ओर हमारी सेनायें झूझ रही हैं पाकिस्तान की सेनाओं के साथ । जब हम यह जानते हैं कि पाकिस्तानी सेनायें आज अकेली नहीं हैं, उन की कमर पर चालवाज ब्रिटिशर्स का हाथ जरूर होगा जिन्होंने कि सन् 1947 में ऐसा किया था, ऐसे समय में देश में किसी भी राजनीतिक दल को किसी सम्प्रदाय को कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिये जो देश की सुरक्षा पर विपरीत प्रभाव डालने वाला हो । मुझे यह आशा करनी चाहिये कि सन्त फतेह सिंह, जो बहुत ऊँचे संत और विचारवान व्यक्ति सुने जाते हैं, आज इस समाचार को सुनने के बाद स्वयं अपना अनशन त्यागने का स्वस्थ निर्णय लेंगे । जब तक देश की सीमाओं पर इस प्रकार की गंभीर स्थिति है, वह अपने आन्दोलन को स्थगित कर देंगे और अपने अनशन को स्थगित कर देंगे ।

जब पंजाबी सूबे की बात आती है तो, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब का नाम आखिर पंजाब था क्यों । पंजाब का नाम पंजाब इस लिये था कि वहाँ पांच नदियाँ बहती थीं, अब पंजाब पंजाब है कहां । वह तो केवल दो आब रह गया है सतलज और व्यास दो ही नदियाँ वहाँ हैं रावी, झेलम और चिनाब पाकिस्तान के पास हैं । अगर पंजाब को सचमुच पंजाब बनाने के लिये संत फतेह सिंह अनशन करते हैं और सरकार को इसके लिये विवश करते हैं तो मैं पहला व्यक्ति हूंगा जो पंजाब को पूरा पंजाब बनाने के लिये आन्दोलन का स्वागत करूंगा । लेकिन आज मुट्ठी भर पंजाब के विभाजन के लिये ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

मैं अपने भाषण को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए दो बातें और भी कहना चाहता हूँ । एक ओर तो हमारी सीमाओं पर काश्मीर की स्थिति भयंकर हो रही है, दूसरी ओर चीन

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अपना हमला करने की तैयारी कर रहा है। आन्तरिक स्थिति हमारी कमजोर है। ऐसे में जिन लोगों के हाथों में हमारे देश की बागडोर है, जो हमारी किस्मत के रखवाले हैं उनकी हालत क्या है। आज आप लखनऊ में जा कर देख लीजिये। एक ओर पाकिस्तान की फौजें तैयार हैं, एक ओर चीन की फौजें तैयार हैं लेकिन दूसरी ओर लखनऊ में भी फौजें तैयार हो रही हैं। गुप्ता जी की फौजें अलग और त्रिपाठी की फौजें अलग। वह उन पर हमला करना चाहते हैं, वह उन पर हमला कर पुंछ विराम रेखा पार करना चाहते हैं। आज प्रातःकाल के अखबार पढ़ने के बाद श्री महावीर त्वागी और डा० के० एल० राव जाकर श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री से कहें कि वहां पर सत्ताखंड दल के 62 प्रतिनिधि असेम्बली में अग्रज के खिताफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाने की जो चुनौती दे रहे हैं उस कबड्डी को वह बंद करावें। उत्तर प्रदेश में सत्ताखंड दल के नेताओं को गलत नोटियों का दुष्परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि वहां पर अधिकारी भी दो बर्गों में बंट गये हैं। कुछ अधिकारी गुप्ता ग्रुप में हैं और कुछ अधिकारी त्रिपाठी ग्रुप में हैं। अगर वहां यह स्थिति रहती है तो हम यह मांग करने कि उत्तर प्रदेश में शासन को भंग करके वहां पर प्रदेश की जनता के भले के नाम पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू किया जाये। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश को बचाना है, इतने बड़े प्रदेश की रक्षा करनी है तो वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू करो। खास तौर से उस संकट के समय में इस तरह का स्वस्थ निर्णय लेना आवश्यक है। केरल में यदि आप राष्ट्रपति का शासन चालू कर सकते हैं तो साढ़े आठ करोड़ जनसंख्या के प्रदेश में जहां जनता के साथ डेढ़ साल से यह सिलवांड चल रही है, वहां शासकीय दल और जो सत्ताखंड दल है उस के लोगों को आपस में झगड़ने से फुर्सत नहीं है, ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं। कब तक वहां के लोगों की किस्मत को इन के ऊपर छोड़ रखेंगे।

इसी लिये इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो सरकार आज रोटी नहीं दे सकी, जो सरकार देश को दिवालिया बना बैठी है, जो सरकार देश पर आये संकट या शत्रुओं का पूरी तरह से मुकाबला नहीं कर सकी, जिस सरकार के नुमाइन्दों को आपस में लड़ने से फुर्सत नहीं है, ऐसी सरकार को गद्दी पर बैठे रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सदन में उपस्थित हूं और कुछ शब्दों के द्वारा इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का विरोध करना चाहती हूं। आजादी आने के बाद से लगभग सोलह सत्रह वर्ष तक हम ने भारतीय संसद् में कोई अविश्वास प्रस्ताव नहीं देखा था। जब प्रथम बार हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री के जमाने में इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव आया था तो देश में बड़ा आतंक सा था। लेकिन हमारे विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्यों ने रोज ही इस तरह का प्रस्ताव रख कर इन प्रस्तावों को बिल्कुल खोखला बना दिया है। आज मेरी आंखों के सामने जो एक अजीब तरह का दृश्य उपस्थित हुआ है उस के विषय में कवि होने के नाते कुछ कहने की आज्ञा चाहूंगी। आप, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अपनी ही भाषा में कुछ कहने की आज्ञा दीजिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

“हाथ जोड़ कर विनय आपसे, मेरी चिन्ता
करो निवारण

रंग देख विपक्षी दल का, कवि ने शंका की
है धारण

एक वर्ष में एक बार होली-हुड़दंग मचाया जाता
रंग उछाला जाता है, लाल गुलाल लगाया जाता।
रंग रंगीला त्पीहार बीर, गीत रसीले गाये
जाते

मदमस्ती के नाच रंग तरंग से फाग रचाये
जाते

परम्परा है बड़ी पुरानी, अपने भारत की
परिपाटी

है मौसम के अनुकूल कभी नहीं किसी ने
कांटी छांटी"

मुझे दुःख है कि मसानी साहब चले गये

"लेकिन इस को तोड़ रहे हैं या जो नेता नये
मसानी

अचरज साथ इन्हीं के होते हैं बूढ़े दादा कृपा-
लानी

साधु संत स्वामी बैरागी कामत जैसे ब्रह्म-
चारी

सभी नशे में बौराये हैं, तरस मुझे है इन पर
भारी

इसी लिये अब लोक सभा में, नित होता होली
दुड़दंगा

प्रश्न विचारणीय है अध्यक्ष जी, क्यों चलन
चला बेड़ंगा

होली विश्वासों का प्रतीक प्रेम प्रीत का पाठ
पढ़ाती

मेल जाल सद्भाव बढ़ाती, देश जाती को
सबल बनाती

आपस में प्रेम छलक पड़ता, शत्रु भी मित्र बनाये
जाते

हंसा खुशी की लहरें उठतीं, मन के कलुष
मिटायें जाते

प्रेम प्रीत की गंगा बहती, गाली, मोठी गाई
जाती

कुड़न जलन सब दूर भगा कर मन की
कालिख धोई जाती

लोक सभा के फाग राग में रोष क्षोभ की आग
बरसती

चिन्ता यही महोदय इससे संस्कृति की नींव
सरकती

नये बहाने ढूँढ़ ढूँढ़ क्यों काला रंग उछाला
जाता

अविश्वासों के प्रस्तावों से क्यों निज रंग
उबाला जाता

हल्ला, गुल्ला, भगदड़ दंगल, नित रोज नया
ही हंगामा

श्रीमान्, यह ज्ञान, वान क्या पहलवान हैं जैसे
गामा

अबीर गुलाल झांझ मजीरे, रंगभरी सुन्दर
पिचकारी

कहीं नहीं दिखलाई देती उलटी रीति फाग
की न्यारी

इस वार के सत्र में जो मैंने देखा है वह
कल्पना में अपने सामने निवेदन करना चाहती
हूँ।

इसबार सदन के द्वारे पर, देखा बेशक सिगारी
रंग

आभास मिला कवि को ऐसा, ज्यों बसंत
बजाता हाँ मृदंग

वर्षा ऋतु है वह भूल गया, मन में मोद जगाने
आया

कच्छ कश्मीर की जीतों पर, गान विजय के
गाने आया"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कवि की कल्पना कांरी
कल्पना ही नहीं है -

फिर मिला प्रदर्शन का दर्शन इन पीली टोपी
वालों का . . .

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The time is allotted for the discussion of the motion. The speech can be in any language; I do not mind it. But when it comes to entertaining us by allowing musical speeches, I say that it is a waste of time of the House. You must stop it. The time of the House should be devoted for more important work.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): It is not a point which you can pass over so casually. The point which has

[Shri Kapur Singh]

been raised by the hon. Member is a very weighty one. Firstly, when we are discussing this motion we cannot be entertained by anybody. Secondly, no speech can be made by reading from notes.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Kapur Singh: Even if a member reads written poetry?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, she can read poetry.

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपसे पहले ही आज्ञा मांग ली थी कि मैं अपनी भाषा में ही बोलना चाहती हूँ।

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): In Rajya Sabha Shri Maithili Charan Gupta has spoken in verse to which Shri Deshmukh has replied in verse... (interruptions).

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी :

फिर मिला प्रदर्शन का दर्शन, इन पीली टोपी वालों का....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर, आप बैठिए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाएं और कृपा कर शान्ति से सुनिए।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, अगर कोई सदस्य अपना समय लगा

कर पूरा कर सकता है, तो क्या कोई नाच कर भी अपना समय पूरा कर सकता है?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, I am not allowing it.

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : स्वामी जी हर बार अपना भाषण कविता से प्रारम्भ करते हैं।

नीली, काली, टोपी बदली, रंग निखरा सुन्दर मालों का

प्रसन्न हुआ मन, जगी एकता, राजनीति के टूटे जाले

पर, गाली जैसे नारे सुन, चुभे हृदय में मानों भाले।

दुश्मन घर में घुसा हुआ....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : किसने घुसाया ?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): When an hon. lady Member speaks does not normal courtesy demand that male Members should give her a patient hearing?

15 hrs.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. In this House poems have been read in the past, even on budget debates. So, there is no point of order. I would request Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma to sit down and the hon. Member to finish her speech soon.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या हम लोगों से घोड़ा कहा जा सकता है ?

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी :

दुश्मन घर में घुसा हुआ, हम पर चला रहा है गोली

ये मतवाले खेल रहे हैं, बोल रहे हैं उलटी बोली।
जूझ रहे सेनानी अपने, जो दिल रखते परवाने का
आज समय था उद्बोवन का, अवसर था गर्व
मनाने का

लाल बहादुर की सफल नीति पर, अज्ञा पुष्प
चढ़ाने का

अवसर का बड़ा तकाजा था, सहयोगी हाथ
बढ़ाने का

देश संगठित खड़ा हुआ है, पत्थर की दीवारों सा
यह उलटी सीख सिखाते हैं, रंग जमाते मातम
जैसा

मातम अगर मनाना था, रखते टोपी का काला
रंग

सूरदास खल कारी कांवर चढ़े न दूजो रंग
जग में शोक चिन्ह का सूचक काला ही रंग
कहाता है

पीला रंग सुहाग का सूचक यह, करुणा नहीं
जगाता है।

प्रधान मंत्री की सूझ बूझ को जग ने खूब सराहा
है

वृद्ध विरोधी राजा जी ने, हमी का दिया
इशारा है

फिर भी विश्वास नहीं बिहार कांड रचे जाते हैं
कयनी करनी के अन्तर से बगुला भक्त बचे
जाते हैं

दुश्मन हमला करता है तो कायरता का दोष
लगाते हैं

हम सोचें आने बढ़ने की तो खतरा खतरा
चिल्लाते हैं

कहते चीन चला जाएगा, ये अमरीका के हमी
बात दुरंगी क्यों कहते हैं सदा मसानी नामी
ग्रामी

विजय गीत उभर न पाए, ये शंका का विष
घोल रहे हैं

जनता से कहते हम तो सरकारी पोलें खोल
रहे हैं।

जनता भेद प्रदर्शन का नहीं समझ कुछ पाई है
इस दंगल से आज महोदय, सब ओर निराशा
छाई है

सभी चकित हो देख रहे हैं, क्यों राजनीति का
बदला डंग

दुश्मन लाभ उठाते हैं, फैला कैसा जहरीला
रंग

अविश्वासों के प्रस्तावों से, क्यों पड़े तबररे
जाते हैं

पावन दाणी के द्वारा यह क्यों छोड़े छरें
जाते हैं

कभी खटकती अपने मन में, है लोहिया जी नहीं
हमारे

बरना उनकी भी सुनते कुछ हम सब नई नई
मल्हारे।

विकट समस्या महंगाई की, सब को ही आज
खटकती है,

सीधी सच्ची बात गले में इनके किस लिए
अटकती है।

आयोजन, परिवार नियोजन, जनता में पाप
बताते हैं,

बड़ा नहीं उत्पादन ये सरकारी शापा बताते हैं।
क्या सरकारों ही पर केवल जन संख्या की
जिम्मेदारी?

प्रधान मंत्री करने जायें घर घर की पहरेदारी?
एक आड़ती मिल राह में, अपने जाने पहचाने
हैं,

दर्जन भर हैं बच्चे उनके, बस एक आंख से
काने हैं,

पूछा मैंने साहसाहब, तुम क्यों बने प्रदर्शनकारी?
प्रभाव पड़ा जनता पर कैसा, कितनी सफल
हुई तैयारी।

बोले गटई बैठ गई है, महंगाई महंगाई चीखे
ये,

जोश भरी बी गाली हमने कुछ नारे सचमुच
तीखे थे।

[श्रीमती कमला चौधरी]

पैर थके दिल डूब रहा है, अपने राम चले कब पदल,

राजनीति से काम हमें क्या, फिर भी करना था कुछ छलबल।

महंगाई हमको वरदान दिन-दिन-दूनी बढ़े बढ़तीतरी

बात खरी है इससे बढ़कर अपनी कौन सगी सहोदरी।

रोजगार चलाना है तो फिर लेना सब की हमदर्दी है,

जनता से हम भी कहते हैं, सरकारों की बेदर्दी है।

अगर हां में हां मिलाना है, हम नहीं किसी से पीछे हैं,

इस गुण के ही कारण हम पर स्वर्ण देवता रीझे हैं।

श्री कपूर सिंह : आन ए प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर, सर (इंटरप्शन)। प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर सर। भाषण देने आए हैं या रंग मंच की क्रीडा है,

लोक सभा के गौरव पर यह अधिक भयंकर, पीड़ा है।

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आगे चलती हूँ।

गाहक को हम सीख सिखाते, मुश्किल है धन आज कमाना

सरकारी बंदिश के कारण बड़ा कठिन है अन्न जुटाना।

हमने निज भंडारों का, बेच दिया है दाना दाना,

लेकिन खूब हमें आता है, गेहूँ, चावल चना छिपाना।

यदि सरकारी धंदे में फंसते तो, काम विरोधी दल आते हैं,

रिश्वत से काम नहीं चलता, तो शरण इन्हीं की जाते हैं।

रंगों में विश्वास नहीं है, हम नहीं किसी रंग के आदी हैं,

बात कहेंगे मन की सच्ची, हम खरे मुलम्मा-वादी हैं।

राशन सब पर लग जाए, हम तो लाखों लाख कमायेंगे,

यही हमारी राजनीति है, सोने के ढेर लगायेंगे। टोपी धरी जब मैं बोले ये वोटर खूब समझते हैं,

है बंदिश बंधी चुनावों की, इस कारण रंग निखरते हैं।

फिर यों बोले पानी देना, पैर हमारे कांप रहे हैं,

शायद सी०आई०डी० वाले अपने ही को भांप रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी से एक अंतिम बात कर कह मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

प्रधान मंत्री से श्रीमान् के द्वारा मेरा प्रतिबोधन है,...

नुस्खा समझो या यह मेरा नम्र निवेदन है। जिन्हें अजीर्ण हुआ दिमागी इनका कुछ उपचार करावें

ठंडी ठंडी मालिश चप्पी तेल सुगंधि उन्हें दिलायें।

अब मिले आज्ञा अविश्वासों की होली हमें जलाना है

बटन दबा कर सारे जग को, बहुमत अपना दिखलाना है।

गद्दी छोड़ो, गद्दी छोड़ो आसान बहुत है चिल्लाना कठिन बड़ा है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, सत्ता के रसगुल्ले खाना।

श्री मोर्य (अलीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, “जब पेट में रोटी होती है तो शबनम लगते मोती हैं”। देश गम्भीर परिस्थिति

में से गुजर रहा है, देश के दरवाजे पर दुश्मन खड़ा हुआ दस्तक दे रहा है, देश की जनत भूख से त्राहि त्राहि कर रही है, शोषित जनता कराह रही है, बेकारी चारों ओर फैली हुई है, भ्रष्टाचार का बोल-बाला है। बेकारी और भ्रष्टाचार दोनों तेजों से बढ़ते हुए चले जा रहे हैं, उस समय मैं इस देश के सर्वोच्च सदन में इस तरह की हलकों कविता करके हंसी और मजाक जब उड़ाया जाता है तो बहुत ही दुख होता है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से देश की रक्षा यह दल कर सकता है।

श्री चंद्रमणि लाल चौधरी (महुआ) : आन ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सर। अगर माननीय सदस्य में जुरंत है तो किसी मर्द का मुकाबला करें। क्यों औरत के मुकाबले में वह आ खड़े हुए हैं। मर्द को यह शोभा नहीं देता है कि औरत से इस तरह से मुकाबला करे।

श्री मीर्य : मेरी, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपसे प्रार्थना है कि इस समय को जो माननीय सदस्य ने लिया है, मेरे समय में न गिना जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हर सरकार के तीन सर्वप्रथम कर्त्तव्य होते हैं। कोई भी सरकार हो, चाहे वह सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस दल की सरकार हो अथवा विरोधी दल की सरकार बने, ये तीन कर्त्तव्य उसको निभाने ही होंगे। जब सूरज निकलता है तो वह डूबता भी है। इसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता है। विरोधी दल की भी सरकार बनेगी, इसको कोई रोक नहीं सकता है। तीन कौन से सरकार के कर्त्तव्य हैं यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। गोरों की भाषा में :- No. 1 To maintain the integrity of the national boundry, No. 2: to do the welfare of the community and No. 3: to maintain the rule of law..

यानी देश की सरहदों की रक्षा करना, देश के अवाम की भलाई के काम करना, जनता के कल्याण के कार्य करना और ईसाफ करना। इन तीन कार्यों में से कोई भी कार्य करने में कांग्रेस सरकार नितान्त असफल रही है। यही कारण है कि रिपब्लिकन पार्टी, जो कि एक विरोधी दल है, अन्य विरोधी दल के साथ कांग्रेस सरकार के विरुद्ध अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पेश करने में शामिल हुई है।

खाद्य की समस्या बहुत ही गम्भीर हो चुकी है। देश के कोने कोने में लोग भूख मर रहे हैं। भूख से कराहते हुए इंसानों की आवाजें आ रही हैं। लेकिन कांग्रेस के ये लोग हैं जिनके कानों तक, जिनके मस्तिष्कों तक उनकी आवाजें नहीं पहुँच रही हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि ये अपना पेट भर लेते हैं और सो रहते हैं। लेकिन इस सत्य से कोई मुनकिर नहीं हो सकता है, इसको कोई झुटला नहीं सकता है कि देश में भूखमरी है और भूख से मर रहे इंसान ने मजबूर हो कर गल्ले की दूकानों को लूटना शुरू कर दिया है। इस प्रकार की लूट खसोट के मैं पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जब उनको खाने को नहीं मिलता है तो वे क्या करें। वे लोग वहाँ पर कानून तोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं, वे कानून मानने वाले हैं। उन्होंने अपने पेट की ज्वाला को शान्त करने के लिए, गल्ले की दूकानों को लूटा है। आज गल्ले की दूकानों की यह लूट कल को इस देश में होने वाले विद्रोह की द्योतक है। कोई भी उस विद्रोह को रोक नहीं सकता है। जो अनिवार्य वस्तुयें हैं, जो आवश्यक वस्तुयें हैं, वे देश के हर नागरिक को मिलनी चाहियें। भूख को रोटी चाहें अखरी ही क्यों न हो, नंगे को कपड़ा चाहे टुकरी ही क्यों न हो, और खाना बंदोश को मकान चाहे झोपड़ी ही क्यों न हो। आज हम शान्त रहेंगे क्योंकि दुश्मन से हम घिरे हुए हैं। लेकिन इन तीन चीजों को देने का

[श्री मौर्य]

प्रबन्ध तो आपको किसी न किसी तरह से करना ही होगा। अगर आप इसमें असफल होते हैं, ऐसा करने में असमर्थ होते हैं तो आज नहीं तो कल, कल नहीं तो परसें आपको हमारे विद्रोह का मुकाबला करना होगा। आज हम दुश्मन की वजह से शान्त हैं। लेकिन अनिवार्य वस्तुएं देश के हर नागरिक को मिलनी ही चाहियें। अगर आप भूखे को रोटी नहीं दे सकते हैं, नंगे को कपड़ा नहीं दे सकते हैं, रहने के लिए उसको मकान अथवा झोंपड़ी नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो क्या आप सरकार चलाने में समर्थ हो सकते हैं? कोई भी सरकार हो, तानाशाही सरकार हो या राजा महाराजाओं की सरकार हो, बड़े बड़े नवाबों की सरकार हो, हर सरकार जनता को रोटी कपड़ा, मकान देने की व्यवस्था करती है और पहले भी किया करती थी। सभी सोचते हैं कि जनता भूखी न मरे। लेकिन आज यहां पर देश में भूखमरी हो रही है।

इस भूखमरी का कारण क्या है? इसका कारण हमारी गलत नीति है। हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का ध्यान देश की जमीन और खेती की ओर नहीं रहा है, जहां से हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय आमदनी की प्रतिशत आमदनी होती है, उस खेती की ओर नहीं रहा है और न ही इस देश के "साधनों" का पचास प्रतिशत भाग इस देश की जमीन पर खर्च हुआ है, देश के किसान पर खर्च हुआ है, देश के खेतिहीन मजदूर पर खर्च हुआ है। उनको पानी मुफ्त या कम दर पर मिलना चाहिये था, उनको बीज मुफ्त या कम दर पर मिलना चाहिये था, उनको खाद मुफ्त या कम दर पर मिलनी चाहिये थी। इन चीजों पर योजनाओं का धन खर्च नहीं हुआ है। यही वजह है कि आज तीन योजनाएँ समाप्त करने के बाद भी इस देश के लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं या उन देशों से जहां पर मौसम

इतना अच्छा नहीं होता है जितना कि इस देश में होता है, भीख मांग कर अनाज ला रहे हैं।

इस देश की नीति क्या रही है? यहां पर मसानी साहब मौजूद हैं। उनकी बात की मैं मुखालिफत भी नहीं करता हूं और न ही मैं उनकी बात का समर्थन करता हूं। वे एक विशेष तरीके की खेती में विश्वास करते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि खेती के सम्बन्ध में कांग्रेस सरकार की जो नीति रही है वह ऐसी रही है जैसे मंझधार में खड़े हों। कोई काम चलेगा इस पार या उस पार। किस तरह से इस देश की उपज बढ़ सकती है।

"Either let the land of the Nation go to the tillers of the soil or mechanized farming is the answer to the problem."

या तो आप देश की भूमि को उन किसानों के हाथ में दे दो जो कि खुद अपने हाथ से खेती करते हैं, अपने हाथ से हल चलाते हैं या फिर यहां पर मैकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग आप होने दें। यही दो बातें हैं जिन में से एक को चुन कर इस देश की उपज को आप बढ़ा सकते हैं, इस अन्न की समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं। अगर इन दो बातों में से किसी एक को आप कर लें तो देश की यह समस्या हल हो सकती है, इसका हल निकल सकता है, वना जिस मंझधार में आप खड़े हैं, उस मंझधार से कोई काम नहीं चल पायेगा। मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि यह देश आज जिन नीतियों पर चल रहा है उन नीतियों में परिवर्तन करो। हां, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर देश की भूमि उस किसान के हाथ में जायेगी, उस मजदूर के हाथ में जायेगी जो हल चलाता है तो जहां हमारी उपज बढ़ेगी वहां बेकारी की समस्या भी हल होगी। लेकिन अगर इस देश

में मिकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग को बढ़ावा दिया जायेगा, बड़े बड़े फार्म बनाये जायेंगे, हजारों-हजारों एकड़ के फार्म बनाये जाएंगे तो बेकारी बढ़ जाने का अन्देश है। उससे उपज की समस्या तो हल हो जायेगी लेकिन बेकारी बढ़ जायेगी। यहां जहां पर खेतिहीन मजदूर की बात आती है, इस देश में सब से ज्यादा दुखी समाज यह खेतिहीन मजदूर हैं, वे मजदूर हैं जो कि हल चलाते हैं, अपनी भूमि में नहीं बल्कि मजदूरी पर दूसरों के खेत में। उनकी समस्या के बारे में मैं "एग्रिकल्चरल लेबर इन इंडिया" नामक रिपोर्ट से कोट करना चाहता हूँ :

"The landless agricultural labour households in 1956-57 accounted for 57 per cent of all agricultural labour households as against 50 per cent in 1950-51"

खेतिहीन मजदूरों की तादाद कांग्रेस की पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के साथ साथ बढ़ती जा रही है। उसी के साथ साथ इस रिपोर्ट के पन्ने 15 पर लिखा है कि उन लोगों की रोजाना की आमदनी, पर कैपिटल इनकम, मजदूरी भी घटती जा रही है। वह इस प्रकार है :

"The average daily wage rates of casual adult male workers employed in agricultural operations declined from 109 nP in 1950-51 to 96 nP in 1956-57. The average daily wage of women workers declined from 68 nP in 1950-51 to 59 nP in 1956-57. There was a general fall in wage level in 1956-57 over that of 1950-51."

जो उनकी रोजाना की आमदनी घटती जा रही है। यहां पर पर कैपिटल फी कस फे दिन को आमदनी के बारे में बहुत सी बातें आ चुकी हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में 10 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जो अतिशोषित, सर्वहारा समाज से आते हैं, जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की विरादरी से, पिछड़े समाज से आते हैं। आज जो खेतिहीन मजदूर हैं देहातों में उनकी एक दिन की आमदनी

दस नये पैसे से ज्यादा नहीं है। जब इस तरह की व्यवस्था है तब हमें इस पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

जहां कांग्रेस की ओर से अक्सर बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं वहां यह भी कहा जाता है कि विरोधी दल ठोस सुझाव दें। क्या मैं ठोस सुझाव नहीं दे रहा हूँ कि अपनी परती पड़ें हुई जमीन को उन लोगों के बीच में बांट दो जो खेतिहीन मजदूर हैं। अभी भी इस देश में दो करोड़ एकड़ भूमि ऐसी है जहां कल ही हल चल सकता है लेकिन यह जमीन जंगलों के लिये रिजर्व रखी गई है। वहां पर कोई जंगल नहीं है। नहर के किनारे की भूमि रिजर्व है लेकिन उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। रेलों के किनारे के जमीन रिजर्व है लेकिन उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, वह सारी भूमि बेकार पड़ी हुई है। 3 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि ऐसी है जिसमें कुछ कठिनाइयों के बाद और परेशानी के बाद हल चलाया जा सकता है। उसके बाद 5 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि ऐसी है इस देश में जिसमें बहुत पैसा खर्च करने के बाद हल चलेगा। इस तरह से अभी इस देश में 9 या 10 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि ऐसी है जहां पर हल चलाया जा सकता है। पर आप लोग कौन हैं। कांग्रेस के लोग। मेरा मतलब आपसे नहीं है कांग्रेस के मुख्य मुख्य नेताओं से है जो आंख होते हुए भी देख नहीं सकते, जो कान होते हुए भी सुन नहीं सकते और जो बुद्धि होते हुए भी चिन्तन नहीं कर सकते। आज ऐसे लोगों को ठोस सुझाव इस सदन में और सदन के बाहर दिये गये, लेकिन उन्होंने बराबर उनको ठुकराया, कभी उनको इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश नहीं की और कभी देश को उनसे फायदा पहुंचाने की कोशिश नहीं की।

डि० आई० आर० के दुरुपयोग के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनका बहुत अधिक दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। यह मैं ही नहीं कहता विरोधी दल के लोग नहीं कहते, बल्कि कांग्रेस के लोग भी कहते हैं, इस सदन

[श्री मोर्य]

में नहीं कहते लेकिन बाहर कहते हैं । और यहीं नहीं । आप के एक्स एटार्नी जनरल कहते हैं । मैं 18 अगस्त के "पेट्रि-याट" से कोट कर रहा हूँ :

"Emergency misused: Madras, Aug. 17: Mr. M. C. Setalvad, former Attorney-General of India said here yesterday the continuance of the emergency now approaching the close, of its 3rd year, and the Presidential Order depriving citizens of their right to move the court for infringement of fundamental rights were a negation of the rule of law and had caused a slur on the fair name of constitutional and democratic government."

जो एटार्नी जनरल इस देश के रह चुके हैं, वे यह कहते हैं कि डी० आई० आर० का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है । खुद मुझे गिरफ्तार किया गया है । चार मुकदमें मेरे ऊपर लगाये गये । गिरफ्तार होने के बाद मुझे कुछ कांग्रेस नेताओं के यहाँ हाजरी लगानी पड़ी । उसके बाद मुकदमें वापस ले लिये गये और मुझ को छोड़ दिया गया । यह क्या है । क्या यह डी० आई० आर० का दुरुपयोग नहीं है । मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि डी० आई० आर० का हथियार आप के हाथ में है लेकिन यह समयचक्र है । इस समय आप का निशान ऊपर है और हमारा निशान नीचे है । जब यह समय का चक्र घूमेगा तब दुनिया की कोई शक्ति, स्वयं विघाता भी उसको रोक नहीं सकेगा । एक दिन होगा जब हमारा चक्र पर निशान ऊपर होगा और आप का निशान नीचे होगा । फिर इतिहास दोहराया जायेगा । आप को मुगल सल्तनत की तबारीख याद करता हूँ । बेटे ने बाप को गिरफ्तार किया, उसका बेटा जब जवान हुआ तब उस ने अपने बाप को गिरफ्तार किया और यह सिलसिला लगातार चलता रहा । हम नहीं चाहते कि इस देश में ऐसी विपत्तियाँ आयें । हम चाहते हैं कि यहाँ पर विचार विमर्श हो, विचारों की आजादी रहे, अपने ज ज बात और ख्यालात को पूरी शक्ति के साथ,

पूरी विद्वता के साथ, पूरी क्षमता के साथ रखने की कोशिश की जाये । अगर यह बात नहीं होती है तो कोई लाभ हमारा होने वाला नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को गिरफ्तार किया गया । किस में । डी० आई० आर० में । बहुत से कम्यूनिस्टों को गिरफ्तार किया गया डी० आई० आर० में । जब बहुत से लोगों की जेल में मरने तक की नीबत आ जाती है तब यह कहा जाता है कि किसी को चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिये । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस डी० आई० आर० का दुरुपयोग छोड़ो । हम चाहते हैं कि देश एक रहे । कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जब हमें दुश्मनों ने चारों तरफ से घेर रक्खा है, उत्तर-पूर्व में लाल चीन ने घेर रक्खा है और पूरव तथा पश्चिम में पाकिस्तान ने घेर रक्खा है और तब देश में टूट फूट हो जाये और हम दुश्मन के शिकार हो जायें । इस तरह का इतिहास इस देश का रहा है ।

मैं शोषित समाज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समाज के लोग इस देश के में 10 करोड़ की तादाद में हैं जिनको इस देश की लोक-शाही में कोई हिस्सा नहीं मिला इनको यहाँ के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कोई हिस्सा नहीं । कुछ मेम्बर जरूर यहाँ पर रिजर्व सीट से आ जाते हैं, लेकिन इस से कुछ नहीं होता । इस देश की व्यवस्था चलाने में और इस देश की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को चलाने में आज हिन्दुस्तान के अछूत कहे जाने वाले शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्रिब्स के 10 करोड़ लोगों का कोई सहयोग नहीं लिया जाता है । आज मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज कहीं पर कोई भी कमिश्नर अछूत कहे जाने वाले किसी प्रदेश में हैं, किसी भी हार्ड कोर्ट का जज आज अछूत कहे जाने वाला है, किसी भी देश में अछूत कहे जाने वाला हमारा अम्बेसेडर है । आज अमरीका के अन्दर नीग्रो लोग हैं जिनको यहाँ के अछूतों के बराबर भी अधिकार नहीं हैं, जिनकी हमारे संविधान ने गारंटी की है, आज उन नीग्रो लोगों को अमरीका सरकार

अम्बेसेडर बना कर विदेशों में भेजती है। क्या इस 10 करोड़ की तादाद में कोई ऐसा विद्वान नहीं मिलता है जो विदेशों में जाकर इस देश का प्रतिनिधित्व कर सके। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस लोक शाही का मैं कोई महत्व नहीं समझता जिस में 10 करोड़ की तादाद वाले लोगों को भुला दिया जाये, और उन को विश्वास में न लिया जाये। जब फौज में भरती का सवाल आता है, तो भंगी, चमार, तेली, तम्बोली, गडरिया, नाई, पासी धानुक तथा अन्य छोटी जातियों को भरती नहीं किया जाता है। महार लोगों ने बड़ी बहादुरी दिखलाई है लेकिन जब भरती का सवाल आता है तो कहते हैं कि भंगी, चमार, तेली, तम्बोली, गडरिया, नाई, पासी, महार, धानुक आदि लोगों को भरती नहीं किया जायेगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस देश को बचाने में इन इन कौमों की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जब इस मुल्क को रक्षा करने का सवाल था, दुश्मनों से मुकाबला करने का सवाल था, तब इस देश के पूर्वजों ने पहले भी बहुत मार खाई है, और आज भी मार खाने का डर है। आप को सारे हिन्दुस्तान को एक मान कर चलना है।

मैं कुछ थोड़ा सा काश्मीर के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। आज काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में हमारी आँखें खुल जानी चाहियें। काश्मीर भारत का है। आज पूरी दुनिया भी हमारे हाथ से उसे नहीं छोन सकती लेकिन वह तभी हो सकता है जब किसी भी भारतीय को आजादी हो कि वह काश्मीर में अपनी सम्पत्ति बना सके। अगर हम ऐसा कर दें तो पूरी दुनिया भी काश्मीर हम से नहीं ले सकती। काश्मीर तो आप की कुचाल की नीति से जा रहा है क्योंकि आप सोचते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं। बोलते किधर हैं और चलते किधर हैं। इससे काम नहीं चल सकता है। काश्मीर के बारे में बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर ने इस्तीफा दिया था। उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के बारे में भी सन् 1935 में एक किताब लिखी थी उस में लिखा था :

965 (A) LSD.—8.

"Pakistan or Partition of India".

इस के बारे में कहा गया कि उस वक्त कि यह पागल आदमी की सूझ है। उन्होंने सन् 1935 में यह लिखा था जिस के बारे में कहा गया था कि पागल की सूझ है लेकिन मैं नक्शा निकाल कर दिखला सकता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान का वही नक्शा है जो उन्होंने अपनी किताबों में दिखाया था। काश्मीर के बारे में उन्होंने कहा था कि काश्मीर का हल इस तरह से होना चाहिये लेकिन उस वक्त आदरणीय स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उस को मजाक में टाल दिया था। आज पूरा विश्व हमारे खिलाफ है। रूस का इरादा भी हमारे लिये अच्छा नजर नहीं आता है। जब तक हम स्वयं मजबूत नहीं हैं, जब तक हम एक नहीं हैं, काश्मीर को अपनी शक्ति के साथ अपने पास रखें, तब तक हम काश्मीर की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते।

अन्त में जो नो कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन श्री मसानी साहब ने रखी है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। साथ ही साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक दुश्मन से लड़ने की बात है, हमारी जान भी देश के लिये हाजिर है, लेकिन जहाँ तक कांग्रेस सरकार से लड़ने की बात है हम उस वक्त तक लड़ते रहेंगे तब तक देश के बच्चे बच्चे को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान नहीं मिल जाता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री तुलशो दास जाधव ।

श्री बिशन्चन्दर सेठ (एडा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने पार्टी में भी निवेदन किया और कब भी निवेदन किया...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am going party-wise.

Shri Bishan Chander Seth: All right

श्री तुलशोदास जाधव (नांदेड़) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस के सामने यह जो

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव है इस पर तो बहुत सी बहस हुई, जैसा कि कई अन्य वक्ताओं ने भी कहा, मेरी भी यही राय है कि जब देश की ऐसी नाजुक हालत है, उस वक्त विरोधी पार्टियों ने यह प्रस्ताव लाकर ठीक नहीं किया। हो सकता है कि जो सरकार चलाने वालों पार्टी है उससे कुछ गलतियाँ हुई हों, लेकिन किस वक्त यह प्रस्ताव लाना चाहिए, इस पर विरोधी पार्टियों को विचार करना चाहिए था।

15.31 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस के दौरान विरोधी पार्टियों ने कई विचार सदन के सामने रखे हैं। गये 17 या 18 सालों में जो कुछ करना चाहिए था वह नहीं हो सका ऐसा विरोधी पार्टी वाले कहते हैं और कांग्रेस वाले भी कुछ अपने दिल में यह कहते हैं और कुछ बाहर भी कहते हैं। लेकिन इस का एक कारण है। यह देश पुरानी सरजामशाही पद्धति में से बाहर निकल रहा है और उससे निकलने के बाद सही रास्ते पर चलने में देरी तो हाँती ही है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि रूस और चीन या दूसरे देश जहाँ डिक्टेटरी है और जहाँ लाक-शाही का प्रयोग नहीं हो रहा है, ऐसे देशों में आज मुसीबतें पैदा हो गयी हैं। हमने कुछ दिन पहले पढ़ा था कि रूस में भी अनाज की कमी हो गयी और उसने अमरीका से गल्ला मंगाया।

आज दुनिया में नए नए प्रयोग चल रहे हैं जिससे कि लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा उठे। एक तो कैपिटलिस्ट सिस्टम अमरीका में चलता है, वहाँ लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊँचा हुआ है। वहाँ पर एक्सप्लॉइटेशन भी है। कुछ लोग उसको दूर करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए रूस और दूसरे देशों ने प्रयोग किया। लेकिन लोगों

का जीवन का स्तर जितना ऊँचा उठना चाहिए उतना ऊँचा न रूस में उठा और न चाईना में उठा।

हम हिन्दुस्तान के लोग एक नया प्रयोग कर रहे हैं और उस प्रयोग को हम शांति से और लोकतंत्र के रास्ते से करना चाहते हैं। इसमें देरी तो होगी, लेकिन देरी होने के साथ साथ एक नया अनुभव होता है। हमको अमरीका या दूसरे देशों की बराबरी नहीं करनी चाहिए। देखा जाए तो आज हम तेजी के साथ हमने जो कांस्टीट्यूशन पास किया है उसके अनुसार चल रहे हैं। जो हमारे राज्यकर्त्ता हैं उनसे भूल हो सकती है, लेकिन उस भूल के दूसरे लोग भी जिम्मेदार होते हैं और यह मानी हुई बात है कि अन्य लोग भी उस भूल के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। तो इस देश का विधान ऐसा है कि हम बहुत तेजी से नहीं चल सकते हैं। हमको अपनी उन्नति की ओर तेजी से चलना चाहिए। इसमें चाहे विरोधी दल हों या कोई और हो, किसी के दो मत नहीं हो सकते।

जहाँ तक काश्मीर का प्रश्न है, चाहे वह विरोधी पार्टी के लोग हों या कोई और हों, उनको यह नजर आ गया है कि जब डेमोक्रेसी में कोई चीज को लोग बार बार कहते हैं तब सत्ता चलाने वाली पार्टी को वह करनी पड़ती है। डिमाक्रेसी में यह बात है कि चाहे राज चलाने वाले के दिल में कोई भी बात हो और वह अच्छी बात हो और वह उसको तेजी से चलाना चाहता हो, लेकिन अगर लोगों को वह नहीं जँवती तो उसको नहीं किया जा सकता। इसलिए राज चलाने वाले को देखना पड़ता है कि जिस चीज को वह तेजी से चलाना चाहता है उसमें लोगों की राय उसके साथ है या नहीं है। इसी दृष्टि से सरकार को चीन के बारे में या पाकिस्तान के बारे में अपनी नीति बनानी होती है।

चीन ने हमारे ऊपर हमला किया, उस समय हम उसके लिये तैयार नहीं थे और हमारी गलती हो गयी। इसी तरह से अब पाकिस्तान के इनफिल्ट्रेटर हमारे देश में आ रहे हैं। तो इस को देख कर हाउस में और देश में यह विचार होता है कि सरकार को इस बारे में सावधान रहना चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि जहाँ से हम पर पाकिस्तान हमला करता है उस ठिकाने तक हम चले जाएँ ऐसा विचार है।

तो जहाँ तक काश्मीर का प्रश्न है, जैसी दूसरे लोगों की राय है, मेरी भी यह राय है कि हमको यह नहीं सोचना चाहिए कि अमरीका और इंग्लैंड हमारी इस हमले से रक्षा करेंगे। जिस पर हमला होता है उसका फर्ज है कि वह हमले का विरोध करे और विरोधी का पीछा हटाए। हो सकता है कि अगर भारत पाकिस्तान के लोगों को हटाए तो दुनिया के दूसरे राष्ट्र अमरीका, इंग्लैंड और यू० एन० ओ० आदि अगर पावर का समतोल करने के लिए अगर हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए आगे आवें तो भारत पर हमला न हो इस बात के बारे में उनको गारंटी देनी चाहिए। यह मुझे काश्मीर के बारे में कहना है।

15.36 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

दूसरी बात मुझे कच्छ के बारे में कहनी है। पाकिस्तान ने इस देश पर हमला किया था। इस बारे में कदम उठाने के पहले सरकार को सभी से राय लेनी पड़ी क्योंकि यहाँ डिमाक्रेंसी है। डिमाक्रेंसी का तत्व यही है कि कोई भी काम सभी के विचार से करना होता है। इसी दृष्टि से कच्छ के बारे में सरकार ने दुनिया के साथ विचार करके कदम उठाया, और उसमें हिन्दुस्तान ने कुछ गवांथा नहीं, उसमें कोई हार नहीं हुई।

अब रहा सवाल प्लान के बारे में। तो यह सही है कि प्लान को कार्यान्वित करने

में कुछ गलतियाँ हो सकती हैं। हो सजता है कि ऐसा कुछ हुआ हो। अनाज के बारे में देश में बड़ी बुरी हालत है यह बात सही है। लेकिन इसमें केवल इसी प्रकार का दोष है यह मैं नहीं मानता। देश की हालत यह है कि यहाँ आबादी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। हमारे रहन सहन का स्तर भी बढ़ रहा है और हम आगे बढ़ते जाते हैं, लेकिन जो देश का उत्पादन है वह उतनी तेजी से नहीं बढ़ता है। हो सकता है कि इसमें सरकार का खास करके दोष हो। लेकिन मेरे विचार में इसमें सबका हिस्सा है। सरकार किसान को उत्पादन बढ़ाने में मदद कर रही है। हो सकता है कि उसको जितनी सहायता चाहिए उतनी न मिल पाती हो। लेकिन इस काम में सब लोगों को कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़े। देश के लोगों के जीवन के स्तर को बढ़ाना चाहिए इसमें तो कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते। मंत्रालय ने जो विवरण दिया है इस फूड मिनिस्ट्री में जो लोग हैं उनको मैं एक बिनती करना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ अन्न उत्पादन में कमी होने और खाद्यान्न संकट के बारे में विरोधी सदस्यों ने सरकार को सख्त आलोचना की है वह एक दम असत्य नहीं है क्योंकि इससे तो कोई झंकार कर नहीं सकता है कि देश में अन्न की कमी है और अभी हमें उसका प्रबन्ध करना बाकी रहता है। लेकिन ऐसा तो नहीं समझना चाहिए कि अनाज कोई जानबूझकर कम पैदा किया गया है। आज खाद्यान्न की कमी हर जगह अनुभव की जा रही है और यह उसी तरह है जैसे कि जब फल आता है तो उसकी लपेट में दी मी पींड तक का तगड़ा आदमी भी आकर बीमार पड़ जाता है लेकिन इसके मानी यह तो नहीं हो जाते हैं कि वह तगड़ा आदमी बीमार होना चाहता था इसलिए वह बीमार पड़ा। फलू की हवा चलने पर जिस तरह से आम तीर पर लोग बीमार पड़ जाया करते हैं वही हालत आज खाद्यान्न के सम्बन्ध में हो रही है। आज अनाज की कमी एशिया के दूसरे देशों को भी हो रही है। जरूरत आज इस बात की है कि

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

जनता और सरकार और सभी विरोधी पक्ष वाले आपस में बैठकर गम्भीरतापूर्वक खाद्यान्न के मामले पर विचार करके खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ाने का उपाय करें।

मैं इस अवसर पर थोड़े से सुझाव सरकार को देना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र के बारे में मैं ने देखा है कि महाराष्ट्र में या बिहार में अनाज की बड़ी तंगी है और उसको लेकर जनता में एक गड़बड़ी और असन्तोष भी पैदा होता है और वहाँ इसको लेकर गोलाबारी भी हुई है। आगे ऐसी नौबत देश में न आने पावे इसके लिए सरकार को काश्तकारों को समय पर हर प्रकार की सहायता देनी चाहिए। बजाय इसके कि काश्तकार अपनी कठिनाईयाँ लेकर हमारे पास आयें हम खुद उनकी तरफ चले जायें और उनको कहें कि जो कोई आपको सहूलियत चाहिए, मदद चाहिए, जो कोई कर्जा चाहिए वह हम आपको देते हैं और समय पर आप उनको वह सब सहायता प्रदान करें ताकि वे अधिक अन्न का उत्पादन कर सकें।

आजकल अनाज के मामले में कम से कम महाराष्ट्र में एक मोनोपली चलती है जिसमें सरकार ही खरीद करती है और सरकार ही बेचती है। उससे कई कठिनाईयाँ भी उत्पन्न हुई हैं। वहाँ शहरों और देहातों में जो अनाज बांटा जाता है उसमें बहुत फर्क है। जैसे मेरे पहले कुछ भाईयों ने कहा 16 किलो बम्बई शहर में मिलता है और देहात में तीन किलो और कभी व भी तो आधा किलो ही महीने के लिए मिलता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि देहातों के साथ इस बारे में जो अन्याय किया जा रहा है वह बन्द होना चाहिए और उन्हें भी शहरों के समान अनाज मिलना चाहिए क्योंकि यह जो प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं जो कि अनाज पैदा करने वाले लोग हैं उनके लिए यह जरूरी है कि पेट भर अन्न दिया जाये ताकि वे मन लगा कर काम कर सकें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहाँ बाजार अनाज का खुला नहीं रहता है जबकि दूसरे प्रान्तों में बाजार खुला होता है। इसलिए वहाँ सरकार जब खरीद करती है तो बाजार में अनाज बेचने के लिये परवानगी नहीं देती है इस तरह से रोक लगाने का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि अनाज बचा कर घर में रखने से उसका भाव 100 रुपए क्विंटल होता है लेकिन अगर बाजार खुला रखा जाय और अनाज को बेचने दिया जाय तो उसमें आपस में कम्पीटीशन होगा और उससे भाव कम होगा।

यह जोनल सिस्टम से बड़ी तकलीफ होती है और इसी का परिणाम हम यह देख रहे हैं कि हमारी सरहदों के उस पार 35 और 40 रुपए भाव है जबकि महाराष्ट्र में वही अनाज का भाव 100 रुपए और 125 रुपए क्विंटल होता है। इस तरह की भावों में भारी असमानता उचित नहीं है और मेरा यह सुझाव है कि यह जोनल सिस्टम समाप्त कर देना चाहिए।

देश में कितना खाद्यान्न पैदा होता है इसके कुछ आंकड़ें मंत्रालय की ओर से दिये गये हैं : सन् 61-62 में 82.7 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा हुआ, 62-63 में 78.42 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा हुआ, 63-64 में 80.2 मिलियन टन और 64-65 में 88.4 मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा हुआ। मेरी समझ में यह आंकड़े कुछ ठीक नहीं हैं क्योंकि उसके मुताबिक कम से कम 12 अरब लोगों को मिलना चाहिए लेकिन वह मिलता नहीं है। इससे जाहिर होता है कि इन आंकड़ों में कोई गलती है। आंकड़े ठीक निकालिये और जितनी कमी खाद्यान्न की हमारे देश को है वह बाहर से और स्वयं अपने देश में ज्यादा अन्न पैदा करके पूरी करने का कोशिश करनी चाहिए। बस इतना ही मुझे कहना था।

Dr. U. Misra (Jamshedpur): I am rising to support this motion of no-confidence because this Government has lost all moral right to rule though constitutionally and legally they may continue for a long time. Many Members from this side spoke that a government which could not give even one meal to millions of people and a government which ignored and by-passed the Constitution by continuing the DIR eternally in order to keep the opposition inside the jails and conveniently misrule, such a government has no right to exist. Every section of the people in this country is dissatisfied. Go anywhere; no section of the people is satisfied, be it the small trader, businessman or even a small industrialist. Even engineers and doctors also are not satisfied. In the Central Government as well as in Bihar, there was a mass resignation of doctors and teachers who are the most innocent Section of our Society. They come like workers and labourers to demonstrate in front of Parliament. Why does this happen? Because living has become impossible. The minimum wage of an agricultural landless labourer is fixed at 1.12.0 whereas in my constituency one Kg. of rice is not available for that price. Life has become impossible and even persons getting Rs. 1000 and above are not satisfied, because they could not also make both ends meet if more than one member of the family is not earning. The price of every commodity has gone up and there is no hope that prices can be controlled. Government has failed to control the prices and hold the price line in spite of their repeated promises. Today why has this happened? Because today there is a race going on. Those who have got the money concentration during these 17 years of rule or misrule, they could not concentrate and consolidate their money concentration unless they have political power. So, there is a race to purchase individual Congress ruling party members or groups in order that political power can be retained with them. The possibility of money concentration will

be there. Those who are in political power are getting panicky and as soon as one becomes Chief Minister or a group comes to power there is the race for becoming rich overnight so that they can also retain power. In this race the new class is born, a class of contractors, class of touts and a class of Congressmen also. A new class is born. Over and above that, under them, another class belonging to that group is the class of anti-social elements, unproductive even in the village labour. I can give an instance. I first went as a doctor to a town with Rs. 75 as my salary. I was in Tata's service. Then I came to draw Rs. 375 after two years of service to the people. But I know a man who was working with me as my personal servant in my house. After Independence, he went into trade, the trade of illicit liquor, and he is now a man earning a crore, and he has got a grip even over the administration. This class has got a social grip.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : नाम क्या है :

Dr. U. Misra: I do not want to mention the name because he is not here to defend himself.

Mr. Speaker: Do not tell the name; otherwise, Shri Kachhavaia will follow him up!

Dr. U. Misra: That class has got the grip, and the ignorant, simple people of society are in the octopus grip of that class. So, any healthy thinking is not possible in our society. There is a general frustration in the whole structure of society now. Recently, an eminent Congress leader and many other Congress leaders told me that Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs were spent in the by-election in Orissa. Wherefrom did this money come, and where did it go?

An hon. Member: It was lost.

Dr. U. Misra: They may have lost or gained. I am not concerned about that. But the question is, wherefrom

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did this money come and where did it go. This money came obviously from the people who are given to hoarding and playing with the people's food. I was at Cuttack at that time, and I saw what was happening. After Rs. 60,000 to 70,000 was collected from the wholesale traders, the price of every commodity went up by one anna or two annas, and nobody could prevent that. This race has created corruption and has created frustration in society and no amount of sadachar or Nandaji's efforts can correct it.

There is so much of frustration in our society. I will give you one example. There was an engineer who was drawing over a thousand rupees, and he has an educated wife, highly educated—M.A., Ph.D. They were talking satirically rather. But even then, this reflects the talk of the intellectuals of our country. The wife wanted the son to be sent to Aurobindo ashram for education. The husband said, "nothing doing; I will put him as an apprentice, so and so, an illicit wine dealer, so that at the age of 25 he will become the Chief Minister and at the age of 35 he will become the Prime Minister. This is the way of thinking even in intellectual society.

I met one engineering student in Madras while I was coming here by train. He is a first-class B.Sc. He told me that his father sent him for engineering course. "I did not want to join the course, but I wanted to become a Minister." I asked him why. He replied, "Why not? A man under the tree and even earning Rs. 50, a third-class man, has now minted money and has become a Minister now. I am a first-class B.Sc. Why can't I". This is the way of thought of the intellectuals that is going on in our country. I do not know what will be the fate of this nation whatever party we may belong to.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. U. Misra: I will take just two minutes more, Sir. I cannot speak out all that I wanted to speak. So, what has happened now? You see, in everything, the communists, or the leftists. But what happened in Bihar? In Monghyr and Saharsa and other districts, the jet crop was not there. Thousands of people went in search of food, and for three or four months this situation continued but nothing was done.

An hon. Member: It is wrong.

Dr. U. Misra: After that, we wrote to the Food Minister also to build up a food reserve in North Bihar where communication is impossible, but nothing was done. The students, immediately after the schools reopened, struck work, and they went to see the Chief Minister. The Heavens would not have fallen if the Chief Minister had spoken a few kind words to the students. But no; he refused to meet them, and then there was all this spontaneous anarchy. (Interruption). So, the situation was in nobody's hands. The Chief Minister himself admitted that rice was sold at Rs. 55 per maund in Patna and at Rs. 80 in Purnea. They could not solve the problem, while this was the state of affairs. All the trade union officers are in jail, and all the leaders of the Opposition, even MLAs have been put into jail under the DIR. Dr. Lohia went there and he was put in jail. Everybody now is put in jail—it is all safe running for them—and whatever will happen is nobody's responsibility!

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. U. Misra: I will finish now. Though I cannot go to the extent of saying that the DIR is a paper tiger—it is Shri Masani's wishful thinking that this is a paper tiger—I feel—and Shri Masani may not be feeling the teeth of the paper tiger. This much I know. Like Bhasmasura, the ruling Congress party has taken advantage of the simplicity and innocence of the people for doing all this. Shivji gave

the power to Bhasmasura to destroy evil, but then Bhasmasura tried to destroy Shivji himself with that power. Similarly, the time will come when the people will rise and this *janata*, which is the incarnation of God himself, will rise, and what is said in that famous stanza of the Gita "*Sam-bhavami Uge Uge*" will happen. That much I can hope for.

Shri Krishna Menon (Bombay City North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last two days and more now, this House has been debating every aspect of Government policy and administration and it is well that it should be so; having regard to the extraordinary circumstances, both internal and external, it should engage the concern of this House. But it is a matter of deep regret—I shall come to it later—that this debate should take place in the context of a motion of no-confidence in the Government, because when the country is faced with an external enemy, not in the normal context with which we have lived all these years but faced with an invasion, there is no room for the expression of no-confidence in the Government at this stage. It is significant, and I think I should say this in fairness that the Mover of this motion himself has expressed his regret in having taken this course of action. I wish his conviction had taken precedence over his party political judgment. The debate has covered all fields and it is not my intention—I have neither the time nor the capacity for it—to go over all those fields. But broadly speaking, the attack of the mover has been in relation to the relations of our country to the rest of the world in all its implications and the other in regard to our economic and social development. That is to say, the attack has been one, on what is broadly called our foreign policy and the other on planning I will deal with the second of these first.

16 hrs.

It can not be said that the speeches from the combined but heterogeneous opposition can give us any clue as to what is the remedy, because while they all agree on this one-line resolution, the umbrella that covers all

sins of Government they all seem to differ on the remedy. But it is significant that the parties that represent the wealth, the privilege, and private enterprise are for economic anarchy and are opposed to planning. In this country, which mistakenly is called a poor country, but is in reality a country of poor people, there is no alternative to our survival as a civilised nation, except a planned economy. The main objection to planning is that our planning has gone wrong. The argument is like this: You have a head; therefore you are likely to have a headache, therefore, you cut off your head!

The gravamen of the charge is that the coming plan is too big. I wonder what the main leader of the opposition would think if the entire development were handed over to private enterprise, whether then he would say it is too big or not. It is only the greater degree of control by the community that is objected to. If this debate were not in this context, some of us would have to say the reverse of it, that the degree of community control is not as much as it should be nor the pace and size of development such as it should be. I make no reservation in saying that in voting against this motion, one would be performing a national duty, because while it may be partly true that our parliamentary methods are familiar in other parts of the world, those who do not wish us well would point a finger and scorn at us saying, even when this country is invaded we cannot get together! Therefore, it is as well to say that we have come now to the stage in the history of this House where this no-confidence motion is like a cut motion; that is to say, you ask to cut a rupee in a Grant in order that the government to spend and spend more. This no-confidence motion is not intended to remove the government, because the opposition know very well that they cannot remove this government this year or in years to come, because the people want a planned economy, a policy of peace in the world and also to keep our frontiers secure.

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The main problem that disturbs all our minds is the invasion of India. Very nearly 18 years ago, Pakistan invaded India and then, as now, we called it by other names—infiltration, intrusion, raiders and so on. Then, as now, large number of people had come across from our neighbouring country, infringing not only our sovereignty, but taking the first step towards what they hope will be the reconquest of India, and their the dreams of the former empire which they think was theirs. After 18 years, we should accept this fact that this is not just a frontier raid, not a penetration here or there. Whenever there is either a peace-talk or dialogue or conference or intervention by honest brokers, who are not always honest, it is only a chapter in this long history of the attempt to take us out and it so appears to me—I may be wrong—that even the partition agreement, as Mr. Jinnah said, “I will go and sit on a desolate island rather than be in India”, that was not a desire to go away from us, but only to take the first step in order to absorb the whole of this territory.

I think it is important at the present time, though some people may think it is past history, to throw our minds back to the position in 1947 in regard to Kashmir. From 1947 till now, though there have been threats time after time, there have been no invasions on this scale. But the arguments, the conditions, are just the same today as in 1947. At that time, when our representative in the U.N.O. under instructions from our Prime Minister, pointed out that Pakistan has invaded India and told the Security Council on the 15th January about this, this is what Government of Pakistan informed the Security Council. I do not think they will even change the words; they will probably repeat them: Pakistan said:

“The Pakistan Government emphatically deny that they are giving aid and assistance to the so-called invaders or have commit-

ted any act of aggression against India. On the contrary, and solely with the object of maintaining friendly relations between the two dominions, the Government of Pakistan continue to do all in their power to discourage the tribal movement by all means short of war.”

This was what was said at that time, but this did not last very long. A few months later, the Government of Pakistan informed the United Nations:

“The movement of tribesmen into Kashmir had in fact to be canalised through the north-western frontier. Further, tribesmen obtained petrol from local sources in Pakistan and made use of railways and motor transport.”

That is to say, under severe cross-examination in the Security Council at that time, they admitted that they had come across this territory.

Having done that and denied the invasion, Sir Zafrulla Khan, addressing the Security Council said, “this is all propaganda by India. We never invaded them”. Later, Sir Owen Dixon, who was an eminent Australian jurist, not a politician in any case and certainly not a person who is given to exaggerated statements, investigating the matter, said this:

“I was prepared to take the view that when the frontier of the State of Jammu and Kashmir was crossed on, I believe, 20th October—a few days after our independence—by hostile elements, it was contrary to international law and that in May, 1948, I believe, units of the regular Pakistani forces moved into the territory of the State. That too was inconsistent with international law.”—a very restrained way of saying that it has been invaded.”

When the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan came

here and elements of Pakistani troops were discovered by them at Poonch, when Pakistan was faced with this fact in the Security Council. Sir Zafrulla Khan said, "Yes; we have invaded India. There are three battalions of Pakistan's army in Poonch, because if we did not invade India, India would have invaded us." That is the law of the snake. The snake strikes a man, because it is afraid of being struck by the man.

Since then, various steps have been taken and I need not have to apologise for going into this, because the whole of our relations since then have depended upon what is called the cease-fire agreement. It is as well to recall now that this cease-fire agreement was not concluded by a country that was being defeated by a powerful army, not by a retreating army. Under instructions of the then Prime Minister, the Security Council was informed in these terms:

"We stopped a victorious army. We could have settled the issue. We were stronger at that time and God forbid, if our country were invaded again, we should still render a good account of ourselves. But in obedience to the Charter we restrained the action of our military forces. Instead of obtaining what we could have obtained by use of force, we continue to negotiate, having accepted the idea of negotiations."

That is how this cease-fire agreement came into existence. In the coming months, there will be a great deal of debate as to whether we have violated agreements in the past in this connection. I very much regret I heard from the other side that we have already set up a precedent in breaking agreements we have made. I want to say with such knowledge as I have that we have not either in word or in law or in spirit violated any agreement we have undertaken to the United Nations. We never at any time gave an undertaking that we

could have plebiscite in Kashmir without conditions.

This is the position. Our army was withdrawn and the cease-fire line was drawn. There is not the time to go into it, but we have repeatedly stated that the cease-fire line is purely an armistice line. What is the evidence of it? In the earlier part of this debate, Senator Warren Austen, who represented the USA, told the Security Council that when the British withdrew from the Indian States as they were then, the sovereignty of those States lapsed to the present Dominion of India. Therefore, the sovereignty of the whole of Kashmir rests with India. That was the position of United States in 1947-48—whatever might have happened afterwards.

So the cease-fire line was drawn in this way and a Commission for supervision was set up. It should also be said that in all these arrangements while the Government of India acquiesced we were never a party. We said if a Commission wants to come, this is a hospitable country and we would not say no. But we were not a party. But, anyway, that position having been reached a Commission for supervision on this line was created. On either side of the cease-fire line—of the national line—it is somewhere about 500 yards of territory into which neither of our countries are supposed to send in any armed troops. Since the conclusion of the cease-fire agreement till almost today there has been no time no day, no month, no year, in which, in that so-called demilitarised belt, Pakistan has not infiltrated her troops and—unfortunately the Defence Minister may not be able to say so—the Commission of Observers has always condoned it by various technicalities. That is to say, Pakistani personnel came armed and then the Observers are told these are not Pakistani soldiers, they are either civilians or people inside Indian occupied Kashmir who are discontented with their Government. Therefore, no action has steps were tried at that time. Pakistan been taken in this way. So various

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steps are tried at that time. Pakistan has never carried out what she was expected to do.

What is the position? Our purpose at this time, after having been invaded in this way, is to reiterate our position without any reservation whatsoever. In all these 18 years of controversy we have at no time surrendered the position of our sovereignty over the entire territory which was under the suzerainty of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir which acceded to us. That is to say, we have said that the entire territory of Jammu and Kashmir is part of the Union of India and by inference, therefore, the invasion of Kashmir is the invasion of India and there can be no withdrawal from that position. Our demand always has been, and stated in express words in 1957, that Pakistan should vacate this aggression. We have always said we are willing to negotiate with her, but not to negotiate to surrender our sovereignty but to discover ways and means whereby Pakistan can vacate her aggression.

It is not sufficient at this stage, Mr. Speaker, merely to say from our side that this was the position. When these discussions were going on the position of India was placed before the U.N. Commission (UNCIP) which was negotiating with the Prime Minister at that time. The Commission gave us this assurance, which is not a private letter but a document that has been circulated to both sides—it is now before the Security Council as document called Annexure V X/PS 762. There is a note which sets out the following assurance given by the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan before India's acceptance of the cease-fire resolution. We accepted the resolution in these conditions. One is that the responsibility of the security of the State rests with India—the State meaning the entire State. In another part of the resolution it is definitely stated that it is the responsibility of the Government of India to maintain law and order in all the lines

of the cease-fire—that is to say, there were various rivulets in various places. The second part said that the sovereignty of the Jammu and Kashmir Government over the entire territory of the State shall not be brought into question. This is what is being argued by Pakistan. Thirdly, it said that the plebiscite proposal was not binding upon India if Pakistan does not implement parts (i) and (ii) of the resolution—that is to say, they do not go out, and they should have gone out in 1948. Then it said that there shall be no recognition of the so-called Azad Government and the territory occupied by Pakistan shall not be consolidated. What Pakistan has done is that under Article 1 (ii) of the then Pakistan Constitution they have annexed our territory—I will say more about that in a moment. Then it said, reversion of the administration of the vacated area—that is to say, where Pakistan has illegally occupied the United Nations have asked them to go out. What the Commission told us was reversion of the administration of the vacated areas in the north to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and its defence to the Government of India—that is to say, the internal administration was to be carried on by the State Government and the defence of it was to be carried on by the Government of India who were to maintain garrisons for preventing incursions of tribesmen and guard the main trade routes. This has reference to Gilgit and other areas where all those caravan routes and various other places were to be guarded by the Indian army. Then it was said that the Azad Kashmir forces shall be disbanded and disarmed. Lastly, exclusion of Pakistan from all affairs of Jammu and Kashmir. It was one of the articles of the agreement that even in the discussion of the plebiscite there was no question of Pakistan taking part in the plebiscite, it was always India in consultation with the United Nations.

Now, since then has gone on incursions across our frontier, across the

cease-fire lines which is not our frontier, somewhere about hundred times a year, and we have made numerous complaints. The general policy of the Commission has been as though there is a cricket match where there is scoring by each side—if there is one violation given against them, there is one violation given against us—and this has gone on in this way.

It may also be said here that this cease-fire observation corps consists mainly of the military allies of Pakistan so much so when the SEATO agreement was concluded in 1954 the Government of India made it clear to the United States that she being the main SEATO power it would not be proper for her to take on this neutral position, and although the Government of the United States and we were at loggerheads in regard to SEATO, our relations with them were very good and therefore without much argument it was agreed that the United States personnel would be withdrawn from the observer corps. Since then, since 1954, there have been no Americans in the observer corps. There have been Australians, Canadians and various other members of the SEATO. Therefore, it was only right that if this observer corps continues we should insist that they would have to be manned by personnel whose neutrality is not in question at all. Furthermore, it has been part of the propaganda and various endeavours have been made over the years to try and bring into Kashmir elements or units of a United Nations Emergency Force—that is to say, to internationalise this so-called dispute in regard to Kashmir the same way the Cyprus dispute was internationalised, and to import into the territory of Jammu and Kashmir United Nations Emergency Forces. The Government of India at that time said that in no circumstances would we allow foreign armies to come in to our territory and they are on our territory whether they come on this side of the cease-fire line or they come on the

other side of the cease-fire line. Therefore, the idea was withdrawn.

Pakistan has not only, therefore, not withdrawn, she has, contrary to the terms of these resolutions, strengthened her hold over areas occupied by her. In that part of Kashmir under Indian administration, until the Chinese invasion, the Government of India have been scrupulously careful not even to extend by a few feet our airfields and things of that character. But, on the other hand, in Gilgit Pakistan built airfields etc. they cut away Chitral from the territory of Jammu and Kashmir, they surrendered territories to the United States to build bases in the north and now, on 3rd March 1963, the so-called Sino-Pakistan Treaty was concluded and was followed by the boundary protocol a few months later thereby handing over to China, not as was first said to be as a temporary arrangement, 2,000 square miles of Indian territory. Therefore, whatever were the basis of the cease-fire agreement, that has disregarded. Now, in recent days, some 5,000 personnel of this army, for the first time after the 1947 invasion by Pakistan, have entered our territory. The people of Kashmir, the police and the army elements and whatever other forces were available, when the facts were known, they have operated and, according to Government statements, large numbers of infiltrators have either been taken prisoners or killed. I do not think that one should be accused of being blood-thirsty but when there is infiltration of this kind, with all great respect to the Prime Minister I would submit that it is not right to insist that the army should take them prisoners; they should be shot at sight and they should not remain anywhere. It is not a war according to the ordinary or normal meaning of the word. When they are penetrating into the vitals of our nation the question that we have to ask ourselves is this. We do not know what numbers have penetrated. No Government, however efficient, will be able to say how many people penetrated. It is all guess.

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work. When, for example, the Americans say, there are so many Viet Cong guerillas or the Viet Cong troops say there are so many American spies, they are all only estimates. In this particular case, it is impossible even for Pakistan to say how many people have come across. But, broadly speaking, there are about 4,000 or 5,000 of such people. What we have to concern ourselves is about the fact that even if we eliminate 1,000 either by imprisonment or by extermination, there still remains in the territory of Kashmir 4,000 Pakistani garrisons, penetrating or dispersed all over the area and with a great deal of propaganda conducted by them on the one hand and, thanks to our general liberal attitude to our own people in the matter of expression of opinion on the other—it is not a question of Parliament or parliamentary procedures like a vote of no-confidence or at least a cut motion—when propaganda is carried on both in the territory of Kashmir and in the territory of the Union with regard to the secession of these areas, taking the position that Pakistan has not invaded us, then I think we have a serious situation, in the context of an invasion. Whatever may be the justification in a country like ours, where we claim the freedom of speech or even irresponsible speech, which is not a very important matter in normal times, I think the time has come to call a halt to this kind of propaganda which supports in one way or the other, whether it be philosophic, whether it be political, religious or any other, the suggestion or argument that any part of this territory should go over. No citizen of India who accepts our Constitution can take up this position.

Secondly, while it is entirely left to the Government of the day to decide what steps must be taken, I think it is for us to express the opinion that priority has to be given to the removal of these 4,000 infiltrators who have already come in, because it

is not a question of 4,000 foreigners shaking the foundation of the police or military or other structure in that territory; but, it is a frontier area of a kind where for over 17 years there have been sabotages of various ways, either by bombs or by cutting of telegraphic wires or cutting telecommunications and there is a threat civilian population, the confidence of the people being shaken, and their means of livelihood affected, when there are a large number of outsiders who, for some reason or the other, seem to be immune to the penal action that we might take. Therefore, the Government has to be supported in all measures that may be taken, either through the police in the area itself or through the police imported from some other State, as we have done in Nagaland, or by asking the army to carry out combing out operations with the help of the people of Pakistan.

Regarding the remedy that is suggested—I do not know whether it is a remedy; perhaps it is only a thought expressed—in some of the opposition speeches—I do not want to pin-point them—that we should abandon non-alignment, while I do not want to be accused of sticking to phrases, if we abandon non-alignment, what do we have? We have alignment. But alignment with whom? The suggestion is that we should seek the Western alliance. But Pakistan has been a Western ally all along. Therefore, it will really lead us to the logical conclusion that we should join Pakistan which has invaded us. That is a strange kind of logic. Secondly, if a country which is invaded is to seek assistance from elsewhere, it is the experience of the whole of South East Asia that the local populations are then isolated from it and the popular resistance is not there.

While I do not want in any way to be regarded as placing the blame on anybody's door. I think we have to be particularly careful that we do not

unconsciously succumb to the propaganda that the populations inside Kashmir are not entirely with the administration, or are not hostile to the people coming in. The ordinary population anywhere when faced by the enemies in superior numbers, you cannot expect them to stand up for political principles or to make individual sacrifices. If in a village, for example, half a dozen foreign army people with considerable resources come and put pressures of one kind or another over the ignorant people, or isolate the people, certain consequences follow. But there is no doubt at all in my mind—and I am not one of those Members of Parliament who have recently gone to Kashmir; I don't have to; I think I have some knowledge of this matter—I have no doubt at all that a very significant part of the resistance, that a very significant part of the opposition and the greatest part of the disappointment to the invader has come from the fact that the people of Kashmir will not help the invaders. I think we should not be apologetic about it and we should not allow it to remain unknown to the world. In regard to Kashmir we have been the unconscious victims of other peoples' propaganda, whether they are small matters or big matters. In 1947 it was the people, men and women and children of Kashmir, who held the invaders at bay. They paid the largest price in lives, in the sacrifice of the resources, of their honour, comfortability etc. in the early days before the armed forces of India could turn the tide of battle at Titwal in the following April. Therefore it is very important—well, I should express what I feel about it—that in this House we do not lend ourselves to the idea that when the people come from the other side, the Kashmir people here are only waiting to join them, even though that is the propaganda that is put on.

In that connection there was a suggestion made by one of the leading members of the opposite side, either

here or elsewhere, that the area of Srinagar should be placed under the control of the army. It is my respectful suggestion or submission that no more undesirable suggestion or procedure than this can be thought of. It means that we cannot trust the people over there. If it means that Kashmir can be held only by the force of arms, then we have handed over to the enemy a propaganda weapon of the greatest magnitude. In our system the army like the civil service carries out the orders of the government. They are the instruments of policy; they are not the makers of policy. Any suggestion that there should be a military government in any part of the area is a free gift of good propaganda value to Pakistan and other enemies.

Secondly, so far as the United Nations and the world context is concerned, while it is not for me but for the government of the day to take decisions as are required, I would like to express the opinion that I have been rather concerned by seeing press reports—of course, one can only place a degree of limited credence on them—that there have been some suggestions of sending over the Under Secretary General to India in connection with this matter. Now the position is that this country is invaded. It is not a question of anybody coming here for negotiations, even though we have been accustomed to India and Pakistan being treated as equals in spite of one being the invaded and the other invader. Even in the past, we have never agreed to the United Nations intermediaries coming here. All that we said was that we are a hospitable country, if they come we shall not turn them away. Now to invite any kind of mediation or anything of that kind would be to accept equality with the invader in this matter, which is wrong.

I would also like to submit to the Prime Minister that it is part of our rights, on the one hand, and is part of what the Government may consider useful on the other that the United Nations should without any further

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delay publish the report of the UN observer, General Nimmo, the Australian General, who has been there for ten years. I do not want at this stage to pick out individuals and say anything. There is certainly a report. Either that report is in favour of us or against us. Even if it is against us, let us see it. Then we know the truth. If the report is against us, it would have been published long ago. There is the belief that the report is held down under pressure from Britain and her friends. If this is the case, it is a serious matter. Therefore, let us see that report. That does not belong to anybody in particular; it belongs to the United Nations in the sense that the Security Council has empowered the appointment of the observer corps. If there is any need for a meeting of the Security Council, it should be called for. In any case, his report should be, without any further delay, made available. Secondly, it is essential that whatever we have to say on this matter should be communicated to the Secretary-General with the request that it should be circulated. That is to say, they should form part of the United Nations' documents which anybody can see. Otherwise, the propaganda will go on from one side. For the last 15 years the Great Powers of the world have all the time supported Pakistani aggression. While they have said to us in the beginning of every meeting that they are not in it, we have discovered when the meeting went on and when they drafted the resolutions where their sympathies were. It is only our policy of non-alignment, independence, our policy of not being tied to one side or the other that has prevented in the last sixteen years the United Nations from passing a resolution against us.

The time has come now when those who believe in freedom, those who are against aggression, should come forward and say that aggression has been committed and not merely look at it as a piece of intrusion or anything of that character.

The allegation is, so far as Kashmir is concerned, that the Government of Kashmir does not have too much influence on the Central Government in regard to day-to-day matters, that there is a great deal of whisper of lack of confidence in the local population, that there are not enough opportunities given to them to defend their own homelands and that the cease-fire line—though it is quite several hundred miles long, the invading people do not come all long it and there are only a few points to which they come—it should be properly sealed. I yield to no one in thinking that the reoccupation of the occupied areas is in furtherance of our rights and duties. We had in the past said that we would not change this position by force of arms. But now arms have been forced upon us and, therefore, defence becomes offence in this case.

While it is true that the Northern areas—Gilgit, Chitral and other areas—are part of India, our first concern immediately is to see that those who have penetrated are either exterminated or interned or put in concentration camps or in some way sterilised so far as effective striking power is concerned because the fact that with the power they may do anything creates so much of effect; the morale of the people is so adversely affected. It is a very difficult problem. It is easy enough to say that only a small number, about 2,500 or 5,000, comes; they are distributed in this way; the sealing of the ceasefire line should be done this way so that nobody comes through that. There was an unfortunate suggestion quite inadvertently made the Government sometime ago that we should go in for negotiations with regard to patrolling of this belt which is not in the Agreement. There is no question of negotiations.

These are the few suggestions that I have to make. I do not intend to traverse over the whole area of the debate that has gone in this House. I once again say that I interrupted in this debate only to express the view that it is not in our interest at the

present time that we should press this motion to a vote, especially when this one line motion has been spoken of from so many different angles and each argument cancels out the other. We had an opportunity to debate in the same way as a cut motion gives an opportunity to debate. Government have, no doubt, benefited by whatever is said from this side or that side. What is more all Governments have more access to information and are more conditioned by facts. That is the way of modern governments. That is why the opposition is not successful. Government have more resources than the opposition in any country. Therefore, I would submit that, in spite of the strong feelings, the mover of this motion should allow his convictions and not his emotional reaction of a party character to govern. He should in my submission override party considerations.

Mr. Speaker: The Hon. Members should be prepared to sit one hour longer today.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Speaker, Sir, though the mover of the motion and some of those who followed him had intimated that they were going to delve deep into the economic policies of Government, they have somewhat disappointed us and have let us off lightly. In one sense, Sir, although the Finance Minister is an integral part of the Government, he sometimes welcomes the Opposition's criticism because it helps him in undertaking certain unpopular tasks like cutting down expenditure and economising in administration.

Anyway, if I had looked for any such support from the Opposition, I must say that I was disappointed. Besides, the circumstances under which we are debating, which the hon. Member who spoke before me mentioned, are rather peculiar, though in no sense new. We have been dealing with this situation of enemies at the frontier for the last three years now, and I am happy to say that we have not been deterred in carrying out our normal obligations to the

people and implementing the policies which we have outlined to them, notwithstanding these other preoccupations.

I shall not quarrel with the hon. Mover of the motion. There is no meaning in doing so. This Parliament will have four more live sessions before it ends, and I suppose we expect four more motions of no-confidence being tabled, single line ones, perhaps, and that is why we get inured to this kind of process.

But there is one significant factor in this debate, if I may say so, if it is not considered impertinent, that on this side of the House we had a very large number of speakers who showed not only an intimate knowledge of what was happening in the governmental apparatus but also a keen awareness of the situation present in the country; and if the Opposition had done some service to us for which we owe some thanks to them, they have really weakened up the back-benchers on this side of the House to a sense of reality and to a sense of sharing of the responsibility with those of us, the unfortunate people who are either made or angry, who are sitting on the front Treasury Benches.

I hope the House will forgive me if I only deal with one or two Members of the Opposition who have spoken on subjects relating to my particular responsibility. The larger areas covered by the Opposition will be dealt with by the Prime Minister tomorrow. I would also beg to be forgiven if I make reference to only two hon. Members in my speech; it is not because I want to pinpoint anything that they said as being objectionable, but because they have covered the area with which I deal.

I have listened with great attention to whatever they have said. My colleague the Food and Agriculture Minister has dealt with the food situation at length, and even if he is held up to perhaps a measure of condemnation that he is not in a fit position to occupy the chair occupied by two

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distinguished Members of the Congress Party in the past, I have no doubt that he felt equal to the situation when he was dealing with the subject on the floor of the House. Therefore, I shall only deal with a few issues of economic policy. Besides, the House will have an opportunity of again asking for my head on a charger a few days hence when they discuss the Finance (No. 2) Bill of this year. I do not propose, therefore, to defend those proposals here in detail. Nevertheless, it may be that the circumstances that are prevailing or probably a sense of responsibility which my hon. friend Shri N. Dandeker had in the past and which is still perhaps overhanging, makes him and his friend moderate in their criticism.

There is one note from which neither the Prime Minister nor I will draw any comfort. I think that Shri M. R. Masani when he was speaking towards the end perhaps indicated that the Prime Minister was not to blame and even suggested that it may be that my humble self might come within that umbrella, and that we were perhaps prisoners of what he considered to be the evil and diabolical men in the Planning Commission. Well, may be, if I want, I could take shelter, but I do not think I would do so; I do not propose to defend my colleague, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, because even though he cannot speak in this House, he will have ample opportunities to defend the policies which he supports.

The gravamen of the chargesheet seems to rest on three or four propositions in the economic field. It has been suggested that all our planning is mistaken, that we have mismanaged the internal finances of the country, that we have allowed prices to rise in the process and finally, that we have brought the country to the brink of bankruptcy. We had a further elaboration on this price question by the hon. Member for Gonda.... (laugh-ter).—Whatever that name is, if it

causes some amusement, I am pleased about it because I do hold that banter is a part of the job of a politician, to please and amuse. He came up with a mass of figures in support of these charges.

I would like hon. Members to examine the charges made initially by the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, the Mover of the Motion, and latterly by Shri Dandeker. Shri Dandeker felt that prices, particularly food-grain prices, have risen rapidly....

Dr. M. S. Aney: Not Dandeker but Dandoker.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Whatever it is. May be my pronunciation is wrong. But I would like to tell my hon. friend that the family has settled down in Madras and we have a particular pronunciation of the name which sticks to my mind.

He said that prices have risen—Undoubtedly they have and, therefore, we are in the midst of inflation. He argued that the farmer is getting less than what he should, that even the price support we have given to him is not adequate. At the same time, he says that the landless labourer, who has to pay for his foodgrains, where he is not given in kind, has to pay a higher price; that the industrial worker is hardpressed, the middle classes are hard put, that there is no saving. Well, is there not somewhere there some contradiction? That the agriculturist is not getting what he should may all be true, but if you raise prices a little further up, somebody will have to pay. Finally, he made the point that we should not control the whole policy of control is wrong—so that the middlemen must be free to charge whatever the traffic will bear!

I do not want to deal with this position except to suggest to hon. Members that they can form their own judgment. That is exactly why we feel that some kind of control is

necessary. I would not like to leave things in such a way that the country becomes a big zone for the operation of market forces, because market forces do not operate. I have no doubt in my mind that since the commencement of the second world war, this country, along with several other countries perhaps, has been the paradise of the sellers. The buyers is in no position to dictate prices.

Also Shri Dandekar objects to this somewhat excessive, undoubtedly excessive, even choking, credit squeeze. But if we do not do that, wouldn't that mean that prices will go up further? It is not his business. His business is only to point out what he thinks is wrong and not to suggest any remedies, except to suggest 'give up all controls'; that is what Shri Kidwai did'. I happened to be a colleague of Shri Kidwai's when he decontrolled. That was when we had a bumper crop that year. We had a bumper crop not only that year but also the next. Therefore, the lack of control did not affect the country adversely. I come back to planning. Of course Mr. Dandekar also mentioned that they were not against all forms of planning. Some planning which would suit the vested interests in the country is permissible so that they can plan and increase their wealth. That is why Mr. Dandekar said that he did not ask for scrapping of planning altogether. I think somebody pointed out here—even if they did not, it would be correct to say—originally the concept of planning in India, though it started in the prewar days by the late Prime Minister and Subhash Chandra Bose, the vested interests in the country took it up in the inter-war period and we have had the Bombay plan which may perhaps be regarded as the basis of planned thinking thereafter.

To talk of a pause in planning as if one can leave the complex and difficult problems to the tender mercies of *laissez faire* even for a year or two, I may submit in all humility is nothing

short of intellectual confusion or jugglery with words. Mr. Masani accused me of impertinence. I do not know if he meant in the generic sense. It is not always necessary for him to apologise for what he says. He accuses me of impertinence for introducing proposals which while meeting current needs are also conducive to pave the way for resource mobilisation for the Fourth Plan. Of course, I suppose in his way of thinking it is impertinent for me to think of the Fourth Plan. We are not merely thinking of Fourth, we are also thinking of the Fifth Plan. In many things, particularly in the field of industrialisation, in the field of achieving self-sufficiency, we are thinking in terms of ten years, not five years. Maybe, it may be an exaggerated form of impertinence. If that is so, I plead guilty.

The question of figures of the Plan was tackled by both the hon. Members on the Opposition. The Prime Minister had indicated to the Planning Commission that they should target on the basis of an investment of Rs. 19,000 crores, that is to say, including current outlay a plan of Rs. 21,500 crores. I admit; I have said so often; there are certain presumptions in the resources that we have envisaged. May be, all of them are not in sight; some of them are just veiled by cloud or cloak or something thinner than that. But there are imponderables even in the assumption of resources. Even so they are within our competence, provided the country has a mind for it and the Government of the day goes about it in the manner it should. The Prime Minister has made it very clear that even in this question of investment in the Plan, we should fight inflation or deficit financing and the implementation of the Plan from year to year will have to correspond with the over-riding considerations that the value of money should not depreciate. It should at any rate generate no inflation. Even the size of the Plan—so much was being mentioned about it. I would like hon. Members to

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compare it in regard to the investment in the previous Plan, and they would find that after all the rate of progression has not been geometrical but has been arithmetical. Even in regard to the slight increase in the Plan; we are told that whereas the size of our investment effort is increasing, there has been no corresponding increase in the rate of growth of the economy. Here again, my hon. friend chooses to overlook a simple arithmetical fact. As the national income increases one needs larger and larger volume of investment to maintain the same rate of growth. When the total national income for example, is Rs. 10,000 crores an investment of Rs. 1,500 crores per year may well be sufficient to bring about an increase in the national income of say, four to five per cent. When the national income is Rs. 20,000 crores, one might need Rs. 3,000 crores a year to bring the rate of growth to the same figure, and a higher amount for increasing the rate of growth. That is where some of these comparisons that are made in regard to the rate of growth in Pakistan and India are misleading. Despite our relations with Pakistan now. I am not one of those who decry anything that is being done in Pakistan to raise the standard of living of the people. Certainly a prosperous neighbour will probably avoid many of the things that have been happening today and I would certainly welcome a fast rate of growth with regard to Pakistan. But the base is something where the progression shows a bigger rate than what it would be in a country where the base is a bigger one.

I quite agree if the hon. Member says "Do not increase the investment for investment's sake", because that is not the idea. I have said so in so many words in my statement in this House on the 19th August. Investments and useful only because they contribute to higher production and productivity and ultimately to higher rates of savings and reduced reliance

on foreign aid. Even about this, we have to watch constantly the returns that we get on our investments. We on our part are certainly not wedded to any rigid pattern in regard to investment as such, or in regard to the kind of returns that we ought to get on investments, though latterly we have been insisting that the return on investments already made and which have been completed, where the progress on investment had been completed, should become higher so as to generate more resources for the Plan.

A lot was said about the public sector. I think this is one of the sectors which lends to easy ridicule when one just states the figures. But I am perfectly sure that my hon. friend Shri Masani did not really mean what he said because he is an experienced industrialist. He knows that in many industries dividends are not paid in the initial years; for 10 years or 12 years, no dividends are paid. In spite of the fact that at the time of the floatation of the company the share goes up 20 times its original face value, people do not see the dividends. In fact, in some of the companies for which he was an adviser—I do not know if he still is—like TELCO, for a long time, it was lagging behind, but for the foolish act of one of the previous Commerce and Industry Ministers when he invited TELCO to take up automobile manufacture when it just shot up; it is now a very prosperous concern. This happens in every case, in the case of concerns for which Shri Masani is an adviser. I can tell you—I am one of those persons who by no means is satisfied with the way the public sector has been behaving in certain respects—that we made a lot of mistakes, and I think we will continue to make mistakes. But if we are afraid to make mistakes we will never do anything. If you do not want to get into the water you will never learn to swim.

I do plead guilty, if the guilt had been laid at my doors, that in 1955, I

dragged the country along to commit itself to three steel plants, all at once, without knowing anything about the technology of steel. Also the expansion of the two private steel plants was taken up. So, five steel plants were started off round about June, 1955 without the know-how, the material and technical ability. But I am glad I did it. I am glad today we can have at least 6 million tonnes of steel available to us. Of course, if I had failed, I would have been condemned. But that would not have mattered very much, only one person being condemned. Now that it has succeeded, the country is the better for it—6 million tonnes as against the technical opinion of people in the steel industry that India would not need at the end of the second plan more than 2 or 2.3 million tonnes. These mistakes have to be undertaken, but I am quite sure that we can do better.

When I went to the Bhopal factory 1½ years back, I came back a very sad man, because an enormous amount of investment was made and some of the shops were not opened. But now when I went there two months ago, practically all the shops were working. In some of the shops, they were so busy that they did not bother to look up and see the visitors who were coming, because they were paid piece-rate wages and they were intent on working. We saw substantial material being turned out. But we have other bottlenecks. What is produced in Bhopal is not being taken to the destination because of some kind of lack of coordination. But the factory itself has started moving and it is a giant. Once it moves, along with the other power and energy-material producing plants, we will be probably self-sufficient at the end of the fourth plan in regard to thermal power equipment.

Therefore, what Mr. Masani said about the return from the public sector enterprises is not quite correct. We have taken up this responsibility

of having a close watch on the public sector enterprises by creating a bureau of public sector enterprises.

Mr. Masani said that in 1961-62, 46 Central Government undertakings incurred a loss of Rs. 12.88 crores. It has to be realised that out of a total investment at the close of that year of Rs. 1133 crores, only Rs. 280 crores had been invested in running concerns. The balance was spread over undertakings under construction. Instead of clubbing them together, if each concern is shown separately and a period of gestation is allowed for each one of them, this kind of aggregating them and showing them up as failures would not be possible. In the total, Undertakings under construction were Rs. 171 crores; promotional development undertakings Rs. 18 crores; Hindustan Steel Rs. 664 crores, various units of which though completed had yet to be fully commissioned, because, as I said, a period of gestation is inherent in the development of steel industry. 28 running concerns accounted for a net profit of Rs. 8.5 crores for the year. The working of the Hindustan Steel resulted in a loss of Rs. 19.5 crores. It may be an accounting fault. We have linked the townships with the Hindustan Steel, so that the capital cost per ingot tonne goes up by Rs. 1900. If we take it out, then it will come down. With the second and third development in the Hindustan Steel factories, I am sure they will reach a capital cost per ingot tonne which will compare favourably with another concern, the TISCO, though we would not reach the efficiency of TISCO, which has certain inherent advantages.

Therefore, it is not fair to say our public sector has failed and we have lost. The position in subsequent years has progressively shown improvement. The annual report in 1963-64 placed on the Table of the House on 9th March analysed working of 60 undertakings of the Central Government. The net profit of these undertakings has increased to Rs. 18 crores and the

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working of Hindustan Steel has also shown progress. Other running concerns numbering 33 in 1963-64 earned a gross profit of Rs. 29 crores as against Rs. 24.5 crores the previous year, maintaining the percentage of gross profit to capital employed at 7.5.

I do not want to trouble the House with details of this nature. But I know that Mr. Masani, being an extremely knowledgeable person, knows that the presentation of the working of public sector concerns in the proper way would not substantiate the charge he has made.

Again, Sir, I would like to say that even these depreciation charges and development rebates of these concerns add substantially to the resources position of the Plan.

17 hrs.

I shall not speak very much on the details of the Plan. I think my hon. friend, Shri C. Subramaniam, has dealt with that. Whatever we did in the past—and I think what we have done in the past in regard to agriculture has been substantial—is something about which we need not be ashamed, because the increase in the quantum of foodgrains, though it is not adequate for our needs, has been very substantial. Therefore, I will not deal with that subject.

He also mentioned that it is wrong for anybody to say today that agriculture by itself means that no industrialisation is needed. In fact, we have, in the Planning Commission and outside, definitely set the base as agriculture and everything follows from it. The need for agriculture, the inputs that are needed for agriculture, the power that is needed for agriculture, the transport that is needed for agriculture, the marketing and storage facilities needed for agriculture have all to be taken into consideration. That takes us to a base of industrialisation from which we cannot escape.

One matter to which my hon. friend, Shri Masani, referred, and which also became an object of ridicule so far as the Government was concerned, is the question of import substitution. I think he more or less said that it is something which is not possible. If he meant that import substitution is not possible in the aggregate, that is to say the amount of money you have to spend on imports will remain not only stationary but rise with any development of industry and agriculture in the country, I agree with him. That is not our idea. I agree, we need more imports and those imports in the ultimate analysis will have to be found by exports, because I foresee that by the end of the Fourth Plan period this country will be importing roughly about Rs. 600 crores worth of raw materials that our industries need and which we cannot produce in our country. We can ban cotton from coming in and produce a substitute or even grow more cotton. But we cannot ban sulphur, rock sulphate, copper, zinc, lead, tin, mercury and so on. These are things which we have to import. Even if we produce steel and metals that we want to produce, probably alloy and special steel, aluminium and certain other basic things, this country cannot produce every thing in any adequate quantity. Therefore, if he says complete import substitution is not possible, I agree. On the other hand, this question of stopping of imports where we can find a substitute, where we can increase industrialisation in this country, is something we not only have to undertake in a more vigorous manner but we have to do it all the time. That is why I said, speaking the other day, that the industrial potential of the country is so great that if we harness it—of course, undoubtedly, partly with the carrot and partly with the stick—the result is bound to be useful to the country.

I will only mention a new factor. I had a discussion with a number of cement producers about whom my hon. friend, Shri Dandekar, knows

very well. I do not know what impression was finally left, but I felt that I have indicated to them that a little more than doubling of production will ultimately pay not only in the context of the need of the country and the profits they will make but also the repayment of the extra cost that they will undertake by borrowing. They will be able to repay over a period of 6 to 7 years. That is where the idea of import substitution comes in, the idea of encouragement comes in and the idea of putting in more resources comes in so that we help the people to pay back what they borrow. That, I think is the point which my hon. friend, Shri Dandekar made, the dependance of the private sector on institutional credit largely provided by government.

My friends on the other side would say: why do you provide credit to the private sector. It is really finding an argument for it. I have no doubt that if the private sector will get the money from the market, will tell the people that they are going to make a return soon, that Government will give 25 per cent on equities as a sort of gift in order to cover the loss in the waiting period, I have no objection at all. I have no desire that the private sector should come to the public sector for their finances. But if they are not prepared to do that, I have to do something. Because, I want to use the existing tools in the country for the purpose of development. I am prepared to provide the lacunae. It is not I want to do it, but I have to do it because I have to make them develop, which is precisely why I meet these people and ask them to go ahead, saying that if this is the amount of foreign exchange that you need, we will provide it but it will have to come down progressively. This is something for which I think the Government should not be blamed. If the private sector for various reasons is not able to find the money, is not able to mobilise the savings then we find the money. But he says "No, it is all due to your taxation

policies". Well, let us be a little realistic. I have brought down the rates of personal taxation. Assuming this House will agree—I am afraid it would not, but assuming this House agrees—to my bringing down the level by another 25 per cent, will that generate the savings unless these people provide them with attractive offers and canvass for that? What is happening really is, as I said before, that these honourable people who are in industry, sitting in their offices in their air-conditioned rooms, want somebody to come as their brokers so that they can put in their flotations. I think Shri Dandekar, being a realist, should know that if the private sector will not go and canvass where it is necessary for the expansion of the existing units, the public sector will have to come in.

There is one funny thing. I would only say it is funny because if one is serious one has got to be sad about it. In many civilised countries they have a bi-partisan foreign policy. Apparently, in our country we do not have even that. Even our foreign policy is not supported by people outside. That is what my hon. friend, Shri Krishna Menon, said a few minutes back. It is a very surprising thing. In the United Kingdom a few weeks back, in a state of things where the two parties are more or less equally poised, juxtaposed—perhaps a difference of one or two votes—the opposition supports the government in its economic policy broadly, namely, that there is no need for them to devalue, that the pound can be maintained. Here hon. Members, learned, semi-learned and not so learned, with purposes and intentions honourable sometimes, not so honourable at other times say: the country has become bankrupt, the rupee has no value, it has depreciated: therefore, devalue it.

I quite agree that it is the duty of the opposition to oppose, but there is some point at which the national interest must prevail over its propaganda effort. I have no doubt that

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many people of the opposition know that it is our country, the prosperity of the country is one in which we all share, no matter who is going to be at the head of the government for the time being, and there are certain things which one should not say. I think my hon. friends opposite, some of them at any rate, have still jinks with U.K. I wish they follow the policy that they follow in U.K. in matters of common national interest. Well, may be, I do not know; our politics is different and I have yet to learn.

One point was mentioned about the rate of growth. I agree that greater growth is necessary. But may I tell my hon. friends that during the last year there has been a significant rise in the rate of growth. I am not going to postulate any figures. I have two figures before me; one is 7.5 and another is 7.3. What happens in regard to rate of growth is that, if you make an investment, even, if it does not pay immediately, it starts paying a little later. What you should do is to see that the rate of growth is accelerated.

Sir, I do not propose to touch on the price situation; my hon. friend has already spoken about it. The price situation is something about which we are concerned. Rise in prices defeats several objectives: it defeats the aims of the planners; it defeats the basic purposes for which we are here, namely, to raise the standard of living of the people. As I said, there is no escape from it except to control as far as possible those forces which have been raising the prices. It is all right, rise in price means that the producer gets a little more. We shall probably try to get it out of him somehow so that he can make the savings available to help develop the economy. It does not matter. But when the upper class of producers hold the additional income that comes from the market, then they do something anti-social in the same way as a dealer does. That is really our problem today, a problem which we have to look

at from the national point of view. No single remedy is going to help to cure this situation. Mention was made of other countries. May I point out here that between 1950 and 1964 the wholesale prices in India increased at the average compound rate of 2.5 per cent per annum. It has gone up since then. During the same period the wholesale prices in Australia increased at the rate of 3.2 per cent, in France at the rate of 4.5 per cent, in New Zealand at the rate of 3 per cent, in Sweden at the rate of 3.5 per cent and in the United Kingdom at the rate of 2.7 per cent. Excepting the U.S.A. and one or two other countries, in every country it has been rising. May be there has been a leap in one year so far as we are concerned. But the latest indications are undoubtedly somewhat more gratifying and that is what the Fourth Plan will seek to take advantage of.

Some of the hon. Members mentioned about the import of raw materials. I do not know what success we will have. My own feeling is that we might be able to get some assistance for raw material. The small and medium industries are innumerable, may be 40,000 or 50,000 units, of which we have no statistical evaluation. If we can get raw material, then they will start raising their production to a level which will help us get the industrial output of 15,000 a year. Basically all that we need in this connection is not only a Plan, but faith in the Plan and faith in ourselves and also determination. Mr. Dandekar mentioned that we had estimated our foreign exchange as nearly Rs. 4000 crores. That is gross and not net. If you deduct Rs. 1,400 crores, it means Rs. 2,600 crores gross. If it does not come, then we shall have to tighten our belt a little more. After all, if foreign aid comes, it accelerates the pace, but if it does not, then we shall have to work harder. The question is whether the country is prepared for it. That brings me more or less to the end of the main

points raised by some of the hon. Members; there is not anything much said by other people; they have broadly covered these two fields.

I would only like to conclude in this way. We are glad anyway that what people had to say and what people say outside and which we read in the press in a garbled way has been put together in the House, and we are even more glad that it has made my colleagues on this side react, and react somewhat forcefully, which strengthens them in their determination that we should go ahead with our Plan and that we believe in a philosophy of Plan, and that the people that are there in the Treasury Benches, whom the Gods have made mad or angry are not the people who are leading them to something wrong, but that they themselves believe in something which might look wrong to the Opposition. While it is no doubt true that the Sanskrit words for what my hon. friend Shri N. Dandekar said are 'Vinaashakaale viparitabuddhih', I leave it to the House to judge for whom it is a *vipaashakala* and who has got *viparitabuddhih*.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

मैं हमारी सीमा पर जो हमारे बहादुर जवान वीर गति को प्राप्त हुए हैं, जो ब्रिगेडियर तथा दूसरे अफसर वीर गति को प्राप्त हुए हैं, उनको श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ ।

मैं शास्त्री जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने आज हमें बड़ी अच्छी खबर काश्मीर के बारे में सुनाई है और बताया है कि हमने चौकियां वापस ले ली हैं । उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हम सीमा पार कर गए हैं ।

इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं यह कबड्डी का खेल न हो जाए, कहीं आगे बढ़ कर आप वापस न लौट आयें । ईमानदारी से अगर मोर्चे पर आप डट ही गए हैं तो जो बंच साहब आ रहे हैं, राष्ट्र संघ के प्रेक्षक आ रहे हैं, उनके तथा ब्रिटेन के दबाव में आप न जायें ।

17.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कबड्डी का खेल खेल कर और जीत कर आप हार जायें । अगर सरकार ने जीता हुआ मोर्चा पाकिस्तान को वापिस कर दिया तो यह सरकार इस कुर्सी पर बैठने लायक नहीं रह जाएगी । आगे बढ़ कर आप वापिस न हटें, पीछे न देखें ।

अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव इसलिए लाये जाते हैं कि सरकार चेतें । इनके द्वारा सरकार को चेता दिया जाता है । अभी जन संघ का यहां पर प्रदर्शन हुआ था । उसी के कारण सरकार को इतनी चेतना मिली और उसने भूट्टो साहब को भारत आने से रोक दिया । उसी के कारण काश्मीर में सीमाओं को पार कर लिया गया है । जो हमारी चौकियां थीं उनको उसी के कारण ले लिया गया है । उसी के कारण हम आगे बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं ।

हमारे श्री रघुनाथ सिंह जी ने कहा था कि फासिस्टों द्वारा इस पार्लियामेंट को घेर लिया गया था । मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद उनकी भ्रूल का दिवाला निकल गया है जो उन्होंने इस तरह की बात कही ।

जब हमने काश्मीर में कदम उठाया है तो एक तिहाई भाग लेकर ही जो कि पाकिस्तान के पास काश्मीर का है, हमें शान्त नहीं हो जाना चाहिये । हमें लाहौर तक आगे बढ़ना चाहिए और अखंड भारत का जो

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

जन संघ ने नारा लगाया है उसको चरितार्थ करना चाहिये। काश्मीर को लेकर ही डा० श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी ने अपना बलिदान किया था। हम अखंड भारत देखना चाहते हैं और भारत को उसी रूप में देखना चाहते हैं जो रूस उसका 1947 से पहले था। यह लड़ाई क्यों हुई, किस तरह से काश्मीर पर हमला हुआ? आपको पता होना चाहिये कि कनकता में भी यही दिन था, असम के अन्दर भी यही दिन था, इधर दिल्ली के अन्दर भी यही दिन था जिस दिन सी ताबर हाउस जला था, और इसी दिन काश्मीर पर हमला हुआ था। ये कम्युनिस्ट और मुस्लिम लोगो जो कि इनारे देश के अन्दर पंचमार्गी बन कर बैठे हुए हैं इनको और से हमें खबरदार रहना होगा। ये विश्वासवादी हैं। ये कई प्रकार के पाखंड रच कर के सरकार के खिलाफ ट्रेण विरोधी कार्रवाइयां करते हैं। उन के खिलाफ हमें बहुत सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिये। आज भूख हड़ताल की धमकियां दी जा रही हैं कि भूख हड़ताल कर दी जायेगी और कर रहे हैं। नन्दा जी को कोस रहे हैं, सरकार को कोस रहे हैं लेकिन उनको थोड़ी सी शर्म आनी चाहिये कि उन्होंने देश का कितना नुकसान किया है। उस नुकसान के लिये वही जिम्मेदार हैं। इस आपत्तिकाल के अन्दर 7 करोड़ और 3 करोड़ का नुकसान करके आज वह रिहाई को मांग कर रहे हैं। ठीक है। लेकिन आज शेख अब्दुल्ला को छोड़ कर कहीं ऐसा न हो जाये कि बंच के कहने से हम कोई समझौता कर लें। बंच आ रहे हैं, संयुक्त राष्ट्र के विगेषज्ञ आ रहे हैं, यहां पर ब्रिटिश जासूस हैं, सब मिल कर अगर हमारी बड़ी हुई सेना को रोक कर के समझौता कर लें तो यह सरकार के लिये बहुत बुरी बात होगी। हमने देखा है कि काश्मीर में जब हमारी सेनायें पूरी ताकत से लड़ रही थीं उस वक्त नेहरू लियाकत समझौता करके पाकिस्तान ने अपना पीछा छुड़ा लिया

था। जब चाइना ने हम पर हमला किया तब हम मार खाते रहे और कोई समझौता कराने नहीं आया। जब हमने आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश की और आगे बढ़े तो लंका के द्वारा हमारे ऊपर एक समझौता थोप दिया गया। लंका ने समझौता थोप दिया और हमने उसे मान लिया तथा हमारी सेनायें पीछे हट गईं। कहीं ऐसा न हो जाये कि इस बार भी हमारी बड़ी हुई सेनायें पीछे हट जायें। अगर ऐसा हो गया तो यह सरकार कुर्सी पर बैठने लायक नहीं रहेगी।

शेख अब्दुल्ला ने जनमत संग्रह मोर्चा इस लिये बना रखा है और आज मोक्ष प्राप्ति के पर्चे बांट जा रहे हैं। काश्मीर के अन्दर ही नहीं वह पर्चे बांटे जा रहे हैं, सारी दुनिया के अन्दर बांटे जा रहे हैं और हमारी सरकार को उन के विरुद्ध कड़े से कड़ा कदम उठाना चाहिये। लेकिन आज उन के साथ नरमी का बरताव किया जा रहा है। जनमत संग्रह मोर्चा दिवस 9 अगस्त को मनाया गया। 9 अगस्त के लिये यह प्लेन बनाया गया कि काश्मीर पर ही नहीं सारे हिन्दुस्तान पर एक दम से हमला कर दिया जाये। चूंकि 9 अगस्त को 1953 को शेख अब्दुल्ला को गिरफ्तार किया गया था इस लिये उस के विरोध में आज भी वह दिवस मनाया जाता है। काश्मीर के अन्दर ही नहीं, सारे देश के अन्दर जासूसों का जाल बिछा हुआ है। इस का कारण, मैं सोचता हूं कहीं यह बात तो नहीं थी कि जिस वक्त सादिक सरकार ने कुर्सी सम्भाली और वह मुख्य मंत्री बने तब उन्होंने यह कहा था कि पाकिस्तान से जो भी पाकिस्तानी यहां आना चाहेंगा हम उस का स्वागत करेंगे। शायद इसी कारण 8,000 जासूस आ गये। वह इस कारण आ कर भरती हो गये कि किसी दिन काश्मीर का बदला ले लेंगे। हमें अफसोस है कि सादिक सरकार सोती रही, वहां की सारी की सारी सी० आइ० डी० सोती रही।

8,000 जासूस कोई एक दिन में नहीं आ गये। मुझे डर है कि राजस्थान की सीमा के ऊपर भी इसी तरह की जासूसी हो रही है और वहां सब जगह जासूस भरे पड़े हैं। शायद वहां भी इसी तरह का धोखा होने वाला है क्योंकि पहले कच्छ बार्डर पर आये फिर काश्मीर पर आये और चूँकि वहां उन को सफलता नहीं मिली इस लिये खिसियानी बिल्ली की तरह से यह सोच कर कि चलो दही नहीं मिलता तो न सही कटोरा ही सम्भालें। वह राजस्थान पर ही हमला करने की सोच रहे हैं।

कहीं ऐसा न हो जाये कि अगर एक दम से राजस्थान की तरफ उन का मोर्चा बढ़ा तो वहां की सरकार भी पीछे हट जाये राजस्थान को इस तरह की चेतावनी दे दी जाये कि हमारी सीमाओं पर मिलिटरी वर्तमानतः कर दे। हमें इस बात का डर था कि कच्छ से निकलते ही वह लोग काश्मीर पर हमला करेंगे और वह ठीक साबित हुआ। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि शायद अब वे राजस्थान बार्डर पर जा कर ऐसा करें।

असम के अन्दर आज आठ या दस लाख पाकिस्तानों घुसे हुए हैं। जब नन्दा जी वहां गये तो उन्होंने कहा कि दस मील की पट्टी खाली करा ली जायेगी और वहां पर हिन्दुओं को बसा दिया जायेगा। लेकिन जब वह दिल्ली आये तो दिल्ली दरवाजा देखते ही, पार्लियामेंट का दरवाजा देखते ही सारी की सारी बात भूल गये। अगर इस तरह से नन्दा जी दोरे के समय आश्वासन दे कर आते हैं और दिल्ली आ कर उसे भूल जाने हैं तो यह बड़ी खतरनाक बात है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि काश्मीर के अन्दर जो भी जगह खाली कराई जाये उसके अन्दर हिन्दुओं को बसाया जाये। काश्मीर के अन्दर काश्मीरियों को ही न बसने दिया जाय। यह बात गलत है। हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी से कह दिया जाये कि काश्मीर में जा कर हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी बस सकता है, वहां पर अपनी

फैक्ट्री लगा सकता है, अपना कारोबार चला सकता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार ऐसा क्यों नहीं करती है। मैं तो यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि संविधान की धारा 370 को खतम कर के पूरा संविधान काश्मीर के अन्दर लागू कर दिया जाये जैसे कि बाकी हिन्दुस्तान में वह लागू है।

काश्मीर में जो भी शेख अब्दुल्ला की गतिविधियां हैं वह सारी की सारी खत्म की जायें क्योंकि शेख अब्दुल्ला और अफजल बेग इस तरह के कामों में लगे हुए हैं। जनमत संग्रह मोर्चा वाले भी हमारे देश के खिलाफ काम कर रहे हैं काश्मीर के अन्दर हमारे विरुद्ध जासूस बने बैठे हैं। अमरीका पर हम को विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिये। अमरीका से एक पेपर निकलता है। उस में लिखा हुआ था कि हो सकता है पाकिस्तान ने काश्मीर पर हमला किया हो। लेकिन चूँकि भारत सरकार ने जनमत संग्रह करवाने का आश्वासन दिया था और अब उस से बदल गई है इस लिये पाकिस्तान के सामने दूसरा कोई चारा नहीं रह जाता। भारत ने मजबूर किया है पाकिस्तान को कि वह ऐसा करे। हम को अमरीका के भरोसे भी नहीं रहना चाहिये। हो सकता है इस से पी० एल० 480 के तहत जो समझौता हो रहा है उस में कुछ अड़चन आये और आप काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में समझौता कर लें कि जिस तरह से वहां जो कुछ लिया दिया है उसे वापस कर दिया जाये। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि विदेशी लोगों के चक्कर में क्यों भारत का भू भाग किसी को दे दिया जाये और हमारी भारत भूमि के जिस भाग पर दूसरों का अधिकार हो उसे वापस क्यों न लिया जाये। इस लिये हम को विदेशियों के जाल में नहीं आना चाहिये।

अब मैं कुछ थोड़ा सा राशनिंग के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। सरकार ने खाली स्थिति इतनी विकट कर दी है कि आज देश की जनता भूखों मर रही है। इस समय राजस्थान के अन्दर

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

एक आदमी को छः औंस अनाज मिलता है। साथ ही राजस्थान में लोगों को सड़ा हुआ आटा मिलता है। उस से 200 आदमी हैजे से मर गये। मैं ने इस के सम्बन्ध में कालिग अटेंशन दिया था लेकिन सरकार ने उस की कुछ परवाह नहीं की। सोचती हूँ कि मरते हैं तो मरने दो, लड़ाई में बहुत से लोग मर रहे हैं, अगर इधर भी कुछ मर जायें तो कोई बात नहीं है। अगर इस तरह से लापरवाही की गई और उस आटे को बन्द नहीं किया गया तो राजस्थान के अन्दर हैजे से थोड़े बहुत आदमी तो क्या एक तिहाई आदमी कहीं मर न जायें। वह आटा सड़ा हुआ है और बारिश में भीगा हुआ है। हमारी सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि जो आटा दिया जाता है वह ऐसा क्यों दिया जाता है।

राजस्थान सरकार ने मोटे अनाज को निकालने में काफी मुनाफाखोरी की है। जो अनाज 35 रु० क्विंटल खरीदा था उसे उस ने 87 रु० में बेचा है। 37 रु० क्विंटल का चना उस ने 87 रु० में बेचा है। यह मुनाफाखोरी राजस्थान सरकार ने की है जब कि गरीब आदमी दाने दाने को मोहताज है। उस को बिल्कुल दया नहीं आती। अगर हम राजस्थान सरकार से कहते हैं तो वह कहती है कि केन्द्र सरकार से कहो, अगर केन्द्र सरकार से कहते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि राजस्थान सरकार से कहो। अगर हम केन्द्र सरकार से कुछ ज्यादा कहते हैं तो वह अमरीका का नाम लेती है। आखिर इस सरकार ने देश को समझ क्या रक्खा है। उस ने देश को अमरीका की शोली में डाल रक्खा है। अगर अमरीका देश को अनाज देगा तो हम खायेंगे वरना भूखों मर जायेंगे।

मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर महंगाई में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है। रिजर्व बैंक के आंकड़ों के अनुसार सन् 1964

में अनाज में 14 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। इतनी वृद्धि पिछले महायुद्ध में भी नहीं हुई थी। मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ कि कितनी वृद्धि चीजों पर हुई है। औद्योगिक वस्तुओं के ऊपर 23.6 प्रतिशत, कच्चे माल पर 21.9 प्रतिशत, तैयार माल पर 4.7 प्रतिशत, गेहूं पर 51.7 प्रतिशत, चावल पर 11.5 प्रतिशत, चने पर 108 प्रतिशत, मूंगफली पर 37.8 प्रतिशत। इस तरह से इन्सान अपनी आमदनी का 40 से 50 प्रतिशत इन चीजों पर खर्च कर रहा है। अभी यहां पर एक आदमी की औसत आमदनी एक दिन की बतलाई गई 67 नये पैसे। जब महंगाई सिर पर मंडरा रही है लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं तब हमारी सरकार मुख की नौद सो रही है। जब चाइना में अनाज की कमी हुई थी और उस ने 1 अरब, 10 करोड़ रु० का गेहूं आयात किया था तब उस ने बड़े उद्योगों में कटौती कर के 25 परसन्ट भाग सारे का सारा कृषि पर लगा दिया था। लेकिन हमारी सरकार की आंख नहीं खुल रही है। हमारी सरकार बड़े उद्योगों के अन्दर लगी हुई है और खेती के लिये सिर्फ 10 से 13 प्रतिशत तक ही खर्च करती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब तक खेती पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक हमारा काम कैसे चलेगा।

मैं दो तीन सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले तो जौन खत्म किये जायें। आप ने यहां पर राशनिंग लागू करने का जो निर्णय किया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन साथ ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि खुली हुई दूकानें भी होनी चाहियें क्योंकि 6 औंस से इन्सान का पेट नहीं भर सकता। एक आदमी की खुराक 6 औंस नहीं होती। हमारे राजस्थान के अन्दर तो लोग 12 से 16 औंस तक खा जाते हैं क्योंकि वह मजदूर लोग हैं, खेतिहर मजदूर हैं। चूंकि 6 औंस से पेट नहीं भरता इसलिए भ्रष्टाचार, बेईमानी और रिश्वत-

खोरी चल रही है । यह सब जो कुछ हो रहा है 6 औंस के कारण हो रहा है अगर आप किसानों को 14 से 16 औंस तक नहीं देते तो वह बेचारा कहीं से तो अपना पेट भरेगा ही । लेकिन हमारे शासन ने उसे भी नहीं माना । अभी यहां मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ उस में राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने उसे नहीं माना । उन्होंने विधायियों और सेठों के दबाव में आ कर झा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को ठुकरा दिया । 3 लाख से ऊपर की आबादी वाले शहरों में राशनिंग लागू करने की बात को ठुकरा दिया जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज जनता दाने दाने का मोहताज है ।

आपको मालूम है कि राजस्थान के अन्दर कोटा झालावाड़ में जो भिवानी मंडी है उस में राशन के लिए नागरिकों ने मांग की तो उनको जेल में ठूस दिया गया । धौलपुर में लोगों ने चने की गाड़ियाँ रोक लीं तो उन्हें डी० आई० आर० के मातहत जेल में डाल दिया गया । इसी तरह से जबलपुर में और जोधपुर में हुआ । राजस्थान में जहां भी लोगों ने अनाज की मांग की उनको जेलों में ठूस दिया गया ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अपने भाषण के अन्त में मैं भी एक कविता सुनाना चाहता हूं - जैसे कि एक और माननीय सदस्या ने सुनायी थी । मैं दो मिनट में कह दूंगा । वह इस प्रकार है :

जब पीली देखा दिल्ली को
शास्त्री सरकार घबराई
भुट्टो को दिल्ली आने से रोका ।
सेना को सीमा पार कराई,
यही नतीजा प्रदर्शन का
जो ठान लिया था जन संघ ने
बात मान ली शास्त्री जी ने
और दुश्मन घबराए अपने मन में ।
मांग मान कर जन संघ की,
काश्मीर की सीमा पार करी ।
मुरझाए हुए चेहरे जिन के
उन पर प्रेम की मार करी ।

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support this motion. When the Shastri Ministry took over, we expected a change for the better, but we find that it is a change for the worse.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Shri P. K. Ghosh: When we sit for the extra time we should not press for quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been challenged. The bell is ringing. You cannot go on when the quorum is challenged. There are only 39 persons and the bell has stopped ringing. I am sorry there is no quorum.

The Prime Minister will reply tomorrow.

17.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 26, 1965/Bhadra 4, 1887 (Saka).