

Phalgunā 4, 1886 (Saka)

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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

Tuesday, February 23, 1965/  
Phalgun 4, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Paradeep Port

+

- \*87. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Bishwanath Roy:  
Maharajkumar Vijaya  
Ananda:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Bade:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavalaya:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Daljit Singh:  
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Shri Surendranath  
Dwivedy:  
Shri J. B. S. Bist:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Dr. Renen Sen:  
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:  
Shri Maheswar Nalk:

Will the Minister of Transport be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the  
Government are considering to take  
over the Paradeep port project of  
Orissa;

2195 (Ai) L.S.—1.

(b) if so, when it is likely to be  
taken; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri  
Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A state-  
ment is laid on the Table of the  
Sabha.

STATEMENT

In June 1964, the Orissa Govern-  
ment requested that the Central  
Government should take over the res-  
ponsibility for financing the Paradeep  
Port Project. The reasons given by  
the State Government was that the  
cost of the Project has risen from the  
original estimate of Rs. 12 crores to  
Rs. 26 crores and it was beyond the  
capacity of the State Government to  
finance this Project from their own  
resources. The State Government  
have also suggested that the Central  
Government should take over the  
Project under their direct control.

The Project has made consider-  
able progress. It is in the national  
interest that the Project should be  
completed as early as possible. The  
Government of India are, therefore,  
actively examining the proposals.  
A decision will be taken as soon as  
possible.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it not  
a fact that in carrying out the work  
on this project, the State Government  
of Orissa disregarded all the techni-  
cal advice given to it by their con-  
sultants and other experts and as a  
result of that they made certain mis-  
takes which are bound to push up  
the cost of the project by several  
crores of rupees and the Central Gov-  
ernment has now to

**Mr. Speaker:** How many questions have been combined? It is a long supplementary:

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** The project is under a qualified Chief Engineer. They have been proceeding according to his advice. They also appointed the consultants who drew up the project report. I do not think the State Government has, as such, defied any technical advice. Maybe, there may have been differences of opinion between the Chief Engineer and the consultants. But they are of normal routine nature.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** If the Central Government decides to take over this project, will they also take over the Expressway project which is an ancillary scheme of the port project?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** The proposal that has been made to us, to the Ministry of Transport, is in regard to the taking over of the Paradeep Port project.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** उड़ीसा के गवर्नर साहब हिन्दुस्तान के सब से बड़े इंजीनियरों में से एक हैं फिर इस को केन्द्रीय सरकार को सौंपने का क्या कारण है ? दूसरे हर जगह जब डिसीटलाइजेशन हो रहा है तो क्या कारण हुआ जिसकी कि वजह से सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस पोर्ट के काम को अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार कर रही है ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** गवर्नर साहब इस प्रोजेक्ट पर काम नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार ने जो यह सुझाव दिया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रोजेक्ट को अपने हाथ में ले ले तो यह सुझाव दे दिया गया था, कितने समय से सरकार इस की जांच कर रही है और कब तक उस जांच पड़ताल का काम पूरा हो जायेगा ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** सर्वप्रथम यह सुझाव जून सन् 1964 में दिया गया था । इस का

मुख्य कारण घनाभाव था । विचार किया जा रहा है कि किस प्रकार से इस के लिए धन जुटाया जाय और किस प्रकार से और किन शर्तों पर सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा इस काम को अपने हाथ में लिया जाय ?

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह निर्णय कब तक हो जायेगा ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** इस पर निर्णय, मैं समझता हूँ, कि निकट भविष्य में हो जायेगा ।

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know what were the original estimates and how much increase has been made in the cost of construction and what was the scheduled date of its completion?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** The project was originally estimated to cost about Rs. 12 crores which now, according to their estimate, is to cost Rs. 26 crores. Our technical experts, however, feel that it might be scaled down to Rs. 20.5 crores.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** The original estimate of the project was only Rs 12 crores and now it has been increased to Rs. 26 crores. I would like to know what are the main items that have been added in this project for which this estimate has gone up to Rs. 26 crores.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** That will be a matter of detail.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Is it a fact that the World Bank team recently visited this Port? May I know what is their reaction thereto?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** The project report is considered to be full of promise and a feasible one. It will be a good addition to our major ports.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** ऐसे कौन से कारण हैं जिन के फलस्वरूप राज्य सरकार पारादीप पोर्ट के काम को केन्द्रीय सरकार को

देने को तैयार हो गई है। कौन सी ऐसी कठिनाई है जिसके कि कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार इस को अपने हाथ में ले रही है? दूसरे केन्द्रीय सरकार इस में कितना धन लगायेगी और राज्य सरकार कितना धन लगायेगी?

श्री राज बहादुर : धनाभाव मुख्य कारण है। राज्य सरकार ने अब तक इस पर 8 करोड़ लगाया है और अनुमान है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11, 12 करोड़ से अधिक ही इस पर लगाना पड़ेगा अगर वह इसको अपने हाथ में ले लेती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह क्या कारण हैं जिनकी वजह से राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस काम को अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए कहा है?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं ने कहा तो कि धनाभाव के कारण।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बरवा : क्या राज्य सरकार ने कोई शर्त भी रखी है?

श्री राज बहादुर : राज्य सरकार ने यह भी कहा है कि यह प्रोजेक्ट बड़ा है इस पर वह सारा रुपया खुद नहीं लगा सकती, लेकिन चूंकि यह प्रोजेक्ट राष्ट्रीय हित में है इसलिए इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हुगली नदी चूंकि भर रही है इसलिए जहाजों के आने जाने में कठिनाई हो रही है, पारादीप पोर्ट के अलावा और कोई दूसरा बन्दरगाह नहीं है इसलिए इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पारादीप पोर्ट को अपने हाथ में ले कर इस को बनायेगी?

श्री राज बहादुर : हुगली नदी की भी चिन्ता की जा रही है। हुगली नदी पर भी जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य को पता होगा हलदिया का बन्दरगाह बनाया जा रहा है जोकि कलकत्ता का सबसिडियरी पोर्ट होगा, बाकी उस का काम अलग है और पारादीप पोर्ट का काम अलग है।

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Paradip port is being taken over by the Centre at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Shipping Board, as a result of mismanagement and wasteful expenditure by one Shri Srinivasan, Chief Engineer, who is not only involved in case PE-37/59 of the Madras Branch of the SPE, but has also made an advance payment of 90 per cent..

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that it is being taken over by the Centre because the State Government have no finances.

Shri P. K. Deo: Let me finish my question. I want some further information. May I know whether it is a fact that the said engineer had made 90 per cent advance payment amounting to about Rs. 14 lakhs to Biju Patnaik's Kalinga Industries.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether this is being taken over by the Central Government because there was wasteful expenditure and because there were certain other.....

Shri P. K. Deo: Advance payments were made to the tune of about Rs. 14 lakhs, that is, to the extent of about 90 per cent, for tabular structures later found unsuitable in the saline climate.

Mr. Speaker: A supplementary question cannot be so long as to take five minutes.

श्री प्र० के० दे० : मैं स्प्लीमैटरी कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्प्लीमैटरी में इतना लम्बा नहीं कर सकते, सिर्फ क्वेश्चन कर लें।

Shri Raj Bahadur: The main reason which has been advanced by the State Government to us is one of lack of resources to complete the project. So far as wasteful expenditure is concerned, we have yet to go into the whole matter to find out whe-

ther there is any waste-ful expenditure. I think that what the hon. Member is referring to is some case against the present Chief Engineer of the port, started in Madras, not in relation to Paradip port, but some earlier case in Madras if that be so, I think that that will not be relevant to the main question.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Japanese ships were seen near Paradip port in World War II, and Chinese ships are reported to have come near the Orissa waters near Paradip port recently. May I know whether Government are going to make this port a kind of naval base so that no enemy can overtake us at this port?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** This question may be addressed to the Minister of Defence.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I know whether Government have any policy as to the projects which will be taken up by the Centre and the projects which will be taken up by the States? May I know whether it is open to a State Government to start a project and spend some money and then try to pass on the buck to the Central Government?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** This question is very pertinent. There was a very strong recommendation by the State Government and by other shipping interests also that we should construct this Paradip port and include it in the Third Plan. We appointed a Committee which only advised its development into an intermediate port, in view of the financial resources needed and the non-availability thereof. Later on, however, the State Government insisted on this, and they said that they would like to go ahead with it, which after due consideration they were allowed to do. Initially, the cost of the project was supposed to be about Rs. 12 crores, which has now gone up to about Rs. 20 crores. This is the reason why they want us to take it over, and that

is why we are considering it. At any rate, it is in the national interest to develop it.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** What is this answer? That means that anybody can start a project and pass it on to the Centre. Surely, there must be some policy.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I should like to add that it is in the national interest that we want to take it over and develop it. The point was that it could not be included in the Third Plan. It is being considered for inclusion in the Fourth Plan, and with advance action we shall take it up.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** All developments are in the national interest. We understand that very well.

**Shri Buta Singh:** Is it true that the CBI report on Orissa affairs has completely absolved Shri Biju Patnaik of any improper gains from the affairs of the Paradip port?

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot go into those things.

**Shri Buta Singh:** There was an investigation by the CBI and we were informed like that.

#### Sethusamudram Project

+

Shri Jagdev Singh  
Siddhanti:

Shri E. Ramanathan  
Chettiar:

Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Sezhayan:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

\*88. Dr. P. Srinivasan:

Shri Paramasivan:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri Vishwa Nath

Pandey:

Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:

Shrimati Renuka

Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been allotted for the Sethusamudram Project during the remaining period of the current Five Year Plan in view of the havoc caused by the recent tidal wave which hit the island of Rameswaram;

(b) if so, the capital outlay proposed to be sanctioned in this behalf; and

(c) when the work on this project is likely to commence?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

The Third Five Year Plan includes a provision of Rs. 22.14 lakhs for carrying out technical investigations and hydrographic surveys relating to the Sethusamudram Canal project. These investigations have been carried out.

2. The main project is being considered for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan and advance action in the last year of the Third Five Year Plan. The Project Report prepared by the State Government on this subject has been referred to a special technical committee for scrutiny. According to that Report, the cost of the Project is estimated at Rs. 22 crores. The technical committee are of the view that the estimate is on the low side and that it might be Rs. 30 crores. Certain studies about siltation of the approach channel were also considered necessary. A high level committee has been set up to expedite the study of the technical report and also the economic aspects of the project, so that further steps regarding the project can be taken at an early date. Allocation for advance action would be made as soon as these investigations are completed and the project sanctioned.

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** क्या इस परियोजना को कार्यान्वित करते समय सरकार इस

बात का भी ध्यान रखेगी कि वहां पर भारतीय संस्कृति के चिन्ह जो अति-प्राचीन देवस्थान हैं, उन का भी पुनर्निर्माण किया जाये ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** अगर माननीय सदस्य का तात्पर्य रामेश्वरम् के मन्दिर से है, तो वह तो सुरक्षित है और उस के बारे में जो कुछ भी कार्यवाही करनी है वह आर्कियालोजिकल डिपार्टमेंट या राज्य सरकार को करनी है। हमारा उस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि रामेश्वरम् मन्दिर के साथ और भी जो छोटे छोटे देवालय हैं, जो कि भारतीय संस्कृति के चिन्ह हैं, क्या उन का भी निर्माण किया जायेगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि देवालयों के निर्माण का काम उन के सुपुर्द नहीं है। वह दूसरों का काम है।

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जो योजना कार्यान्वित करेगी क्या इन देवालयों के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार तथा सम्बन्ध विभाग को भी वह साथ लेगी ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जी हां।

**श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :** ज्वार-भाटे से जहां नुकसान हुआ है क्या यह योजना उसी स्थान पर बनाई जा रही है या उससे अलग हट कर बनाई जा रही है ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** इस योजना के अन्तर्गत समुद्र में एक कैनल बनाई जा रही है जो कि तीस फीट गहरी होगी ताकि जहाज उस में आ सकें। जहां तूफान आया वह तो थोड़ा सा हिस्सा है। उस का इस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है सिवाये इस के कि नहर उस के पास से हो कर गुजरेगी।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Has it been established that the recent havoc at Rameshwaram was the result of tidal action and not sea-quake?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** It is also a question which hardly relates to my Ministry.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** It directly arises out of the original question.

**Mr. Speaker:** He does not say it does not arise. He says it is not the concern of his Ministry and he cannot answer it.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** How can his Ministry take any action unless they know what was the real cause of the havoc.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is not the exclusive responsibility of this Ministry.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Does the Minister know what is the difference between a sea-quake and tidal action?

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot allow that.

**Shri Daji:** He should appear before the Public Service Commission!

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** What will be the benefits accruing when this project will be completed, and what would be the total cost for the completion of the project?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** The estimated total cost has been given in the statement. It is in the vicinity of Rs. 22 crores. It is however advised by the technical committee that this may be on the low side; it may go upto Rs. 30 crores.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** According to the report, the cost of the project is estimated at Rs 22 crores. Later on, the technical committee estimate has revised it to Rs. 30 crores. What are the main reasons why it has gone up?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** The point is that it should be properly excavated to allow deeper draft ships upto 30ft. which increased the cost. Then doubts have also been raised about the saving time for the ships and also the economics of the project etc. All these matters have been taken into

account, which have led to an increase in cost.

**श्री राज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा :** क्या इस निर्माण-कार्य के अन्तर्गत धनुष्कोटि और रामेश्वरम् को भारत से जोड़ दिया जायेगा ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** ये दोनों एक ही प्राई-लैंड पर हैं ।

**Shri Muthiah:** Has the technical committee appointed by the Transport Ministry examined the project report of the Madras Government? If so, what are its findings?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** The technical committee has been appointed to examine the project report of the Madras Government. It has yet to finish its work. I have just indicated some of their doubts expressed by them about it.

#### Cochin Shipyard

†

**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Mohammad Elias:**  
**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shri Gokulananda**  
**Mohanty:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Balmiki:**  
**Maharajkumar Vijaya**  
**Ananda:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri B. K. Das:**  
**Shri Chandak:**  
**Shri Ramachandra**  
**Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**  
**Shrimati Renuka**  
**Barkataki:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Shri Daji:**  
**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

\*89.

Shri Vishva Nath Pandey:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terms of collaboration between the Government of India and the Japanese ship-building firm for setting up the shipyard in Cochin have been settled; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). An agreement was signed on 1st February, 1965 with the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Japan for the basic survey, preliminary design and project report of the shipyard, the first essential steps in the construction of the shipyard. The Mitsubishi Heavy Industries would complete the required surveys and submit the reports by 30th April 1966. A fee of Rs. 15 lakhs is being paid to them for the purpose. Negotiations with the firm in regard to collaboration in the other stages of the project which have to be based upon, and co-related with the results and data to be collected by the aforesaid survey and design studies etc., are in progress.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The proposal for the second shipyard has been lingering for years, and even after entering into an agreement, Mitsubishi of Japan is not ready to make any firm commitment. May I know the reasons for the hesitant attitude of the collaborators?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They have not only made a firm commitment, they have already entered into an agreement as an advance stage action for the construction of the project.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any broad outlines have been evolved in regard to the technical skill and finance and, if so, in what proportion Indian and Japanese skill and finance will be utilised?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Japanese skill and finance will be utilised after they have gone into the first work, i.e., to survey the site, to draw up the blueprints, designs etc. after proper scientific and mathematical studies, and that is a first essential step before they can advance further.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What is the financial estimate of this project?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The first estimate which has to be revised as a result of survey etc., is Rs. 8.7 crores:

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इस कारखाने में जहाज-निर्माण के बाद हम इस मामले में सैल्फ-सफिशेंट हो जायेंगे या फिर भी बाहर से जहाज मंगाने पड़ेंगे ?

श्री राज बहादुर : सेल्फ-सफिशिएंसी डिपेंड करेगी हमारे जहाजी बेड़े पर । अगर हमारा जहाजी बेड़ा चालीस लाख टन—चार मिलियन टन—होता है, तो भी हम को दो लाख टन नये जहाज लाने पड़ेंगे । उस का मतलब यह है कि दोनों जहाजी कारखानों के बाद भी कुछ गैप बाकी रहेगा ।

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the engines and turbines that will be required for the vessels built in the shipyard be manufactured inside the country or will they be imported?

Shri Raj Bahadur: For that, there is another project under consideration by the Ministry of Heavy Engineering.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How far has the work proceeded so far?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They just made a beginning after the agreement. In fact, the actual work will start on the 26th of this month.

श्री स० सा० सिन्हा : कोचीन शिपयार्ड में किस किस्म के जहाज तैयार हुआ करेंगे और यदि व्यापारिक जहाज बनेंगे, तो क्या डिफेंस नीट्स का भी ध्यान रखा जायेगा ; यदि हां, तो किस हद तक ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** इस में व्यापारिक जहाज बनेंगे, लेकिन अगर डिफेंस को जरूरत हुई, तो उस के बारे में भी गौर किया जा सकता है ।

**Shri B. K. Das:** In view of the proximity of the naval base to the selected site, there was a proposal for shifting the site a little towards the south. Has any decision been taken about that?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** The site has been selected, and there is no proposal to shift it south of Cochin.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** This Cochin Shipyard has been waiting for a very long time. I have been hearing about it since the First Lok Sabha came into existence. May I know whether this Cochin Shipyard will be built during the lifetime of this Lok Sabha or during the lifetime of the next Lok Sabha?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I think the hon. Member will also recall, because his memory is not short I believe, that there were doubts essentially to begin with about the advisability of having a second shipyard at all. No less a person than the then Chairman of the National Shipping Board, Shri G. L. Mehta, advised against the setting up of a second shipyard.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** You always have the wrong Chairman.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** All those doubts had to be examined properly, particularly when they proceed from knowledgeable people, and after that the question was where to locate it. That also took time, and then there was the question of finding technical and financial collaboration. No well-developed shipbuilding nation is prepared to give that collaboration easily. I think it is a lucky thing that we have got it from the Japanese after all.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** What will be the tonnage capacity of the

ships? 'May I know whether any tankers or other ocean-going ships will be built? What will be the highest capacity?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** It will build bulk carriers and bigger ships, and the capacity of the ships to be built will depend upon our requirements. The Japanese have said that they can build the biggest ships if we so require.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** इस में जापान सरकार की कितनी धनराशि लगेगी और हमारी कितनी लगेगी और यह कार्य कब से प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** कुछ बातों को तय करना है । इसके लिए हम भी उत्सुक हैं । जापानी भी फाइनैशल गारंटिप्पेशन में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं ।

// **श्री मधु लिमये :** इस योजना के लिए कुल विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी लगेगी, क्या इसका भी कोई अनुमान लगाया गया है ? जापान कितनी देगा और अन्य देश कितनी ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यही तो इन्होंने कहा है । इसी बात का जवाब तो इन्होंने दिया है ।

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** We require more ships of all varieties. Apart from Japanese collaboration due to which work has now started here, may I know whether we had invited collaboration from any other countries on suitable conditions?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** That will be taken into account or considered only when we decide to have the third shipyard.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** Is it proposed to have ship repair yard capable of repairing cargo vessels of 30,000 tons and above, along with the shipyard?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** That is exactly what we intend to do, to develop not only ship building yard but a repair yard.



**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** How long after the view was expressed by Mr. G. L. Mehta was his view corrected and who was the wiser man who corrected it?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** It was not the Minister. It is a question of collective consideration and collective wisdom prevailing over individual wisdom. That is exactly what has happened in this case.

**श्री प० ह० भील :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जापान के अलावा और किन किन देशों से बातचीत आपने की है ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** जापान के अलावा कुछ बातचीत जर्मनी से हुई है। इसके अलावा बात हुई है यू० के० से। एक आध शिपयाई अमरीकन था और उन्होंने भी इस में इंटरेस्ट दिखाया। लेकिन आजकल जैसा हम जानते हैं शिप बिल्डिंग में जापानी जो इंडस्ट्री है, उद्योग है वह सब से आगे है, सब से अधिक शिप वे बनाते हैं और उनका टैक्नीक भी ज्यादा डिवेलेप्ड है। वे सस्ते जहाज भी मुकाबलतन बनाते हैं।

**Regarding Starred Question No. 115.**

**Shri Yashpal Singh:** 90.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Q 115 may also be taken up.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a separate one. If the Minister thinks it is allied, he may answer, otherwise not.

#### Closure of Sugar Mills

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- \*90. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri M. L. Diwedi:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shri Heda:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri D. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agri-

culture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to irregular and inadequate supply of sugar-cane, sugar mills in U.P. and Punjab are likely to be closed;

(b) if so, the reasons for the short supply of sugar-cane; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to avert such crisis?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) Some sugar factories in certain districts of Western U.P. e.g., Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Bijnore, Moradabad and Bulandshahr may close earlier than usual.

(b) The reason is diversion of sugar-cane to gur and Khandsari manufacture;

(c) Central Government has banned inter-State movement of 'rab' and the State Government has increased the purchase tax on sugarcane purchased by sugar crushers and khandsari units in reserved areas of factories from 25 paise per quintal to 50 paise per quintal. The affected factories have also raised the sugarcane price to some extent.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या यह सही है कि केन क्रश करने वाले तीन रुपये मन गन्ना खरीदते हैं और सरकार सस्ते दामों पर गन्ना खरीद रही है और उत्पादकों को पूरा मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। बाद में मिल वालों ने अपनी मर्जी से 52 नए पैसे बढ़ा दिये लेकिन सरकार ने एक बार भी कीमत बढ़ाने के लिए नहीं कहा ?

**श्री बा० रा० बह्मण :** कुछ लोगों ने बढ़ाये हैं।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** सरकार के पास क्या इस तरह का कोई हिसाब है कि कितना

नुक्सान चीनी के खाते में हुआ है और किस तरह से इसको पूरा किया जाएगा ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उनका मतलब यह है कि जो पैदावार होनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं हो सकी और उस में कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** What about 115?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a separate question.

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** It is true that in western U.P. production has gone down when compared to the production in the corresponding period last year, but generally, taking the country as a whole, there is increase in production.

**श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :** गन्ने के खण्डसारी की तरफ चले जाने के कारण जो शक्कर के उत्पादन में कमी हो रही है उत्तर प्रदेश की शक्कर की मिलों में उसके बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप क्या इन मिलों में उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, यदि नहीं, तो और क्या उपाय किये जायेंगे ताकि उत्पादन इनका बढ़े और मिलें बन्द न हों ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** There is keen competition between the gurkhandsari manufacturers and the factory sugar manufacturers in western UP particularly. That competition will have to be faced and that is why I said there has been a decrease in production in this particular area, that is, western UP. In all the other areas, the sugar production has been much more than what it was last year.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** My question was whether the production will increase.

**Mr. Speaker:** What are the measures taken by the Government; would there be any increase in production in those factories or would the same thing continue?

**Shri C.\* Subramaniam:** I do not think they will reach the targeted figure during this year; there will be a decrease.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether the sugar millowners have consulted the Government and whether they have also recommended that the price of sugarcane in that area must be increased so that the factories may not be closed?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** There has got to be a uniform price throughout the country. We cannot increase sugarcane prices for western Uttar Pradesh alone. This price of Rs. 2 per maund has been fixed on an all-India basis and the sugar manufacturers will have to work within this price. But it is open to sugar factories to pay more to them, but they cannot expect an increase of sugar price on that account.

**श्री भागवत सा आजाद :** चीनी के उत्पादन में कमी का कारण सिर्फ यह नहीं है कि बहुत सा गन्ना खण्डसारी की ओर चला गया बल्कि इसके अन्दर अन्य भी कारण है, क्या यह बात सही है ? अगर यह बात सही है तो उन अन्य कारणों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार कौन सा उपाय सोच रही है ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** For the present, this competition is the only reason. The other reason is we should have better cane and all those things. That has to be developed; it is a long-term programme.

**Shri K. N. Tiwary:** The hon. Minister said that in western UP, the millowners will not be able to reach the targeted figure. May I know what was the target fixed and how much is the shortfall?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am sorry I cannot give the figure for the whole year, but for the corresponding period last year, the production was round about 5.2 lakhs; they have reached only 4.2 lakhs this year.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** गुड़ में ज्यादा गन्ना चला जाता है क्योंकि गुड़ की कीमत अधिक होती है। इसलिए सरकार के सामने क्या कोई योजना है कि गुड़ की कीमत और चीनी की कीमत दोनों कीमतों को एक साथ ऐसे जोड़ें कि किसी किस्म की कोई दिक्कत न हो और लोगों के सामने यह चीज न रहे कि गुड़ में अधिक पैसा मिलता है इसलिए गुड़ की तरफ जायें या चीनी की तरफ अधिक पैसा मिलता है, इसलिए चीनी की तरफ जायें ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** All these matters have been referred to the Sen Commission, and they are considering the entire aspect of production and price of sugar in the factories also and within a few months the report should be available..

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether the contention of the cane-growers behind their demand for increased cane prices is that the lion's share of the proceeds goes to the millowners and may I know whether the Government have any proposal to refer the matter to the Tariff Commission to find out the cost structure of sugar production and distribution?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have just now said that it has been referred to the Sen Commission.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May I know whether it is a fact that a quota has been fixed for the supply of sugar-cane to the sugar mills in Punjab and, if so, what has been the percentage and what is its effect upon the sugar position?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** In Punjab they have taken action prohibiting the crushing for gur or khandsari in the factory area, and that has given the sugarcane factories some relief, and they are able to get the sugar-cane from them.

**श्री सधु लिनबे :** पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाके में कुल कितनी मिलें जल्दी बन्द हो गई हैं या होने जा रही हैं और पिछले

साल उनकी जो पैदावार थी और इस साल उनकी जो पैदावार रहेगी, उस में कितना फर्क रहेगा ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** With regard to the difference in price, I have already given the figures up-to-date. But how it is going to end, it is too early to say. With regard to the dates by which they may be closed, it is too early to predict.

**श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :** माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि पश्चिमी जिलों में मिल मालिकों ने 52 पैसे केन की प्राइस में बढ़ा दिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ये 52 पैसे पर क्विंटल कहाँ से मीट किया जाएगा ? इसके लिये क्या गवर्नमेंट कुछ सबसिडी देगी या खुद अपने पैसों में से वे मीट करेंगे ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** As I already stated, the taxes on the purchase of cane have been increased for the purchase of cane for sugar. In addition to that, Government have given some excise duty concessions for excess production during the season. They are taking advantage of it to give this increased price.

**Shri Himmatsinhji:** In many parts of the country sugar is already in short supply, particularly in those States which depend on the supply from other States. Would the crisis in this industry affect the sugar supply in the deficit States?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have already stated that even though there is a decrease in this area, the overall position in the country is much better than last year and we hope to reach the target of 30 lakh tonnes during this year.

**श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :** साउथ इंडिया में जो कोओपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्रीज हैं वहां यह दिक्कत ज्यादा नहीं पैदा होती है जब कि नार्थ इंडिया में इंडिविजुअल फैक्ट्री ओनर्स के कारण यह दिक्कत पैदा होती है। तो इस को इंडिविजुअल प्रापर्टी ओनरशिप से

निकाल कर कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर किया जाये इसके बारे में क्या सरकार कोई विचार कर रही है ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** All the new mills would be in the cooperative sector.

**श्री के० बे० मालवीय :** क्या सरकार यह नहीं समझती है कि अब वह समय आ गया है कि गन्ना उत्पादन करने वालों, चीनी उत्पादन करने वालों और चीनी बेचने वालों, सब को एक ही संस्था में ला कर सहकारिता के या किसी दूसरे जन-मिलकियत में सारे उद्योग धन्धे को नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाये ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** There is no immediate proposal to nationalise the sugar industry. But all the new mills will be in the cooperative sector.

**श्री बूटा सिंह :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि पंजाब में गन्ने की उपज के कम होने के मुख्य कारण हैं अच्छा बीज न मिलना, किसान को गन्ने की फसल के लिए खाद न मिलना और गुरदासपुर बोहरर नाम की जो बीमारी गन्ने में लगती है उस का न हटाया जाना । अगर हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उन का कोई उपाय कर रही है और किसान को कोई और ऐसी सहूलियतें दे रही है जिन से गन्ने की उपज ज्यादा हो सके ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We are taking steps to give better seeds, so that per acre production may increase and the sugar content of the cane also might increase. Regarding fertiliser, it is the total availability which is affecting the use of fertiliser for sugarcane, because it has to be used for foodgrains also. But to the extent possible, we are making it available.

**Shri D. D. Puri:** The Minister stated that steps have been taken in Punjab to regulate production of *gur* in the factory areas. May I know what the steps are, because the industry does not seem to be aware of it?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am told the Punjab Government have prohibited the crushing of sugarcane within the factory area. That is regulated and it can be done only with the permission of Government.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:** May I know whether Government will stick to the policy of linking price with recovery rather than adopt a different standard for different sugar mills in the country, so that some of the sugarcane growers may not be put to a disadvantage so far as the price is concerned?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** This year a change was made. Formerly the basic price fixed for 9.4 per cent recovery was Rs. 1.86. But now Rs. 2 has been fixed for any sugarcane below 10.4 per cent recovery. This change has been made because a demand has been made particularly from U.P. and Bihar that the minimum price should be Rs. 2 per maund. But as I have already stated, all these matters are under the consideration of the Sen Commission and we may be able to rationalise the whole thing after the receipt of the report.

#### Unemployment Insurance Scheme

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- Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Mohammad Elias:  
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri R. S. Tiwary:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kachhavaia:  
 91. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:  
 Maharajkumar Vijaya  
 Ananda:  
 Shri Subodh Hansda:  
 Shri Bade:  
 Shri Vishram Prasad:  
 Shri R. S. Pandey:  
 Shrimati Ramdulari  
 Sinha:  
 Shri R. Barua:

Shri Maheshwar Naik:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
 Shri Daji:  
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a Committee to examine the question of unemployment insurance and make recommendations for a pilot project; and

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). A draft scheme has already been prepared by the Department and is under consideration of different bodies concerned including a Committee which has been set up by the Department for this purpose.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से इस मामले में कोई सुझाव मांगे गये हैं ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The State Governments are not in the picture.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि इस योजना पर कुल कितना खर्च होगा ?

विधि तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री (श्री अ० कु० सेन) : अभी खर्च का हिसाब तो बन रहा है ।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस कमेटी ने इस पर विचार किया उस के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्होंने क्या सिफारिश की है ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: If he is referring to the departmental committee, the Chairman is the Joint Secretary of the Department of Social Security and the members are the Director-General Employment, Shri Anjaneyulu, Secretary General of the National Federation of P&T Employees, a representative of the Associated Chamber of Commerce and one Mr. P. R. Gupta.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know when the Committee will finalise the report and place it before the Government?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It will take some time.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस का सर्वे कर लिया गया है तो इस में उन की कुल कितनी संख्या है ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: About 15 lakh workers who are covered by the Employees' Provident Fund and Coalmines' Provident Fund will be covered.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेटी के द्वारा जो सिफारिश की गई है वह कब तक लागू हो जायेगी ।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : अब तक सिफारिश नहीं की गई है ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: Will this Committee also examine the question of provident relief to all people as in the old-age benefit scheme?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That is a different question.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the Government have made any estimate of the total amount of unemployment that prevails today not excluding the under-employed people?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That is a wider question. It is not possible for this Department of Social Security to take a census of the unemployed people in the country.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the Government has examined the extent of finance required at least to help the educated and skilled unemployed who are registered with the employment exchanges?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No, Sir. This scheme, as is visualised, relates only to persons who are drawing Rs. 500

and less and are covered by the Employees' Provident Fund and the Coal-mines' Provident Fund. It does not apply to other workers.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** May I know what will be the process to operate this scheme and what arrangements have been made to help those who want to avail of the benefit under this scheme?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** The scheme has not been finalised yet.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** May I know whether the Government has fixed up the particular set-up of the people who will be covered by this scheme?

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** As I said, persons who are covered by the Employees' Provident Fund and Coal-mines' Provident Fund and drawing less than Rs. 500 will be covered provided they make certain contributions. The employers will also make certain contributions.

**Some hon. Members:** *rose—*

**Mr. Speaker:** Shrimati Savitri Nigam—She should not continue to keep on standing. After she has risen she should sit down. She continued to stand while five supplementaries have been put. It is not that I did not see her or notice her. She cannot escape my attention (*Interruption*).

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether the handicapped people, crippled as well as physically handicapped people, will also be included in this scheme? May I also know what are the details of the benefits that will be given to the people under this scheme?

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** Handicapped people do not come under this scheme.

**Shri P. H. Bheel:** May I know whether pensioners are also included under this unemployment insurance scheme?

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** No, Sir.

## Food Production

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**Shri Eswara Reddy:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Prabhat Kar:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Shri J. B. Singh:**  
**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavalya:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shri Mohan Swarup:**  
 \*92. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**  
**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**  
**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:**  
**Shri Kapur Singh:**  
**Shri Narasimha Reddy:**  
**Shri P. K. Deo:**  
**Shri Gulshan:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri P. G. Sen:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak:**  
**Shri Krishnapal Singh:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri Daljit Singh:**

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

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan in consultation with the State Governments for a country-wide drive for increasing food production; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

## STATEMENT

The broad programme for increasing food production as part of the overall programme for agricultural development is already being implemented under the Third Five Year Plan. Over the last two years, special efforts have been made for accelerating the pace of progress through provision of larger outlays and through programmes of intensive

cultivation in specially selected areas. In the implementation of the various development programmes, special emphasis has been placed on the programmes for minor irrigation, soil conservation, fertilizer distribution, improved seeds and plant protection. In addition in the light of decisions taken at the Chief Minister's Conference in June 1964, Special Development Programmes are being taken up since the last few months for securing quick increase in the production of subsidiary foods such as fruits, vegetables, milk, meat, eggs and fish.

**Shri Eswara Reddy:** In the statement laid on the Table it is said that special emphasis has been placed on the programmes for minor irrigation, soil conservation and fertilizer distribution in the last two years. May I know the additional amount of money spent on minor irrigation and fertilizer distribution in this year compared to the previous years?

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** Over and above the Plan allocations, an additional sum of Rs. 15 crores was sanctioned. Later on, another sum of Rs. 5.84 crores was sanctioned for minor irrigation.

**Shri Eswara Reddy:** Sir, my question was about fertilizer distribution.

**Shri Shah Nawaz Khan:** Fertilizer is being distributed all over the country.

**Shri Daji:** Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Member asked a specific question about distribution of fertilizer during last year to which there has been no answer.

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** As far as fertilizer is concerned, last year we distributed 400,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer. This year we are trying to distribute 600,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer. With regard to minor irrigation programmes, we have increased the ceiling. The figures will be available when the budget is presented. I will not be able to disclose the budget figures just now.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** What has been the increase in production in the intensive cultivated areas in the various parts of the country as compared to last year?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It varies from State to State. While some States have done well in the intensive agricultural development districts, I am sorry to say that other States have not had as much progress as they should have. In States like Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Madras, where they have achieved success, the increase in 1963-64 has been round about 9 to 20 per cent over the previous year.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** रेलवे लाइन के पास काफी जमीन पड़ी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उस पर खेती करने का विचार कर रही है। और क्या इस जमीन के अतिरिक्त भी जमीन है जिस पर खेती नहीं होती है और उस पर सरकार खेती करने का विचार कर रही है, ताकि उत्पादन बढ़ सके ?

**श्री शाहनवाज खाँ :** रेलवे लाइन के इर्द गिर्द जो जमीन है वहाँ सरकार तो खेती करने का कोई इरादा नहीं करती है, लेकिन उस जमीन को किसानों को देने के लिए इन्तिजामात किए जा रहे हैं।

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** What is the percentage of utilisation of fertilizers and water in the case of minor irrigation schemes?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Fertilizer we are using fully. The figures that we have given of 400,000 tons this year and 600,000 tons for next year will be fully utilized. As far as minor irrigation is concerned, we try to utilize the entire water. In many States, it is immediately used. In certain areas there is a time lag, particularly with regard to tube-wells, where energising and digging of canals have to take place. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power are taking all steps to see that full utilisation is taking place as soon as possible.



**Shri Bade:** The statement says:

"Special development programmes are being taken up since the last few months for securing quick increase in the production of subsidiary foods such as fruits, vegetables, milk, meat, eggs and fish."

Have any complaints been received from the States that because of paucity of money they are unable to implement these schemes? Have you given any money to the States, to Madhya Pradesh for instance, to implement this scheme?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** During the last few months we have sanctioned schemes to the extent of Rs. 15 crores. It is outside the Plan and the entire expenditure is borne by the Central Government. In spite of this, I am sorry to say that many State Governments have not sanctioned the schemes in their own States, even when we have made the allocation. In some other States the implementation is rather slow. I am taking up the matter with the various State Governments.

**Shri Bade:** My question was whether you have given some money to the State Governments, for example, Madhya Pradesh.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Yes, we have given money to States.

**Shri Bade:** I have asked a specific question about Madhya Pradesh.

**Mr. Speaker:** He cannot give it just at present.

**Shri Bade:** He has not said like that.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have said so.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने विदेशों से अब तक कितना खाद मंगाया है और किसान हमारे देश का कितना खाद काम में लाने है ?

क्या हमारे देश का खाद महंगा है, यदि हाँ, तो उस को सस्ता करने के बारे में सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है, ताकि किसान ज्यादा से ज्यादा खाद काम में लावें ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The import is likely to be roundabout 250,000 tonnes of nitrogen. The imported cost is less than the indigenous cost.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** हमारा जो खाद है वह विदेशों के खाद से बहुत महंगा है । क्या सरकार उस को सस्ता करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ताकि किसान उस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम में लावें ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Yes, Sir; as far as urea is concerned, we have cut down the price by about Rs. 100 per tonne.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** In view of the fact that large sums, thousands of crores of rupees, are being pumped into agricultural sector and still we are not able to achieve the target of 100 million tonnes by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, may I know whether it is one of the reasons that the administrative machinery at the State level is so defective that it is not possible to implement the schemes that are being enunciated at this level? If that is the case, what steps do Government propose to take in consultation with the Chief Ministers to orient the agricultural machinery at the State level so as to implement the schemes successfully and attain the target that has been envisaged?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** To a certain extent it is true. We are discussing with the State Governments as to how best to reorganise the agricultural administrative machinery to suit the developing economy.

**श्री गुलशन :** क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो जल विहीन जमीन पड़ी हुई है उस को ट्यूब-वैल्स से पानी



देने की पहल के बारे में कुछ सोचा गया है ? यदि हां, तो खाद और खेती बाड़ी के औजार सस्ते देने का भी क्या कोई विचार है ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We have given the highest priority to minor irrigation projects. Provided a proper survey has been made and it is found to be economically and technically feasible, there is no ceiling with regard to the expenditure to be incurred on minor irrigation programmes. Therefore, we are taking up as many minor irrigation programmes as possible on the basis of the proper survey and investigation made. As far as implements are concerned, we are trying to manufacture more and more of them and with higher scales of production to bring down the cost.

**Shri Krishnapal Singh:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister if Government have any scheme for the construction of ordinary masonry wells which are bored. Instead of giving taccavi and loans to peasants which are never sufficient. Government should construct the wells and recover the cost from the cultivator by instalments.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** There is a taccavi loan programme to be given by the State Governments to the various farmers for constructing wells, but I do not know whether it would become cheaper if the Government takes up the programme of digging the wells and recovering the cost from farmers.

**Shri Ranga:** Are we to understand that the price that the peasants are obliged to pay at the village level for fertilisers is higher than the import price even after Government have reduced the price per tonne by Rs. 100?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Yes, Sir; the price is slightly higher. We have got what we call a pool price; pooling the imported fertiliser and the indigenously manufactured fertiliser a cer-

tain price is fixed. At this price, no doubt, we are in a sellers' market now because there is so much of demand; but with the increased production and availability, I have no doubt in my mind that at this price we will not be able to sell all the fertiliser. That is why this will have to be investigated properly. We have appointed a high-level committee to go into the whole matter of production, price and distribution and we hope to get the report within a few months.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do realise that so many hon. Members have risen in their seats, but they should appreciate my difficulty also. To those who have sponsored the question, I have to give precedence.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether it is a fact that the fragmentation of land is one of the main reasons for our lower production; if so, whether Government have got any proposal to put off the land reforms policy for some time until we become self-sufficient in our agricultural production?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The question with regard to land ceilings is a very vexed question; but fragmentation is a different problem. We are taking up the consolidation of fragmented holdings in the various States now.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know how much percentage of the demand was met from fertilisers when 400,000 tons of nitrogen was imported and how much of the demand would be met this year when 600,000 tons will be imported?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** My estimate is that last year we met about 75 to 80 per cent of the demand. But this year, in spite of its increased availability at 600,000 tons my estimate is that we will be able to meet only two-thirds of the demand.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Despite our spending large amounts of money on agri-

culture and despite our importing more and more fertiliser and all these things, we have not reached our target. May I know if it is because we have not sought the cooperation of the farmers' organisation for the increase in the output of agricultural produce?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** It is not one factor which has contributed to the stagnation. Weather has played its own part. But this year all the potentials created already are yielding results. That is why we may reach a target of about 87 million tons of food-grains. We are hoping that next year—we have built up the potential and all resources also have been allocated—to reach a target of about 95 million tons. Let us see how the production programme goes during the next year.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** May I know if the hon. Minister or the Ministry is aware that the Minor Irrigation Team is functioning under the Committee on Plan Projects and that it has submitted a number of reports on Punjab, U.P., Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal pointing out the highlights as well as the defects in the implementation of the minor irrigation schemes? May I know whether he is aware of that and the action that has been taken on these reports?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We are trying to take the corrective action on the basis of these reports.

#### Colourisation of Vanaspati

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- \*93. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**  
**Shri Jagdev Singh**  
**Siddhanti:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the re-

ply given to Stared Question No. 610 on the 22nd December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the experts committee appointed to find a colour for vanaspati has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether the same has been considered; and

(c) if so, with what results?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) No, Sir.

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

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** For the last 13 years, the answer to this Question which is a hardy quarterly, has been 'No.' May I know if our Government of India is so deficient in scientific talent that they cannot find a solution for this problem and what effort have you been making in regard to scientific knowledge in this country so that we could arrive at some results?

**Mr. Speaker:** Whether this would be the information available with the Government that it is so inefficient or whatever it is that is what he wants to know.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I know you are deficient. I like the word 'inefficiency' because that is everywhere to be seen.

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** I agree, if by Government he means Ministers, we are very much deficient with regard to scientific knowledge. But we have appointed other scientists to undertake this task and even they find themselves in difficulty in finding out a solution.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Is it a compliment to the Government to laugh at this that they could not find out a solution?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** It is not a fact that the Government of India is too much under the influence of vanaspati manufacturers and that in order to safeguard their interests, the Government is doing everything in its

power to delay the decision, on this very very important matter?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not think this is correct.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार इस बात के लिए तैयार है कि अगर यह वनस्पति में रंग मिलाने में देर हो तो सरकार उन लोगों के कंसंट्रेशन कैम्प बना दे जिस से कि यह आम पब्लिक को इस तरह से प्वायजन न कर सकें ?

कुछ न कुछ तो सरकार कहे । हमारे ठाकुर दास भार्गव इसी मर्ज में मर गये ।

**अध्यक्ष मन्त्री :** ठाकुर साहब अगर पावर में आ जायें तो वह जरूर उन के लिए कंसंट्रेशन कैम्प बना दें ।

**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** अगर इस सरकार के विशेषज्ञ वनस्पति में रंग मिलाने में समर्थ नहीं हो रहे हैं तो जो लोग आज चोरी से और छिपे तौर पर खाने पदार्थों में मिलावट करने में चतुर हैं, सरकार उन से इस बारे में सहायता क्यों नहीं लेती है ?

**Mr. Speaker:** He is suggesting to the Government that if it is unable to find out any remedy and a good colour for vanaspati, they should consult those who are experts in deceiving the public in selling spurious goods and indulging in adulteration.

That is a suggestion which Government might consider.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I shall consider it.

**Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** The intention behind the colouring of vanaspati is to prevent adulteration. In view of this, may I know whether Government have considered the feasibility of stopping the hydrogenation of vegetable oil and of marketing this vegetable oil as pure oil so that it cannot be mixed with ghee for adulteration purposes?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** These factories have been established and have been functioning for a long time. Whether they should now be asked to stop it and whether this hydrogenation should be given up or not is a policy matter which I cannot answer during the Question Hour.

**श्री हुकम चन्द बछवाय :** इस समय देश में वनस्पति के कितने कारखाने चल रहे हैं, कितनों को लाइसेंस दिया है और क्या उन्हें लाइसेंस देते समय सरकार उन्हें मुझाव देने को तैयार है कि जब पेपरमेंट की गोलियों, औरेंज वगैरह में रंग मिला दिया जाता है तो यह वनस्पति में आखिर कोई रंग क्यों नहीं मिलाया जा सकता है ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am sorry I cannot give the number of vanaspati factories functioning just at present.

**Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** May I know whether the vanaspati manufacturers have sent any complaint or protest against finding out a colour for vanaspati ghee?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** No, they have not sent any protest.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that there has been a strong opposition against margarine which is very vitally used in Europe and America, because of its poisonous character, and if so, whether Government have tried to verify whether our vanaspati is more poisonous than margarine or not?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Various tests have been made with regard to vanaspati, and the scientific verdict on this is that it is not injurious to health.

**Shri Hem Barua:** My question was different. I had asked about margarine also.

**Mr. Speaker:** The main question relates only to vanaspati.

**श्री श्री० सि० सहगल :** यह जो शेक्सपर्स कमेटी आप ने बनाई है यदि वह कमेटी ठीक तरीके से अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं दे सकती

है और वनस्पति में रंग मिलाने में काम-याब नहीं होती है, उसमें वह असमर्थ रहती है तो क्या बाहर के देशों से ऐक्सपर्ट्स को बुला कर उन की एक ऐक्सपर्ट्स कमेटी नियत कर के इस को रंगने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I would await the report of this committee. If they are unable to make any recommendation, then I might consider that suggestion.

**श्री प्रकाशचर शस्त्रा :** आज देश में अधिकांश यह भावना व्याप्त हो गयी है कि सरकार वनस्पति में रंग मिलाने में इसलिए असमर्थ रही है क्योंकि वह वनस्पति के उत्पादकों से इतना दब गई है कि वह कोई अनुकूल निर्णय नहीं ले पाती है, तो क्या आज अपने कृषि मंत्री जी इस बात को कहने की स्थिति में होंगे कि अमुक समय तक इस बारे में निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ? वर्षों से बराबर यह मामला टलता जा रहा है और आखिर कब तक इस पर फैसला सरकार कर लेगी ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** फैसला कब तक कर लिया जायेगा इसे कौन कह सकता है ।

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have already stated that it is not a question of being afraid of the vanaspati manufacturers.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member wants to know whether any time-limit can be given by which this problem would be solved.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am sorry I cannot give any time-limit.

#### Agricultural Prices Commission

+

\*94. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**  
**Shri Naval Prabhakar:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri P. H. Bheel:**  
**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**  
**Shri D. J. Naik:**  
**Shri Bibhut Mishra:**  
**Shri R. G. Pandey:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri Kolla Venkalah:**  
**Shri M. N. Swamy:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**  
**Shri R. Barua:**  
**Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:**  
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**  
**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

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

(a) whether Government have set up an Agricultural Prices Commission;

(b) if so, what is its composition; and

(c) what are its main functions?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission will consist of a Chairman, two whole-time Members and two or three part-time Members.

(c) The main functions of the Commission, according to the terms of reference, are:—

(i) To advise on the price policy of agricultural commodities, particularly paddy, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, gram and other pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton and jute with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective

of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer.

- (ii) To recommend from time to time, in respect of different commodities, measures necessary to make the price policy effective.
- (iii) To examine, where necessary, the prevailing methods and costs of marketing of agricultural commodities in different regions, suggest measures to reduce costs of marketing and recommend fair price margins for different stages of marketing.
- (iv) To keep under review the developing price situation and to make appropriate recommendations, as and when necessary, within the framework of the overall price policy.
- (v) To keep under review studies relating to the price policy and arrangements for collection of information regarding agricultural prices and other related data and suggest improvements in the same.
- (vi) To advise on any problems relating to agricultural prices and production that may be referred to it by Government from time to time.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:** The answer is a lengthy one. If it was laid on the Table instead of being read, we could have had time to put questions.

**Mr. Speaker:** If it was long, it would have been better to lay it as a statement on the Table.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Would any practical and progressive farmers be associated with the work of this Commission?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** That is under consideration. They will come

under the category of part-time members.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Old Age Pension Scheme

- \*95. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakravarti:**

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision to introduce the old-age pension scheme in the country; and

(b) if so, when this is likely to be introduced?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

### Unearthing of hoarded Foodgrains

- \*96. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand Kachhawaiya:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**  
**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

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

(a) the quantum of hoarded foodgrains unearthed and the number of big hoarders punished (State-wise) during the last 3 months; and

(b) what accounts for high prices of foodgrains in general and even non-availability in certain areas like Rajasthan and Punjab?

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

statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3829/65*].

(b) Owing to two successive serious shortfalls in the production of wheat during 1962-63 and 1963-64 combined with unsteadiness in the production of other cereals the prices of food-grains had risen. With a very good Kharif harvest in sight this year, the market arrivals are improving and the prices are showing a declining trend. It is not correct to say that foodgrains are not available in certain areas like Rajasthan and Punjab.

#### Calcutta Port

\*97. { Shri J. B. Singh:  
Shrimati Renu  
Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the berthing capacity of Calcutta Port has declined considerably in the past few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which have been taken by Government to arrest this decline?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) There has been no decline in the berthing capacity in the Port of Calcutta in recent years. The number of berths provided in this Port is 112, made up of 5 river side berths at Calcutta Jetties, 25 berths in Dock No. 1 and Dock 2 Kidderpore Docks, 9 berths in King George's Dock, 5 river side berths at Garden Reach, 8 moorings in Kidderpore Docks for overside working, 6 moorings in King George's Dock for overside working, 46 river moorings for overside working and for ships to undergo repairs and 8 river side berths for handling oil at Budge Budge. These berths are in a position to handle about 12 million tonnes of cargo provided that arrivals of vessels are properly spaced, clearance of landed cargo from Port keeps pace with landings, and the labour output is satisfactory. The volume of cargo now handled at the

Port is in the region of 11 million tonnes.

(b) Vessels, however, suffer detention in spite of adequate capacity available in the Port for the following reasons:—

(i) increase in the number of vessels visiting the Port without a proportionate increase in cargo.

(ii) dissipation of berthing capacity on account of the increase in the intensity and frequency of the bore tides which occur twice a month when restrictions have to be imposed to varying extent on the use of river side berths and river moorings.

(iii) Irregular arrivals of vessels resulting in bunching.

(iv) Variations in labour output resulting in longer occupation of berths, and go-slow tactics staged by certain sections of the navigating officers.

(c) A project estimated to cost Rs. 1 crore has been taken in hand under the Third Five Year Plan for extending the western arm of King George's Dock. This project when completed will provide additional holding space for vessels and will offer facilities for overside working. To step up labour output, an Incentive Tonnage Scheme has been introduced for shore labour and introduction of a similar scheme for labour working on board the vessels is under consideration. To accelerate the pace of handling cargo, additional mechanical appliances have been ordered. A sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been spent on providing 43 electrical cranes of 3 to 5 tonnes capacity at various berths in Dock No. 1, Kidderpore Docks and 5 five-ton cranes at the Coal berths, Kidderpore Docks. These cranes have replaced the old hydraulic cranes which were slow in operation and also lacking in reach.

# खड़ी फसलों की बिक्री

- श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :  
 \*98. { श्री स० चं० सामन्त :  
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्यों में, विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश में, जमाखोर अनाजों की खड़ी फसलें खरीद लेते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या खड़ी फसलों की बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री बि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) जमाखोरों द्वारा खाद्यान्नों की खड़ी फसलें खरीदने का कोई मामला अब तक सरकार के नोटिस में नहीं आया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

## Wheat from Australia

- \*99. { Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:  
 श्री Subodh Hansda:  
 श्री S. C. Samanta:  
 श्री Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 श्री Siddheshwar Prasad:  
 श्री Ram Harkh Yadav:  
 श्री Murli Manohar:  
 श्री Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:  
 श्री Kameshwar Tanti:  
 श्री P. C. Borooah:  
 श्री Himatsingka:

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

(a) the outcome of recent discussion with the Australian Government over the 12 months' programme for the import of wheat to meet India's difficult food situation; and

(b) when the first consignment of wheat is likely to arrive?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The Indian delegation which recently visited Australia concluded in agreement for purchase of 125,000 metric tons of wheat. The first consignment is expected to arrive in India in February.

## Bridge over Ganga

- \*100. { Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:  
 श्री Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 श्री Jagdev Singh  
 Siddhanti:  
 श्री Ramachandra Ulaka:  
 श्री Dhuleshwar Meena:  
 श्री Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
 श्री A. P. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 288 on the 1st December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the economic study of the proposed bridge over the Ganges has been completed; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. The study will take a few months more to complete.

(b) Does not arise.

## Election Petitions

- \*101. { Shri Bibhut' Mishra:  
 श्री K. N. Tiwary:  
 श्री Gulshan:  
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:  
 श्री Warior:  
 श्री Daji:  
 श्री Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many cases of Election Petitions which are still pending before Tribunals, High Courts and Supreme Court after the last General Elections; and

(b) if so, the measures Government contemplate to expedite their disposal?

**The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen):** (a) The pendency of election petitions relating to the General Elections of 1962 as on the 10th February, 1965, was:—

- (i) 31 election petitions before the Election Tribunals,
- (ii) 15 appeals before the High Courts,
- (iii) 4 appeals before the Supreme Court.

(b) As regards elections petitions pending before the Election Tribunals, the Election Commission has been requesting the Tribunals to devote more time and expedite disposals and has also been seeking occasionally the assistance of the High Courts for the purpose.

It would not be proper for Government to interfere with the disposal of appeals before the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

#### **Air-linking of M. P. Towns**

**\*102. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 92 on the 17th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for air-linking important towns of the State with Delhi on payment of subsidy from the Civil Aviation Development Fund; and

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

**The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). The matter is under correspondence with the State Government.

#### **Employees' State Insurance Scheme**

**\*103.** { Shri Subodh Hansda;  
Shri S. C. Samanta;  
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad;  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti;  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is not working satisfactorily;

(b) whether a Committee has been appointed to review the working of the scheme; and

(c) if so, when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) Reports are received from time to time regarding unsatisfactory working of the Scheme.

(b) Yes. The Committee will review the working of the scheme in all its aspects.

(c) About the middle of 1965.

#### **'Credit Card System' for sale of Fertilizers**

**\*104.** { Shri R. S. Pandey;  
Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a scheme to introduce 'Credit Card System' for the farmers to enable them to buy fertilizers;

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

(c) the steps taken so far to implement it?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The questions do not arise.



**Abolition of Zones \***

- \*106. {  
 Shri P. C. Borooah:  
 Shri Yashpal Singh:  
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
 Shri Jagdev Singh  
     Siddhanti:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:  
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri Subodh Hansda:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
 Shri Mohan Swarup:  
 Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:  
 Shri Hem Raj:  
 Shri Man Singh P. Patel:  
 Shri R. S. Pandey:  
 Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:  
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:  
 Shri D. J. Naik:  
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
 Shri Maheswar Naik:  
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
 Shri Balmiki:  
 Shri R. Barua:  
 Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:  
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to abolish the present zonal system for the movement of various types of foodgrains, khandsari and oilseeds in the country; and

(b) if not, the precise position in this regard?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a) and (b). At present there are zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat, rice and certain coarse grains and also on inter-State movement of khandsari. There are no zonal restrictions on the movement of oilseeds, except that the movement of groundnut is banned from Gujarat and rape and mustard seeds from U.P.

It has been decided to continue for the present the existing restrictions on the movement of rice and

coarse grains and to review the position regarding wheat shortly.

**केरल में चुनाव**

- \* 107. {  
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
 श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :  
 श्री भागवत झा आजाद :  
 श्री रामेश्वर टॉटिया :  
 श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केरल विधान सभा के लिये होने वाला चुनाव दो सप्ताह के लिये स्थगित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

**विधि तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री (श्री अ० कु० सेन) :** (क) और (ख). निर्वाचन आयोग ने, राजनीतिक दलों के प्रतिनिधियों तथा राज्य के प्राधिकारियों से परामर्श कर के, यह विचार किया था कि केरल विधान सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन 15 फरवरी, 1965 को किये जा सकेंगे किन्तु इस आशय का एक अभ्यावेदन मिलने पर कि 7 और 14 फरवरी, 1965 के बीच क्रिश्चियन समुदाय का एक महत्वपूर्ण सम्मेलन होने वाला है और फरवरी के मध्य के दौरान मतदान करने से राज्य में बहुत से क्रिश्चियन लोगों को काफी कठिनाई होगी, निर्वाचन आयोग ने स्थिति पर फिर से विचार किया और यह सिफारिश की कि समस्त राज्य में मतदान की तारीख 4 मार्च 1965 नियत की जाय ।

**Inland Water Transport**

- \*108. {  
 Shri Eswara Reddy:  
 Shri Chandak:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the progress made in imple-

menting the schemes for development of inland water transport during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) the total amount allotted for inland water transport schemes in the Third Plan; and

(d) the amount so far spent?

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

(b) and (c). Originally schemes estimated to cost Rs. 640 lakhs were included in this Ministry's Third Five Year Plan for the development of Inland Water Transport. Subsequently additional schemes costing Rs. 252.18 lakhs were also included in the Plan. The financial allocation for Inland Water Transport in the Third Plan has been restricted to Rs. 4 crores.

(d) The expenditure so far reported to have been incurred is Rs. 171.78 lakhs.

#### **Food Corporation**

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**

**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

**Shri S. C. Samanta:**

**Shri R. S. Tiwary:**

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**

**Maharajkumar Vijaya**

**Ananda;**

**Shri Vishram Prasad:**

**Shri Bade:**

**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

**Shri Hukum Chand**

\*109.

**Kachhaviya:**

**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

**Shri R. S. Pandey:**

**Shrimati Akkamma Devi:**

**Shri Man Singh P. Patel:**

**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**

**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**

**Shri Himatsingka:**

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**

**Shri Ram Sewak:**

**Shri P. G. Sen:**

**Shri R. Barua:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has been set up and started functioning; and

(b) if so, the specific measures already taken by this body to ensure that adequate supplies of food are made available all over the country at uniform prices?

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

(b) The Corporation started functioning only from the 1st January 1965. To begin with the Corporation is devoting itself to building up its organisation which could adequately handle the task entrusted to it. It will soon start functioning effectively in the South and will then extend its activities to other parts of the country.

#### **Punjab Wheat for Delhi**

\*110. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Punjab Government officials had recently come to Delhi to discuss with the Central Government the necessity of regulating supplies of Punjab wheat to Delhi; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at the meeting?

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

(b) It was considered that while it was not desirable to impose any res-

triction on the movement of wheat from Punjab to Delhi effective steps should be taken to stop smuggling of wheat from Delhi to the adjoining States.

#### Food Situation

- \*111. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Hukam Chand  
Kachhavaia:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Jagdev Singh  
Siddhanti:  
Shri R. S. Tiwary:  
Shri R. G. Dubey:  
Shri D. N. Tiwary:  
Shri P. H. Bheel:  
Shri Narendra Singh  
Mahida:  
Shri Solanki:  
Shri Narasimha Reddy:  
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shri Heda:  
Shri Mohan Swarup:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Man Singh P. Patel:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Krishnapal Singh:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) the present position in regard to the scarcity of foodgrains in the various States and Union Territories;

(b) the demands made by the different States and Union Territories for the supply of foodgrains from the Centre during the last three months; and

(c) the allotments made by the Centre and the quantities actually supplied?

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

(a) The food situation in the country has improved after the arrival of the last Kharif crops.

(b) and (c). The requirements of the States are considered from time to time in consultation with the State Governments and supplies are arranged having regard to their needs and the overall availability of foodgrains with the Central Government. A statement showing the allotments of foodgrains made and the quantities actually supplied from Central stocks to the different States and Union Territories during the three months November, 1964 to January, 1965 is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3830/65].

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय  
तथा खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय का बिलय

- \*112. { श्री गो० महन्ती :  
श्री स० ब० पाटिल :  
श्री झ० ना० विद्यालंकार :  
श्री जं० ब० सि० विष्ट :  
श्री सुबोध हंसबा :  
श्री बलजीत सिंह :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :  
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :  
महाराजकुमार विजय प्रानन्द :  
श्री मान सिंह प० पटेल :  
श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी :  
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :  
श्री राधेश्वर टांडिया :  
श्रीमती रामबुलारी सिन्हा :  
श्री पें० बेंकटामुख्या :  
श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान  
श्री रा० बरध्वा :  
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :  
श्री पराशर :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 1 दिसम्बर, 1964 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 297 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्य तथा कृषि और सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार विभागों के कार्यों में

अधिक समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिये श्री बी० शंकर द्वारा क्या-क्या सिफारिशों की गई हैं; और

(ख) इन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :** (क) रिपोर्ट की मुख्य सिफारिशों को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण नीचे दिया गया है ।

### विवरण

श्री बी० शंकर ने खाद्य और कृषि तथा सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार विभागों के बीच प्रभावशाली समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिए जो सिफारिशें की हैं उनका सार निम्न प्रकार है :—

(1) एक सचिव के अधीन कृषि, अनुसन्धान, विस्तार, प्रचार तथा योजना का एक विभाग होना चाहिए जिसमें सहायता के लिए उपयुक्त संख्या में संयुक्त सचिव तथा अन्य कर्मचारी हों । भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् इस विभाग के अधीन होनी चाहिए और सचिव तथा अन्य उपयुक्त अधिकारी भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् के पदेन अधिकारी होने चाहियें ।

(2) एक सचिव की देख रेख में कृषि उत्पादन तथा प्रशासन विभाग होना चाहिए और सचिव की सहायता के लिए एक विशेष सचिव तथा दो अवर सचिव होने चाहिये, जिनमें से एक अवर सचिव सामुदायिक विकास और पंचायतराज, विशेष सचिव प्रशासन, समन्वय, वन विज्ञान तथा मंत्रालय की कुछ सांज्ञा सेवायें तथा दूसरा अवर सचिव सघन कृषि क्षेत्र व सघन कृषि विकास कार्यक्रमों की देखभाल करे ।

(3) सहकारिता विभाग एक सचिव या विशेष सचिव के अधीन होना चाहिए और उनकी सहायता के लिए आवश्यकता अनुसार कर्मचारी होने चाहिये ।

(4) खाद्य विभाग एक सचिव के अधीन होना चाहिये और उनके पास गन्ना अनुसन्धान तथा उत्पादन और इनसे सम्बन्धित विषयों को छोड़कर और विपणन (जोकि इस समय कृषि विभाग के पास है) को शामिल करके वे समस्त विषय होने चाहिये जो कि इस समय खाद्य विभाग के पास हैं । यह विभाग खाद्य और कृषि विभाग में सम्पन्न होने वाले कृषि पण्यों या कृषि पर आश्रित उद्योग उत्पादों से सम्बन्धित कार्य की भी देखभाल करे ।

मंत्रालय के कार्यों में समन्वय रखने के लिए खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री आवश्यकता के अनुसार और कम-से-कम महीने में एक बार अपने साथी अन्य मंत्रियों, सचिवों तथा विशेष अथवा अपर सचिवों से मिलकर योजना की प्रगति तथा विभाग से सम्बन्धित कार्यों, समन्वय विषयक मामलों पर विचार विमर्श करके उन समस्याओं तथा अड़चनों का समाधान करें जिनके कारण मंत्रालय में अन्तः विभागी कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न होती हैं । इस बैठक में मंत्रालय के योजना तथा नीति सम्बन्धी महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर भी सामूहिक रूप से विचार विमर्श होना चाहिए ताकि योजना की कारगर तथा सफलतापूर्वक क्रियान्विति के लिए समस्त विभागों को प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके ।

(ख) सिफारिशों की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है और उसके बाद निर्णय किया जायेगा ।

### Indian Airlines Corporation

\*113. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:  
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conclusions have been arrived at in the inquiry initia-

ted into the deficiencies of Indian Airlines Corporation and Directorate of Civil Aviation mentioned in Justice Khosla's report on the Viscount crash near Agra;

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at; and

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

**The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo):** (a) to (c). Out of the eight points made by Justice Khosla in his report on the Viscount crash near Agra in regard to the deficiencies of the Indian Airlines Corporation and the Organisation of the Director General of Civil Aviation, remedial measures have been taken in respect of five points. Action on the remaining points is in progress.

#### Rationing in Cities

Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Naval Prabhakar:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri R. S. Tiwary:  
Shri Onkar Lal Bawa:  
Shri Hukum Chand  
Kachhavaia:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri D. N. Tiwary:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri J. B. S. Bist:  
\*114 { Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Prabhat Kar:  
Shri R. S. Pandey:  
Shri Kolla Venkajah:  
Shrimati Renuka Ray:  
Shri Hem Raj:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Kapur Singh:  
Shri P. K. Ghosh:  
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government for the introduction of food rationing in the different towns in the country during the past two months;

(b) if so, the towns in which the rationing has already been introduced; and

(c) what is the rationed quantity and quality of foodgrains per head per day in each town?

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

(b) and (c). Statutory rationing has been introduced only in the City of Calcutta. The quantum of ration is 1.20 Kilograms of rice and 1.20 Kilograms of wheat and/or its products per adult per week and half that quantity per child. In the case of an adult heavy manual worker, the quantum of wheat and/or its products is 1.80 Kilograms per week.

#### Strike by Sugarcane Growers

\*115. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that towards the end of December, 1964 there was a strike of the sugarcane-growers of West U.P. which forced a number of sugar mills in that region to either close down completely or to work much below their capacity;

(b) if so, the demands of the strikers; and

(c) whether this crisis is likely to have an adverse effect on the over-all production of sugar in U.P. this season?

**The Minister for Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam):** (a)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The strikers demanded an increase in the price of sugarcane.

(c) Production may be affected to some extent.

### Import of Foodgrains

- \*116. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Hukum Chand  
Kachhavaia:  
Shri Bade:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shrimati Renuka Ray:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. foodgrain shipments to India were held up as a result of the strike by the dock workers which halted all shipping from all Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico ports; and

(b) if so, the loss sustained as a result thereof?

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

(b) Since the strike is still continuing in the Gulf ports where our foodgrains ships are held up, it is not possible at this stage to assess the loss.

### खादी और ग्रामोद्योग

180. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :  
श्री कृ० चं० पन्त :

क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा 1964 में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योगों पर राज्यवार कितना व्यय किया गया;

(ख) आयोग ने उक्त अवधि में राज्यवार कितनी सहायता दी; और

(ग) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योगों को ग्रामीण जनता में लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये क्या कदम

उठाये गये हैं अथवा उठाने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और कुछ ही समय तक सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

### Gazal-Raiganj National Highway

181. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 78 on the 17th November, 1964 and state:

(a) the progress so far made towards the completion of the Gazal-Raiganj part of National Highway 34;

(b) whether the bridge across the river Chiramati had been completed; and

(c) if so, whether the road is now open to traffic?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). The first phase works i.e., earthwork, metalling culverts, etc., have been completed. The second phase work i.e., increasing the thickness of metal crust where necessary and black topping are in progress.

(b) Yes.

(c) The road is expected to be opened to traffic in April, 1965.

### Afforestation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Rumania has offered saplings and cuttings of fast growing plants to aid the afforestation programme in India; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement and how it is to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri

**Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). During the course of discussions with the Rumanian Minister and his technical officers an offer of samples of poplars and willows for trial in India was made. Further details have not been worked out so far.

### Friesian Cattle

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Friesian Cattle Club, Australia has sent 30 pedigreed friesian cattle to India as a gift;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) its estimated cost?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). In the course of his visit to India, the President of the Australian Society "For Those Who Have Less" offered a free gift of 30 friesian cattle (15 bulls and 15 heifers) for purposes of maintaining a pure stock in India as well as for upgrading Indian cattle by crossbreeding. The offer was accepted and it was decided to maintain the animals at the Haringhatta Farm, West Bengal where cross breeding work is already in progress. The Society has recently been requested to ship the animals.

(c) The estimated value of the gift is Rs. 1,20,000. An amount of about Rs. 58,000 is expected to be incurred by the Government of West Bengal on freight, insurance and other incidental charges.

### Food Corporation

**184. Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the considerations which weighed with Government for locating the offices of the Food Corporation of India at Madras;

(b) whether this Corporation is to function independently or in close collaboration with his Ministry; and

(c) the policy of Government for locating new Government offices?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) As the Corporation's operations would initially start in the Southern Zone where there is scope for procuring a significant quantity of rice, it was decided that it would be most convenient to locate the Head Office of the Corporation in that zone. It was also felt that Madras would be the most suitable place for this purpose.

(b) It is to function in close collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(c) Government offices are located at particular places keeping in view the administrative convenience.

### Agricultural Colleges

**185. Shri V. V. Thevar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up agricultural colleges in the Districts covered by the Intensive Agricultural District Programme; and

(b) if so, the name of the District selected for the setting up of this college in the Madras State?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

### Prices of Imported Wheat

Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Naval Prabhakar:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
186. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri D. C. Sharma:  
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
 Shri S. C. Samanta:  
 Shri R. S. Tiwary:  
 Shri Hukam Chand  
 Kichhawalaya:  
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
 Shri Maharajkumar Vijaya  
 Ananda:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
 Shri P. H. Bheel:  
 Shri Daljit Singh:  
 Shri Narendra Singh  
 Mahida:  
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:  
 Shri Solanki:  
 Shri Madhu Limaye:  
 Shri Gulshan:  
 Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) whether Government have allowed the prices of imported wheat to be raised;

(b) if so, to what extent and in what circumstances; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the imported wheat stocks went underground consequent upon the announcement of increase in price from 1st January, 1965?

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

(b) The issue price of imported wheat for supply from Central stocks was raised from Rs. 37.51 to Rs. 48.00 per quintal with effect from 1st January, 1965, with a view to maintaining a reasonable relationship between its issue price on the one hand and wholesale price of indigenous wheat and coarse grains on the other.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Fishing Harbour, Haldia

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

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 1421 on the 15th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the preliminary survey for the establishment of a Fishing Harbour at Haldia has been made; and

(b) if so, the model tests which will be carried out and for how long?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The Calcutta Port Trust has been requested to conduct a preliminary survey for the establishment of a fishing harbour at Haldia.

(b) Model tests with regard to the orientation of the lock entrance to the harbour will have to be carried out for a period of about 6 to 8 weeks.

#### Soil Conservation

188. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 285 on the 1st December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to preserve forests to improve the agricultural lands; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated for the purpose during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Although no specific schemes have been formulated for preserving the forests with the expressed object of improving the agricultural lands, almost all the forestry schemes and those under soil conservation concerning forestry tend to serve the above purpose.

(b) The funds allocated for the development of forestry programmes under forest development and soil



conservation programmes are as follows:—

	Crores Rs.
(i) Forest Development Schemes (Central, Centrally sponsored and State schemes)	52.00
(ii) Soil Conservation schemes (State schemes only)	6.90
TOTAL	58.90

In addition to the above, there is a provision of Rs. 11.00 crores under the Centrally sponsored programme for soil conservation measures in the catchment of the river valley projects, a part of which is intended for afforestation and pasture development programmes.

#### Development of Fisheries in Kerala

189. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Kerala has asked for more funds for the development of fishing industry in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Only a draft proposal for a Deep Sea Fishing Project involving an outlay of Rs. 5,02.72 lakhs for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan has been received from the Government of Kerala and the same is under consideration.

#### पंजाब में उपचुनाव

190. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

2194 (Ai) L.S.—3.

क्या विधि मन्त्री यह उताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विरोधी दलों के नेताओं ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि पंजाब में व्यास तथा जिंद निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से विधान सभा के लिये हाल में हुए उपचुनावों में सरकारी मशीनरी को कांग्रेसी उम्मीदवार के पक्ष में प्रयोग में लाया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). पंजाब में व्यास तथा जिंद निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से विधान सभा के लिए हुए उप-निर्वाचनों के सम्बन्ध में विरोधी नेताओं से कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। किन्तु निर्वाचन आयोग को पंजाब विधान सभा के जिंद निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र में हुए उप-निर्वाचन के सम्बन्ध में एक शिकायत श्री इन्दर सिंह से मिली है जो उस निर्वाचन में एक उम्मीदवार थे। राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्टें मांगी गयी हैं।

#### दूध बेचने के डिपो

191. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दूध योजना के दूध बेचने के डिपों में विद्यार्थियों को अंशकालिक नौकरी देना बन्द कर दिया गया है ;

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

(ग) ऐसी नौकरियां देना बन्द कर देने के परिणामस्वरूप कितने विद्यार्थी इस लाभ से वंचित हो गये हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री  
(श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

### Procurement of Milk for Delhi Milk Scheme

192. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in pursuance of the recommendation of the Expert Committee, the Delhi Milk Scheme has appointed a special whole time officer to locate new areas for milk procurement upto a radius of three hundred miles from the Capital, and to increase the collection from existing areas; and

(b) if so, the results of the efforts made by this officer upto now?

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

(b) Delhi Milk Scheme has already started collecting milk in a new area of Punjab namely, Jind. It is also proposed to start collecting milk in the Bhatinda area of the Punjab.

Regarding existing areas of milk procurement, the Scheme has entered into contracts with the milk supplies stipulating fixed quotas of milk for supply both during the flush and the lean seasons.

### Starvation Deaths

193. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Krishnapal Singh:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some starvation deaths have been reported in the States of U.P. and Gujarat in December, 1964;

(b) if so, the steps taken to combat these deaths; and

(c) whether adequate supplies have been made to U.P. and Gujarat to meet this situation?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) and (b). No starvation deaths have been reported in Gujarat. In the issue dated the 27th December, 1964, of a Hindi daily 'Bharat' published from Allahabad, 4 deaths alleged to have been due to starvation were reported from Gorakhpur District of U.P. Another similar case also in Gorakhpur District was reported to this Ministry. The Government of U.P. consider that keeping in view the availability of foodgrains in Gorakhpur District no starvation deaths could have taken place. They are, however, investigating into the matter in detail and their report is awaited.

(c) Yes.

### Welfare of Weaker Sections

194. { **Shri J. B. Singh:**  
**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**  
**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**

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

(a) whether details of the proposal to evolve a special machinery to implement measures for the welfare of the weaker sections of the Society have been worked out;

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

(c) when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) to (c). The proposal to take up suitable steps to further ensure the implementation of the schemes for welfare of Backward Classes is under consideration. The details will be finalised soon.

## पंचायतों की वित्तीय सहायता

195. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :  
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1964 में राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय के तत्वावधान में आयोजित पंचायत तथा आयोजन गोष्ठी में अभिभाषण करते हुये योजना आयोग के एक सदस्य द्वारा दिये गये इस सुझाव के बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है कि राज्य सरकारें अपने लिये वित्तीय संसाधन ढूँढ़ निकालने के कार्य को अब राज्य पंचायत संस्थाओं पर नहीं छोड़ सकतीं एवं समय आ गया है कि कराधान, उनकी वसूली और उनके वितरण के लिये विधान बनाया जाये ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारों को इस मामले में कोई सलाह दी गई है ; और

(ग) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका ऐसा विधान बनाने का विचार है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) :

(क) से (ग). राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा पंचायती राज और आयोजन पर आयोजित की गई गोष्ठी में भाषण करते हुए योजना आयोग के सदस्य ने पंचायतीराज संस्थाओं के लिए वित्तीय संसाधन ढूँढ़ने पंचायतीराज संस्थाओं द्वारा अथवा के लिए अतिरिक्त कराधान के लिये विधान बनाने और अतिरिक्त कराधान की आय के बंटन और वसूली के प्रश्न के बारे में जो संकेत किया था, उस पर सरकार पहले से ही विचार कर रही है । केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई पंचायतीराज वित्त की अध्ययन टोली की सिफारिशें राज्य सरकारों को विचाराधीन और आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए भेजी गई थीं । इनमें कुछ सिफारिशें ऐसी हैं जिन्हें यदि अपनाया गया तो राज्य सरकारों को विधान बनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी ।

## Traffic Control in Delhi

196. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay School girls and boys gave a demonstration of Traffic Control in Delhi;

(b) if so, what were the impressions; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to give similar training to Delhi students?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) A group of 29 school children from Bombay gave a demonstration of regulating pedestrian traffic at the Parliament Street—Connaught Circus Crossing in December, 1964.

(b) The idea was widely appreciated.

(c) The Traffic Unit of the Delhi Police is working out a scheme to arrange similar training to selected school children in Delhi.

## Constituent Assembly Documents

197. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that important documents and files of the Constituent Assembly relating to the framing of the Constitution of India were till recently stored in a basement record room where some of them reached a state of decay; and

(b) if so, whether arrangements, if any, have been made for the proper maintenance and preservation of the documents?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) and (b). The records of the Constituent Assembly which are in the possession of the Law Ministry, are kept in steel almirahs in the record room of the Ministry and, they are, as stated in the reply to unstarred question No. 1481 in the Lok Sabha on the 5th April, 1963, in safe custody. These documents have been classified and

are preserved as valuable documents and all of them including those kept in the National Archives, are made available to *bona fide* research scholars for reference in accordance with the rules governing such research.

### Agricultural Loan to Punjab

198. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the request of Punjab Government for the allotment of funds for long, medium and short term loans for agriculture purposes during 1963-64 was fully met;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken during the current year to meet fully the requirements of the State in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The request of funds for long and medium term loans was met in full. In fact the State Government could not spend the entire amount allocated. As regards short-term loan, as against the State Government's request for sanction of short term loan of Rs. 388.25 lakhs, the loan actually sanctioned was 317.81 lakhs. The request could not be met in full due to the limited availability of funds necessitating a *prorata* distribution.

(c) During the current year a loan of Rs. 301 lakhs has been allocated for State Plan Schemes based on the outlay approved for agricultural programmes. Central assistance by way of loan (long and medium term) will be released to the State Government provisionally during March, 1965 on the basis of progress of expenditure actually incurred. As regards short term loan, the State Government have approached the Central Government for the sanction of a loan of Rs. 6 crores. The request of the State Government is under consideration.

### पशु विकास कार्यक्रम

199. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या साह्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1964-65 में विशेष विकास कार्यक्रम पशु-पालन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 6.50 लाख रुपये की राशि मंजूर की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां. तो इसके राज्यवार प्रांकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उस प्राधिकारी का नाम क्या है जो इस व्यय पर निगरानी रखेगा ?

साह्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) विशेष विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 11.67 करोड़ रुपये की पशु-पालन योजनायें अब तक स्वीकृत की गई हैं। क्योंकि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ये समस्त योजनाएं पूरे तौर से क्रियान्वित की जानी हैं अतः 11.77 करोड़ रुपये का अनुमानित खर्च 1964-65 और 1965-66 दोनों वर्षों के लिए है।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 3831/65]

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के तकनीकी मार्गदर्शन से योजनायें समस्त हालतों में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों/मंडल क्षेत्रों द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जानी हैं।

### कृषि वस्तुओं का उत्पादन

200. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में कृषि वस्तुओं के उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि फसल कटाई योजना के अन्तर्गत वास्तविक आंकड़ों का पता नहीं लग सकता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या कोई नई योजना बनाई गई है और उसकी संक्षिप्त रूप रेखा क्या है?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :** (क) कृषि आंकड़ों को इकट्ठा करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों के पास पहले ही मुख्य कृषि वस्तुओं के उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाने की अच्छी व्यवस्था मौजूद है। उड़ीसा, केरल आदि राज्यों में जहां पर कि मुधार की आवश्यकता है, राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि किस ढंग से सुधार किया जाए।

(ख) प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक किस्म की फसल की उपज का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है। अतः स्थानीयपुलाक फसल कटाई सर्वेक्षण पद्धति के विषय में एक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त की जानी है जिसके अनुसार प्रत्येक ग्राम क्षेत्र को नमूने हेतु चुने जाने के समान अवसर प्राप्त हैं। इस पद्धति से फसल की उपज का अधिक से अधिक ठीक वस्तुनिष्ठ अनुमान होता है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

**ग्रामोद्योग की वस्तुओं का निर्यात**

201. { श्री बड़े :  
श्री हुकम खन्व कछवाय :

क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योग की वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन देशों को और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में प्रत्येक देश को कितना कितना सामान निर्यात किया गया?

**विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) :** (क) जी, हां।

(ख) 15-2-65 तक निर्यात किए गए माल का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

देश	मूल्य रुपयों में
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	89,771
जापान	1,65
फ्रांस	260

**मुर्गी दाना**

{ श्री हुकम खन्व कछवाय :  
202. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बैरवा :  
श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार मुर्गी दाना बनाने के लिये आठ नये केन्द्र खोलने का विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये केन्द्र किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे;

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी धनराशि दी जायेगी; और

(घ) इन केन्द्रों के कब तक खोले जाने की सम्भावना है?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :** (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में 1964-65 और 1965-66 के लिये 13.72 लाख रुपए की अनुमानित लागत से विशेष विकास कार्यक्रम चलाया है जिसके अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मद्रास और मैसूर में अब तक 15 मुर्गी दाना बनाने वाले केन्द्रों की स्थापना की स्वीकृति हुई है। निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर

इन केन्द्रों को स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है :-

**उत्तर प्रदेश :**

1. चक-गनजरिया, लखनऊ
2. कालसी, जिला देहरादून
3. फैजाबाद
4. मुरादाबाद
5. विचपुरी, जिला आगरा
6. इलाहाबाद
7. गोनडा
8. आजमगढ़
9. बरेली

**मद्रास :**

1. टेनमपेट

**मैसूर :**

1. मंगलौर
2. कोलार
3. बेलगाम

**महाराष्ट्र**

1. पूना
2. नागपुर

(घ) विशेष विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत समस्त अनुमोदित योजनायें हर दृष्टि से अधिक से अधिक तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक पूरी की जानी हैं ।

**संकर (हाइब्रिड) मक्की और मोटे अनाज के बीज**

{ श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :  
203. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
{ श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बढ़िया किस्म के संकर मक्की और मोटे अनाज के बीजों के उपयोग से देश में अच्छी फसल हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस किस्म की हाइब्रिड मक्की और मोटे अनाज के बीजों को तैयार करने में कितनी देरी लगी ; और

(ग) उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) संकर मक्का का विकास 5 से 6 वर्ष के अन्दर हुआ लेकिन ज्वार और बाजरा की संकर नस्लों के विकास में कुछ कम समय लगा है ।

(ग) खेती के लिए जारी किये गये विभिन्न संकर नस्ल के बीजों के उत्पादन और विपणन के लिए राजकीय क्षेत्र में स्वायत्त कम्पनी के रूप में एक राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम लिमिटेड की स्थापना की गई है ।

#### **Rural Works Programme**

**204. Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rural works programme which was started in a few selected blocks to alleviate the problem of under-employment has not yielded the desired results; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) and (b). The rural works programme which was started towards the close of 1960-61 in 32 pilot projects, now extends to 995 blocks. Owing to certain initial difficulties in the selection of areas and in the selection of appropriate schemes, the necessary time lag required to build up administrative and technical capacities at the local level etc., the impact of the programme was below expectations in the first two years. The programme started gathering momentum after 1963-64. As against the expenditure of Rs. 1.47

crores till the end of 1962-63, in 1963-64 an amount of Rs. 4.14 crores was expended. In 1964-65, the expenditure is expected to be more than Rs. 6.00 crores. The fruits of the programme have also considerably increased. As against 76 lakh man-days of employment generated till 1962-63, 173 lakh man-days were generated in 1963-64 and nearly double this is expected to be the benefit of the programme in 1964-65.

#### Central Oil Seeds Committee

205. { Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:  
Shri Solanki:  
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1029 on the 22nd September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry by S.P.E. into the alleged misappropriation in the Central Oil Seeds Committee has been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The final report of the Special Police Establishment has been received and as advised by them, necessary departmental action against the officers concerned has been initiated.

#### Bogus Co-operative Societies

206. { Shri Vishram Prasad:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Hem Raj:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a committee to suggest measures to weed out bogus co-operative societies and prevent vested interests from controlling the co-operative movement;

(b) whether the committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Bridges on Etawah-Bhind Road

207. Shri G. N. Dixit: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contracts for the construction of bridges on rivers Jamuna and Chambal on Etawah-Bhind Road have been finalised;

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be commenced and completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Four tenders for the bridge across the river Yamuna were received on the 25th July, 1964. The value of the lowest tender was Rs. 37.00 lakhs and the possibility of bringing down the cost by negotiations with the tenderer is being explored by the State Chief Engineer.

As regards the Chambal bridge, tenders have been invited and are expected to be received in April 1965. The contracts for the two bridges have thus not yet been finalised.

(b) and (c). In view of the position stated in (a) above, the work of construction of the bridges is likely to start in a few months. The approximate time required for the completion of both the bridges is three years from the date of commencement of the work.

#### Harijan Welfare in Punjab ..

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

(a) the amount provided by the Centre and the State Government of

Punjab for the Harijan Welfare Schemes in Punjab during 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) the amount utilised during these years?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar):** (a) and (b). The required information is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount provided	Amount utilised
1963-64 .	44.57	44.57
1964-65 .	54.70	55.20 (anticipated)
TOTAL .	99.27	99.77

#### Radars for Coastal Areas

209. { **Dr. P. Srinivasan:**  
**Shri Parmasivan:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri A. V. Raghavan:**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal radar sets in the coastal areas in view of the recent tragedy at Rameshwaram-Dhanuskodi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo):** (a) and (b). A scheme for installation of powerful radar sets along the east and west coasts of India, for detection of cyclones and studying their intensity, movement etc., to assist in the issue of warnings, is being considered for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Indian Meteorological Department. The tentative locations of the radars will be Haldia, Paradeep, or Bhubaneshwar, Visakhapatnam, Masulipatnam, Madras, Nagapattinam, Bombay and Kandla.

One such radar has already been obtained and after trials, will be installed at Visakhapatnam, shortly.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Tick-Fever

210. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Vaccine for protecting poultry against Tick-Fever has been developed; and

(b) if so, whether the vaccine has been experimented on a large scale?

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

(b) Yes, large scale trials have been concluded.

#### Sheep and Wool Research Institute

211. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made regarding the establishment of Sheep & Wool Research Institute at Malpura in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether assistance to train personnel and give technical advice to wool industry-mainly to medium and small scale industries will be intensified?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) A statement indicating progress made in the establishment of the Institute is given below:

#### STATEMENT

The progress made so far in the establishment of the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute at Malpura is as under:

About 3,800 acres of land has been acquired and fenced. Out of this, 2,000 acres have been cleared, levelled and developed. Four-hundred



acres have been brought under experimental pasture development. Varieties of grasses and fodder crops which are nutritive and can thrive well under arid conditions are being raised at the Institute.

An experimental block of about 450 exotic sheep have been imported from New Zealand and U.S.A. and are being maintained for acclimatisation. About 600 local breeds of sheep required for cross-breeding experiments at the Institute are being purchased.

Construction of 45 residential quarters is nearing completion. Necessary action for the construction of office and laboratory has also been initiated.

"Dug-cum-bore method" has been adopted to enhance water supply for drinking and irrigation purposes. Ten open wells have already been deep-bored and pumping sets on 5 wells are being installed.

The Director for the Institute has been appointed. Necessary nucleus staff has also been appointed. The Project Adviser assigned by the U.N.S.F. has already joined and further implementation of the Project is being planned according to this advice. A Sheep Production Specialist assigned by the U.N.S.F. has recently joined.

(b) After the Institute is fully established, training will be given to State Government nominees in different aspects of sheep development and wool technology. Facilities for post-graduate training in these subjects will also be provided. In addition, technical information and data for the benefit of small and medium scale industries will be made available by the Institute.

#### **Delimitation of Constituencies**

212. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delimitation Commission of India has finalised its report defining the Parliamentary and Vidhan Sabha Constituencies in U.P.;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Vidhan Sabha Constituencies in U.P. are going to be delimited to 425 only; and

(c) if so, whether the political parties have been consulted in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) No, Sir. The Delimitation Commission has not yet completed the task of delimiting parliamentary and assembly constituencies in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The political parties are not required to be consulted but the Delimitation Commission consulted all the associate members in the matter.

#### **Shipping Delegation to U.A.R. and Yugoslavia**

{ **Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
 213. { **Shri R. Barua:**  
 { **Shri Ravindra Varma:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a five member Indian Shipping Delegation has recently visited U.A.R. and Yugoslavia;

(b) if so, the outcome of their visit; and

(c) whether any agreement has been signed by the delegation with these countries?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) A Shipping Delegation had visited Cairo and Rijeka in January, 1965.

(b) and (c). The purpose was to take steps to commence a Shipping Service between Indian and United Arab Republic ports in accordance

with the agreement signed in January last year with the United Arab Republic. The Shipping Service has since been inaugurated. The delegation also had discussions with Yugoslav Shipping Companies in Rijeka for co-operation in Shipping. Though the Yugoslav Shipowners do not agree to a bilateral shipping agreement they were willing to extend their co-operation.

#### Co-operative Societies of Labour

**214. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) how many labour co-operative societies have been registered state-wise, during 1962—64;

(b) the number of contracts given to such co-operative societies during the above period; and

(c) the amount involved therein?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) The number of labour co-operative societies registered during 1963-64 is not available. The number of these societies increased by 537 during 1962-63. State-wise position is as under:—

State	No. of Societies
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	29
Bihar . . . . .	5
Gujarat . . . . .	20
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	1
Kerala . . . . .	—3
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	8
Madras . . . . .	30
Maharashtra . . . . .	122
Mysore . . . . .	52
Orissa . . . . .	71
Punjab . . . . .	44
Rajasthan . . . . .	49
U.P. . . . .	73
West Bengal . . . . .	5
Union Territories . . . . .	31
	540—3
	= 537

(b) 3977 new works during 1962-63.

(c) The value of works executed in 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 5.02 crores.

#### निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन

**215. { श्री रामसेवक यादव :  
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :**

**क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) क्या चुनाव आयोग ने 1961 की जनगणना के आधार पर लोक-सभा तथा राज्य विधान मंडलों के चुनावों के लिये निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का अन्तिम रूप से परिसीमन कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन किस आधार पर किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ राज्यों में अभी तक निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का अन्तिम रूप से परिसीमन नहीं किया जा सका है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इस कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है?

**बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) :** (क) और (ख). केरल और मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों में तथा गोवा, दमन और दीव के तथा पाण्डीचेरी के संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन, परिसीमन आयोग द्वारा, परिसीमन आयोग अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 9 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, पूरा हो गया है। नागालैण्ड राज्य में निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का परिसीमन, परिसीमन आयोग द्वारा, नागालैण्ड राज्य अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 11(4) के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, पूरा हो गया है।

(ग) और (घ) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गुजरात, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्यों में तथा दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा के संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के परिसीमन का कार्य हो रहा है और 1965 के अन्त तक उसके पूरा होने की सम्भावना है।

### Cooperative Farming

216. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri R. S. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether Government propose to make cooperative farming an integral part of the community block development programme;

(b) whether the National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board has made a recommendation in this regard; and

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

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

(b) The National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board, at its sixth meeting held on 19-12-1964, recommended that co-operative farming should form an integral part of the block programme.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to implement the recommendation.

### Development of Animal Husbandry

**217. Shri Dighe:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made for the development of animal husbandry in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount spent so far;

(c) the amount ear-marked for the development of poultry during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) the amount spent so far?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan):** (a) and (c). A provision of Rs. 54 crores has been made in the Third Five-Year Plan for development of animal husbandry. This includes a provision of Rs. 4.82 crores for development of poultry.

Under the Special Development Programme recently sponsored by the Government of India, poultry development and marketing schemes worth Rs. 3.34 crores have so far been sanctioned. Cattle, sheep and piggy development schemes worth Rs. 8.42 crores have also been sanctioned under the same programme. The expenditure on all these schemes is intended to be outside the Third Plan provision.

(b) and (d). Under the liberalised procedure laid down by the Planning Commission in 1958 for release of Central assistance, sanction for individual schemes is not now issued by the

Central Government as in the past. Information about the actual expenditure incurred on poultry and other animal husbandry schemes has, therefore, been called for from the State Government/Union Territories and the same will be furnished to the Lok Sabha as soon as received.

#### Duties of B.D.Os.

218. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have given directions to the State Governments to separate revenue works from the Block Development Officers;

(b) if so, the names of States which have followed the direction of the Central Government;

(c) the States which have not acted up to the directions of the Central Government; and

(d) the further action being taken by the Central Government in this regard?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) The view of the Central Government that the combination of the developmental and regulatory functions in the same staff below the level of the Sub-Division will be detrimental to the programme of Community Development was communicated to all State Governments.

(b) and (c). The revenue and development functions at the Block level are separated in all the States except

in Bihar where also in 248 blocks out of 575 separation of these two functions has been effected with effect from 1st January, 1965.

(d) The Ministry is in correspondence with the Government of Bihar regarding the separation of these two functions in the remaining blocks.

#### Agricultural Farms

**219. Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the setting up of big agricultural farms like, Suratgarh and Jetsar in Rajasthan, has justified introducing tractorised farms on a big scale all over the country with the double purpose of production of food grains, cotton, oil seeds and gainful employment to otherwise, unemployed or partially employed farmers and others;

(b) whether the experience gained in this behalf is being put to use elsewhere; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) to (c). The experience gained in setting up Suratgarh and Jetsar Farms has been encouraging; much better results are expected when perennial irrigation is assured. The scope of setting such big farms is limited in the country except in the State of Rajasthan due to non-availability of large blocks of land having assured irrigation and other facilities. The question of starting more such farms in Rajasthan will be considered on completion of work on Rajasthan Canal.

**Development of Hill Areas**

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

(a) the progress made by the working group of the Central Hill Development Committee in the preparation of blueprint for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether a meeting of the Committee will be called to consider it before sending it to the Planning Commission; and

(c) if answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the probable date when the meeting of the Committee will be called?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) The sub-groups of the Working Group are busy with the preparation of the Blueprint.

(b) Yes.

(c) The meeting of the Central Hill Development Advisory Committee will be called as soon as the Blueprint is ready for their consideration. On account of enormous work involved no probable date for the meeting can be specified at this stage.

**Vegetable Belt**

**221. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:  
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to turn rural areas

in Delhi into a vegetable production belt;

(b) if so, the details of the area likely to be covered; and

(c) the estimated expenditure thereon?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) In areas of Delhi which have greater potentialities for vegetable production, special development programme (Crash Programme) for increasing the production and availability of essential vegetables in the Delhi Territory has been launched.

(b) At present an area of 10,000 acres is covered under vegetables in the Delhi Territory. Under the Crash Programme it is proposed to extend it to another 20,000 acres, including 2,000 acres to be covered in urban localities through Kitchen Gardening. The areas covered by the three Sewage Plants, viz. Okhala, Coronation Pillar and Keshopur and Jamuna bed, banks of river and a number of groups of villages located in all the five Development blocks where there is greater scope for bringing the land under vegetables is proposed to be covered under this programme. In urban areas, the areas of Delhi and New Delhi including the new colonies will be covered under this scheme to promote kitchen gardening.

The successful execution of the scheme requires that the area under the present or potential command of effluent for Kashipur and Okhla plants should continue to be utilised for growing vegetables etc. and not diverted for urbanisation and location of industrial units under the Master Plan for Delhi. Delhi Development Authority has not agreed to this on the plea that the Master Plan for

Delhi has become law under the provision of the Delhi Development Act. The matter is being looked into further for getting over the hurdle.

(c) The scheme involves an expenditure of Rs. 22.25 lakhs during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66.

#### Cattle Insurance

222. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether the pilot model scheme on cattle insurance has been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Pilot Model Scheme on Cattle Insurance is still under consideration of the Government.

#### Rural Reconstruction

223. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1445 on the 29th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Afro-Asian Conference on Rural Reconstruction has since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

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

A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3832/65].

#### Food Consumption and Nutrition Survey

224. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether the proposal to conduct food consumption and nutrition surveys throughout the country has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The matter has not been finalised. The field work of four pilot studies has been completed. The processing of the data is in progress.

#### Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme

226. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 375 on the 24th November, 1964 and state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in extending the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme to the Mining Units of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation; and

(b) when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

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

(a) The Neyveli Lignite Corporation and the concerned Ministry have raised objection to the extension of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme to the mining units of the Corporation and the matter is being further examined.

(b) As early as possible.

**Agricultural Production**

227. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have written to the State Governments to bring about effective co-ordination between irrigation and agriculture departments to start work on pilot projects for agricultural development as part of advance action for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the precise directions given to the State Governments; and

(c) with what response?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) Government of India have recently written to the State Governments about the need for building up adequate Co-ordination between the Irrigation and Agriculture Department in the States in order to maximise agricultural production from irrigation projects.

(b) Certain suggestions have been made in the letter for effecting optimum utilisation of irrigation supplies and the more important are briefly indicated below:—

(i) Revision of existing Irrigation Codes.

(ii) Co-ordinated planning and action on the part of the Irrigation and Agriculture Departments in the matter of Area Programmes in the command areas of irrigation projects. The Programme comprises construction of field channels, land levelling, consolidation of holdings, establishment of research and demonstration farms, soil surveys, provision of facilities for storage, marketing and communications, supply of fertilisers, improved seeds, credit to farmers, etc.

(iii) A special organisational unit headed by a senior officer

charged with the special responsibility of undertaking measures for optimum utilisation of irrigation water should be set up in the Agriculture Department of the State under the Agricultural Production Commissioner.

(iv) Cells comprising Agricultural Officers should be either set up in Irrigation Departments or closely associated with their work so that Agricultural Officers may be associated with new irrigation projects throughout all the stages of formulation, implementation and utilisation of water.

(v) For ensuring co-ordination at lower levels, Irrigation Departments should be represented on Agricultural Production Committees at Districts, block and village levels, wherever this has not been done already.

(vi) The roster for the running of the canals and the time at which the water is to be made available should receive wide publicity.

(c) The letter was issued in January 1965 and the matter is under consideration of State Governments. Their replies are awaited.

**Sugar Export**

228. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri R. Barua:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into sugar export agreements with U.K., U.S.A., and Canada during the year 1965;

(b) if so, the amount of sugar to be exported to each of these countries;

(c) the terms of the agreement; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange likely to earned thereby?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) and (b). The Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta, has been authorised to enter into contract with two sugar firms of London and New York for export of 2.18 lakh tonnes of raw sugar during 1965 as under:

Country	Lakh tonnes
U.S.A.	0.91
U.K.	0.76
Canada	0.51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.18</b>

(c) Export of 0.25 lakh tonnes to U.K. will be at the Negotiated Price under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement which £45.8 per tonne f.o.b. and stowed (96 basis). The balance exports to U.K. and Canada will be on price fixing basis linked to the average of the London Daily Price during specified periods. The price for export to U.S.A. will be the average of the Contract No. 7 Spot quotations of New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange Inc.

The shipment will be during January/October 1965.

(d) About Rs. 10 crores.

#### **Indian Council of Agricultural Research**

229. { **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**  
**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to expand the

scope and jurisdiction of Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The proposal envisages:

- (i) re-constitution of the Council as a fully autonomous organisation;
- (ii) transfer to the re-organised Council of all Research Institutes under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, including those under the Central Commodity Committees;
- (iii) appointment of an outstanding scientist as Director General of the Council; and
- (iv) re-constitution of the Governing Body of the Council to comprise mainly of distinguished scientists.

#### **Use of Chabua Aerodrome by Airlines Corporation**

230. { **Shri J. N. Hazarika:**  
**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 626 on the 22nd December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any arrangement has been made with the Defence Ministry for temporary use of the Chabua airfield by the Indian Airlines Corporation for Viscount landing;

(b) whether the Mohanbari Aerodrome has been fully repaired so as to make it fit for Viscount/Fokker Friendship/Dakota landing; and

(c) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation Viscount Service has since been resumed?



**The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo):** (a) The terms and conditions for the use of Chabua airfield by the Indian Airlines Corporation are under consideration.

(b) The recarpetting work on the runway at Mohanbari aerodrome is being carried out in accordance with a phased programme so as to ensure that a part of the runway continues to be available for Dakota operations of the Indian Airlines Corporation. A daily dakota service is at present being operated to this aerodrome by the Indian Airlines Corporation on the route Calcutta-Gauhati-Tezpur-Jorhat-Lilabari-Mohanbari. The recarpetting work is likely to be completed by November, 1965 when the runway will be fit for Viscount and Fokker Friendship aircraft operations.

(c) The Viscount service which operated on the route Calcutta|Gauhati|Mohanbari is at present operating on the route Calcutta|Gauhati|Jorhat. Subject to the permission of the Ministry of Defence it is planned to operate this service on the route Calcutta|Gauhati|Chaubua with effect from 1st April, 1965.

#### National Highways in Assam

**231. Shri J. N. Hazarika:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred during the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 for widening, improvement, diversion, etc. of the National Highways in Assam State;

(b) whether any amount was surrendered during the first two years of the above period; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) The expenditure actually incurred during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 and that anticipated to be incurred during the year 1964-65 for widening, improvement,

diversion, etc., of the National Highways in Assam State is as under:

Year	Expenditure Rs. lakhs
1962-63 .	123.19 (Actuals)
1963-64 .	528.32 (Actuals)
1964-65 .	576.23 (Anticipated)
TOTAL .	1227.74

(b) and (c). Against the sum of Rs. 163.01 lakhs made available to the Government of Assam during the year 1962-63 for the National Highways (Original) works, a total expenditure of Rs. 123.19 lakhs was incurred by them thereby resulting in a saving of Rs. 39.82 lakhs. This saving was mainly due to non-adjustment of expenditure. There was no saving during the year 1963-64.

#### Development of Tourism

**232. Shri J. N. Hazarika:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of funds allocated to the Central Sector and the State sector which have been utilized for the development of tourism during the year 1964-65, respectively;

(b) the amount spent by each sector for home tourists during the above period;

(c) the amount granted to the States as subsidies during the above period; and

(d) the total amount of loans and subsidies granted out of central sector fund to the private hotels and restaurants during the above period?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). The exact percentage of funds actually utilized for the year 1964-65 for the development of Tourism by the Central Sector as well as States Sectors cannot be worked out before March, 1965. The reason is that according to the procedure being followed for the release of

subsidies to State Governments on expenditure on plan schemes, it is necessary to secure statements from the State Governments as to the actual expenditure incurred on the schemes for the first nine months of the financial year and the expenditure proposed and likely to be incurred in the remaining 3 months of the year; then on the basis of these statements the subsidy is released to the State Governments. This can only be done in the months of February/March, 1965.

(c) The exact amount of subsidy to be released to the State Governments can be made known only when the figures of actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments on plan schemes have been received.

(d) The Government does not grant any loans/subsidies to hotels and restaurants out of the Central or State Sector funds. Hotels do however, obtain loans from the Industrial Finance Corporation and the States Financial Corporations.

### **Underground Railway in Delhi**

**233. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Transport Committee has asked Government to consider the feasibility of an underground railway in the capital; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereof?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). A proposal for introducing other means of transport including underground railway to meet the growing transport requirements of Delhi has been received from the Delhi Transport Undertaking. A detailed study of the traffic needs of Delhi is contemplated. On the result of this study, the matter will be further pursued.

### **Roads in Gujarat**

**234. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Gujarat is the only State which has yet to achieve the target set by the Nagpur Plan in regard to all-weather roads; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to implement the Nagpur Plan for building all weather roads in Gujarat?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). Besides the Govt. of Gujarat, the Governments of certain other States like Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have also indicated shortfalls in respect of road mileage in their respective States in terms of the formula given in the Nagpur Plan of Post-War Road Development formulated in 1943. This matter was discussed at the Fifth meeting of the Transport Development Council held at Srinagar in July 1964. While it was agreed at that meeting that special effort would be required to make up deficiencies in the road system for various categories of roads, it was suggested that the total requirements should be worked out by the States concerned and then a phased programme prepared so as to make up the deficiencies. Necessary provision for such programmes has to be made by the State Govts. concerned in their respective State Plans since they are primarily concerned with the general question of improving road communications. The recommendations of the Transport Development Council have already been communicated to all the State Governments for necessary action.

### **Khadi Produced in Orissa**

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

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Khadi produced so far in Orissa during 1964-65; and

(b) the target fixed for production of Khadi in that State during 1965-66?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

#### Research Centres

236. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of research centres established in the country to pursue the research work regarding the bio-gas plant during 1964-65; and

(b) the details thereof?

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

(b) The Hungarian Bio-gas delegation, in co-operation with the National Industrial Development Corporation, established two pilot-plants for Bio-gas production at Kanpur and Bombay, the construction of which was completed in February, 1964. Experiments on the production of Bio-gas were started in March-April, 1964 and completed in December, 1964. Further research work is in progress and is expected to be completed by March, 1965.

#### Central Road Fund for Orissa

237. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant given to the Orissa Government from the Central Road Fund for road development Schemes in the State during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State during 1965-66?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

(b) The information will be available in the budget for 1965-66 being presented to the Lok Sabha shortly.

#### Construction of Roads/Bridges in Orissa

238. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to Orissa for the construction of roads and bridges in the State during 1964-65;

(b) the manner in which the amount was utilised by the State; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given to the State during 1965-66 for the same purpose?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) The requisite information is as under:

Category of Roads	Funds allotted or proposed to be allotted to the Government of Orissa during 1964-65.
	Rs. lakhs
National Highways .	504.28
State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance .	2.59
State Roads financed out of grants from the Central Road Fund .	15.00
	<hr/> 521.87

(b) The amount will be utilised by the State Government for the construction of National Highways and the Centrally-Aided State Roads in Orissa.

(c) The information will be available in the budget for 1965-66 being presented to the Lok Sabha shortly.

### C. D. Blocks

239. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the total amount allocated to the Orissa Government for Community Development Blocks during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount proposed to be allocated to that State for the purpose during 1965-66?

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

(Rupees in lakhs)

		Loan	Grant
(a) 1964-65	Funds allocated	99.30	149.90
(b) 1965-66	Tentative allocation	118.70	178.80

### National Highways in Orissa

240. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of National Highways in Orissa as on the 31st December, 1964;

(b) the names of those highways;

(c) whether there is any proposal to include other roads under this Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The names of National Highways in the

State of Orissa together with their individual mileages are as under:

National Highway No.	Name of the National mileage Highway	
5	Calcutta-Cuttack-Vizag-Madras	305
6	Dhulia-Nagpur-Sambalpur-Calcutta	289.5
42	Sambalpur-Cuttack	163
43	Raipur-Vizianagram	95
GRAND TOTAL		852.5

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to include any other road in National Highway System during the third Plan. The proposals for the Fourth Plan will be considered when the quantum of allocation for National Highway development is finalised.

### Local development works in Orissa

241. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the total amount given to Orissa for local Development Works in the State during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount proposed to be allocated for Orissa for the said purpose during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A central grant of Rs. 22.905 lakhs was released to the Government of Orissa for the Local Development Works Programme during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The State-wise allocation of funds for the Local Development Works Programme for 1965-66 is under consideration.

D.T.U.

242. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Maheswar Naik:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.T.U. has no funds to increase its fleet so as to be able to cope with the increasing traffic in the Capital; and

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

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). For expansion of its fleet of buses, the Delhi Transport Undertaking depends mainly on loan assistance from the Government of India. The Third Five Year Plan expenditure ceiling of the Undertaking has recently been increased from Rs. 320 lakhs to 418 lakhs to enable it to strengthen its fleet etc.

#### Model Seed Centre

243. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to offer to the Birla Brothers 500 acres of reclaimed land in Punjab for setting up a model seed centre; and

(b) if so, the main features of the centre and when it would be set up?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) and (b). A Scheme for setting up a Seed Farm in Punjab has been submitted by Messrs Birla Brothers (P) Ltd., New Delhi, to the Government of Punjab, and is under their consideration.

#### Agricultural Production

244. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many States have approached the Centre for more funds for accelerating agricultural production programme;

(b) if so, the names of those States; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):** (a) to (c). Yes. Many States requested for additional funds during the current financial year 1964-65.

An additional Central assistance totalling to Rs. 20.85 crores has been sanctioned to the State Governments for accelerating their agricultural production programmes including minor irrigation and soil conservation, over and above the outlays initially agreed to by the Planning Commission for the State Annual Plans for 1964-65. The State-wise break-up of this additional Central assistance is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Additional Central assis tance
		(Rs. in crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . .	1.90
2.	Assam . . . . .	0.10
3.	Bihar . . . . .	1.80
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	0.40
5.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . .	0.15
6.	Kerala . . . . .	0.40
7.	Madhya Pradesh . . . .	3.40
8.	Madras . . . . .	0.90
9.	Maharashtra . . . . .	0.90
10.	Mysore . . . . .	3.75
11.	Orissa . . . . .	0.65
12.	Punjab . . . . .	0.90
13.	Rajasthan . . . . .	1.40
14.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	3.30
15.	West Bengal . . . . .	0.90
	<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>20.85</b>

### Forestry Project

245. { Shri Maheswar Naik:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been entered into between the Government of India on the one hand, and the U.N. Special Fund and the F.A.O. on the other, providing aid to a Government forestry project;

(b) if so, the aid contemplated; and

(c) the nature of the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir. The agreement relates to the project for Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources in India.

(b) The aid contemplated is U.S. \$ 885,100 or Rs. 42.15 lakhs.

(c) The total provision for the Project including the amount of aid mentioned above, is Rs. 1,28,55,676, the balance being provided by the Government of India.

The Project will involve:

- (i) Investigations into the economic availability of raw material for forest industry development in three selected zones totalling approximately 11,500 square miles in 9 States (Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore). These zones have been selected as areas which have the greatest forest industry development potential but in regard to which existing information concerning the forest resources and other relevant factors is inadequate.

- (ii) Investigations into the raw material requirements, the existing plant capacities, the

products markets proposed, forest industry expansion plans and other relevant factors to obtain an overall picture of India's present consumption, forest industry capacity and the likely future trends of wood use requirements.

- (iii) The determination of suitable areas for industrial plantations primarily with regard to the raw material supplies within the selected zones and the establishment in selected sites of trial plantations of various quick growing tree species.

### Sale of Rice

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Kerala have discontinued the distribution of subsidised rice through fair price shops;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to revive the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). Now that the entire State of Kerala has been brought under informal rationing, the previous arrangement under which the persons in the low-income group were supplied a small quantity of rice at specially subsidised price, has been discontinued and all persons are now issued rice at the same price which also involves an amount of subsidy. It is not proposed to revive the old scheme of issuing rice to persons in the low income group at specially reduced price.

### Kerala Road Transport Corporation

247. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have taken a decision to bring the water transport also under the proposed Kerala Road Transport Corporation; and

(b) if so, when the scheme will be implemented?

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). The Road Transport Corporation proposed to be set up in Kerala will run, as an ancillary service, the ferries now being operated by the State Transport Department, so as to provide the facility of through traffic.

Under the existing provisions of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, a Road Transport Corporation cannot operate regular commercial water transport services. The Government of Kerala have suggested an amendment to the said Act so as to permit a Road Transport Corporation to provide water transport services also, in addition to road services. This proposal is under examination, in consultation with the State Governments etc.

#### Price of Delhi Milk Scheme Ghee

248. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of Ghee of Delhi Milk Scheme has been raised by Re. 1 per k.g.;

(b) if so, from what date; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

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

(b) With effect from 1st February, 1965.

(c) Due to general increase in the procurement price of milk, the cost of production of ghee has gone up.

#### Supply of Rice to Ceylon

249. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ceylon has asked for the supply of rice to that country; and

(b) if so, for what purpose?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** (a) and (b). Ceylon had asked on 27th January, 1965 for a loan of 20 to 30 thousand tons of rice in February and early March in order to meet shortages arising from damage to paddy crop and stocks of paddy and rice by cyclone. The Government of India indicated its willingness to help the Government of Ceylon in the matter. The Government of Ceylon however advised on 11th February that it was no longer necessary to take this loan of rice from us.

#### Tourism

250. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Ministers of Tourism, Southern Region, was held on 3rd February, 1965; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to attract the tourists to Pondicherry?

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

(b) Steps will be taken by the Administration of Pondicherry to publicise tourist attractions of Pondicherry and to provide accommodation for visiting tourists.

#### Training in Cooperative Management

251. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details about the setting up of a National Institute for

training in the cooperative management have been worked out;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if not, how much time it will take to complete them?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a) The details are still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is difficult to give an indication.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12 hrs.

#### AUDIT REPORT, APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS ETC. OF RAILWAYS

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Audit Report, Railways, 1965, under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3819/65.]

(ii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1963-64 Part I—Review. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3819/65.]

(iii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1963-64, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3821/65.]

(iv) Block Accounts (including Capital Statements comprising the Loan Accounts) Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, for 1963-64. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3822/65.]

#### UK-INDIA TRADE AGREEMENT (AMENDMENT) RULES

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the United Kingdom-India Trade Agreement (Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. 35(2)-Tar/63 dated the 3rd October 1964, under sec. 11A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3823/65].

#### RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION AND LICENSING AMENDMENT RULES

##### FOOD CORPORATION RULES

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan):** I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) a copy of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 133 dated the 23rd January, 1965 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-3824/65].

(ii) a copy of the Food Corporations Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 117 dated the 13th January, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3825/65].

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT ANNUAL REPORT OF EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT ORGANISATION

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1795 dated the 19th December, 1964 under sub-section.



(2) of section 4 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

(ii) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1796 dated the 19th December, 1964 issued under section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3826/65]

(iii) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

(a) The Employees' Provident Funds (Nineteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1845 dated the 26th December, 1964.

(b) The Employees Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 71 dated the 9th January, 1965.

(c) The Employees' Provident Funds (Twenty-first Amendment) Scheme, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 11 dated the 2nd January, 1965.

(d) The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 71 dated the 9th January, 1965.

(e) The Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 106 dated the 16th January, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3727/65].

(iv) a copy of Annual Report of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation 1963-64. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3828/65].

12:03 hrs.

# MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the

Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1965, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th February, 1965.'

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1965, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th February, 1965.'

12:04 hrs.

## BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(1) The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

(2) The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

12:04 hrs.

## COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

12.05 hrs.

## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

## SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT

**Shri A. C. Guha** (Barasat): I beg to present the Sixty-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Railways—North Eastern Railway.

12.05½ hrs.

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

## INDIAN SUGARCANE COMMITTEE

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan)**: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Rule I of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee for the next term commencing from the 1st April 1965".

**Mr. Speaker**: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Rule I of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee for the next term commencing from the 1st April 1965".

*The motion was adopted.*

12.06 hrs.

## DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) 1964-65

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari)**: I beg to present a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1964-65.

12.06½ hrs.

RE: RULING ON POINT OF ORDER  
RAISED ON 22-2-1965

**Mr. Speaker**: We will take up further consideration.....

**Shri Daji** (Indore): Before that, I have one submission to make. You were good enough to say yesterday that the Home Minister would address us this morning in connection with the point raised yesterday regarding some documents. Do we take it that he does not wish to address us?

**Mr. Speaker**: First I will also take some time to study the question. Then I will call upon some representatives of Government, whoever he might be, to address the House. After that, I will give my ruling.

**Shri Daji**: May I request that we may be informed beforehand so that we may also be prepared?

**Mr. Speaker**: Yes. It would not be possible for me to give my decision by tomorrow even. I will require a little more time.

**Shri A. P. Jain** (Tumkur): Have your time, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker**: I will take some time. I will inform the House beforehand.

**Shri P. K. Deo** (Kalahandi): Till then nobody will be permitted to quote from the report?

**Mr. Speaker**: Hon. Member would realise that I cannot allow this to be quoted now pending a decision.

**Shri Shinkre (Marmagão):** In that case, the Deputy-Speaker's ruling would stand. How can the Chair prevent any reference being made?

**Mr. Speaker:** Whatever has come on the record remains there.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** My hon. colleague will be permitted to refer to the matter that I have already quoted, which has gone on record.

**Mr. Speaker:** Whatever is on record can always be referred to.

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक आप कोई फैसला न दें, उपाध्यक्ष के द्वारा जो फैसला यहां पर दिया गया है, उस से हम सभी लोग बंधे हुए हैं। जब तक आप उस को . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जो कुछ पहले वोट हो चुका है, जिस का पहले रेफरेंस हो चुका है, वह रिकार्ड पर है। अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य उस को रेफर करना चाहते हैं, तो कर लें। लेकिन जब तक फैसला न हो जाये, उस से फरदर कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

12-08 hrs.

#### MOTION ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

**Mr. Speaker:** Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Harish Chandra Heda and seconded by Lt. Col. Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagram on the 19th February, 1965, namely:—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both

Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 17th February, 1965."

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza** may continue his speech.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal):** Yesterday I was pleading for the creation of an additional special fund for development of backward regions like Telengana, Rayalseema, Vidarbha and so on, and also stressing the need for land reforms, especially to convert uneconomic holdings into economic ones, either by consolidation or by addition of land from surpluses created from the bigger holdings. I stress on land reforms because I think it is necessary not only in the interests of higher food production, but also for political stability and the security of the country. I see that the land reforms in so many States had not been very seriously framed so far, nor properly implemented. I do not think this position is justifiable.

I will now come to Shri Ranga and Shri Trivedi who wanted to remind us of our pledge to drive the Chinese from our territory. At the same time, both of them have said that we are militarily weak. Shri Trivedi went so far as to ridicule the whole of our defence plan. Yet, Shylock-like they were insistent on the terms of the bond. Further, Shri Ranga wants us even to send forces to Malaysia. Let us make this abundantly clear, that we are true to our pledges, that we intend to remain so, that we have not accepted the occupation of our territory either by Pakistan or by China, nor have we recognised their claims to our territory.

Having said that, I ask my hon. friends: when China with her 50 million under arms and her atomic bomb and her claims to free colonies here and neocolonies there, can choose her own time to free her own land from colonial occupation, why should we be ashamed if we choose our own time

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

to free our territory and to search and explore peaceful ways of finding a settlement?

There is also a difference. In the territories occupied by China, there are no Indians now living there, no Indian girls earning foreign exchange to send some, as the Chinese do in when a proud person like Mao Tse Tung can afford to bear even that, is it too much to ask the Members of the Opposition to have a little patience? I further ask them: must the Opposition always take a stand for political advantage which makes the country weaker in the eyes of the world?

And what is their solution? Prof. Ranga says: have the defence from United States and save Rs. 500 crores. A very good, shrewd business deal, I should have thought, that was more in the domain of a Birla than a Ranga. Granting that we accept his advice, can Prof. Ranga guarantee or assure us that America would be prepared to join us in the invasion of China so that we regain our lost territory and redeem our pledge. Will a country which is hesitating to extend the war in Viet Nam, accept a proposition like that or am I to believe that Prof. Ranga at his age is still believing in such altruism in international affairs. Further they say that we do not want to align with the United States because we are afraid of the Soviet Union; we do not want to befriend Israel because we are afraid of the UAR: One says we are afraid of China and the other that we are afraid of Pakistan. Is this the quintessence of wisdom to create a feeling abroad that India is afraid, that India is weak. I ask them: was it fear that made us liberate our colonial pocket in this country which China has not been able to achieve so far? Is it weakness that in the face of Chinese aggression, we clung to non-alignment? Is it weakness, when there is an atomic explosion across the border, knowing that China is not in a friend-

ly mood just now, knowing all that, to resolve not to manufacture an atom bomb having the capacity to do so? Or, is it a sign of strength to run into the protective arms of Uncle Sam the moment you see the first sign of danger or an atomic cracker goes off across the frontier? Are we to forget all our international commitments so recently made and forget all our ideals and shout for the manufacture of the bomb and sneakily seek the protection of the American nuclear umbrella.

12.13 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Trivedi of the Jan Sangh is a man of war and at the edge of his horizon stands Shivaji riding a steed of fire with a sword raised aloft: he could not see anything beyond that either in the past or in the future. The world has so long tried the method of war and has suffered the same path over and over again. Let us for a change try the method of peace. Peace is the soul of India, Mahavira, Buddha and Gandhi, all along the line. The same ray penetrates through the enveloping darkness. If we want to be true to the soul of India, we must follow our star. It is not an accident that we have chosen chakra of peace for the flag: it is no accident that the country as a whole has instinctively accepted it: it is also not an accident that wherever there is a mission of peace the eyes of world fall on India, whether it is in Gaza strip or in Cyprus. Therefore, I plead that we must be true to our destiny; we should remain true to our star. The sages of all have given us in peace, a weapon to conquer men's minds and not their lands. Peace requires a courage, not of an ordinary cowboy type but a courage much more than what is required for the path of war. So, I submit if we are to be true to our country and to the ideal that runs like a blood stream through the history of this country, I am sure that one country after another will try to befriend us.

The whole people in every region and all countries of the world today are seeking, searching, hungering for peace and to find a focus where they could gather. I hope that this country and this country alone can and will provide such a focus.

Therefore, in conclusion, I am glad that the President's Address has stressed that Government will not manufacture the atom bomb whatever the provocation. At the same time, I would urge that our Prime Minister makes it clear to the nuclear Powers that there cannot be a one-way traffic. America has already tested 25 times underground and we do not know the number in respect of the Soviet Union. Unless this process is reversed, there is no hope for mankind. I would ask my hon. friends opposite not to talk too much about war and not to make political capital of just temporary issues and never to forget that we have to create a vision, an image of India which will show signs of strength, not military strength for our defence forces are nothing but police forces, but the sign of India's strength which is moral, spiritual, and as an embodiment of peace, for India is an embodiment of peace and freedom. Sir, if this image is to be projected on the world, then, the policy that this Government is pursuing, of finding a peaceful settlement even with Pakistan and China, in spite of so many provocations, so many insults, so many hardships, is correct. I think we are true to our mission and we are true to our star.

**श्री कांबले (लातूर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

इस अभिभाषण के पृष्ठ 5 पराग्राफ 15 और 17 की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । एक तो पंचवर्षीय योजना के बारे में है और दूसरा जनसंख्या

में वृद्धि के बारे में है । हमें अगर अपनी योजना को सफल बनाना है तो बढ़ती हुई आबादी की ओर भी हमें अवश्य ध्यान देना होगा । इस में जैसा बताया गया है 1951 से 1961 तक की अवधि में हमारे देश की जनसंख्या कोई आठ करोड़ के करीब बढ़ी है । इस से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि लगभग हर रोज़ कोई 22,000 बच्चे हमारे देश में जन्म लेते हैं । एक तरफ तो हम योजना बना रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम जनसंख्या में हो रही इस प्रकार की तेज़ वृद्धि को देख रहे हैं योजना की भी एक सीमा होती है और उस सीमा को लांघ कर आप जा नहीं सकते हैं । अगर जनसंख्या इसी गति से बढ़ती चली गई तो योजना बनाने से कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं होगा । अगर जनसंख्या में वृद्धि इस गति से जारी रही तो पंद्रह साल के बाद इस देश की जनसंख्या 1981 में 63 करोड़ हो जाएगी । हमारे उत्पादन के तथा अन्य जो साधन हैं वे सीमित हैं । इस वास्ते यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि देश की इस बढ़ती हुई आबादी पर रोक लगाई जाये, इस को अभयार्थित रूप से न बढ़ने दिया जाए । इसके लिए अगर कानून बनाने की जरूरत हो तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ताकि उसको अमल में ला कर जनसंख्या की वृद्धि को रोका जा सके । ताकि उत्पादन और हमारी जरूरत में इसका संतुलन रह सके ।

अब मैं आपका ध्यान पैरा 19 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जोकि अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों के बारे में है । आजादी के इतने वर्षों के पश्चात् भी इन जातियों की क्या हालत है, इसको आप देखें । उनके लिए अभी तक भी शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध अपर्याप्त है, उनके लिए रोजी का पूर्ण तोर पर कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है, रहने के लिए घरों का प्रबन्ध नहीं है । पिछले 17-18 सालों में हमारे देश में नाना प्रकार के उद्योग घंघे शुरू हुए हैं, उद्योग घंघों में वृद्धि हुई है लेकिन इन की हालत में कोई खास अन्तर नहीं पड़ा है । सत्तरह साल के बाद भी

## [श्री कांबले]

वे अभी घास के टूटे फूटे झोंपड़ों में, बेरोजगारी की हालत में पहले जैसे ही रहते हैं। उनके लिए अन्य कोई खास सुविधायें भी नहीं हैं। उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था बहुत ही खराब है। उनकी सामाजिक अवस्था भी कठिन है। हरिजनों की आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक अवस्था को सुधारने के लिए, उनको आगे लाने के लिए सरकार ने कौन कौन से कदम उठाये हैं, यदि प्रगति का जिफ्र भी संक्षेप में इस अभिभाषण में आ जाता तो अधिक अच्छा होता। मैं समझता हूँ कि अनसूचित जातियाँ तथा आदिम जातियाँ इनके आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक स्थिति में कोई विशेष अन्तर नहीं पड़ा है। देहातों में सर्व-साधारण जो लोग हैं उनके सामने देहातों में छूआछूत का प्रश्न है छूत छात के नाम पर हरिजन को दूर रखा जाता है उनके सामने आर्थिक संकट के साथ साथ सामाजिक संकट भी है। इस को दूर करना हमारे लिए और देश के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। हरिजनों की ही एक ऐसी समस्या है जो इस देश के अन्दर जिस को हम इतने दिनों बाद भी हल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और हमें कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं आप के सामने उन की नौकरियों और उन की आर्थिक अवस्था के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ पर भी सरकारी जमीन पड़ी हुई है उन को वह दी जाये और सरकारी नौकरियों में भी उन को निर्धारित मात्रा से भी ज्यादा भर्ती किया जाये। इस के अलावा कारखानों और उद्योग धन्धों में, जहाँ पर नये कारखाने खोले जाते हैं, उन में उन को नौकरियाँ दी जायें। वहाँ पर पाबन्दियाँ लगा दी जायें कि इतने परसेन्ट हरिजन उन में जरूर भरती करना होगा। इस तरह से ही आप हरिजनों का मसला हल करने में सफल हो सकेंगे।

आगे चल कर मैं उस प्रश्न की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिस की

चर्चा आज कल यहाँ बहुत हो रही है, और वह है हिन्दी भाषा के सम्बन्ध में। अभिभाषण के पृष्ठ 6 पर पैराग्राफ 21 में इस से सम्बन्धित दुखद घटनाओं की चर्चा करते हुए उन की निन्दा राष्ट्रपति ने की है। जब हमारे इस लोकतंत्र में लोकतंत्रीय पद्धति से निर्णय लिये जाते हैं तब यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हमारा देश उन पर अमल करे। अगर किसी भी निर्णय को बदलवाना है तो जो लोकतंत्रीय पद्धतियाँ हैं उन के अनुसार ही उस को बदलवाया जा सकता है। यदि कहीं दंगे फसाद हों या इस तरह के कोई और कार्य हों जिन के कारण हम निर्णयों को बदलने के लिये मजबूर हो जायें तो यह लोकतंत्र की बड़ी भारी हानि होगी। राजभाषा के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी बात नहीं है कि आज ही यह प्रश्न हमारे सामने आया हो। हिन्दी का प्रश्न आजादी के पहले भी इस देश के सामने था। जब यह सोचा जा रहा था कि इस देश की राजभाषा कौन सी होगी। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि स्वदेशी राज्य, स्वदेशी भाषा और स्वदेशी वस्तु, यह हमारे लिये गौरव की बात है। उस जमाने में देश के नेताओं ने और देश के लोगों ने माना था कि हमारे देश के लिये हमारी भाषा का होना जरूरी है, हमारे राष्ट्र में हमारी भाषा होनी चाहिये। इसी विचार को ध्यान में रख कर, इस देश की भाषा के प्रश्न को ले कर बहुत से विचारों के संघर्ष हुए और आखिर में मान लिया गया कि इस देश की भाषा हिन्दी ही हो सकती है और इस को सब ने मान्यता दी तथा यह कहा गया कि सन् 1965 के बाद इस देश में हिन्दी राजभाषा के रूप में चलेगी। संविधान में भी व्यवस्था की गई—आज कौन सी ऐसी नई समस्या पैदा हो गई जिस के कारण इतना बड़ा विवाद खड़ा हो गया है। जब सन् 1952 में हमारे देश में लोकतंत्र की स्थापना हुई और जगह जगह असेम्बलियाँ शुरू हुई काम चलने लगा तब हम सब के

दिमाग में यह बात थी कि इस देश में राष्ट्र भाषा हिन्दी ही होनी चाहिये ।

मैं एक वाद का जिक्क आप के सामने करना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1952 में हैदराबाद असैम्बली में हिन्दी चलती थी जहाँ पर करनाटक के कई लोग थे, आंध्र के बहुत से लोग थे, महाराष्ट्र के लोग थे । लेकिन इन तीनों की बोल चाल की भाषा हिन्दी रही । असैम्बली में और अन्य स्थानों पर 80 प्रतिशत लोग हिन्दी में अपना कारोबार चलाते थे । जब हमारे दिमाग में यह था कि चूँकि हिन्दी राज भाषा होने जा रही है इस लिये लाजिमी है कि हम हिन्दी भाषा में अपना कारोबार आरंभ कर दें । इतना ही नहीं, 1956 के बाद जब द्विभाषिक राज्य बम्बई बना तो मैं वहाँ के एक विधान सभाई सदस्य के नाते से कह सकता हूँ कि हमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं हुई । दोनों भाषायें साथ साथ चलती रहीं और जो हिन्दी भाषा चल रही थी उसकी वजह से उस अहिन्दी भाषी प्रदेश की प्रगति में बाधा नहीं आयी । उस से हमारी भाषा के लिए कोई कठिनाई या अड़चन नहीं हुई । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि 26 जनवरी 1965 के बाद कौन सी ऐसी बात हुई जिस के कारण देश में उस का इतना विरोध हुआ । मैं यह बात समझ सकता हूँ कि दक्षिण के भाई इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कठिनाई महसूस करते हैं । मैं हिन्दी भाषी नहीं हूँ और मेरी मातृ भाषा भी हिन्दी नहीं है, लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि जब हिन्दी को राज भाषा मान लिया गया है तो हम सब का कर्तव्य है कि हम उस को सीखें । देश की संसद् ने भी उसे मान लिया है । इस लिये यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जिस पर विवाद हो सकता है ।

**श्रीमती यशोदा रेड्डी (करनूल) :** विवाद राजभाषा के सम्बन्ध में नहीं है, विवाद काल परिमाण के सम्बन्ध में है ।

**श्री कांबले :** हिन्दी के संबंध में तो विवाद हो रहा है होना हीन ही चाहिये । विवाद ऐसा हो सकता है, और उस को मैं समझ सकता

हूँ कि हिन्दी उस को कार्यान्वित कैसे किया जाये । यह कहा जा रहा है कि इस को तुरन्त न लागू किया जाये । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने इस के लिये काफी समय बरबाद किया है । इस निर्णय को लिये हुए पन्द्रह साल हो गये । अगर कोई लड़का हिन्दी भाषा पढ़ना शुरू कर दे तो पन्द्रह साल में वह खूब अच्छी तरह पढ़ सकता है । पन्द्रह साल गुजर चुके हैं । राज भाषा मानने के साथ ही अगर उसी समय इस को सारे देश में लागू कर दिया जाता तो कोई ऐसी बात नहीं थी कि इतनी कठिनाई इस के बारे में होती । आज अगर हम सात समुद्र पार की भाषा सीख सकते हैं, उसे आत्मसात् कर सकते हैं तो कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कि हम हिन्दी को आत्मसात् न कर सकें । कई लोग कहते हैं कि अगर हिन्दी भाषा उन के सामने आ जायेगी तो उस को सीखना बड़ा जटिल हो जायेगा । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर दक्षिण वाले हिन्दी सीखने लगे तो उन की हिन्दी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों से भी ज्यादा अच्छी हो सकती है क्योंकि उन की भाषाओं में संस्कृत के शब्द काफी हैं । मैं नम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर दक्षिण के लोगों को कोई कठिनाई है तो उन के लिये सुविधा दी जा सकती है । चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार यह सुविधा कर दे या प्रान्तीय सरकार कर दे, लेकिन यह अवश्य मान लिया जाना चाहिये कि इस देश की राजभाषा हिन्दी है । इस के मानने के बाद अगर उस को कार्यान्वित करने में कुछ दिक्कत हो तो हम यह निर्णय कर सकते हैं कि इतने दिन बाद हम उस को फलीभूत कर सकते हैं । मुझे विश्वास है कि दस सालों में हिन्दी भाषा फलीभूत हो सकती है और उस को सारे देश में चालू किया जा सकता है । इस भाषा के लिये इतने विवाद होने की कोई बात नहीं है । लोकतंत्र में निर्णय हमेशा लोकतंत्र पद्धति के अनुसार होता है और उसी प्रकार से उसपर अमल होता है । अब हिन्दी भाषा हिन्दीभाषी प्रान्तों की ही नहीं रही है, बल्कि सारे देश



[श्री कांवल]

की रही है। जितना हिन्दी प्रान्तों का अधिकार उस पर है उतना ही अधिकार उस पर अहिन्दी प्रान्तों का भी है। इस लिये हिन्दी राष्ट्र की भाषा है और इस के लिये किसी प्रकार के संशोधन की संविधान में या कानून में आवश्यकता नहीं है। हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री ने बार बार आश्वासन दिया कि हिन्दी भाषा को लादने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है। जो लोग हिन्दी भाषा सीखना चाहते हैं उन के लिये सहूलियतें पैदा कर देंगे और इसके लिये जबर्दस्ती नहीं करेंगे। यह आश्वासन आज भी हमारे वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री ने दिया है। अगर इन आश्वासनों को देने के बाद भी जरूरत हुई तो हो सकता है कि लोगों की कठिनाइयों पर वे आगे भी विचार करें और सोचें कि सुविधाएं कैसे दी जायें।

मैं एक बात और आप के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि इस अभिभाषण में एक पैराग्राफ से ले कर चौतीसवें तक जितने भी पैराग्राफ हैं उन में एक बात और जोड़ दी जाती तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। और वह है सहकारिता की बात। सहकारिता की बात कहीं पर आ जाती तो ज्यादा अच्छी चीज होती। जो हमारी बुनियादी चीज है वह है समाज को बनाना और सहकारी पद्धति के अनुसार बनाना। चाहे खेती में हो या उद्योग में सहकारी क्षेत्र बढ़ रहा है। इस समय स्वतंत्र मंत्रालय काम कर रहा है। लेकिन इस में इस का कहीं पर भी जिक्र नहीं है। जब समाज में सहकारी भावना को ला कर समाजवाद की रचना की जा रही है तब यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि इस बुनियादी तत्व को इस के अन्दर लाया जाये। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार आगे चल कर इस बुनियादी तत्व का इस में जिक्र कर दे।

जब हमारे देश में लोकतंत्र की स्थापना हुई है तो देश में बहुत सी छोटी छोटी समस्याएं हैं जिन को हल करना हमारे लिये आवश्यक

हो जाता है। जैसे सीमा का प्रश्न है, पानी का प्रश्न है और गोआ का प्रश्न है। मैं सरकार से नम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि गोआ का प्रश्न एक ऐसा मसला है जो बहुत दिनों से चलता आ रहा है। उस को हम अब समाप्त कर दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इस के लिये लोकतंत्र के अनुसार हमें कार्य करना चाहिये। वहां पर विधान सभा बनी है, उस ने महाराष्ट्र में शामिल होने का निर्णय ले लिया है। उस निर्णय को हम लोक सभा के सामने रखें और उस के बाद उचित निर्णय कर लें। इसी तरह पानी का सवाल है, गोदावरी कृष्णा जल का प्रश्न है। कई मसले हैं जो देश की एकता के लिये, देश की समृद्धि के लिये हल होना जरूरी हैं ताकि एकता की ओर लोगों का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और हम सब मिल कर काम करें। ऐसे छोटे मोटे जो प्रश्न हैं जो कि देश के अन्दर बहुत दिनों से पड़े हुए हैं उन को हल करना चाहिये। इस मामले में हम लोकतंत्री पद्धति से आगे बढ़ें और मिल कर उन को तय करें।

आखीर में मैं उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। काश्तकारों के उत्पादन की समस्या आज हमारे सामने है, अन्न और धान्य की समस्या भी है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि काश्तकारों को आज जितनी सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहियें, उतनी मिलें। इस के लिये हम ने बहुत बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बनाई हैं, काफी खर्चा बहुत सी बातों में हम कर रहे हैं लेकिन खेती के लिये उतना खर्च नहीं करते जितनी जरूरत है। जो भी योजना में सुविधा है उसका भी प्रत्यक्ष रूप में जो लाभ मिलना चाहिये वह भी काश्तकारों तक नहीं पहुंचता है। आज उसे खाद की आवश्यकता है, उस को पानी की आवश्यकता है, अच्छे बीज की आवश्यकता है। यह सुविधायें वक्त पर न मिलने से काश्तकारों को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। खाद की कमी के कारण जितना उत्पादन वह करना चाहता है उतना नहीं



कर पाता है। आज वह चाहते हैं कि उन को समय पर खाद मिले, पानी मिले ताकि देश की आमदनी बढ़ सके। लेकिन होता यह है कि समय पर यह चीज नहीं मिलती। मिलती भी है तो पूरी तरह से नहीं मिलती है इस लिये उत्पादन करने में वे असमर्थ हो जाते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में धन धान्य की समृद्धि हो ताकि हमारे देश की आवश्यकताएं पूरी हों। खाद का प्रश्न बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। इस मामले में देशी खाद को भी ज्यादा महत्व दिया जाये और खाद के वितरण की व्यवस्था की जाये। आज होता यह है कि जब जरूरत खाद की होती है खाद नहीं मिलती, मिलती है तो भी कृषकों तक वह बहुत देर में पहुंचती है। उसे समय पर बीज और खाद पहुंचाना चाहिये ताकि कृषक अपनी शक्ति को उत्पादन में लगा कर उपज को बढ़ा सके।

आखिर में मैं एक बात और कहूंगा। देहातों में आज बेरोजगारी का बड़ा कठिन मसला है। देहात के बेरोजगार लोग संगठित नहीं हैं। शहरों के जो बेरोजगार लोग और मजदूर लोग हैं वे संगठित हैं। वे कारखानों को बन्द करा सकते हैं, वे मिलों को बन्द करा सकते हैं और अपने हक को मनवा सकते हैं। लेकिन देहात के मजदूर और बेरोजगारों के पास कोई उपाय नहीं है। वहां न कारखाने हैं और न कोई और चीज है, वे अलग अलग भटकते फिरते हैं, उनके हाथ में कोई धन्धा नहीं है। ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जो अपना छोटा मोटा धन्धा खत्म हो जाने से बेकार हो गए हैं, जैसे चमार हैं, लोहार हैं, सुनार हैं। और अन्य धन्धे के लोग हैं वे संगठित न होने के कारण कोअपरेटिव बेसिस पर भी कोई काम नहीं कर सकते। मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि ऐसे बेरोजगार लोगों को सरकार की ओर से सहूलियत पैदा कर दे और उनको रोजगार देने का साधन उपलब्ध कर दे।

अन्त में मैं इतना और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बहुत से ऐसे भी लोग हैं जिनके न घर है, न खेती है। वे स्थायी तौर पर

एक जगह नहीं रहते, वे भटकते फिरते हैं, जैसे लम्बाड़े हैं, कनफड़े हैं, या मसान जोगी हैं। इन के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। ये लोग एक गांव से दूसरे गांव में भटकते फिरते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इनके रहने की और स्थायी रोजगार की व्यवस्था की जाए ताकि इन के बच्चे आगे पढ़ लिख सकें और इन पुराने लोगों की तरह आवारा न घूमें।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि इन बातों की ओर सरकार ध्यान देगी, और अगले वर्ष के अभिभाषण के पहले ही हमारी जो छोटी मोटी समस्याएं हैं, जैसे मैं ने बताया भाषा की समस्या, गोम्रा की समस्या और पानी आदि की समस्या, वे हल हो जाएंगी। अगले अभिभाषण में इतनी समस्याएँ हल हो गई हैं ऐसा जिक्र आया—एसी मैं आशा करता हूं।

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri** (Berpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while discussing the President's Address one is frightened at the staggering multiplicity of problems which confront the country today and at the fact that none of the problems seems to be any nearer solution in spite of the fact that the present government has been in power for the last 9 or 10 months. One is almost disposed to agree with the cartoonist of *Hindustan Times* who said that the government has managed almost to outwit the opposition by the number of problems they have created.

If we take a survey of the position of the state of the nation from Nagaland to Gujarat, or from Kashmir to Tamil Nad, we will find that everywhere the country is confronted with problems which seem to be beyond solution. In Nagaland our government is sponsoring peace talks which are of a very delicate nature and one should not say something inadvertently which would impede the progress of those talks. But, at the same time, it is well worth contemplating that these peace mission talks had eventually to be undertaken by the govern-

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

ment only after 15 or 16 years of fighting by the hostile Nagas.

These days we hear so often from certain members of the Government party that one should not bow down to violence, but the way the Peace Mission talks have come to be undertaken in Nagaland leaves one to wonder whether we are not bowing down to violence and whether we have not made it almost a habit not to think about any problem concretely till violent popular out-bursts take place. The language question today is very much in man's minds and there also, it seems, that in this case also the Government is adopting the same policy and is confronting the country with total lack of leadership.

Take the language question first. What surprises everybody is that there is a complete absence of leadership from the Government on this vital issue. As a matter of fact, the very unity and integrity of the country is at stake and linguistic loyalties cut across almost every party. If the newspaper reports are correct, up till now the highest executive of the ruling party has not been able to agree amongst themselves. There is talk of amending the Constitution; there is talk of statutory guarantees; there is also equal opposition to both the propositions. There is no doubt about the fact that India must have a national language, an Indian language as the link language for communication between the States and for the official purposes of the Union eventually; but, at the same time, in view of the complexity of the linguistic situation and the linguistic composition of the Republic, it is equally true that no regional language, whatever may be the number or strength of the population speaking that, can be forced overnight on the people as the official language or the link language for all the purposes of the Union. Personally speaking—and I speak for a good number of people in my State.

**Shri Badrudduja** (Murshidabad): 5 million.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** I can boldly assert that there would have been perhaps no objection to eventually accepting Hindi as the link language or the official language in West Bengal. But the way it has been sought to be imposed by fiat has made the people of Bengal rise as one man in resisting the Hindi chauvinism. Both the Houses of the State Legislature in West Bengal have unanimously passed the resolution in favour of retaining English as the official language as long as that might be necessary and also in favour of giving equal encouragement to all the 14 languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule. So far as West Bengal is concerned, this is not a Party question. I would beg of everybody to remember that this resolution was adopted unanimously in the Legislature. Further, this resolution was sponsored by the Leader of the Opposition and was supported by the Leader of the House and there was not a single dissident voice.

There seems to be some sort of a tendency to put blinkers on our eyes to certain realities of the linguistic situation. However much you may try to evade the question, the fact remains that the Constitution has provided that in the highest court of the land and in the State High Courts, English shall be the language used. Article 348 provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court, the authoritative texts of all Bills and Acts passed by Parliament, all orders, etc., shall be in English language. So long as this provision is there—and this is a well-advised provision incorporated in the Constitution—English language shall continue to be used not only in the courts but the text of the law will be in English, the legal profession will have to use English and the entire social fabric, more or less, will have to use English as a sort of a handy

instrument for the purposes of communication.

I would like, therefore, the Government to make it quite clear whether that should be done with regard to the official language issue also in terms of an amendment to the Constitution or some other form of acceptable statutory guarantee. That Government will have to decide. But there is no doubt about the fact that doubts have been raised by the action of certain officials of the Union Government. If the paper reports are true, a circular was issued by some official in the Ministry of Food that hence forward all business of the Government or of the Department should be transacted in Hindi. And only when Mr. Subramaniam withdrew his resignation and came back to his old portfolio—that also was reported in the papers—that only then the circular was withdrawn.

As I have said, linguistic loyalties cut across not only Parties but every Department of the Government is riven by these linguistic rivalries. If a Hindi fanatic heads some Department, he issues one kind of circular and similarly if an English protagonist heads another Department, he issues another kind of circular and nobody minds what the law is and what the rule should be. I have here in my hand a copy of the Official Languages Act. It clearly says, as it is usually provided in all Acts:—

“The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days....”.

Uptil now, we do not know if any such rule has been made for the use of Hindi or English in the various

Government Departments—at least they have not come before us—and the officials in the various Departments, according to their own predilections, are creating difficulties which arouse susceptibilities to which statements of certain Ministers add fire and the country is set into conflagration.

Sir, I do not know what will happen in the Chief Ministers' conferences which is scheduled to start from today. But there is no doubt about the fact that any forcible imposition of Hindi will not do. The Government has declared itself in favour of the acceptance of Acharya Vinoba Bhave's formula. But with all respect that is due to that eminent person, I must say that that formula is only a blinker across our eyes: Hindi should not be imposed on non-Hindi speaking areas and English should not be imposed on Hindi-speaking areas. But what would be the link language or the channel of communication, language of communication, between the Hindi-speaking States and non-Hindi-speaking States? The assurance of the late Prime Minister to which reference are often made have been interpreted in so many diverse ways that it is time now that they should be given some kind of agreed statutory form and that unless that is done, and unless the doubts and fears are set at rest, the country may split up. Upon secessionist tendencies are already there. Therefore, if we do not take courage in both hands and do the right thing, the country may break up and may become balkanised.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): God forbid.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** God forbid; we do not want that. But there are certain people who think that their linguistic fads and their linguistic chauvinism are above the unity and integrity of the country. I was, therefore, very much heartened to read an article by an

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

eminent statesman of U.P., namely Babu Sri Prakasa, which was published a few days back in one of the leading dailies of Delhi. There have been powerful voices from the protagonists of Hindi in the Government that there should be no change and no amendment to the Official Language Act and no amendment to the Constitution. It has been reported that no less a person than Shri Morarji Desai has become these days a Hindi protagonist, although we have never heard him speak in Hindi in this Parliament; he is reported to have suggested that we should be very courageous in imposing Hindi over the whole country, although there may be some difficulties.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** He imposed the bilingual State over Bombay, and we know the results. There is a monument there.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Babu Sri Prakasa who himself comes from a Hindi-speaking State says:

"To me it seems that it is time that a high-powered commission almost in the nature of a Constituent Assembly should sit down to suggest suitable amendments to the Constitution so as to enable all the States at present included in India to use their own languages for all purposes in the courts of law, in legislatures, in administrative departments and the like. There would be all-India services for which a few from every State would be recruited and which may undergo very special education and training. The services will be in charge of defence, foreign affairs, communications and such other matters but symbolise the unity and maintain the liberty of the country. Every State will have arrangements for translating the communications received from any other State in its own language. In the Central

Legislature and Secretariat, all languages will be used and recognised."

He makes a reference to the fact that in the old Austro-Hungarian legislature 19 languages used to be spoken and used. In the Soviet Union, all the 16 national languages are used, and there is no one official language. So, all these instances have to be studied closely and if necessary the Constitution will have to be amended and not merely the Official Language Act, so that the country may not be split on the linguistic issue.

Having made these observations on the language problem, I may speak one or two words on the country's economic scene. Only a few days back, a research unit of the Planning Commission had brought out a report of their studies. They have come to the conclusion, after taking all relevant facts into consideration that the average *per capita* expenditure on daily consumption of the people is about 77 paise, and they have gone on to say that this average position does not give a true picture of the reality, because very many people have to manage with a monthly income of Rs. 15 a month or Rs. 25 a month. I do not want to revive that old controversy over the *per capita* income. But, howsoever one may look at it, the position remains that the vast majority of the people are terribly poor and live their lives below subsistence level. At the same time, we read news items like one which have appeared only a day back that our national income has risen, and also indicate how that income is being put to use. There was a news item in *The Statesman* of yesterday that the LIC was contemplating to put up a 34-storeyed building in the capital city. On the one hand, there is poverty, starvation and living below subsistence level, so far as the vast majority of the people are concerned and on the other hand, we see this tendency on the part of our

Government departments and public sector enterprises to imitate the rich countries of the West, in putting up sky-scrapers for non-functional purposes. We feel that there is something wanting and something vitally lacking.

The President has said, and we also find it repeated from the Government benches, that socialism is our goal. But from the way we are conducting our affairs, the way we have allowed the rich to become richer and indulge in ostentatious living on the one hand, and on the other we have failed to make any dent on the vast problem of poverty, it seems that our talk of socialism and balanced development is not very real; it lacks in sincerity, and one does not know how we could give a real shape to our ideal of socialism and realise it in practice if we go on in this fashion. I would beg of the Government to remember one thing, and I am sure that they also know it. Seventeen years have passed since Independence, but our poverty remains where it was. National income has increased, but it has not gone to improve the standard of living of the common masses. At the same time, all sorts of privations, burdens and sacrifices are imposed on them in the name of national security, emergency, defence, and development. But that development is not for them. Their standard of living has not increased, their incomes have not increased. They are still in the same old morass of poverty. I would beg of Government to remember that our people remain still peace-loving, they are still law-abiding, they are still patient. But there is always a limit to patience and when their patience breaks, there will be a deluge and that will bring in a state of affairs which nobody can contemplate with equanimity.

13 hrs.

**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki** (Bar-peta): I rise to support the motion that this House express its grateful appreciation to the President for his

Address delivered to both Houses of Parliament. The Address is an eminently realistic and reassuring review of the problems that our country has faced during the last few months, and the policies and programme of Government for tackling all these problems.

The year has been a year of considerable achievements especially in the field of industry and in generation of power. It has witnessed the fruition of many of our efforts at modernisation of the technique of production as well as at achieving rapid economic progress. It has witnessed a further increase in our national income. But it is also true, as the President has been pleased to observe in his Address, that the year has been year of severe stresses and strains, a year of trial.

Miscalculations, slowness in implementation and host of other unforeseen factors, over all of which we did not have adequate control, threw our problems out of gear in many fields. Agricultural production did not increase as anticipated. There was an acute shortage of food in many parts of the country. The prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities registered an increase. The shortage of foodgrains was made up by increased imports which added to the strain on our slender foreign exchange resources. The year that has elapsed has thus been a year which demanded an agonising reappraisal of our policies and the pace of implementation of programmes.

The House has welcomed the reference the President has made to the fact that these are the days when we are engaged in formulating the Fourth Five Year Plan of our country. So far as the objectives of the Plan are concerned, they are very clear. But it is very essential that today after 15 years of planning, we should evaluate the success that we have achieved in attainment of these objectives, spot the weakness and lacunae that have affected implementation of our plans and ensure that the Fourth Plan is

[Shrimati Renu Barkataki]

not only an idealistic or a imaginary one but also a realistic one.

Achievement has to keep pace with our aspirations. We have adopted planning as an instrument of our economic policy, because we believe that a developing economy has to plan the utilisation of all the resources to raise the standard of living of the poorest, the lowliest and the lost and decrease the disparity in development in different sections of our population and different regions of our country. But it is very difficult to claim that we have achieved or advanced satisfactorily towards that ideal. Particular care has to be taken to ensure that regional imbalances and disparities are corrected and inequalities of opportunities are reduced in the Fourth Plan. It is clear that these objectives cannot be achieved without devoting special attention to the problems of backward and poorer communities and vulnerable areas.

In this context, I wish to say a few words about the attention—I venture to say special attention—that the problems of the State of Assam deserve from this House. The strategic importance of Assam, the continued threat posed by the aggressive designs of China and Pakistan, has transformed the problems of the State from parochial problems to problems which affect the defence and integrity of the entire nation. The vulnerability of the State, the conspiracy China and Pakistan are hatching to infiltrate into the State, function through a network of spies and informers to fan the flames of suspicion and separatism, and the encouragement and assistance that are being extended in arms and money, through training of guerillas and arms bands in bases close to our frontiers, in Burma and Pakistan, are all factors that make it of paramount concern to our Government, to ensure that the forces of separatism and subversion are detected and thwarted in their designs. There can be no defence of our border if the integrity of the areas is called into question and any encouragement, even unwittingly,

extended to forces of disintegration. It is in this context one has to take account of the intransigence and intrigues of Naga hostiles and the demand for a separate hill state by a section of people belonging to the hills in the border.

I hope the House will excuse me if I refer in this connection to the demand for a separate hill state in Assam. When I spoke in the debate on the President's Address last year in this House, I referred to this extraordinary demand put forward in the name of autonomy by the hill people in the State of Assam. A Commission has now been appointed by Government to study this demand. It may not be wise and politic to anticipate its recommendations. But if the demand is for the creation of a State within the State of Assam, a Cabinet within the State Cabinet, an Assembly within the State Assembly, and for investing these nuclear of separatism with a virtual veto on administration, policies and other matters which vitally affect the border areas of Assam, one may very well wonder whether such proposals bear the seeds of integration or disintegration. The requirements of defence make it imperative that there should be economic stability on the border. It needs no argument to prove that the paramount factors that determine political stability is economic stability and well-being. Morale cannot be built on poverty or want. The needs of defence therefore make it imperative that special attention should be devoted to the problems of economic development in this region.

But I regret to have to say that the State of Assam, in spite of its vast resources, is one of the most economically backward States in India. The cost of living there is the highest in India, employment opportunities have not increased as they have in many other States in the country, the lack of industrial advancement has inhibited the resources for development; the strain on the meagre eco-



conomic resources of the State has been accentuated by influx of thousands of refugees and illegal infiltrants into the State from East Pakistan, and by the measure of vigilance required over anti-national elements in the State. It is no fault of ours that we are sandwiched between the borders of two hostile States, which adds to the strain on our economy. It is no fault of ours that floods, earthquakes and the problems of erosion with which the State cannot cope, add to the weight of our economic burden. The facilities of transport and communications are meagre, and that in turn makes the private industries shy to invest or to import resources into the State, and invest in industries there. There is difficulty in transporting raw materials as well as finished goods. This, in turn, adds to the prices of essential commodities and inflates the cost of living. These problems cannot be solved without the earnest attention of the Union Government, which is dedicated to the defence of the country as well as reduction of regional disparities. The Government of India should take upon itself the responsibility, special responsibility I must say, for improving transport and communications of the State, for exploring and harnessing the mineral wealth of the State, for generating the power that our turbulent rivers can provide for the sinews of industry. In spite of the fact that the crying problems of our State have today become crucial factors in the defence of the country, I regret to say that these problems have not received the attention that they should have received from the Union Government. It is our hope and belief that the Fourth Plan will remove these lacunae and enable the State to achieve the progress and stability that the defence and integrity of our country demand.

Last but not least, I want to say a few words about the controversial issue of the official language of our country. The President, in his Address, has referred to the recent

disturbances that took place in many parts in the South. I come from a State which, too, is vitally affected by the debate on the official language of the country. We have no doubt in our mind that Hindi will eventually replace English as our official language, and there is no demand in my State for a revision of this decision, but on one point we must all agree, that all of us, people and Government, irrespective of Hindi-speaking areas or non-Hindi-speaking areas, have not done all that we could or should in the last 17 years to expedite the transition to Hindi, and the fact remains that progress has not kept pace with the requirements of the transition. Nothing can be gained by ignoring these facts or deficiencies that has given rise to. We have, therefore, to take note of the problems that are inherent in this transition and work out and provide an unmistakable, satisfactory and statutory safeguard to allay the fears of disparity and inequalities during this transition period, even while we take the progressive steps to realise the objectives that we have all agreed upon.

With these words, I again support the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address to both the Houses.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाद) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज इस राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ उस के बारे में अब तक बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है, और तरह तरह की भावनायें और धारणायें व्यक्त की जा चुकी हैं, और वह है हिन्दी का प्रश्न। मैं उन लोगों में नहीं हूँ जिन्होंने कभी अपने पिछले जीवन में हठधर्मियों की तरह हिन्दी की नुमाइन्दगी की हो। बराबर जब भी मैं कुछ बोली हूँ संसद् के अन्दर या बाहर, मेरी हस्ती तो कुछ है नहीं, पर जब भी मैं कुछ बोली हूँ तो इस बात को महसूस कर के बोली हूँ कि हिन्दी-भाषी लोगों का अहिन्दी-भाषी प्रान्तों की तरफ क्या कर्तव्य

[श्रमती तारकेश्वर सिन्हा]

होना चाहिये या क्या भावना होनी चाहिये और जो अहिन्दी भाषी प्रान्त हैं उन का हिन्दीभाषी प्रान्तों की तरफ क्या कर्त्तव्य और क्या भावनायें होनी चाहियें। मैं इस बात को महसूस भी करती और बराबर बोली भी हूँ कि हिन्दी को हमारी राज भाषा का पद मिला है तो उस से कोई बहुत बड़ी हिन्दी की मान्यता नहीं हो जाती, हिन्दी कोई सब से बड़ी नहीं हो जाती। हिन्दी उस परिवार की एक अंग है जिस परिवार की सब भाषायें अंग हैं। न कोई बड़ी है न कोई छोटी है उन में। अब हिन्दी चूँकि एक जिम्मेदार पद को सुशोभित कर रही है 26 जनवरी, 1965 से, इस लिये हिन्दी का यह कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है, हिन्दी भाषी लोगों का यह कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है, उस पेड़ की तरह जो गदराये हुये फलों से लदा रहता है, कि हिन्दी भी थोड़ा झुके। आम का पेड़ जब गदरा कर फलता है, पता नहीं अहिन्दी भाषी समझेंगे या नहीं कि गदराने का मतलब क्या होता है, गदराने का मतलब यह होता है कि जब पेड़ बहुत जोर से फलता है, जब वह बहुत फलता है तो उस की डाली आप से आप झुक जाती है। यह नियम है प्रकृति का क्योंकि अगर डाली तनी रहे तो टूट जायेगी। जब आज हिन्दी राजभाषा के रूप में है तो जो हिन्दी के नुमाइन्दे हों, जो उस के लिए काम कर रहे हों उन को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये। और मैं समझती हूँ कि इस बारे में उत्तर और दक्षिण के बीच में इस देश को नहीं बांटना चाहिये। आज यह गलतफहमी पैदा की जा रही है देश में कि दक्षिण के अहिन्दी प्रान्त और उत्तर के हिन्दी प्रान्त हैं। दक्षिण और उत्तर भारत का बटवारा हिन्दी से नहीं किया जा सकता। अनेक भाषायें आज भारत में चलती है वह उसी मां को मानती हैं और हर बेंटी का उतना ही हक है। बड़े नेता लोगों को इस बात को कहने में हिचकिचाहट महसूस करने की चाहिये। उन का सोचना चाहिये कि आखिर इस तरह की बात कहने का

असर क्या होता है, अंजाम क्या होता है जब लोग कहते हैं कि दक्षिण हिन्दी भाषी प्रान्त नहीं या जब यह कहते हैं कि उत्तर भारत दक्षिण पर हिन्दी को लाद रहा है। यह उत्तर और दक्षिण का सवाल नहीं है। यह सवाल है हमारी भाषा का, यह सवाल है हमारे कर्त्तव्य का, यह सवाल है एक दूसरे को मान्यता देने का, एक दूसरे से मिल जुल कर के रहने का। इस लिये मैं समझती हूँ कि दोनों तरफ के लोगों को अपने ऊपर थोड़ा संयम रख कर बोलना चाहिये। उन की एक जिम्मेदारी है इस देश के लोगों को आम कानून के बारे में शिक्षित करने की।

यह ठीक है कि कहीं कहीं हिन्दी के बारे में विरोध हुए हैं परन्तु जितने हिन्दी बोलने वाले प्रान्त हैं उन से मैं कहना चाहती हूँ, मैं भी हिन्दी बोलती हूँ, कि हिन्दी भाषी प्रान्तों में उस का प्रतिरोध बे न करें। कलकत्ते में सिनेमा हाउसेज में जो हिन्दी के चलचित्र चल रहे थे उन्हें हटाया गया। कलकत्ता एक ऐसी जगह है जहां पर बात का बतंगड़ हमेशा हुआ करता है जरा सी बात पर। कहीं किसी के चोट लग जाती है तो बहा हड़ताल हो जाती है। परन्तु कलकत्ते के भाइयों को मैं दाद देना चाहती हूँ, और आस कर हिन्दी बोलने वाले भाइयों को, भले ही उन को कुछ महसूस हुआ जब सिनेमा हाउसेज से हिन्दी के चलचित्र हटाये गये, परन्तु उन्होंने किसी तरह का विरोध नहीं किया और कोई इस तरह का परिचय नहीं दिया जिस से उन के बारे में कहा जाय कि वे उथ्रुंखल हैं और उन्होंने देश की विरोधी भावना का परिचय दिया है। मैं समझती हूँ कि देश के नेताओं को इस बात के लिये खास कर दाद देनी चाहिये कि अहिन्दी प्रान्तों के बारे में उन्होंने कोई जवाब इस प्रकार का प्रतिरोध प्रकट कर के नहीं दिया है, और मेरी प्रार्थना है हिन्दी भाषी लोगों से कि जो भी ऐसा काम किया जाये हिन्दी का विरोध करने के लिये जिस



से उन को प्रोवोकेशन हो, जिसको हिन्दी में भड़काना कहते हैं, तो भी कभी उन को उस तरह से नहीं करना चाहिये न अपनी संजीदगी खत्म करनी चाहिये ।

13.08 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

मैं समझ नहीं पाती कि 26 जनवरी 1965 को कौनसी ऐसी बात हो गई जिसके लिये इतना विरोध किया गया । अभी मेरी बहन बोली कि सत्तरह वर्षों में जो कुछ हमें करना चाहिये था वह हम नहीं कर पाये । इसके लिये अगर कोई सबसे अधिक दोषी है तो हमारी सरकार दोषी है । जो सरकार की जमानत यहां पर है मैं उसकी मदद हूं, फिर भी मैं जोर के साथ कहना चाहती हूं कि इस अग्रिम दिन के लिये सरकार को जिस तरह से देश को जाग्रत करना चाहिये था वह उसने नहीं किया । अब मैं बहुत पहले उन की आंख खुलनी चाहिये थी 25 जनवरी की रात को या 26 जनवरी की सुबह नहीं खुलनी चाहिये थी । हमारी आंख उस दिन खुलनी चाहिये थी जिस दिन गांधीजी और राज-गोपालाचारी ने दक्षिण भारत के सम्बन्ध में कहा था कि हिन्दी ही एक ऐसी भाषा है जो राष्ट्र की भाषा हो सकती है । हिन्दी के सीखने का दक्षिण को उतना ही हक है । जितना उत्तर का । हमारी आंख उस दिन खुलनी चाहिये थी जिस दिन सन् 1947 में गांधी जी ने बड़े जोर से कहा था कि हिन्दी को मान्यता देने के लिये देश को जितना अग्रसर करना चाहिये था उसके लिये कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया हमारी आंख उस दिन खुलनी चाहिये थी जिस दिन हमने संविधान की कसम खाई थी कि हिन्दी को राजभाषा बनाने के लिये हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये दक्षिण और उत्तर में समान कदम उठाये जायेंगे । मैं हमेशा उन लोगों का प्रतिपालन करती रही हूं जिन्होंने

कहा है कि उत्तर भारत वालों को दक्षिण भारत की भाषाएं सीखनी चाहिए । दक्षिण की भाषाओं को पूर्व के पश्चिम के और उत्तर के प्रदेशों के लोगों को सीखनी चाहिए और अहिन्दी भाषी प्रदेशों के लोगों को हिन्दी सीखनी चाहिए । यह ठीक है । पर सरकार ने इतने वर्षों में क्या किया । इतना रुपया शिक्षा के लिए जाता रहा है इतना रुपया योजना के लिए जाता रहा और उसमें से बड़ा हिस्सा बिना खर्च हुए सरकार के पास लौट आता है । लेकिन मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या सरकार ने हिन्दी के लिए कितने अनुदान दिए ताकि दक्षिण भारत के लोगों को उसमें से हिन्दी सीखने के लिए वजीफे दिए जा सकें ताकि वे हिन्दी सीखें और उनको जब वे उत्तर भारत में नौकरी खोजने आवें तो सहूलियत हो ।

दक्षिण भारत के लोगों का भावनाओं को मैं महसूस करती हूं । आज उनके सामने से एक परदा सा उठ गया और वे अपने सामने अथाह देखते हैं । परन्तु इस अथाह को दिखलाने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है जनता की नहीं है । लेकिन इस अवसर पर मुझे अफ-सोस होता है उन नेताओं पर जिन्होंने जन्म जन्मान्तर के अपने सिद्धान्तों को स्वाहा कर दिया । दक्षिण में राजाजी ने उस समय कैसा भाषण दिया जबकि आग लगने वाली थी । इन्हीं राजा जी ने संविधान की कसम खाकर देश की कसम खाकर राष्ट्र की कसम खाकर तथा नेतृत्व की कसम खाकर मद्रास की विधान सभा में हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा बनाने के बारे में बिल पास किया था । वह जमाना आज का नहीं था । उस समय उन्होंने इस बारे में बम्बई में भी एक भाषण दिया था जो कि मैं आपके सामने रखूंगी । जिस समय राजाजी ने मद्रास विधान सभा में हिन्दी के बारे में प्रस्ताव पास करवाया था उस वक्त जो उन्होंने कहा वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूं क्यों कि वह मेरे लिए बहुत अहमियत रखता है । उसी समय के आसपास उनका बम्बई में एक भाषण हुआ था . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस प्रस्ताव की बात क्या खत्म हो गयी ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : वह तो पास हो गया । पहले आप अपनी यादाश्त ठीक करें । छेड़छाड़ करना तब अच्छा होता है जब अपने को जानकारी हो । हिन्दी विरोधियों को इस प्रकार टोकना बहुत शोभा नहीं देता है । यह अच्छा नहीं मालूम होता है ।

हिन्दी विरोधियों से राजाजी ने मद्रास विधान सभा में जो कहा था वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ । उन्होंने वह भाषण अंग्रेजी में दिया था । मैं उनके ही शब्दों को अंग्रेजी में यहां रखना चाहती हूँ । उन्होंने कहा था :

"Government's policy in this respect was merely aimed at imparting a working knowledge of Hindi which was spoken in major part of India to students of this presidency, so that communication between the South and North might be facilitated."

उसके बाद सितम्बर 1938 में उन्होंने बम्बई की एक सार्वजनिक सभा में भाषण देते हुए कहा था :

"Both the Houses of Madras Legislature have after full consideration decided in favour of introducing Hindustani and if we shirk our duty to translate the verdict, we do not deserve our place in Government . . . Passing on the question of official language, the biggest language group of the people of India is Hindi speaking population. If India is to be one people in politics, commerce and in arts, Hindi is the one language that must claim attention from all people of India . . .".

श्रीमती शयशोदा रेड्डी : One minute.

I will support you; our only objection is this:

सहज मिले सो दूध समान,  
मांगें मिले सो पानी ।  
कहत कबीर वह रक्त समान,  
जामें खींचा तानी ।

Then we were learning it voluntarily. You are forcing it now. That is the only difference.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि मेरे भाषण का इतना असर तो माननीया सदस्या पर पड़ा कि उन्होंने एक कबीर का पद सुनाया यह बात और है कि वह यहां ठीक नहीं बैठता ।

श्रीमती शयशोदा रेड्डी : उसका अर्थ आप बताइए ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : वह मुझ से कहती हैं कि मैं अर्थ बताऊँ । मैं चाहती हूँ कि वह दिन आवे कि दक्षिण भारतीय हम से हिन्दी बोलें और उसका अर्थ पૂछें । मैं चाहती हूँ कि वह दिन आवे कि हमसे हिन्दी में बात करें और हम से कहें कि इसका अर्थ समझाइए ।

इसके बाद मैं आपसे दक्षिण भारत के एक अन्य नेता के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ । वह कांग्रेस के नेता नहीं थे लेकिन देश के बहुत बड़े नेता थे । सम्भव है बहुत लोगों को यह बात मालूम न हो । उन नेता का नाम है श्री श्रीनिवास शास्त्री । उन्होंने एक भाषण के दौरान में इस बात का उल्लेख किया था । मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों को यहां आपके सामने दुहराना चाहती हूँ । उन्होंने कहा था :

"I have often wished, friend and champion of democracy though I am, that it were in my power for a brief spell of time to act as dictator of India. I had a great many schemes to put through if I had the good fortune to be elevated to that position. But among them all, a prominent place was assigned to the edict to

go all over the country, and to enforce with every authority that I could command, that in all schools and colleges, in all offices of Government and all its courts of justice. Hindustani should be recognised medium of communication."

ये शब्द कहे थे श्री श्रीनिवास शास्त्री ने ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तानी के बारे में कहा था ।

**श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :** हिन्दुस्तानी ही सही । आप मुझे शब्दों के जाल में नहीं फंसा सकते । हिन्दी और हिन्दुस्तानी में कोई फर्क नहीं है । आप हिन्दुस्तानी सीख जाएंगे तो आपको हिन्दी अपने आप आ जाएगी ।

इसके बाद मैं बंगाल के नेताओं की ओर आती हूँ । बंगाल में भी आज हिन्दी का विरोध किया जा रहा है । परन्तु आज की नहीं 250 साल पहले की बात मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ कि बंगाल के एक नेता ने हिन्दी के बारे में क्या कहा था । बंगाल के एक नेता ने नहीं अनेक नेताओं ने हिन्दी की बात कही है । उनमें से मैं कुछ के नाम आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ । रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा के रूप में मानने की बात कही, सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा के रूप में मानने की बात कही, स्वामी विवेकानन्द ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा के रूप में मानने की बात कही । बंकिम चन्द्र ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा के रूप में मानने की बात कही । और इन सब से पहले, आज से कोई 250 साल पहले, बंगाल के एक नेता, श्री केशव चन्द्र सेन ने हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा बनाने की बात कही थी । उन्होंने अपनी बात बंगला में कही थी, और मैं उनके ही शब्द आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ उन्होंने कहा था :

"यदि भाषा एकता हइले भारतवर्ष एकता ना हाय, तवे ताहार उपाय की ?

समस्त भारतवर्ष एक भाषा व्यवहार कराई-उपाय । एखन जतोगुलि भाषा भारते प्रचलित आछे, तहार मध्ये हिन्दी भाषा ही प्रथम सर्वत्र प्रचलित । ईहि हिन्दी भाषा के यदि भारतवर्ष एकमात्र भाषा करा जाय तवे अनायासे शीघ्र सम्पन्न हइते पारे । किन्तु राजार साहाय्य न जाइले कखनोई सम्पन्न हइवे ना । एखन इंगरेज जाति आमोदेर राजा । ताहार जे-ए-प्रस्तावे सम्मत हइवेन, ताहा विश्वास कराजाय ना ।"

इस बात को श्री केशवचन्द्र सेन ने 1875 ईस्वी में कहा था । इसके अलावा जितने भी बंगाल के नेता हुए हैं उन्होंने हिन्दी को राजभाषा माना है ।

**सभापति महोदय :** अब आप समाप्त करें ।

**श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :** मुझे और समय दिया जाए । मुझे टोक कर मेरा बहुत समय ले लिया गया है ।

मैं एक बात कह देना चाहती हूँ कि अहिन्दी प्रदेशों के सदस्य हिन्दी का विरोध करके अपने प्रदेशों का हित नहीं कर रहे हैं । मैं उनके खिलाफ नहीं बोल रही थी । अगर वे इस तरह छेड़छाड़ करते रहेंगे तो मैं कुछ न बोल पाऊंगी ।

**सभापति महोदय :** आप एक मिनट में समाप्त करें ।

**श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :** एक मिनट नहीं, मैं पांच मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगी । तो मैं बंगाल के नेताओं के बारे में आपसे कह रही थी जिन्होंने कि हिन्दी को मान्यता दी । जब गांधी जी ने राजाजी से पूछा था कि हिन्दी के लिये आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं तो जवाब में राजाजी ने कहा था कि मुझे कठिनाई हो रही है मद्रास के भाइयों को इस बात को पेश करने में और लागू करने में कि वहां मद्रास में हिन्दी चलानी

[श्रीमत् तारकेश्वरी मिन्हा]

चाहिए। इस पर गांधी जी ने राजाजी से यह कहा था :—

अगर जरूरत हो तो वे (राजा जी) अपना पद छोड़ दे, लेकिन जो उनके अन्तर्गत का विश्वास है, उसे नहीं। अगर उनके बहुमत की इच्छा वह नहीं है जो कांग्रेस की है, तो उस बहुमत का कोई अर्थ नहीं। कांग्रेस जिस चीज को लेकर चल रही है, वह बहुमत नहीं है, वह तो उन सारी चीजों को लेकर चल रही है जो इस राष्ट्र को कम से कम समय में महान और स्वतन्त्र बनायगी।” हिन्दी के बारे में यह गांधी जी का कथन है। परन्तु यह झगड़ा क्यों खड़ा हुआ? यह झगड़ा इसलिए खड़ा हुआ कि देश को जिस समय हिन्दीमय बनाने की जरूरत थी सरकार ने नहीं बनाया। मैं इस बात को मानती हूँ कि सरकार को जो प्रश्रय हिन्दी को देना चाहिए था वह प्रश्रय नहीं दिया गया। बहरहाल जो हो गया सो तो हो ही गया अब समस्या जो आ गई है उस समस्या को पीछे ले जाने से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। समस्या को सामने देख कर उसका सामना खड़े हो कर करने और उसको हल करने से ही समस्या का समाधान हो सकेगा।

उस दिन २६ जनवरी को क्या ऐसी विशेष बात हुई या वाक्या हुआ जिससे कि इतनी आग फैल गई। उस दिन २६ जनवरी के दिन से एक संवैधानिक तरीके से, औपचारिक तरीके से हिन्दी राजभाषा के रूप में आ गई वैसे वह वहां बैठी हुई थी ही। उसी दिन से बैठी हुई थी जिस दिन से कि यह संविधान पास किया गया था। जिस दिन से यहां पर राज भाषा एकट पास किया गया उसी दिन से यह बात मान्य हो चुकी थी। इसलिए उस दिन कोई नई विशेष बात नहीं थी। २६ जनवरी की सुबह को हिन्दी कोई सोते से जाग नहीं उठी थी। हिन्दी बैठी हुई थी और इंतजार कर रही थी उस दिन का जब कि वह देश की राजभाषा हो सकेगी।

ऐसा नहीं है जैसा कि अहिन्दी प्रदेशों के लोग समझते हैं कि सिर्फ हिन्दी ही राजभाषा होकर आई है। खाली हिन्दी ही राज भाषा होकर नहीं आई है, हिन्दी को ही मान्यता नहीं मिली है परन्तु देश की अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को भी मान्यता मिली है। जो मान्यता अभी तक अंग्रेजी को प्राप्त थी वही मान्यता हिन्दी, तामिल, तेलुगु, कन्नड़, बंगाली आदि देश की प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को मिली है। संविधान में उनको वही मान्यता मिली है जो कि हिन्दी को मिली है। सिर्फ हिन्दी इसी लिए देश की केन्द्र की राज भाषा मानी गई कि इस देश के २१ करोड़ लोग हिन्दी बोलते हैं और हिन्दी जानते हैं। जब अंग्रेज आये यहां पर, अंग्रेजी शासन लागू हुआ, हमारे दक्षिण के भाइयों को शायद मालूम नहीं है, इतिहास उठा कर देखें तो उन को पता चलेगा कि अरकाट के नवाब की हार के बाद अंग्रेज मद्रास में आये और मिराजुद्दौला की हार के बाद अंग्रेज बंगाल में आये तब से यह अंग्रेजी यहां पर जमने लगी। इस के पहले उन को मालूम नहीं है कि मुसलमानों के जमाने में भी वही खड़ी बोली इस्तेमाल होती थी जोकि हिन्दी और उर्दू की मिश्रित भाषा है। यह हिन्दी और उर्दू कोई फारस में पैदा नहीं हुई थी, कोई जर्मनी या विलायत में पैदा नहीं हुई थी बल्कि यह हिन्दी और उर्दू यहीं पैदा हुई, आपस में मिल जुल कर पैदा हुई, और वह बिलकुल जुड़वां बहनें हैं। यह ठीक है कि उर्दू की लिपि फारसी है जिसको कि यहां के नवाबों ने और शासकों ने अपने समय में अपनाया लेकिन उर्दू भाषा खड़ी बोली है और जमाने में भी दक्षिण में खड़ी बोली का इस्तेमाल होता रहा है राष्ट्रीय भाषा के रूप में। इसलिए आज दक्षिण में अभ्राग्यवश जो हिन्दी के प्रति एक द्वेष भाव उठ खड़ा हुआ है और वे कहने लगे हैं कि हिन्दी को हम नहीं मानते, यह वह गलतफहमी के कारण कर रहे हैं। दक्षिण के लोगों

मे यह गलतफहमी फैल गई है कि हिन्दी को उन के ऊपर लादा जा रहा है जबकि दरअसल ऐसी कोई भी बात नहीं है। श्री त्रिदिप कुमार चौधरी का आज का भाषण सुन कर मुझे दुःख हुआ। उनका संविधान के बारे में अच्छा तर्जुमा है और वे आमतौर पर अच्छा भाषण किया करते हैं परन्तु मुझे उन के मुँह से यह आज सुन कर अफसोस हुआ कि हिन्दी को अहिन्दी भाषियों पर लादा जा रहा है। इसी तरह से एक बहन कहती हैं कि हिन्दी को लादा जा रहा है लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहूंगी कि कहां किस के ऊपर हिन्दी को लादा जा रहा है? हिन्दी दरअसल किसी के भी ऊपर लादी नहीं जा रही है। वे लोग जरा अपने मन की गलतफहमी को हटा कर, कुदरे को हटा कर सही बातों को देखें तो उन्हें पता चल जायेगा कि हिन्दी को लादने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है। वास्तव में हिन्दी को तो वही मान्यता दी गई है जोकि अन्य देश की प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को दी गई है। संविधान की उस धारा को आप याद करें जिसमें यहां की प्रान्तीय भाषाओं को अंग्रेजी की जगह प्रान्तों में उसका स्थान दिया गया है, दर्जा दिया गया है और हिन्दी को राज भाषा के रूप में केन्द्र में और अन्य हिन्दी भाषी प्रान्तों में दिया गया है। इसलिए मैं समझती हूं कि हिन्दी के बारे में यह जो गलतफहमी है वह दूर होनी चाहिए। नेतृत्व का तकाजा है कि हिन्दी के बारे में जो भी गलतफहमी हो उस को दूरे करे। अगर आज दक्षिण भारत के लोग और हमारी वहां की बहन कहतीं कि हम हिन्दी सीखेंगे तो उस से हमें ज्यादा बल मिलता परन्तु आज कोई ऐसा नहीं है जोकि हिन्दी के बारे में प्रश्रय देता रहा हो। हम चाहते हैं उन नेताओं से कि वे आगे आयें और बोलें कि हम हिन्दी चाहते हैं, हिन्दी को हम अपनाना चाहते हैं और इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि हिन्दी देश की राज भाषा पूरी तरह से बन जाय। यह न हो कि अपने अपने प्रान्तों की ढोलक

बजायें, अपने अपने प्रान्त के गीत गायें और बाजा बजायें। देश यह नेतृत्व नहीं मांगता है। आज देश यह मांगता है कि वह ऐसा नेतृत्व प्रदान करें जिससे कि हिन्दी भाषी लोग अहिन्दी भाषी नेताओं के प्रति विश्वास रखें और अहिन्दी भाषी लोग हिन्दी भाषी नेताओं के प्रति विश्वास रखें।

सभापति महोदया, अपना स्थान ग्रहण करने से पूर्व आप की आज्ञा से मैं सिर्फ एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं। हम को एक अच्छा कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि आज कुछ बात बिगड़ गयी है परन्तु उस को सुधारा जा सकता है और गलतफहमी दूर की जा सकती है। हमें एक अच्छा प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए। दो, तीन प्रोग्राम होने चाहिए। तीन भाषाओं का फारमूला जो बनाया गया था उस को अमल में लाने के लिए हिन्दी प्रान्त प्रयत्न करें। उन्होंने उस ओर प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। इस दिशा में वह जोरों से प्रयत्न करें और वह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ दक्षिण की कोई भाषा भी सीखें और इसी तरह से अहिन्दी प्रान्तों के लोग अपनी भाषा और अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी को सीखें।

सभापति महोदया : मैं माननीय सदस्य को समाप्त करने के लिए तीन बार कह चुकी हूं।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : बस में बैठे जाती हूं।

आप को यह सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि यहां पर 4000 सैकंशंस हैं। इन 4000 सैकंशंस में से 200 सक्शन भी हिन्दी में अपना सरकारी कामकाज नहीं करते हैं। आध मिलियन यहां पर सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, 5 लाख लोग केन्द्रीय सरकार में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं जिनमें से कि शायद पांच प्रतिशत लोगों को हिन्दी में काम करने

[श्रीमत् तारकेश्वरः निन्हा]

का ढंग नहीं बतलाया गया है। इन सब कार्यों को करें। उस प्रोग्राम को चलायें और जानते से अहिन्दी भाषी प्रान्तों ~ लोगों को हम हिन्दी सिखाने का प्रयत्न करें। इसके लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से 2, 2 करोड़ रुपया हर एक प्रान्त को दे दिया जाय जिससे कि हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन मिले। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस गलतफहमी को दूर करना चाहती हूँ कि मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जो कि हिन्दी की दाद देते हुए अहिन्दी भाषी लोगों की दिक्कतों और मजबूरियों को नहीं समझती। जय हिन्द।

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri Manoharan. I request hon. Members to co-operate with me and conclude their speeches within the given time, which is 15 minutes.

**An hon. Member:** He is the only one from his party speaking.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Then is should be 25 minutes; not 15 minutes.

**Shri Manoharan (Madras South):** I should get 30 minutes. I have been assured of that by the Speaker.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak on behalf of my party to give a clear picture about the language policy of the Government of India. I wish that I should avail myself of this opportunity to give the philosophy of my party and our ultimate solution. Just now, we have heard the thunder from an hon. lady Member regarding the language policy and her profuse quotations about what some eminent personalities who are no more, who are not with us, said about Hindi. First I must say that let us be clear in our vision and frank in our discussion, sincere in our attempt, rational in our thinking and practical in our solution. Let us not delude ourselves; let us not try to overpower one another and let us not, I must emphasise, try to

mislead the public, saying something which has nothing to do with, and which the situation does not warrant and thereby finally let us not destroy ourselves altogether. Every problem should be viewed, I believe, in the light of experience gained.

The other day, the anti-Hindi agitation going on in the South was simply dismissed as something engineered by the DMK leadership, and our Home Minister was kind enough in calling it as incendiary leadership. I take strong objection to that expression which is unwarranted, which is a device to what I call the sense of failure to read the writing on the wall; it is neither healthy nor statesmanship like. I must be very clear about that. It is not at all an agitation engineered by DMK. On the contrary, as Shri T. S. Pattabhiraman and some other Congress Members of the Rajya Sabha said in that House and as our hon. lady Member, Shri-mati Yashoda Reddy rightly pointed out, it is a spontaneous agitation; it is a popular upsurge; it is a mass upsurge. Unless hon. Members, my Hindi brethren, can understand that aspect of the issue, I doubt very much whether we can find a permanent solution at all. It is a spontaneous agitation based on genuine doubts and apprehensions. It is for their legitimate rights which are due to them for which the people of the south as well as West Bengal are agitating now.

Today we have heard the speech of the hon. Lady Member, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, former Deputy Minister of the Union Government. Two days before, I had occasion to meet Mr. Morarji Desai, ex-Finance Minister of the Union Government. I asked him, "It seems you are the only Congress leader from a non-Hindi area supporting the imposition of Hindi." I think it is my right to disclose what reply he gave. He said, "I am the only sane man in the Con-

gress Party". I leave it to the people of the Congress Party to decide about it.

No doubt this agitation has been spearheaded by the DMK for the last so many years. So far as DMK is concerned, it has been a relentless agitation. Thousands and thousands of DMK people have braved lathis, courted imprisonment and sacrificed their lives for this cause. The self-immolation of five—Aranganathan, Sivalingam, Veerappan, Muthu Gounder and others—is the culmination of our sacrifice for this cause. We do not, no doubt, approve of this method. As my leader, Shri C. N. Annadurai, a member of the Rajya Sabha, has rightly said, it is not a crusader's way. But I am sure nobody can have courage enough to treat it lightly and dismiss it as insignificant.

The manifestation of our apprehensions has been made clear long back. Now the entire manifestation of south as well as West Bengal sprang up. Irrespective of political affiliations and persuasions, the non-Hindi-speaking people are echoing their aspirations and demanding their language rights.

"Go Slow" is a slogan raised by the Congress leadership in non-Hindi speaking States. Shri Atulya Ghosh of West Bengal—I am sorry we miss him—Shri Nijalingappa of Mysore, Shri Brahmananda Reddi of Andhra, Shri Shankar and others of Kerala and Shri Kamaraj and Shri Bhaktavatsalam of Tamilnad are the spokesmen of this slogan. The "haste and rush" of Hindi has pushed them out and made them cry. The student community all over the south and West Bengal are seized with apprehension, afraid of their future.

You may turn round and say, this apprehension is baseless and unfounded. But statesmanship requires the acceptance of existence of facts. You may brush aside our fear as irrational. But what about the fear complex of Atulya Ghosh, the strong man of West

Bengal? Therefore, I submit, let us study this problem dispassionately. We are here to find out and explore the possibility of how best we could solve this matter and arrive at a solution which is acceptable to all.

In this connection, it is my bounden duty to pay my tribute to the Broadcasting Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. At Madras, she told the pressmen that "re-thinking is highly needed in this connection". To my Hindi brethren I say, you love your language, as I do mine. I respect your sentiment, expecting the same from you. Each language has its own place, its own tradition, its own history and its own culture. What is necessary now is mutual appreciation.

India is a huge sub-continent having a society plural, culture composite, population polyglot, set-up multi-lingual, topography varying. Such a country, I submit, cannot afford to have one language as official language of the Union. This view has been expressed by the West Bengal Assembly when the late Dr. B. C. Roy was the Chief Minister. The Assembly demanded two things: (i) Re-open the language issue and (ii) re-appraise the Constitution. I am really grateful to the Broadcasting Minister for her appreciation of this position as she said that re-thinking is necessary. Re-thinking, necessarily or otherwise, may re-open the issue, resulting into re-appraisal of the Constitution.

I have been told, the Constituent Assembly adopted Hindi as the Official language; hence, there is no going back. I wish that this sort of dogmatic approach should be replaced by pragmatic lead. Even then, I am inclined to know by the margin of how many votes Hindi was accepted as official language. By hundreds? No. It was just by one vote and that too the casting vote exercised by the President. Let me again ask, in which atmosphere Hindi was pushed through? Here is an analytical account:



[Shri Manoharan]

"It must be remembered that Hindi was selected, out of the 14 main languages of the country as enumerated in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, by the Constituent Assembly of India and not by Parliament consisting of directly elected representatives of the People. It was believed by its supporters in the Constituent Assembly (mostly Hindi-speaking people) that it alone would be able to help us as a further unifying factor. People in the non-Hindi areas agreed to accept Hindi, the majority of them with reservation, mainly because of the reactions of the success of a long struggle for political freedom which gave them an uneasy feeling that India lacked the natural linguistic unity which was thought to be so vital for a free people.

The advisability or feasibility of having more than one language, for example three as in the case of Switzerland and two in Belgium and Canada as official languages for a vast country like India was not seriously taken up.

Thus, in an atmosphere of both success and frustration, elation and apprehension and of hope and fear and very largely at the impurity of the Hindi-speaking members of the Constituent Assembly that Hindi was given the place in the Constitution as the official language of the Indian Union."

"This is the observation made by the late Dr. Subbarayan, one of the members of the Kher Commission.

Therefore, in the light of experience we have gained through the last 17 years, I demand the Constitution of the land be re-appraised and suitably amended to adjust with the existing conditions and legitimate demands of the people of the country.

When the Official Languages Bill was piloted and introduced in this

House by our present Prime Minister, the then Home Minister, I demanded constitutional amendment. Then I was reminded of the Prime Minister's assurance. Promptly I demanded the incorporation of the Prime Minister's assurance in the Constitution. Again, quickly with the comfortable majority which the Congress Party enjoys, my request was turned down. The thoughtless rejection of my simple demand then by the powers that be now demands a heavy price. The necessity of convening conferences is felt now. Direction to the Home Ministry to do the needful is sought after. Palliatives are being discussed and solutions are being thought out.

Mr. Chairman, at this juncture, I venture to suggest something for the consideration of this Government and the House. I want to make it clear that my party has nothing to do with the slogan 'Hindi never and English ever', though that school of thought has its logic unassailable and possibilities penetrating, because English being a common language, both the disadvantages and advantages are equal to the Hindi-speaking and non-Hindi-speaking people. Therefore, it is highly democratic. To say that Hindi alone can be, will be and should be the official language is, let me say with your permission, undemocratic and anti-socialistic, pro-imperialistic and ultra-chauvinistic.

The school of moderation in non-Hindi areas now comes forward and demands that the late Prime Minister's assurances should have statutory safeguards. It is really a good sign. I think the issuance of Hindi circulars even without the knowledge of the concerned Ministers created this panic in the minds of these responsible people. Our Food Minister suffered from that very same disease. Ministers are helpless here. They cannot take these Hindi enthusiasts to task because after 26th January they can argue they are constitu-



tionally right in doing that. Statutory safeguards can prevent this onward march of madness.

A question is being asked: "Why have such a statutory safeguard?" It is said that Nehru's assurance is there alive and that will be implemented in letter and spirit. Why should there be such a statutory safeguard, they ask. To this question, I think I need not answer. I will quote yet another gentleman, a very important man in the politics of the country, and I will ask him to reply. He says:

"Mr. Nehru's Assurance is there. Mr. Shastri has declared he stands by it. But Mr. Nehru is no more and one day Shri Shastri will also be not on the scene. What is necessary, therefore, is to have legal sanction for the assurance."

With steeled determination this comes from our Steel Minister, Shri Sanjiva Reddy—for your information. Secondly, Madam, today I have read from the papers that our Chief Minister of Madras, Shri Bhaktavatsalam, opening the discussion of the Congress Working Committee clearly pointed out "why he considered it absolutely essential to give a statutory form to Mr. Nehru's assurances. Even though the anti-Hindi agitation had been suppressed by the Government"—let him claim, I have no objection—"the people at large were still gripped by the fear of imposition of Hindi, thanks to various pronouncements made and actions taken in Delhi." That shows very clearly that our Chief Minister has rightly diagnosed the disease that is spreading.

Another thing is, even a statutory provision or a constitutional amendment in that direction, according to the DMK, is only a temporary palliative. No doubt, there is some difference, but the difference is only in degree. Permit me to reflect the sentiment of our people in the south. We think that nothing short of constitutional amendment would satisfy the

true spirit and aspiration of the people of the south. Madam Chairman, a simple amendment of the Constitution will do. Let us not be flabbergasted about it. The Constitutional provision is article 343(2) and (3). I claim that these should be repealed and in their place a new provision should be incorporated as follows:

"Notwithstanding anything in clause (1) English shall be an associate language and it shall continue to be used in addition to Hindi for all the official purposes of the Union and for transaction of business in Parliament as heretofore".

This is a simple amendment and I think it would satisfy the people. With regard to article 349 my request for the Prime Minister and this House to consider is that it should read like this:

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this part, until Parliament by law otherwise provides:

(a) The medium of All India and higher Central Services examination held by the Union Public Service Commission,

(b) the medium of instructions in All India Institutions including Technology and Scientific shall be in the English language."

If these two amendments are accepted, I think much calamity may be averted.

So far as DMK is concerned, we consider all these to be temporary palliatives. If that is so, what is the permanent solution. Our permanent solution is not bi-lingualism of Madras Government. It is an improvement over that. It is multi-lingualism. It may sound strange, I do not deny it. But in that direction we should have a plunge.

[Shri Manoharan]

While I spoke on the Official Language Bill, I explained this theory that all the 14 languages incorporated in the Constitution should be declared as official languages of the Union. Is it possible, you may ask. My direct reply would be that nothing is impossible in this world provided we have the mind and we make a sincere attempt in that direction.

It is relevant in this connection to point out what happened in the Madras Assembly in 1963. On 8th August, 1963, a resolution was moved by my friend, the Secretary of the DMK Legislature Party, Mr. K. A. Mathiazhakan. It was like this:

"That this House recommends to the Government to convey to the Union Government that this House is of opinion that steps should be taken to recognise all the fourteen languages enumerated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution as the official languages of the Union under article 343 and till such time English shall be retained for all official purposes of the Indian Union."

**An hon. Member:** English is not one of the 14 languages.

**Shri Manoharan:** The same resolution moved by Mr. Jyoti Basu in the West Bengal Assembly was passed unanimously. The resolution moved in 1963 in the Madras Assembly was defeated by the Congress and in 1965 the resolution moved in the West Bengal Assembly was supported by all parties including the Congress. I think that this is really a welcome change. The day will dawn when all the languages recognised in the Constitution of our country will assert themselves and they will demand equality fairplay and a place in the Union Government.

Therefore, let us have some broader vision and let us analyse matters on that line. The only alternative left

permanently and ultimately is multilingualism and till then English should continue.

Finally, I must say one word more about Hindi. You all agree that Hindi is a language to be developed. I think my Hindi brethren have no doubt about it.

**Some hon. Members:** Wrong, wrong.

**Shri Manoharan:** It is a language to be developed. I think, at best, language is a medium of instruction, a vehicle of thought. We are in the scientific era. We are witnessing all-round progress in the field of technology and science all over the world. If I put it otherwise, the world is pregated with highly developed thoughts. I want to know from my Hindi brethren—please calmly think—whether we could convey our developed thoughts through this undeveloped medium—that is Hindi (*Interruption*).

Again, in the field of jurisprudence, I want to know whether Hindi can serve in that direction also. I want to put this plain question to the legal luminaries of this House. What are the basic qualities of a language for enactments? I can safely say, they are: brevity, accuracy and maximum possible exclusion of ambiguity. I want to know this from my Hindi brethren. I am prepared to give them a thousand more years. Let them please tell me whether Hindi can develop in that direction. I am prepared to give them thousand more years.

**The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen):** For legal enactments? We are placing it every day now.

**Shri Manoharan:** I can understand your argument.

**Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana):** In the entire Rajputana State they are doing it in Hindi (*Interruption*).

**Shri Himatsingka (Godda):** Are not the courts in the south functioning in Tamil?

**Shri Manoharan:** Madam, I do not want to be interrupted by anybody because my time is short. First we were told that Hindi is the national language. Then, of course, a lot of protest came. After that we were told that Hindi is the official language. Then also enough protest came from so many quarters. Then our late Prime Minister said that Hindi can serve as a link language. I want to ask you one question. What do you mean by link language? It links what or whom? If there is any misunderstanding between two parties, a third party comes in between the two to remove the misunderstanding between the two and to link the two parties. The third Party is acceptable only when he is noted for his drive and dynamism. So, it is only a third party which can be a link, so far as link in this context is concerned. Hindi has to link the rich cultures of different regions. In my humble submission, Hindi is too weak to do that job. Therefore, it cannot be a link language. Hence I dismiss Hindi, even as a link language.

14 hrs.

In conclusion, permit me to say one word about the utterances made the other day by our hon. Home Minister, Shri Nanda. He simply dismissed my speech on that day as irresponsible. I want to ask him only one thing. We have made a categorical declaration that we have given up our secessionist demand. If you have a mind to accept it, please accept it; but do not question the *bona fides* of the DMK party, which has made that declaration. When we have made a declaration that we have given up the secessionist demand and we are for the maintenance of the unity of India, I cannot understand how the Home Minister could say, as he did the other day, that these people who say they have given up the so-called

secessionist movement, they are cowards, if they have get courage let them go ahead with the secessionist movement. He hit me indirectly in that way. I expected that, being the Home Minister, he will create a homely atmosphere; on the contrary, the way in which he conducted himself on that day..

**An hon. Member:** He is concerned with the law and order problem.

**Shri Manoharan:** Being a person in whose hands the law and order problem is entrusted, I expected some better stuff from him. I did not expect any certificate of merit or bouquet; at the same time, I did not reasonably expect him to throw bricks at me. I am sorry to say that he indulged in irresponsible talk. I hope wisdom will dawn on him soon.

**Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha):** May we know whether the Home Minister has made such a statement?

**An hon. Member:** He has made it.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would request the hon. Member that while he is quoting somebody he should be sure of his facts.

**Shri Alvares (Panjim):** It is the responsibility of the Home Minister to be present here.

**Shri Manoharan:** Unfortunately, he is not present here. Let me conclude my speech by quoting one eminent personality of our country. This is what he says:

"We of the Hindi language will commit error if we thought ourselves superior to others as nationalists, only because they were not fast to take to Hindi. Shall we do so because we are in an advantageous position in this respect?

We may look at the problem from yet another angle, the angle of compulsion.

[Shri Manoharan]

Free India has taken to democracy. In a democracy the majority generally rules. But on basic questions like language, religion or culture the majority does not only accommodate the minorities, but gives them the fullest scope for self-development.

It will be difficult to bring the whole of India under one language."

He is no other than the recognised Hindi poet, Shri Dinkar. I hope that after hearing the argument of the Hindi poet at least, the Hindi brethren would understand the deep feeling of sincerity of our demand.

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेद, (फीरोजाबाद) :  
सभापति महोदय, माननीय राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के ऊपर स्पष्टतया मद्रास में हुए वगों की छाया पड़ी है, और हम लोग जब से यहां बैठे हैं तब से निरन्तर इसी विषय पर अधिकतर समय हमारा जा रहा है। चूंकि मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने अपना भाषण इसी विषय पर दिया इस लिये मूझे भी बाध्य होना पड़ता है कि इसी विषय के ऊपर मैं दो चार शब्द कहूं। उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें अपने भाषण में कही हैं। मैं तो यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ भी आज इस देश में हुआ उससे किसी भी जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति को, जिसको देश से कुछ भी प्रेम है, मामिक वेदना ही हुई होगी, और वह हम को यह सोचने को बाध्य करता है कि आखिर यह देश किधर जा रहा है। कितना देश को नुकसान हुआ, कितनी जानें गईं, ऐसा क्यों हुआ उसके ऊपर सहसा हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित हो जाता है। जिस देश की एकता गत हजारों वर्षों की गुलामी में भी अक्षूण्ण रही वह आज स्वाधीनता के पश्चात् विघटनकारी प्रवृत्तियों का शिकार हो रहा है, इस से अधिक दुख और लज्जा की बात और क्या हो सकती है। सन् 1965 हमारे स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर लाल जी के सुझाव पर सहयोग का वर्ष अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में मनाया जा रहा है कितना अच्छा उदाहरण हमने सहयोग और सद्भावना का आज अपने देश में उपस्थित

किया है। जो भाषा संबंधी उपद्रव हुए उन में सरकार को उस की निरन्तर अ मंथ्यता के लिए दोषी ठहराया गया है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी का प्रसार पूरी तौर से नहीं हो पाया इस के लिये तो सरकार दोषी हो सकती है, पर सरकार ने जितने निर्णय लिये हैं उन में उस ने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं की जिन से किसी को शिकायत का मौका हो सके। सच तो यह है कि हम यह नहीं समझ पाये कि आखिर हमारे देश में यह उत्तेजना किस कारण से हुई। कौन सी चीज थी सरकार ने नई की जिस की वजह से इतनी हिंसा फुट पड़ी।

माननीय भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के आश्वासन की बात कही जाती है। उन आश्वासनों की पूर्ति के लिये ही हम ने अफिशल लैंग्वेज ऐक्ट पास किया। आज भी इतने भाषण हो चुकने पर किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि कौन से आश्वासन की अवहेलना की गई है या किस आश्वासन का उल्लंघन हुआ। महज यह कहा गया कि भ्रातियां हैं, गलत धारणायें हैं, डर है, शंका है और सन्देह है। शंका और संदेह को तो जो कोई किसी तरह से भी इस देश के टूकड़े करना चाहता है वह प्रश्रय दे सकता है, बढ़ावा दे सकता है। जैसा कि हमारे सुनने में और पढ़ने में भी आया, और इस की पूर्ण प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी की, कि मद्रास में यह विष फैलाया गया कि अंग्रेजी नहीं बल्कि तामिल की जगह हिन्दी आ रही है। ऐसी भ्रातियों के ऊपर, इस तरह की गलत धारणाओं के ऊपर जो हिंसा और उपद्रव हुए उन के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया कि वहां एक मास अपसर्ज थी। उसको किस ने भड़काया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में या इस सदन के बाहर कोई उत्तेजनात्मक बात सरकार या कांग्रेस की ओर से कही गयी। क्या यह सही नहीं कि विरोधी दलों की तरफ से ही प्रदर्शन या रूकावटें हुईं, भले ही वह हिन्दी के पक्ष में हों या विरोध में हों, जिन्होंने

इस आग को भड़कने में मदद दी। यहां पर अगर अंग्रेजी बोलने पर किसी को टोका गया तो अपोजिशन वालों ने ही ऐसा किया, अगर यहां पर हिन्दी के इम्पोजिशन की बात कही गई या हिन्दी डामिनेशन की बात कही गई, हिन्दी शावेन्जिम की बात कही गई, वह भी अपोजिशन की ओर से जिस कारण वातावरण निरन्तर बिगड़ता गया।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह से हिन्दी के आधिपत्य की बात कही जा रही है। अखिल भारतीय बड़ी बड़ी ऊंची नौकरियों में देख लीजिए क्या वास्तव में हिन्दी वालों की बहुलता है या अहिन्दी वालों की? क्या कोई कह सकता है कि देश में हिन्दी वाले छाए हुए हैं। मैं अपने प्रांत उत्तर प्रदेश का उदाहरण आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। ऐसे उदाहरण अन्य हिन्दी प्रान्तों के भी हैं। आप तो जिस अहिन्दी प्रान्त में शायद ही कहीं ऐसा उदाहरण मिलेगा कि दूसरी भाषा बोलने वाला आगरा चीफ मिनिस्टर बन जाय या चीफ सैक्रेटरी के पद पर आ जाय, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में कभी इसका विरोध नहीं किया गया। आज भी वही स्थिति है। हिन्दी प्रान्तों में कभी इस बारे में कटुता नहीं हुई। लेकिन फिर भी बराबर यहां हिन्दी थोपने की बात कही जाती है। किस बात का इम्पोजिशन हो रहा है।

संविधान में कहा गया कि 15 वर्ष बीतने पर हिन्दी को राजभाषा का स्थान दिया जाएगा। लेकिन किसी ने वोट के बल पर इन 15 वर्षों में हिन्दी को उस आसन पर बिठाने की चेष्टा नहीं की। हमको जब यह मालूम हुआ कि हिन्दी के आने से हमारे अहिन्दी भाषा भाषी भाइयों को परेशानी होगी तो हमने कानून बना कर यह व्यवस्था कर दी कि अंग्रेजी अनिवार्य काल तक सहभाषा के रूप में रह सकेगी।

कहा जाता है कि प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी आ जाएगी तो उससे अहिन्दी भाषी

लोगों का बड़ा नुकसान हो जाएगा। मैं उनकी यह बात समझ सकता हूं। पर अभी वह स्थिति आयी कहां है? अभी तो माडरेशन फारमूला बनेगा और फिर भी जो अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से परीक्षा देना चाहेंगे उनको रुकावट नहीं होगी। लेकिन सोचिए इस विरोधाभास को। एक तरफ तो कहा जाता है कि हिन्दी भाषा अविकसित है और वह किसी काम की नहीं है। अगर यह बात है तब तो यदि कुछ लोग हिन्दी के माध्यम से परीक्षा देंगे तो अंग्रेजी वालों को एडवांटेज ही होगा। लेकिन कहा जाता है कि इससे हमको नुकसान होगा। इससे यह स्पष्ट होता है कि जो लोग हिन्दी का विरोध कर रहे हैं वे यह नहीं देखते कि उनकी बात से देश का हित होता है या अहित होता है, वे केवल अपनी बात दुहराए जाते हैं।

आज सरकार के ऊपर यह आरोप भी लगाया जाता है कि उसने हिन्दी भाषा के विस्तार के लिए ज्यादा प्रयत्न नहीं किया, पूरी सहायता नहीं दी। लेकिन पहले तो यह काम राज्य सरकारों का था। मद्रास में तो पहले हिन्दी भाषा कम्पलसरी की गयी, उसके बाद आप्शनल हुई और अब वह भी खत्म हो गयी।

अगर कोई भाषा विकसित होना चाहती है तो उसे प्रयोग में आना चाहिए। लेकिन जब हिन्दी के प्रयोग की बात आती है, तो उसका विरोध किया जाता है। उसकी गाड़ी आगे नहीं चलने दी जाती। केवल उसको दुपट्टा पहना कर कुरसी पर बिठा देना चाहते हैं, उसे राजकाज की भाषा नहीं बनने देना चाहते। जभी उसको राजकाज की भाषा की बात कही जाती है तभी उसका विरोध होता है।

मैं अपनी ही बात कहना चाहता हूं। जब मैं यहां पहली दफा बोला तो मैं ने अपना भाषण अंग्रेजी में शुरू किया। उस पर मेरे एक मित्र ने मुझे टोका और कहा कि हिन्दी में

[श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी]

बोला। मैं ने कहा कि अगर मेरे अहिन्दी भाषी मित्र अनुरोध करेंगे तो मैं हिन्दी में बोलूंगा। मैं उस समय तक हिन्दी में नहीं बोला जब तक कि यहां अनुवाद करने की सुविधा नहीं हो गयी। मुझे यह देख कर खेद होता है कि हम नौकरियों की छोटी सी बात को ले कर इतना विरोध कर रहे हैं और इस बात की परवाह नहीं करते कि ऐसा करने से देश के खंड खंड हो जायेंगे।

हमारे अन्दर कितना अविश्वास है। जिनको हमने प्रधान मंत्री बनाया हुआ है उन पर हम को विश्वास नहीं है। हम नहीं समझते कि उन्होंने जो बात कही है उसको कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा। खैर, अगर कोई इस बात को नहीं मानता तो कानून में संशोधन की बात कही जाए। लेकिन उसका यह तरीका तो नहीं है कि अगर कानून में संशोधन या परिवर्तन करवाना है तो उसके लिए उपद्रव किए जाएं। अगर ऐसा होगा तो लोकतंत्र कहां रहेगा। अगर आज एक स्थान पर उपद्रवों के कारण परिवर्तन हो सकता है, तो कल दूसरे स्थान पर कानून में परिवर्तन कराने के लिए उपद्रव होंगे और फिर इस प्रकार निरंतर उपद्रव होते रहेंगे। तो देश का क्या होगा।

हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री त्रिदिव कुमार चौधरी ने आस्ट्रो हंगरी और रशिया की बात कही। लेकिन रशिया में तो रशियन भाषा सब को सीखनी पड़ती है क्योंकि वही लिंक लैंग्वेज है। दूसरा उदाहरण जो उन्होंने आस्ट्रो हंगरी का दिया, तो वहां की भाषा नीति के कारण आस्ट्रो हंगरी के छः टुकड़े हो गए। अगर वह इस देश में भी यही चाहते हैं तो उसी नीति का यहां अनुकरण कर सकते हैं।

यह हम सब को सोचना है।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप एक मिनट में समाप्त करने की कोशिश कीजिए।

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी : मैं दो शब्द और कहना चाहता हूं।

आज जो कुछ दक्षिण भारत में हो रहा है, जो कुछ विद्यार्थी कर रहे हैं, उससे पहले उड़ीसा में विद्यार्थियों ने जो किया और जो और जगह हो रहा है, उसने हमें यह सोचने को बाध्य कर दिया है कि हमारे देश का क्या होने वाला है। आपने घंटी बजा दी है, इस लिए मैं ज्यादा न कह कर एक ही बात आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उसके बाद मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा।

जिस पढ़ी लिखी पीढ़ी के बारे में, जो कि अब आगे आ रही है, हम यह सोचते हैं कि वह जागरूक होगी, वह आन्तियों में पड़ कर और छोटे छोटे मसलों को लेकर उपद्रवों में भाग ले रही है। हमारे पढ़े लिखे युवकों का फ्राइम्स में और अपराधों में काफी संख्या में हाथ मिल रहा है, तोड़ फोड़ में काफी हाथ मिल रहा है। वे यह नहीं सोचते कि हम ऐसा करके देश का नुकसान कर रहे हैं। जितनी हमारी संस्थाएं हैं उनकी आज कोई पवित्रता नहीं रह गयी है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि इस में शिक्षा का भी दोष है। इस सम्बंध में मैं दो शब्द उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं। अभी माननीय डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द जी ने एक लेख लिखा है, उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि हम योजना तो बना रहे हैं लेकिन योजना का वास्तव में उद्देश्य क्या है इस की तरफ शायद कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। हम कैसे व्यक्त निर्माण कर रहे हैं इस के बारे में शायद किसी ने विचार नहीं किया है। बांध बन रहे हैं, कारखाने खुल रहे हैं, रेलें निकल रह हैं, हवाई जहाज बन रहे हैं, सब कुछ हो रहा है, लेकिन कैसे व्यक्ति का निर्माण हो रहा है इसके बारे में शायद किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। हमारे देश की शिक्षा कैसी हो और भावी नागरिक

कैसा हो इसके बारे में उन्होंने अपने लेख में लिखा है :

“यही बड़ा मूल प्रश्न है जिस पर किसी भी अधिकारी व्यक्ति ने विचार करने का कष्ट नहीं किया। यदि यह प्रश्न उठा भी होगा तो सम्भवतः इस कारण त्याग दिया होगा क्योंकि यह भानसिक संतुलन बिगाड़ने वाला अत्यन्त असुविधाजनक प्रश्न पाया गया होगा।”

वह आगे लिखते हैं :

“एक नए प्रकार के नागरिक का उदय हो रहा है जो अत्यन्त अप्रिय ढंग का है, जिस के पास न आने लिए कोई सन्देश है और न ही मानवता के लिए। हमारे सभ्यता की सर्वोपरि उत्पत्ति रक्षा है। यही वह उपयुक्त शब्द है जिस में उसे परिभाषित कर सकता हूँ। उसका आंतरिक संसार खोखला है जिस में केवल भौतिक महत्वाकांक्षायें ही भरी हैं। वह वर्तमान के लिए ही जीता है, क्योंकि उसके आगे उसका भविष्य उज्ज्वल नहीं है, जिस की कि उसे शिक्षा मिली है। किसी भी वस्तु के प्रति उसमें श्रद्धा नहीं है और किसी भी वस्तु में उसका विश्वास नहीं है।”

एक और इस तरह की हमारी नई पीढ़ी का निर्माण हो रहा है और दूसरी ओर चीन का खतरा हमारे बारडर पर है, पाकिस्तान का खतरा है, आन्तरिक समस्याएँ हैं, नागालैंड की समस्या है, काश्मीर की समस्या है, भूख की समस्या है, गरीबी की समस्या है, शिक्षा के अभाव की समस्या है, असमानता की समस्या है सभी समस्याएँ हैं। लेकिन हम लोग छोटी छोटी चीजों को लेकर अपनी शक्ति खर्च कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग सोचें और अच्छी तरह से विचार करें कि क्या इसी तरह से हमारी देश की व्यवस्था चलेगी और इन छोटी मोटी बातों को ले कर उपद्रव होंगे और इस प्रकार कानून और व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन कराया जाएगा। अगर ऐसी अवस्था रही तो इस देश में जनतंत्र कैसे चलेगा और उसकी एकता कैसे रहेगी।

**Dr. P. Srinivasan (Madras North):** Madam Chairman, I must thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the President's Address. All Members who have been speaking on the President's Address have been consistently and consecutively speaking on the language question. I too, Madam Chairman, should speak first on the language question which is the burning topic of the South, especially the Madras city.

Coming, as I do, from the Madras State and particularly Madras city proper, I crave indulgence of the House to see how things have been brought about and how they have come to this shape today. Near about the third week of January, 1965, some D.M.K. Members thought that they should observe 26th January as the mourning day. Of course, the Congress people and the Congress leadership had taken up that matter. We had convened about 35 meetings in Madras city to explain to the people of Madras city how the solemn day, the Republic Day, was being observed unfortunately by the D.M.K. as the mourning day and how the English was supposed to be continuing as an associate language indefinitely. Adding insult to injury—that day would have been observed unsuccessfully because all those persons had been rounded up on the night of the 25th January—the student population, for good, bad or indifferent, under some instigation by the D.M.K. and other unfortunate parties, anti-Indian and anti-social parties, organised certain anti-Hindi agitation. Some unfortunate parties instigated some of those persons to organise the anti-Hindi agitation. But things have appeared otherwise. There was violence, there was setting fire to the buses, setting fire to the post-offices, setting fire to the police stations, setting fire to the railway carriages and all sorts of things. Of course, every hon. Member in this House knows that these unfortunate things have happened in the Madras State which is supposed to have been always loyal and



[Dr. P. Srinivasan]

law-abiding. Such a thing has happened there. You may ask: How and why? It is, I think, and I still maintain, instigated by some party. But that level has gone. Now we have come to the stage in which the whole cross-section of the Madras population has been forced to think, due to certain circumstances, that English will not stay and that Hindi is going to be thrust on the non-Hindi-speaking people. You may ask, how is that? I have heard the answer. On the 26th January, solemnly, it had been declared that Hindi is the official language from that date. After a day or two, consistently things have happened otherwise. As my hon. friend, Mr. Manoharan also said, things which used to be in English before have been coming from the Centre to the State in Hindi alone. Many people have said, "Look here. This is the thing which we are getting. Are you going to support them". Now, how are you going to appease those people or going to analyse and tell them that English is continuing? But the things have happened and they have passed beyond our hands.

Madam, I must say, the whole cross-section of the population, the lawyers, professors, doctors, the intelligentsia and also the illiterate masses have thought and are thinking today that Hindi is being forced on them and that English is being replaced once and for all. But fortunately in the President's Address, in paragraph 21, the revered President has given the answer:

"We are greatly distressed by the events in South India. We deplore the acts of violence which have occurred and extend our deep sympathy to those who have suffered. Doubts about the language issue seem to have agitated the minds of the people there. We wish to state categorically that the assurance given by the

late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and re-affirmed by our Prime Minister will be carried out without qualification and reservation. This is essential for the unity of the country...."

Of course, this is something which has given us some satisfaction and the people would have appreciated and applauded that also. At this juncture, my request to Hindi friends is that having understood the situation as it happened in Madras State and which is also spreading slowly to Andhra, Kerala and Karnataka and also in West Bengal....

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** To Orissa also.

**An hon. Member:** Bengal via Orissa.

**Dr. P. Srinivasan:** My request to Hindi friends first and then to my Government is to give statutory guarantee so that the fears, once and for all, are set at rest and the people of Tamilnad, of course, as before, will be loyal and most law-abiding. The weather is very good....

**Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode):** Chilly.

**Dr. P. Srinivasan:** Of course, I am saying metaphysically and Mr. Kandappan is not able to understand my language.

Now, coming to that, I reiterate on behalf of my Madras State, the most law-abiding people, that if this statutory guarantee is given once and for all peace and tranquillity will prevail.

**An hon. Member:** If not?

**Dr. P. Srinivasan:** Then God only could save all of us. That is all I can say.

**Mr. Chairman:** You need not answer the questions raised by the hon. Members.



**Shri Daji (Indore):** If he wants to answer it, let him answer.

**Dr. P. Srinivasan:** Then, this morning I read in the papers that the Tamilnad Students Anti-Hindi Agitation Council has called off its agitation thereby having strengthened the hands of our people and of our leaders. They have confidence in our leaders and the Government. I think the wisdom has dawned and probably we are being guided and better things will prevail.

Another thing I have to tell you is this. I do not know the constitutional propriety of the resignations of two Ministers from the Centre. But I must assure you of one thing that if those two Ministers had not resigned on that particular day, I do not know what would have happened. My only honest submission is that they resigned at a particular critical juncture and saved the situation in Madras State.

**An hon. Member:** What prevented them from advising the leadership. (Interruptions).

**Dr. P. Srinivasan:** Now I am coming—Madam Chairman, I was under fire, now I am coming out of the fire and going on to certain other parts in the Presidential Address.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** You were firing first!

**Dr. P. Srinivasan:** The President has rightly said in paragraph 17 of his Address:

"The importance of accelerating the rate of growth in both agriculture and industry is heavily underlined by the increase in our population. Between 1951 and 1961, the population of the country increased from 360 million to 440 million."

Madam Chairman, permit me to read certain statistics which may give this hon. House an idea about the population figures.

In 1921 population of this country was 203 million; in 1931 it was 278 million; in 1941 it was 319 million; in 1951 it was 361 million; in 1961 it was 439 million; and in 1963, mid-appraisal, it is 459 million. And I am told by a reliable authority that in 1986 it will be 800 million.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बरवा (कोटा) :  
उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है ।

श्री गहमरी (गाजीपुर) : चाईना का मुकाबला करना है ।

**Dr. P. Srinivasan:** Madam Chairman, at this rate of growth of the population, with all our plans maturing and our getting some relief from that, where are we really going? My submission to this House is that family planning must be placed on a first priority basis, if not a war front.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (देवास) :  
मंत्री महोदय शुरू नहीं करते । उन को शुरू करना चाहिए ।

**Dr. P. Srinivasan:** I am afraid I am unable to understand the gentleman who talks to me in Hindi. If I understand I will be able to give a suitable reply. Not knowing your language, allow me to go on with my speech, because the time is short.

**An hon. Member:** Carry on.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member need not give this explanation also.

**Dr. P. Srinivasan:** Thank you, Madam Chairman: We are now thinking of so many explosions—the atomic explosion, the hydrogen explosion and the recent Chinese explosion also. But at the rate at which we are progressing, I am afraid we

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are going to the family explosion, and God alone knows who is going to help us at that time. Here is an opportune moment for the Government in particular to come to the rescue and put family planning on a first priority basis.

During my tour of the United States of America during July to September last year I found that they are having planned parenthood associations and I can tell you without fear of contradiction that there no family has more than three children. But in our country what is the situation? We start probably with a minimum of six. That is the position—including myself.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Ourselves also?

**Dr. P. Srinivasan:** Therefore, it is high time that the Government should come forward with family planning methods and do the right thing and save the people from this catastrophic family explosion.

Let me now come to another point, namely, water supply to Madras City (*An Hon. Member:* Your pet subject) which I have been raising and which has not been taken up and tackled. In the year 1964 or 1963, I think, the Gulhati Commission was given, and we have been promised that 15 TMC of water will be given to Madras City. I do not know what has happened to that. May I request Government—the Law Minister is here and I request him to convey our request to the responsible quarters—to take up this matter so that Madras City may get that precious water which is not available in Madras City for decades together.

Then there is one point, and that is about the D.A. to the State Government employees. Of course they may say it is not a question for the Central Government. But after all, the State, the Centre, the Government and all the people, are of the same category and the same level. I

shall just give you an example. Suppose there are two brothers in a family wherein one brother happens to be a Central Government servant, and the Central Government magnanimously, and rightly too, gives him all facilities including the increased D.A. And the other brother in the same family, unfortunately, happens to be a State Government servant. You can very well understand the cause for anger and the position in which that family is situated. Can we not in this context ask the Centre to help by way of loan or subsidy to the State Government, so that all people during the same kind of work will be given the same deal? The same rice which is sold to the Central Government servant is also sold to the State Government servant. How is he going to live? Why give room for this heart-burning. Let the Central Government think of it and do the necessary thing.

During my recent tour of the United States of America I have been told—though I am not very much interested about agriculture—that they have a survey of the cultivable land, survey of the soil. And they are doing the right thing. Have you ever attempted that? At this rate how are you going to face this problem, how are you going to produce enough to feed the people, how are you going to be economical or self-sufficient in food? We are today expecting PL 480 help for anything and everything. At this rate are you going to be importing wheat, rice and other materials all the time under PL 480? Can we not come to certain scientific considerations by which we could know how much of agricultural land is available, how much of it could be improved by fertilizers and other things; and also by means of soil survey we could know which part of land is suitable for paddy or wheat or sugarcane? If such a method is adopted and if such advice could be given, I think our

country can be self-sufficient and progress rapidly too.

One more point and I have done. From the Income-tax department recently I got a memo from which I found that the so-called bachelors who pay income-tax....

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):** What is meant by 'so-called bachelors'?

**Dr. P. Srinivasan:** I mean bachelors, who pay income-tax have to pay a heavy sum. Don't you think that these people are entitled to certain benefit? I think so, and rightly. Bachelors are a boon to our country at present, in the context of family planning. And really they have so many dependents also. Will not these people be given some benefit? Therefore, the whole Income-tax structure requires modification—of course, it must be left to the Finance Minister now best he could help the bachelor community. I am mentioning about the bachelor community because I have been dealing with family planning where bachelors are helping in a really good way. Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to go into that consideration and give relief to these people.

Madam Chairman, I must thank the House, though there was much of interruption, and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I deem it my painful duty to bring to the notice of the House certain blatant and shameful cases of corruption which have been agitating the minds of the people of this country, and the large prevalence of which has been corroding the moral fibre of the nation, at the same time increasingly, debasing and demoralising the people at large. The imperative need to curb this growing menace of the evil has been echoed in the Santhanam Committee's report and the determined effort and the bold declaration of the Union

Home Minister. The bold declaration of the Union Home Minister in his broadcast of 7th May, 1964 on *sadachar* still rings in my ears. He gave a solemn undertaking to the nation on 30th November, 1963 that he would have to quit his responsible post if he failed to produce results within a period of two years. He gave a time-limit of two years.

The non-communist Members of the Orissa Legislative Assembly and of this House and some leading men of Orissa submitted a memorial to the President levelling several charges of corruption against the present and the former Ministers of my State. Six long gruelling months of suspense and agony have passed and at last the mountain has produced a mouse. All the charges have been brushed aside by the statement of the Prime Minister saying that they are administrative improprieties. Days after days, months after months had passed, and many sleepless nights had passed, and at last this period had unfolded the blackest period of Orissa's history when we saw communal riots, we saw students' unrest which ultimately developed into a mass upsurge, because the Government did not agree to the judicial inquiry which they had conceded later on; and the administration was demoralised, according to the version of the Chief Minister himself; during that period, there was no administration, and students were shot at, and law-abiding citizens and Government servants were kept behind bars on false pretexts, and there was abuse of the Defence of India Rules and of the emergency powers.

14.43 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We are confronted by the several students of the Chief Minister, first his resignation, then his letter seeking reelection, and last but not the least, the way he clung to his office till the last moment; and then came the biggest joke of the year when he declared that

[Shri P. K. Deo]

all his assets would be transferred for one rupee. I learn that he received more than 3000 telegraphic money orders, but up till now, the assets have not been transferred.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf** (Jammu and Kashmir): Now, the number may be 6001, because the assets have gone up.

**Shri P. K. Deo**: Contrary to all canons of jurisprudence, no chance was given to the complainants to substantiate their charges. I take this occasion to congratulate the CBI for having gone into the matter, for their patriotic action, and for their devotion to duty; and at last, Bhubaneswar with the notoriety to purchase those who have gone there, a game which was started since 1952 when MLA's were purchased for an artificial Congress majority, has not been able to corrupt those people or to deter the CBI officials from their duty. Many startling revelations have been made. Not only *prima facie* cases have been made out, but criminal liability with serious charges have been squarely placed on the shoulders of those who were in charge of the Government there; cases of tampering with Government files and fraud, cheating, abuse of authority for personal gains, favouritism, and causing colossal loss to the Orissa exchequer to the tune of Rs. 1 crore have been unearthed by the CBI. In spite of all these, a clean chit has been given to them. It is all but natural because both sides were not examined. A similar thing happened when Shri Shriman Narayan was asked by the Congress High Command to go into the charges of corruption against Shri Pratap Singh Kairon, and he came out with his *ex-parte* report that it was all administrative impropriety and nothing else. But when there was a probe the Das Commission gave a different story to all of us.

The point is this. Why has this question been decided on a political plane? The CBI is not a branch of the Congress Party. The CBI report

should have been published, if the intention was to check corruption, if the intention was that the Home Minister's crusade against corruption was to be successful. But the CBI report is still kept a secret. I cannot understand it.

**Dr. M. S. Aney**: Has it been published?

**Shri P. K. Deo**: It has not been published.

**Shri Ranga**: They do not want to published it.

**Shri P. K. Deo**: I would like to know why a double standard is being adopted in such matters. In the case of Shri Pratap Singh Kairon and Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, commissions of inquiry have been instituted, but in the case of BBC, which is very popularly known in my State, that is, Biju-Biren-Company, I would like to know why no commission of inquiry has been set up. When we compare these people with Shri Pratap Singh Kairon, the latter seems to be a perfect gentleman. There was only one instance of personal benefit which has been proved in the case of Shri Pratap Singh Kairon, and that was utilising the services of Dr. Dhillon. He was an old man and a sick man, and he utilised the services of the doctor there. There was no personal gain; he only utilised the services of the doctor, but that was considered to be for his personal benefit. But in this case, every transaction entails a personal gain.

The first thing that Shri Biju Patnaik did was to scrap the notification containing the order of the Coalition Ministry. The Coalition Ministry's definite order was that for any purchases to be made by the State Government, the services of the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals should be utilised. But he scrapped it! By reversing the decision taken by the Coalition Government in November, 1960 to avail of

the services of the DGS&D, the new Ministry under Shri Patnaik enabled the cheaper DGS&D rate for G. I. pipes manufactured by the Kalinga Tubes Limited to be ignored in making purchases for the Government. Through this arrangement, the Kalinga Tubes were able to make supplies for requirements of the Government through 'Orissa Agents' at rates higher than the prevailing DGS&D rates and higher even than the rates quoted in their own price circulars. Even after the Kalinga Tubes Limited came on the rate contract in April, 1962, the State Government continued to make purchases from 'Orissa Agents' at higher rates, although the departments of the Government of India and others including the State Government placed orders on the Kalinga Tubes Limited on the basis of the approved DGS&D rates which were much lower than the rates at which they supplied to the Orissa Government. The Kalinga Tubes also made supplies to private parties on the basis of their price circular, but the State Government Departments in Orissa had to pay a higher price on account of the purchases through the 'Orissa Agents'. That was possible because of the sinister circular of that Government dated the 17th January, 1961. It was because of this circular that on a total purchase of these items of the value of over Rs. 60 lakhs during this period, the Orissa Government made an excess payment of about Rs. 20 lakhs to the 'Orissa Agents', and one of the immediate and foreseeable consequences of this circular of the Finance Department was the establishment of a complete monopoly in favour of the 'Orissa Agents'. It is clear that considerable undue financial benefit accrued to the 'Orissa Agents', which is the sole proprietary concern of Mrs. Eswaramma Mitra, wife of Shri Biren Mitra.

I would like to take this opportunity to make another startling revelation, and that is in regard to the Paradip port.

17-11-61 is an important date, because all the conspiracies were hatched on that date. The circular was issued on that date. On the same date, Shri Sivaraman, Chief Secretary to the Orissa Government, writes to the Neyvelli Corporation to release one Shri Srinivasan, against whom a case was pending, in case No. 37/59 of the Madras Branch of the SPE. He requested for his services to be utilised for Orissa. Shri Srinivasan took over charge as Chief Engineer-cum-Administration Paradip Port, on 16-7-62. Within five days of his appointment, he recommended the purchase of 2500 units of tubular structures of the value of over Rs. 16 lakhs from Kalinga Industries, when these structures do not appear to have been immediately required by the Paradip Port authorities, and when Shri Srinivasan could not even have had an opportunity to assess his actual requirements of these structures. He also recommended acceptance of the condition stipulated by Kalinga Industries Ltd. for payment of 90 per cent advance and as a result over Rs. 14 lakhs were paid by the State Government to Kalinga Industries, with the approval of Shri B. Patnaik, then Chief Minister, within 24 hours of the order being placed.

This is the state of affairs. Although the order for 2500 units of tubular structures was placed in August 1962, even until August 1963, that is, a year later, a large number of these structures and components of the value of several lakhs remained idle on the factory premises of Kalinga Industries, and Shri Srinivasan himself, in his letter dated 6-8-63 to the Secretary, State Commerce Department, stated that he was unable to lift these stores as the Port did not require them because tubular structures won't stand the saline climate near the sea coast. So all these frauds have been committed and the

[Shri P. K. Deo]

State has been put to a loss of more than a crore of rupees. Whatever I have stated is corroborated by the C. B. I. Report and the letter. Any action short of a Commission of Inquiry is likely to be misunderstood, and the Central Government will be accused of abetting in this loot of the poor exchequer of Orissa. Sir, it is a fit case for dismissal....

**Shri Jena (Bhadrak):** On a point of order....

**Shri P. K. Deo:** He is an agent of Biju Patnaik.

**Shri Jena:** One point requires clarification. No Member or no person on behalf of the Orissa Government is here to reply all these points. So is the hon. Member is referring to these things here.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let the hon. Member conclude.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** It is a misfortune that the same group has been perpetuated in power. Even though it was a fit case for dismissal—emergency powers should have been utilised to oust this group from office—nothing has been done. Rather the same group has been perpetuated in power, and the present Chief Minister, against whom also several charges were levelled, who appears very conspicuously in the CBI Report for having given concession....

**An hon. Member:** These are all frivolous.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Why do you bring in the new Chief Minister?

**Shri P. K. Deo:** The finding is also on the present Chief Minister. There were charges against him. Let him say no. He was responsible for the reduction....

**Shri A. K. Sen:** May I draw your attention to rule 352 of our rules? He is casting an aspersion on a person like the Chief Minister of a State.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** The Prime Minister's findings are on those charges also.

**Shri Rama Chandra Mallick (Jajpur):** On a point of order. The hon. Member thinks that this is the Orissa Vidhan Sabha. This is Parliament. He is said many things about the Orissa Chief Minister who is not here. I seek your ruling. Is he in order in making these remarks?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should not reflect on persons who are not here.

**Shri Ranga:** He is not concerned with the Orissa Ministry. He is concerned with a gentleman against whom charges were levelled.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should not make such remarks.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Yesterday the Prime Minister when he made a statement at 4 O'clock, referred to Shri Sadashiva Tripathi by name here, the present Chief Minister, who was then Revenue Minister. You cannot have double standards. If he can refer to him, we too can refer to him.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You cannot make allegations against persons not present here.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He has cleared him of the allegations.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** In what connection? I do not know.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Prime Minister has cleared him of the allegations. If we can prove that the allegations are correct?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I was not here.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It was unfortunate, but it is not our fault.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central):** It is not a question of

making allegations against a person who is not here. It is a question of allegations against a public figure, to which reference has already been made by the Prime Minister himself.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He mentioned the present Chief Minister.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Reference was made to him also. There were certain charges against him, against the person who happens to be the Chief Minister of Orissa at the present moment. His name was mentioned by Shri Shastri, our Prime Minister, yesterday in his statement, as one of the persons against whom certain charges were made. I am not going into the rights or wrongs of the matter. Here is a friend of ours who says that the Central Bureau of Investigation has made certain aspersions in regard to this gentleman mentioned by name in the House by the Prime Minister as a person against whom charges have been made. I submit he should be allowed to have his say.

**Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** The charges are not proved.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** In the CBI Report, his name appears. He has been responsible for the downward revision of government dues. In the case of Orissa, regarding the Deputy Chief Minister....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You must stop it here.

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** On a point of order. May I recall for your guidance a ruling given in this House on an earlier occasion? An identical case arose in August, 1960 when this House discussed the general strike of government employees. I happened to be in possession of the floor. I cited as authority for government responsibility for the strike a letter written by the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, to the Chief Ministers. As I proceeded to read from the letter, I was challenged by Shri Chettiar, MP., and asked 'How

can you read from a confidential document?' I said I would first like to know whether the letter was being correctly quoted or not.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are not concerned with confidential documents here.

**Shri Nath Pai:** I am coming to that.

Promptly, Shri Ayyangar, who was in the Chair as Speaker, said that there was no point of order; so long as the letter is not challenged by the Government, it is an authentic document and can be quoted here. One point to be borne in mind in this connection is this: that those who challenge it should tell this House whether the quotations are purporting to be reproductions of the document; all other considerations are irrelevant.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no quotation here.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Any reference made to it cannot, therefore, be ruled out. Objection can be taken only on this limited point whether this quotation and reference is pertinent or not; on other questions, no objection can be raised. This is in the light of the very clear earlier ruling from the Chair.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** The Deputy Chief Minister, who has been exonerated, on the benefit of doubt ....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He should drop it.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Shri B. Patnaik has become Secretary of the Congress there. Shri Biren Mitra steps down to received a resolution of deep sense of appreciation for devoted service rendered to the State and the people.

15.00 hrs.

**Shri Ranga:** By their party.



**Shri P. K. Deo:** The entire set-up there has to be changed, the Chief Secretary has to be changed. Last but not the least, I make an emphatic demand that a commission of enquiry has to be appointed. Otherwise, we will have to find a new definition of corruption in the Congress dictionary, in spite of Nandaji's sadachar and crusade against corruption.

Lastly, I request the Government to have a look at the writing on the wall. Rising prices and corruption are the prime factors for making many a democracy topple down from its pedestal. You have failed to check rising prices and corruption in the country, and you should be prepared for the failure of democracy in this country.

**श्री दि० सि० चौधरी (मयूरा) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस अभिभाषण में सरकार की नीतियों, उसके पिछले कार्यों और देश में हो रहे विकास कार्यों की जो चर्चा है, वह हमारे देश की प्रगति की दिग्दर्शक है। मैं अधिक विस्तार में न जाकर यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी पार्टियाँ स्थिति के केवल एक ही रूप और पहलू को देखकर आलोचना करती हैं। वे इस बात पर विचार नहीं करती कि देश में क्या प्रगति हुई है और देश कितना आगे बढ़ा है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक दृष्टान्त याद आता है। मैंने सुना है कि शहरों में कुछ ऐसी महिलाएँ होती हैं, जिनको पैसे देकर मृत्यु के समय रोने के लिए बुलाया जाता है। एक बार शादी पर जाने को उनको बुलाया गया और उन्होंने वहाँ भी रोना शुरू कर दिया। जब उन से रोने का

कारण पूछा गया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी आँत ही रोने की है। इसी तरह विरोधी पार्टियों के माननीय सदस्यों को भी सिर्फ रोने की आदत पड़ गई है। अच्छी बात हो या बुरी बात हो, वे उसकी आलोचना ही करते हैं।

**श्री दाजी (इन्दौर) :** शादी किसकी हो रही है ?

**श्री दि० सि० चौधरी :** यदि विरोधी पार्टियों के माननीय सदस्यों ने हमारे देश की प्रगति पर विचार किया होता, तो उनको पता चलता कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय 1950-51 में 86 अरब 50 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 1963-64 में 154 अरब हो गई है। इसी प्रकार कोल का उत्पादन 3,28 लाख मेट्रिक टन से बढ़ कर 6,63 लाख मेट्रिक टन हो गया है, कच्चे लोहे का उत्पादन 30 लाख टन से बढ़ कर 1,48 लाख टन हो गया है, मशीनी औजारों का उत्पादन 30 लाख रुपये से बढ़ कर 20 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपये का हो गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त बिजली से चलने वाले पम्पों और डीजल इंजनों के उत्पादन में भी वृद्धि हुई है। साइकिलों का उत्पादन 99 हजार से बढ़ कर 12 लाख 59 हजार हो गया है, उर्वकों का उत्पादन 9 हजार टन से बढ़ कर 2,19 हजार टन और सीमेंट का उत्पादन 27,30 हजार टन से बढ़ कर 94,20 हजार टन हो गया है।

क्या ये आंकड़े इस बात का प्रमाण नहीं हैं कि देश तरक्की कर रहा है और हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं? यह ठीक है कि हमें कुछ असफलताओं का भी सामना करना पड़ा है या हम कुछ योजनाओं के लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं कर पाए हैं या कुछ कमियाँ रही हैं, लेकिन क्या किसी की



असफलता का प्रमाण यह है उसकी पूर्ण इच्छाओं की पूर्ति न हो सकी?

जहां तक असफलता का सवाल है, विरोधी पार्टियों के माननीय सदस्य इस मामले में सब से आगे हैं। उन्होंने १९५२ से यह योजना बनाई कि कांग्रेस सरकार को हटा कर अपनी सरकार बनायेंगे, लेकिन वे इस में असफल रहे। उन्होंने १९५२ में यह निश्चय किया था कि वे एक मजबूत विरोधी पार्टी बनायेंगे, लेकिन वे इसमें भी असफल रहे। उन्होंने १९५२ से इस बात की कोशिश की कि विरोधी पार्टियां एकट्ठी होकर काम करेंगी, लेकिन वे इसमें भी असफल रहे। इसके अतिरिक्त क्या विरोधी पार्टियों का कोई आदमी खड़े हो कर यह कह सकता है कि उसने अपने परिवार, बच्चों और रिश्तेदारों के सामने जो योजनायें रखीं या उनको जो आशायें दिलाई, वे सबकी सब पूरी हो गई? देश में इतने बड़े कार्य हो रहे हैं। यह आशा कैसे की जा सकती है कि उन सबमें शत-प्रतिशत सफलता प्राप्त हो? विरोधी पार्टियों को अपनी योजनाओं में शत-प्रतिशत असफलता मिली है, लेकिन हमको तो कुछ प्रतिशत ही असफलता प्राप्त हुई है, जिसकी आलोचना वे कर रहे हैं।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि विरोधी पार्टियों की आशायें किस तरह से पूरी नहीं हो सकी हैं। जब स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहरलाल जी, नहीं रहे, तो उनका विश्वास था कि कांग्रेस इस देश में डेमोक्रेसी को चलाने में सफल नहीं होगी और वह मजबूती से काम नहीं कर सकेगी। लेकिन क्या उन्होंने नहीं देखा—केवल उन्होंने ही नहीं, दुनिया ने देखा—कि कांग्रेस के नेताओं और लोक सभा के कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने एक आदर्श ढंग से, सच्चे प्रजातंत्र के तरीके से, सर्वसम्मति से अपने नेता का चुनाव किया? क्या उन्होंने नहीं देखा कि कांग्रेस के नेताओं

और लोक-सभा के कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने एक ऐसे आदर्श प्रधान मंत्री का चुनाव किया, जिससे अच्छे व्यक्ति की बे मिसाल नहीं दे सकते? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में ही नहीं, किन्तु विदेशों में भी हमारी इस नीति का असर पड़ा। मैं कह सकता हूं कि अगर आज पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू या गांधीजी होते, तो वे यह देख कर खुश होते कि कांग्रेसजन, कांग्रेस के नेता और लोक सभा के कांग्रेस के सदस्य उनके पद-चिन्हों पर चल कर सरकार बनाने में सफल हुये।

विरोधी दल हमारी प्रगति को नहीं देखते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि सरकार में भ्रष्टाचार है और उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। आज हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार एक ऐसी मजबूत और आदर्शवादी संस्था बन रही है कि वह मुख्य मंत्री के पद पर आसीन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध लगाए गए आरोपों पर विचार करके उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई कर सकती है। कांग्रेस की मजबूती का इससे बड़ा प्रमाण और क्या हो सकता है कि विरोधी पार्टियां एक साथ काम न कर के अलग अलग हो रही हैं। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी यह कहती थी कि हम एक आदर्श पार्टी हैं, लेकिन उसके भी दो टुकड़े हो गए हैं और वे अलग अलग काम करने लगे हैं। हमारे अन्दर कमियां हो सकती हैं, हम आगे बढ़ने में कुछ असफल हो सकते हैं, लेकिन विरोधी पार्टियों की अपेक्षा हम आगे हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस और कांग्रेस की सरकार की मजबूती का प्रमाण इससे ज्यादा और क्या हो सकता है कि उसको जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त है और फलपुर आदि जेतने भी उपचुनाव हो रहे हैं, उनमें जनता कांग्रेस का साथ दे रही है।

**Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda):** Are we discussing the Congress Party here or the Address of the President?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is just mentioning the achievements.

**Shri Ranga:** Achievements of what, the Congress Party or the Congress Government?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is the party that has formed the Government.

**श्री वि० सि० चौधरी :** कांग्रेस और कांग्रेस सरकार की मजबूती का एक यह भी प्रमाण है कि आज विरोधी पार्टियों में निराशा है, कमजोरी है और वे अपने को हारा हुआ अनुभव करती हैं तथा एक दूसरे पर दोषारोपण कर रही हैं। जो टीम मंच में हारती है, उसके सदस्य आपस में झगड़ा करते हैं, तुम्हारी गलती है, तुम्हारी गलती है। आज विरोधी पार्टियों की स्थिति इस बात का प्रमाण है कि हमारी सरकार मजबूत है और आगे बढ़ रही है।

**उपस्थित सदस्य :** माननीय सदस्य सरकार के बारे में कुछ बोलें।

**श्री बर्जा :** सरकार के बारे में बोलने के लिए उनके पास कुछ नहीं है।

**श्री वि० सि० चौधरी :** मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की आलोचना वही ज्यादा करते हैं, जो उससे लाभ उठाते हैं। मैंने देखा कि जिन लोगों को सस्ते भाव पर गल्ला मिलता है, चीनी मिलती है, कंट्रोल के भाव से कच्चा सामान मिलता है, वही लोग सरकार की ज्यादा आलोचना करते हैं। बल्कि मैं यह कहूँगा कि जब से माननीय सदस्यों की सैलरी और डी० ए० बढ़ा है, विरोधी पार्टियों के लोग सरकार की ज्यादा आलोचना करने लगे हैं।

मुझे यह कहने में संकोच नहीं है कि कुछ मामलों में हम ठीक भी हैं और उनकी तरफ हमको ध्यान देना चाहिए। जहाँ तक किसानों का सम्बन्ध है, वे सस्ता अनाज और चीनी खाने वालों की तरह से सरकार की आलोचना नहीं करते हैं। वे तपस्विभों की तरह तपस्या करते हैं, गांवों में मेहनत करते हैं, अन्न तथा ऐसी चीजों का उत्पादन करते हैं, जिससे हम जिन्दा रहते हैं। वे वफ़ादार होकर काम करते हैं, और जब सरकार बनाने का समय आता है, तो सब से ज्यादा इस सरकार का साथ देते हैं। वही किसान आज उपेक्षित हैं। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि जब तक किसानों की समस्याएँ हल नहीं होंगी उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा और उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए उनको उचित सुविधाएँ नहीं दी जायेगी, तब तक देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। किसान उपेक्षित है। इस दृष्टि से उपेक्षित है कि जिस चीज को वह खरीदता है उसको तो बाजार दाम से अधिक पर खरीदता है और जिस चीज को वह पैदा करता है, उसको बाजार भाव से कम पर बेचता है। किसान को यदि कोई सामान सरकार की तरफ से मिलता है और उस सामान का बाजार भाव देखा जाए तो उस सामान की जो कीमत उससे ले जाती है बाजार भाव से अधिक होती है और उसके माल की कीमत उसको बाजार भाव से कम मिलती है। जो पैदा करता है उसको अपनी पैदावार का जितना लाभ मिलना चाहिये उतना नहीं मिलता है, जितना फायदा होना चाहिये, नहीं होता है। किसान एक वर्ष तक मेहनत करता है, अपनी खेती पर खर्च करता है, लगान भ्रदा करता है, याद रखी कर भ्रदा करता है लेकिन इतना सब कुछ करने के बाद भी उस बेचारे किसान के माल को सस्ते भाव में लेकर व्यापारी अपने घर में रख लेते हैं और बाद में जब कभी उसको वही चीज बाजार में खरीद

के लिए जाना पड़ता है तो वह उसको कहीं अधिक दमों पर मिलती है। यह सब बात है और मैं दावे के साथ कहता कि जब तक किसान को उपेक्षित रखने की नीति सरकार की चरम सीमा है जब तक इस नीति का पालन नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक हमारी जो खराब समस्या है वह हल नहीं हो सकती है।

हम बाहर से अनाज मंगाते हैं। इस पर हम जितना खर्च करते हैं वह न करके किसान की हमने सहायता की होती तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हम कहीं आगे बढ़ गये होते।

मैं आप एक छोटी सी बात का जवाब चाहता हूँ। मुझे आप बताइए कि कौनसा व्यापारी ऐसा होगा जिसको जब पता चल जाएगा कि उसको व्यापार में घाटा होता है, तो वह उस पर खर्च करेगा? अगर उसको मालूम हो जायेगा कि सौ में दस रुपये उसको घाटा हो रहा है तो वह चहेगा कि पचास रुपया ही लगाये। इसके विपरीत अगर उसको मालूम हो जाएगा कि सौ रुपये लगा करके उसको १० रुपये का फायदा हो रहा है तो वह उस पर दो सौ रुपया लगाना चाहेगा। यही आज किसान की स्थिति है, उसको घाटा सहना पड़ता है तब क्यों वह अधिक न लगाये? कोई भी ज्यादा पैसा ऐसी अवस्था में लगाना पसन्द नहीं कर सकता है। इसका क्या नतीजा होता है? इसका नतीजा यह होता है और हुआ है कि उत्पादन कम हुआ है। उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि आप जाकर किसान को समझाएँ, उसको शिक्षा दें कि वह क्या करे और क्या न करे, आवश्यकता केवल यह है कि आप उसकी सहायता करें, उसको आवश्यक साधन उपलब्ध करें। आप तब देखेंगे कि उत्पादन बढ़ गया है। आपसे मैं विश्वास के साथ कहता हूँ कि इस समय जो फसल अच्छी है,

वह केवल इसलिए है कि पिछली फसल के मूल्य कुछ ठीक मिले हैं। इसी का परिणाम है कि उत्पादन बढ़ गया है। अगर आप किसान की तरक्की चाहते हैं, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश की तरक्की हो, उत्पादन बढ़े, राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़े तो उसका सब से आसान तरीका यह है कि हम सहायता करें किसान की। अगर हम उसकी सहायता करेंगे तो कई हमारी समस्याएँ हल हो जायेंगी।

राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में मुझे एक कमी दिखाई दी है। सहकारिता के सम्बन्ध में अपने अभिभाषण में उन्होंने कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया है। आप देखिये कि जहाँ तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें पूंजीपति फायदा उठाता है, जहाँ तक पब्लिक सेक्टर का सम्बन्ध है, उस में सरकारी कर्मचारी फायदा उठाता है लेकिन सहकारिता के क्षेत्र से पब्लिक आगे बढ़ रही है। अगर जनता में काम करने की भावना पैदा की है, जनता कुछ सीख रही है, जनता में साथ साथ काम करने की क्षमता पैदा की है, तो मैं कहूँगा कि सहकारिता की भावना ने ही की है। सहकारिता का क्षेत्र एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जिसको पूंजीपति पसन्द नहीं करता है, व्यापारी पसन्द नहीं करता है, सरकारी कर्मचारी पसन्द नहीं करता है। मैं तो यहां तक कहूँगा कि इस विभाग के अतिरिक्त अन्य विभागों के मिनिस्टर तथा अधिकारी तक भी पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। जो पूंजीवाद मिटाने वाला है, जो समाजवाद की तरफ ले जाने वाला वह सहकारिता का विभाग है उसकी इस तरह से उपेक्षा नहीं होनी चाहिये। उससे भी आगे बढ़ कर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह चर्चा सुनाई दे रही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के सहकारिता विभाग को किसी दूसरे विभाग में मिला दिया जाए, यह बहुत ही गलत बात है। तब इस सहकारिता की रक्षा कौन करेगा? इसको अलग रहने दिया जाए। सरकार को चाहिये कि वह इसको आगे

[श्री दि० सि० चौधरी]

बढ़ाये । इसको खत्म करके किसी दूसरे में न मिलाया जाए । चूँकि इस विभाग को पूँजीपति, सरकारी कर्मचारी आदि पसन्द नहीं करते हैं, इस वास्ते अगर इसको आपने किसी विभाग में मिला दिया तो इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि उस क्षेत्र को धक्का पहुँचेगा जिसको पंडित जी जैसे उच्च नेता बढ़ाना चाहते थे । वह नीचे गिर जायेगा ।

हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । मैं समझता हूँ कि जैसे गरीब और अमीर के बीच भेद है, शोषक और शोषित के बीच भेद है, उच्च और नीचे के बीच भेद है, ऊँची जाति वालों और नीची जाति वालों के बीच भेद है, उसी तरह से अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे और हिन्दी पढ़े लिखे लोगों के बीच में भी भेद किया जा रहा है । इस तरह से अगर इन दोनों के बीच भेदभाव बढ़ता गया तो हमारे देश का स्वाभिमान नहीं रह सकेगा । और गम्भीरता से विचार करें तो आप इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे बिना नहीं रह सकते हैं कि अंग्रेजी को बनाये रखने से हमारा स्वाभिमान व प्रतिष्ठा गिर रही है । आज किसी व्यक्ति से यह पूछा जाता है कि तुम हिन्दी जानते हो या नहीं तो वह खुशी से कह देता है कि नहीं जानता हूँ और अगर वह अंग्रेजी जानता होता है तो उसको पढ़ा लिखा मान लिया जाता है लेकिन अगर वह कहता है कि अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता, हिन्द जानता हूँ तो लोग समझते हैं कि वह अनपढ़ है । आज लोग अंग्रेजी भाषा पढ़ना चाहते हैं, अंग्रेजी अखबार पढ़ना पसन्द करते हैं, अंग्रेजी बरतनों में, अंग्रेजी ढंग का खाना पसन्द करते हैं, अंग्रेजी रहन सहन पसन्द करते हैं, और अपने को सभ्य और उच्च वर्ग का समझते हैं । अगर इस भेद को मिटाना है, राष्ट्र एक रखना है । देश के अन्दर राष्ट्रीयता की भावना पैदा

करनी है, देश की आम जनता में स्वाभिमान पैदा करना है तो हिन्दी को हमें ऊँचा उठाना होगा और अंग्रेजी को हटाना होगा । हिन्दी के अलावा जो दूसरी भारतीय भाषायें हैं, उनसे मुझे कोई विरोध नहीं है । अहिन्दी भाषा भाषियों को अगर यहां से हिन्दी के साथ साथ तमिल, बंगला इत्यादि में पत्र जायें तो इसमें किसी को कोई विरोध नहीं होना चाहिये । जिस तरह से वे समझते हैं और कहते हैं कि उनके ऊपर कोई दूसरी भाषा नहीं लादी जाये, उसी तरह से हम भी कहते हैं कि हमारे ऊपर अंग्रेजी न लादी जाये । अंग्रेजी का लादा जाना हमारे स्वाभिमान के विपरीत है । अंग्रेज यहां से गये तो हिन्दू और मुसलमान का भेद छोड़ गये जिसने हमें तबाह और बरबाद किया । जितना हमने खून खराबे को रोकने की कोशिश की उतना ही ज्यादा खून खराबा हुआ और जितना ज्यादा हमने देश को टुकड़े होने से रोकने की कोशिश की, उतना ही उसका उल्टा परिणाम निकला । खून खराबा भी हुआ और देश के दो टुकड़े भी हुए । कितनी देर तक ये दो टुकड़े हमें परेशान करते रहेंगे, नहीं कहा जा सकता । इसी तरह से कमजोरी में आकर, डर कर, खून खराबे के खतरे को देख कर हमने कमजोरी दिखाई तो मुझे विश्वास है कि इसके नतीजे हमें बहुत लम्बे समय तक भुगतने पड़ेंगे और एक बहुत लम्बे समय तक ये हमारे दुख का कारण बने रहेंगे । न मालूम हम कितने टुकड़ों में विभाजित हो जायें । इसलिए अगर हम चाहते हैं कि देश की राष्ट्रीयता बनी रहे, देश का संगठन बना रहे, देश का स्वाभिमान बढ़े, बाहर हमारी इज्जत हो, बाहर जाकर हम कह सकें कि हमारी भी एक राष्ट्र भाषा है तो मैं गद्दी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिस नीति को हमने संविधान में मंजूर किया है और जो नीति हमारी बहुत दिनों से चली आ रही है, उसमें कोई परिवर्तन हम न करें । अगर आप थोड़ी सी उदारता दिखाना

चाहते हैं तो आप दिखा सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं विश्वास के साथ कहता हूँ कि देश की रक्षा के लिये अपने स्वाभिमान को बनाये रखने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हिन्दी को ही राष्ट्र भाषा के रूप में रहना चाहिये, और उसको उन्नत किया जाए।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Madhu Limaye.

**Shri Daji:** Sir, before my friend proceeds with his speech, I would like to say that if the Cabinet Ministers are so extremely busy, we need not proceed with the speech at all, without a single Cabinet Minister being present here. Is the President's Address less important?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Speaker has ruled that more than one Cabinet Minister should be present.

**An hon. Member:** Mr. Raj Bahadur is here.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He is not a Cabinet Minister: I hope he will be promoted very soon.

**The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** At any rate we represent the Government.

**Shri Daji:** We want a Cabinet Minister to be present.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** They are disdainful of the Speaker's ruling. It is contempt of that ruling. This is not the way Parliamentary democracy should be carried on. Better there be no Minister at all here, rather than these Ministers . . . (Interruptions).

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I hope it has not gone on record.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Why? It has not been expunged. I said that it is better there be no Ministers at all at this moment in the House than these Ministers, because the Speaker has ruled that there should be one or

more than one Cabinet Minister present. Those who are here are unfortunately not Cabinet Ministers.

**श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :**  
जब तक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर न आ जाए तब तक कार्यवाही को स्थगित रखिये।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** They are not promoted yet. Nothing has been expunged. If it is your house, you may expunge it.... (Interruptions).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** They will come now. Mr. Limaye.

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंघेर) :** आप फैसला कीजिये कि मैं अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ करूँ या न करूँ। जब तक यह मामला तय नहीं होता है तब तक क्या मैं बैठा रहूँ?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He does not want to begin? He may please begin. They will come now. Otherwise, I will call somebody else to speak.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं तो शुरू करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन एक सदस्य ने कहा है कि कोई मंत्री मण्डलीय सदस्य यहां पर मौजूद नहीं है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आ रहे हैं, आप शुरू कीजिये।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** राष्ट्रपति जी का पूरा भाषण निराशाजनक और रद्दी है। खास करके उस में चीन सम्बन्धी जो हिस्सा है, उससे मुझे बड़ी निराशा हुई है।

उन्होंने यह तो जरूर कहा है कि हमारी उत्तरी सीमा पर चीन का खतरा बरबर बना हुआ है। लेकिन इस खतरे का ठीक ढंग से मुकाबला करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि चीन के बारे में आज तक हमारी जो नीति रही उस पर एक नए ढंग से पुनर्विचार किया जाए। 15 साल से चीन के बारे में जो

[श्री मधुलिमये]

सरकार की नीति रही वह बुनियाद में और तफसील में गलत साबित हुई है। इसलिए जब तक सरकार अपनी भूल को अपनी गलती को महसूस नहीं करती है और उस के बारे में कोई पछतावा प्रकट नहीं करती है, एक नई और अच्छी नीति का प्रारम्भ नहीं हो सकता है।

जब 16 साल पहले पैकिंग में कम्युनिस्ट हुकूमत कायम हो गई तो उस के बाद हमारी सरकार ने उन के साथ कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये लेकिन जब यह सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये तो दूसरी सरकारों को मान्यता देने के बारे में सरकार ने कोई ठोस और साफ़ नीति नहीं बनाई। जहां तक मान्यता का सवाल है सरकार की विचार प्रणाली क्या है, इस सरकार की आन्तरिक नीति क्या है उस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता है। अगर वह सरकार अपने क्षेत्र में अपने इलाके में मुस्लिमी के साथ अपना कामकाज करती है तो हो सकता है कि उस की नीति के साथ विचार प्रणाली के साथ हम सहमत न हों तो भी हमें उस को मान्यता प्रदान करनी चाहिए। जब चीन को मान्यता देने का सवाल आ गया तो भारत सरकार ने फारमोसा के ऊपर पैकिंग सरकार की हुकूमत को मान कर एक बड़ी भारी गलती की है। जहां मैं यह कहूंगा कि जर्मनी जैसा देश जो आज दो हिस्सों में बंट गया है, पूर्वी जर्मनी है, पश्चिमी जर्मनी है, मैं इस सरकार से कहूंगा कि आप जैसे पश्चिमी जर्मनी को मान्यता देते हैं उसी तरह आप को पूर्वी जर्मनी को भी मान्यता देनी चाहिए।

साथ साथ चीन के बारे में भी मैं यह कहूंगा कि अगर फारमोसा की सरकार इस बात के लिए तैयार है कि फारमोसा की हुकूमत के नाते उसको मान्यता प्रदान की जाय तो भारत सरकार को इस बात को मान लेना चाहिए और फारमोसा की सरकार को फारमोसा की हुकूमत होने के नाते मान्यता

प्रदान करनी चाहिए। पैकिंग वाली सरकार आज भारत सरकार के ऊपर यह आरोप लगा रही है कि दो चीन वाली नीति भारत सरकार चला रही है।

(At this stage, the Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, came and occupied his seat.)

Shri Ranga: Now he has come.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we remember that before the hon. Member began his speech, it was pointed out to the Deputy-Speaker that the Speaker has directed that during a debate of this importance at least one Member of Cabinet rank should be present in the House. No disrespect was meant to Shri Raj Bahadur whom we all know. Knowing the calibre of other Ministers, he deserves to be a Cabinet Minister. None of the Cabinet Ministers was present and so we raised an objection. Now, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has been good enough to come; he has condescended to come; it has been very gracious enough of him to come. If the Government means to mend its ways, I hope such calculated discourtesy to the House henceforth will not be shown by them.—I want to know his reaction, Sir. Otherwise, what is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is discourtesy to the Speaker also; and it is contempt of the House *ipso facto*, a fortiori.

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I have not followed the violent reactions of the House. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please go on with your speech, Mr. Limaye.

15.27 hrs.

(Shri Thirumala Rao in the Chair)

श्री मधु लिमये : तो मैं कह रहा था कि पैकिंग की सरकार भारत के ऊपर यह आरोप लगा रही है कि वह दो चीन वाली नीति चला रही है लेकिन असलियत यह है कि भारत की सरकार बार बार कहती है कि दो चीन वाली नीति को हम नहीं चला रहे हैं। मेरा सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि सरकार यह साफ़ साफ़ कह दे कि चीन के बारे में हमारी जो पुरानी नीति थी वह गलत साबित हुई है और उस को हम दफ़ना रहे हैं और एक नये सिरे से चीन के सम्बन्ध में अब हम अपनी नीति चला रहे हैं।

एक बात मैं और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। अभी अभी हम लोगों को नन्दा जी के द्वारा एक बयान वामपंथी कम्युनिस्टों के संबंध में दिया गया। उस के दूसरे पृष्ठ पर जो दो, तीन वाक्य लिखे गये हैं उन्हें पढ़कर मुझे बड़ा अचम्भा हुआ उस बयान के दूसरे पृष्ठ पर यह कहा गया है कि 6 साल पहले सन् 1959 में तिब्बत में जो घटनाएं हुईं उन के फलस्वरूप वहां पर एक शक्तिशाली कम्युनिस्ट हुकूमत कायम हो गई और मुल्क की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा पैदा हुआ ? मुझे अचम्भा इस बात का होता है कि तिब्बत में शक्तिशाली कम्युनिस्ट हुकूमत 1959 में नहीं 1950 और 51 में स्थापित हो गई थी और तिब्बत की आजादी का जो ख़ात्मा हुआ उस में सबसे बड़ा अपराधी चीन है। साथ साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार भी दो नम्बर की अपराधी है क्योंकि तिब्बत के ऊपर चीन ने जो आक्रमण किया उस का उस वक्त भारत सरकार ने और भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने समर्थन किया था। इसलिए मुझे अचम्भा होता है जब नन्दा साहब अपने बयान में कहते हैं कि भारत की जन्ता में तिब्बत के बारे में जो भावना है उस के विपरीत तिब्बत के ऊपर चीन का जो कब्ज़ा है उस का स्वागत वामपंथी कम्युनिस्टों ने किया। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता

हूँ कि तिब्बत के ऊपर जो कब्ज़ा हुआ वह 15 साल पहले हुआ था और भारत सरकार को मान्यता से और भारत सरकार का समर्थन प्राप्त करके हुआ है। (शेम, शेम) इसलिए चीन के बारे में अगर आप सही नीति चलाना चाहते हैं तो सब से पहले लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी की जो सरकार है उस का यह फर्ज है कि वह जनता से माफ़ी मांगे, तिब्बत की जनता से और भारत की जनता से, और कहे कि हमारी गलती हुई है और उस को हम सुधारने जा रहे हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीन द्वारा तिब्बत के ऊपर जो कब्ज़ा किया गया है उस को हम मान्यता न दें और जब तक तिब्बत मुक्त नहीं होता है तब तक हम तिब्बत की जनता की हर तरह से सहायता करें। उस के बारे में दूसरे देश कैसे व्यवहार करते हैं उसकी मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। खास कर मेरे जो कम्युनिस्ट मित्र हैं वे भी उसके ऊपर सोचें। 1924 में सोवियत रूस और उस वक्त की जो पैकिंग की सरकार थी उस के बीच में संधि हुई थी और इस संधि के अन्तर्गत रूस की सरकार ने इस बात को मान्यता दी थी कि मंगोलिया चीन का हिस्सा है और चीन के अन्तर्गत उस को रहना चाहिए। आगे जाकर क्या हुआ ? मंगोलिया की जनता ने जब बग़ावत की तो सोवियत रूस ने मंगोल जनता की सहायता की। उसमें एक गणराज्य कायम किया गया और उसकी एक सार्वभौम राज्य के रूप में रूस ने माना। इतना ही नहीं अमरीका को भी इस बात के लिए उन्होंने राज़ी किया। याल्टा में जो संधि हुई थी रूजवैल्ट और स्टालिन में उस समय की यह बात है। उस के बाद चीन के अन्दर जब कम्युनिस्ट हुकूमत कायम हो गई तो 1924 की जो संधि है उस के ऊपर रूस ने अमल नहीं किया बल्कि पैकिंग की जो सरकार है, माओ त्से तुंग की जो सरकार है उस को भी इसके लिए मजबूर किया कि वह भी मंगोलिया के सार्वभौमत्व को मान ले। आज मंगोलिया

[श्री मधु लिमये]

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में है और चीन अभी तक नहीं है। पीकिंग सरकार को भी मंगोलिया का स्वतंत्रता को कबूल करना पड़ा है लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने क्या किया ?

**Mr. Chairman:** Hon. Member's time is up.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मेरा पहला भाषण है और अध्यक्ष महोदय ने यह कहा था कि उस वक्त मुझे को ज्यादा दिया जायेगा। दूसरे सदस्यों को आप ने कितना समय दिया है। मुझे अभी बहुत सी बातें कहनी हैं। आप मुझे और समय दीजिए।

**Mr. Chairman:** Let me settle the matter with the speaker myself. Others need not interfere with it. There is another Member from your party who is equally important, if not more—Dr. Lohia. The time has to be distributed between you both.

श्री किशन पटनायक : इन के समय के अन्दर....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अभी पांच मिनट भी नहीं बोल पाया।

**Mr. Chairman:** You have already spoken for 15 minutes. I can settle the matter with the speaker directly. I do not want anybody's assistance. Please finish your speech in 5 minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप कम से कम दस मिनट मुझे दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि जब तिब्बत बराबर पचास साठ साल तक स्वतंत्र रहा और मुझे याद है कि जब 1947 में दिल्ली में जो एशियाई सम्मेलन हुआ था, उस में भी तिब्बत के प्रतिनिधियों ने हिस्सा लिया था, तो ऐसी हालत में तिब्बत के ऊपर चीन प्रभुत्व को मानना बड़ी गलती है और उस को हमें सुधारना है।

चीन के बारे में नई नीति का क्या मतलब है ? सब से पहले यह बात है कि जिस चीन ने हम पर फ्रांजी हमला किया और जिस चीन ने हमारी हजाराों वर्ग मील जमीन हथिया ली है, उस चीन से हम तब तक के लिए कूट-नीतिक सम्बन्ध-विच्छेद करें, जब तक कि वह अपनी फ्रोंज को हमारे इलाके से न हटाए। साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी और विदेश मंत्री जी हमेशा के लिए यह कह दें कि जहां तक भारत की जमीन का सवाल है, चीन के साथ हम कभी भी कोई सौदा नहीं करेंगे। जब सरकार के द्वारा चीन के बारे में एक ठोस और साफ नीति जाहिर की जायेगी, तब जा कर लोगों में यह विश्वास पैदा होगा कि देश की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा पर्याप्त इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है।

आज संकट-कालीन स्थिति के नाम पर सरकार ने अपने हाथ में विशेष अधिकारों को ले रखा है, जिसके कारण संविधान की मर्यादा नहीं रहती है, क्योंकि जत्र ढाई साल पहले संकट-कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की गई थी उस वक्त चीन ने हम पर फ्रांजी चढ़ाई की थी लेकिन आज चीन के साथ सरकार के द्वारा कोई लड़ाई नहीं चल रही है कूट-नीतिक रिश्ते कायम हैं, हर साल चीन को बधाई का सन्देश दिया जाता है और ऐसी हालत में संकट-कालीन स्थिति के नाम पर जब सरकार अपने हाथ में ज्यादा अधिकार लेती है तो यह कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार की जो सत्ता-लालसा है वह अद्भुत है।

अगर सरकार मुल्क को बचाना चाहती है उस की सुरक्षा की तैयारियां करना चाहती है, तो उसके लिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि विशेष अधिकार सरकार के हाथ में रहें। आज के संविधान और आज के कानूनों में काफ़ी सत्ता सरकार को मिली है और अगर वह इस सत्ता का ठीक इस्तेमाल करेगी, अधिकारों का ठीक उपयोग करेगी और अगर



उस में दृढ़-संकल्प-शक्ति हो तो संकट-कालीन स्थिति की और विशेष अधिकारों की और चरुत नहीं है। इसलिए आप के मार्फत मैं यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार संकट-कालीन स्थिति को तुरन्त समाप्त करे और संविधान के अधिकारों की जो अव-हेला आज की जा रही है उस के बारे में भी सही कदम उठाए।

दूसरा सब से बड़ा सवाल जो आर्थिक सवाल है उस के बारे में मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की स्थिति के बारे में अगर किसी शब्द का इस्तेमाल करना योग्य होगा तो वह शब्द है गैर-बराबरी और असमानता। हर क्षेत्र में आप गैर-बराबरी और असमानता पाते हैं और वह बराबर बढ़ती चली जा रही है। उस के कई पहलू हैं। हमारे देश में इस वक्त तीसरी पांच-साला योजना चल रही है और चतुर्थ पांच-वर्षीय योजना की हम चर्चा करते हैं। आखिरकार आर्थिक नियोजन का क्या मतलब होता है? हमारे मुल्क में जो विषमताएँ हैं, गैर-बराबरियाँ हैं अगर उन का निराकरण करने की कोई योजना नहीं होगी तो आर्थिक योजना का कोई मतलब नहीं होता है। आज विभिन्न राज्यों की फ्री आदमी आमदनी में जो फ़र्क कायम हो गया है और बढ़ता चला जा रहा है उसके बारे में आप के सामने कुछ आंकड़े रखना चाहता हूँ।

इसके बारे में लोकनाथन् साहब की एक संशोधन संस्था है। उसने विभिन्न राज्यों के 1955-56 के फ्री आदमी आमदनी के कुछ आंकड़े इकट्ठे किये थे। उन से पता चलता है कि 1955-56 में पश्चिमी बंगाल में फ्री आदमी आमदनी 295 रुपये, महाराष्ट्र में 287 रुपये, पंजाब में 277 रुपये, बिहार में सब से कम यानी 149 रुपये, उत्तर प्रदेश में 178 रुपये, और उड़ीसा में 187 रुपये थी। पांच साल के बाद जो स्थिति थी, उस के बारे में इस संस्था ने फिर

खोज और संशोधन किया है और उस के जो नतीजे निकले हैं, वे तो बहुत ही भयंकर प्रतीत होते हैं, क्योंकि विभिन्न राज्यों और विभिन्न इलाकों में जो गैर-बराबरी है, वह कम होने के बजाये बढ़ती चली जा रही है। अभी अभी जो किताब उन की ओर से प्रकाशित हुई है उस से पता चलता है कि 1960-61 में दिल्ली में फ्री आदमी आमदनी 871 रुपये, महाराष्ट्र में 468 रुपये, पश्चिमी बंगाल में 464 रुपये, पंजाब में 451 रुपये, बिहार में 220 रुपये, राजस्थान में 267 रुपये और उड़ीसा में 276 रुपये थी।

इन आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि 1955-56 में जो स्थिति थी, पांच साल के बाद उस से और ज्यादा खराब स्थिति हो गई। जो वर्तमान स्थिति है, अगर उस की खोज और संशोधन किया जाये, तो पता चलेगा कि गैर-बराबरी और ज्यादा बढ़ी है। उस से पता चलेगा कि हमारी पांच वर्षीय योजनाएं बिल्कुल अर्थ हीन और बेमतलब हैं और उन में बराबरी कायम करने और हिन्दुस्तान के सब इलाकों की उन्नति को एक साथ करने का बुनियादी मकसद हासिल नहीं हो रहा है। गैर बराबरी के दूसरे भी पहलू हैं, लेकिन यह एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है और उस का कारण यह है कि इधर सौ, डेढ़ सौ साल से, अंग्रेजों के जमाने से, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास जैसे शहरों और पंजाब में कुछ राजनीतिक कारणों की वजह से अंग्रेजों ने पूँजी और पैसा लगाया और आज तक वही सिलसिला इस सरकार के मातहत भी चल रहा है।

गैर बराबरी के दूसरे पहलू — सामाजिक गैर-बराबरी के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि अगर आज केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन बड़ी बड़ी नौकरियों का विवरण दिया जाये — और राज्य-स्तर पर भी यही बात है —, तो आप को पता चलेगा कि इन नौकरियों में जिन को बड़ी जातियाँ माना जाता है, जो पहले से अंग्रेजी शिक्षा में तरक्की कर चुकी हैं, उन्हीं जातियों को प्रधानता मिलती है और

[श्री मधु लिमये]

हिन्दुस्तान का जो पिछड़ा वर्ग है, हिन्दुस्तान की जो दलित जातियां हैं, उनको बराबर इस सत्ता से बंचित रखा जाता है, बड़ी नौकरियों से बंचित रखा जाता है। पिछड़ा वर्ग कमीशन की रपट . . . .

**Mr. Chairman:** I have given much latitude. The hon. Member should conclude now.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे एक और मुद्दे पर बोलना है। मैं पांच मिनट में खतम कर दूंगा।

**Mr. Chairman:** It is not a question of 5 minutes. There are so many other Members.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा पहला भाषण है। आप थोड़ा सा तो मुझे और समय दीजिये। पांच मिनट तो दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : दो मिनट ले लीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : सामाजिक जो गैर बराबरी है, उस को भी हमें समाप्त करना है। जो पिछड़े वर्ग हैं, दलित वर्ग हैं उन को विशेष अवसर और मौके दे कर ही इस गैर बराबरी को हम खतम कर सकते हैं।

भाषा का मसला भी बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण मसला है। जब तक लोक भाषाओं का प्रयोग सभी स्तरों पर नहीं होता है तब तक ये जो दलित और पिछड़े वर्ग हैं, इनको अबसर नहीं मिल सकता है क्योंकि अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे लोग ज्यादा बड़ी जातियों में हैं और जब तक अंग्रेजी माध्यम रहेगा तब तक इन जातियों के नौजवानों को ही नौकरियां मिलती रहेगी। लोक भाषा का प्रश्न इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण है कि अगर हम समाज में सामाजिक बराबरी कायम करना चाहते हैं तो लोक भाषाओं के बिना वह नहीं हो सकती है।

“

इस वक्त भ्रष्टाचार का वातावरण फैला हुआ है। अभी अभी वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा सभा पटल पर एक प्रतिवेदन रखा गया था कि कम्पनियों के द्वारा कितना पैसा राजनीतिक दलों को दिया गया है।

**Mr. Chairman:** You are not the only speaker from your party. There is one more Member from your party.

श्री मधु लिमये : उसको देखने से पता चला है कि कर ब बार ब एक करोड़ रुपया कांग्रेस को मिला और पंद्रह लाख के करीब स्वतंत्र पार्टी को मिला। बाकी पार्टियों को करीब करीब न के बराबर ही मिला।

**Mr. Chairman:** There is another Member of your party who has also to be accommodated.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह भ्रष्टाचार का जो वातावरण है, उसको खतम करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी

**Mr. Chairman:** Will the hon. Member conclude his speech? Please sit down now. I cannot allow you any more time. I call you to order. Will you please sit down? Now I call Shri Brahm Prakash.

**Shri Brahm Prakash rose—**

**Mr. Chairman:** I would request hon. Members to confine to the time limit. There are many hon. Members who want to participate in this debate. I want to point out again that each hon. Member is entitled to have only 15 minutes.

श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश (बाह्य दिल्ली) : जनाब चैयरमैन साहब, राष्ट्रपति ने अपने भाषण में बहुत सी जरूरी बातें कही हैं और मैं भी एक दो जरूरी बातों की तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूं। उनके लिए मैं उनको बधाई भी देता हूं और उनका स्वागत भी करता हूं। लेकिन कुछ बातें

ऐसी हैं जो भाषण में नहीं आई हैं। साथ ही साथ कुछ बातें ऐसी भी हैं जिन पर पूरे तौर पर, खल कर नहीं कहा गया है। सभी बातों की तरफ जाने का समय इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन दो बातों की तरफ मैं जरूर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

एक बात तो दिल्ली से जो ताल्लक रखने वाली है, सम्बन्ध रखने वाली है, वह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बहुत जरूरी बात है और इसको कहे बगैर मैं नहीं रह सकता हूँ। यह मैं अपना कर्तव्य भी समझता हूँ कि मैं आप से इस बात को कहूँ। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि राष्ट्रपति ने अपने भाषण में इसका जिक्र नहीं किया है कि दिल्ली में किस प्रकार का शासन होगा, किस प्रकार की शासन प्रणाली अपनाई जाएगी, उसका क्या होगा, इसका कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है। लगातार पिछले तीन सालों से सरकार की तरफ से ये वादे किये जा रहे हैं कि हम दिल्ली में एक नए शासन का प्रबन्ध करेंगे। जिस वक्त यूनियन टैरीटरीज, हिमाचल प्रदेश आदि के सम्बन्ध में विधान बनाये जा रहे थे उस वक्त भी यह वादा किया गया था कि दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में हम जरूरी कोई विधान लायेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक उस सिलसिले में कोई तत्सल्ली बख्श कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट द्वारा कई गलतियां देश में हुई थीं। उन में से कुछ गलतियां तो ठीक हो गई और उनके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ और सदन को भी बधाई देता हूँ, जैसे महाराष्ट्र का मामला, तथा यूनियन टैरीटरीज के दूसरे मामले। लेकिन दिल्ली के साथ जो अन्याय हुआ वह अभी तक दूर नहीं किया गया। आज यहां कोई एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नहीं है। मैंने पहले भी कहा और आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां एक बहुत ही अजीब तरह की नौकर-शाही काम करती है। यहां बेहद कन्फ्यूजन है। यहां से बैठ कर हिन्दुस्तान के किसी

सूबे में भी काम करवाया जा सकता है लेकिन अगर दिल्ली में आप काम करवाना चाहें तो वह आपके लिए नामुमकिन होगा। यहां पर बेशुमार आर्थोरेटीज हैं और सब आर्थोरेटीज सुबह से शाम तक एक दूसरे से लड़ती रहती हैं। दिल्ली वालों का मुत्तफिक तौर पर यह कहना है कि उसका एक हल यही है जो हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे सूबों में और दूसरी यूनियन टैरिटरीज में अपनाया गया है यानी यहां पर एक चुनी हुई असेम्बली हो, यहां का अपना चुना हुआ एक राज्य हो जो यहां का फारोबार चलाये। बराबर इसको मुखालिफत सरकार की तरफ से होती रही है। मैं यह दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली वालों की मांग जो है, वह मांग पूरी होनी चाहिये। जब कभी भी यह बात कही जाती है कि दुनिया के दूसरे हिस्सों में एक कैपिटल में दो कैपिटल नहीं, तो यह बात गलत है। दुनिया के सब मुल्कों के अन्दर वहां की राजधानियों में वही हकूमत है जो कि वहां के दूसरे सूबों के अन्दर है सिवाय वाशिंगटन और कैनबरा के। यह भी कई बार कहा जाता है कि अगर एक पार्टी की हकूमत यहां और दूसरी पार्टी की हकूमत दूसरी जगह पर हुई तो क्या होगा? ऐसा कहने वालों से मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि शायद उनका लोकतन्त्र पर विश्वास नहीं है। आज भी दुनिया के अन्दर कई राजधानियां ऐसी मैं बता सकता हूँ कि जहां जो कौमी गवर्नमेंट है, नेशनल गवर्नमेंट है, वह एक पार्टी की है और वहां की राजधानी की गवर्नमेंट दूसरी पार्टी के हाथ में है। इसलिए यह डर जो बार बार हमें दिखाया जाता है, यह मुनासिब नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि ऐसी दलील देने वालों का लोकतन्त्र पर विश्वास उड़ गया है, छूट गया है। यही वजह है कि दिन-ब-दिन दिल्ली की हालत जो है वह खराब से खराब होती जा रही है।

हमने यहां तक कहा है कि अगर आपको असेम्बली के नाम से चिढ़ है आप इसको

[श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश]

मिनिस्ट्री का नाम नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो एक भोक्तन्त्रीय शासन तो आप दीजिये। कम से कम हमने उसकी रूपरेखा यह दी है कि एक युनिफाइड एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो, एक रिप्रिजेंटेटिव एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो, एक ऐसी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो जो कि लोगों के प्रति जवाबदेह हो, ऐसी एग्जैक्टिव हो जो लोगों के प्रति जवाबदेह हो। लेकिन आज तक इसका कोई हल हमारे सामने नहीं रखा गया है। जो पिछले तीन साल में थोड़ी बहुत बातचीत चली है उससे साफ यह जाहिर होता है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया अपने हाथ से ताकत छोड़ना नहीं चाहती है और दिल्ली के लोगों को बिल्कुल भरोसे में नहीं लेना चाहती है। दिल्ली की एक एक पार्टी, चाहे वह कांग्रेस हो या दूसरी और पार्टियां हों, इस बात पर मुत्तफिक हैं कि दिल्ली की जो मौजूदा स्थिति है वह गलत है और सभी इस बात पर भी मुत्तफिक हैं कि यहां पर एक रिप्रिजेंटेटिव गवर्नमेंट होनी चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूं कि जल्द से जल्द इस मामले के बारे में फैसला होगा।

एक दूसरी बात की चर्चा किये बगैर मैं नहीं रह सकता हूं। वह भाषा का मसला है। मुझे अफसोस और दुख है कि भाषा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ झगड़े हुए हैं खून खराबा हुआ है। मुझे यह भी अफसोस है कि दिल्ली में भी भाषा के नाम पर एक अजीब किस्म की बदतमीजी हो रही है...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बदतमीजी ? सरकार करवा रही है।

श्री ब्रह्म प्रकाश : मैं यह मानता हूं कि भाषा का मामला एक कौम का मामला है, देश का मामला है। भाषा का मामला एक प्रान्त का मामला नहीं है या एक हिस्से का मामला नहीं है। एक इतने बड़े मुल्क पर— इतने बड़े मुल्क की बात मैं नहीं कहता— एक छोटे से टुकड़े पर भी भाषा थोपी नहीं

जा सकती है। भाषा चाहे वह कोई भी हो इज्जत के लायक चीज है और हर भाषा की इज्जत करना मैं समझता हूं हर इंसान का फर्ज है। भाषा का मामला एक प्रजातांत्रिक गवर्नमेंट से भी ऊंचा मामला है, हर इंसान की अपनी इज्जत का, स्वतन्त्रता का मामला है। मुझे दुख और अफसोस होता है जब कुछ भाई यहां खड़े होकर या बाहर खड़े होकर यह कहते हैं कि एक भाषा को दूसरों पर जबर्दस्ती लाद दो। कभी मैं भी अपने आप को हिन्दी का मित्र और दोस्त समझता था और लोग भी कहते थे कि मैं इसका मित्र और दोस्त हूं, लेकिन जो बात मैं अब कहने जा रहा हूं उससे हो सकता है कि वे ऐसा न समझें। जो अपने आपको हिन्दी का मित्र और दोस्त समझते हैं, जो हिन्दी को समझते हैं कि यह उनकी भाषा है वे जिस तरीके से हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में बातें कर रहे हैं और जिस तरह से हिन्दी को इस देश पर लादना चाहते हैं जबर्दस्ती, वे मैं समझता हूं कि अपने साथ भी अन्याय कर रहे हैं, हिन्दी के साथ भी अन्याय कर रहे हैं और देश के साथ भी अन्याय कर रहे हैं। यह मैं साफ तौर से कहना चाहता हूं।

एक और बात मैं दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूं। आज इसको कौम का मसला न मान करके एक राजनीतिक मसला बनाया जा रहा है, राजनीतिक जोड़ तोड़ किया जा रहा है और राजनीतिक साजिश का भी इसको एक तख्ता बनाया जा रहा है। यहां तक भी कोशिश की जा रही है कि मौजूदा गवर्नमेंट जिसकी इस वक्त प्रधानता शास्त्री जी कर रहे हैं, इसको भी डगमगाया जाए, इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को डगमगाया जाए। इस सभा में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भाषा जैसी पवित्र चीज को लेकर अपने बदले निकालने की कोशिश करना, एक कमजोरी है, बुज़दिली है और किसी भी देश भक्त को ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये।

आप चीन की नुक्ताचीनी करते हैं, चीन को बहुत बुराई करते हैं, ठीक है उस की बुराई करनी चाहिये। लेकिन अगर भाषा के मामले को हमने ठीक तरीके से हल नहीं किया तो वह चीन से भी अधिक खतरनाक साबित हो सकता है। चीन और पाकिस्तान तो देश के एक हिस्से पर हम को आघात पहुंचा सकते हैं लेकिन अगर भाषा के मामले को खींचा गया तो इस देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े हो सकते हैं। इस मामले में जो हिन्दी के बहुत समर्थक हैं मैं उन से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बजरा होश से काम लें और इस देश को कायम रहने दें, जिंदा रहने दें और इस देश को टुकड़े टुकड़े होने पर मजबूर न करें। वही लोग कहते हैं कि मिनिस्टर्स ने इस्तीफा दे दिया बड़ी गलत बात की। उनका इस्तीफा मंजूर नहीं किया यह शास्त्री जी ने कमजोरी दिखाई। अगर उन की बात पर चला जाय तो इस का मतलब यह है कि सारे लोग इस्तीफा दे दे कर यहां से चले जायें। यह अगर सही बात न कहें अपने इलाके की बात को न कहें, अपने हिस्से की बात को न कहें तो फिर वह यहां आ ही नहीं सकते। इसलिए मैं उन दोस्तों की बात से इतिफाक नहीं करता कि किसी ने इस्तीफा दिया तो वह गलत काम किया अथवा अन्याय किया और अगर उस को मंजूर नहीं किया तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गलत काम किया। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि उन पर बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है और जो कोई बात भी कहें उसे खूब सोच कर और तौल कर कहें। पिछले महीनों में जब से उन्होंने यह भार सम्हाला है उन्होंने निहायत हिम्मत के साथ और जिम्मेदारी से इस काम को सम्हाला है और उन्होंने अच्छा काम करने की कोशिश की है और अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। जो लोग उन को बदनाम करना चाहते हैं, उनके मुताल्लिक मेरी यह राय है कि वह उस में एक फिजूल की राजनीति ला रहे हैं। उन्होंने बहुत जरूरी चीज जैसे प्राइमरी का मामला है, एटम बम का मामला है, उन चीजों के बारे में उन्होंने बहुत हिम्मत से काम

लिया है। मुझे आशा है कि वह जो हिन्दी के बहुत जबरदस्त समर्थक अपने आप को कहते हैं और उस बारे में बहुत प्रेशर एक्सरसाइज कर रहे हैं प्रधान मंत्री जी उनके दबाव में नहीं आयेंगे और एक सही लीडरशिप का सबूत देंगे जैसाकि उन्होंने इन मामलों के बारे में दिया है।

जनाब मैं एक सलाह और देना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में एक भाषा नहीं चलेगी, दो भाषायें भी नहीं चलेंगी बल्कि मेरा तो अपना यह विचार है कि यहां पर तीन भाषायें जरूरी हैं। आज जो यह कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी हमारी गुलामी की एक भाषा है, मैं समझता हूं कि अभी वह इनफीरियार्थी कॉम्प्लेक्स के जमाने में रह रहे हैं। आज अंग्रेजी भाषा एक गुलामी की भाषा नहीं है बल्कि अंग्रेजी भाषा एक तरक्की की भाषा है और वह हमारे एक फैलाव की भाषा है।

आज की दुनिया में आप सब से मदद ले लेते हैं, सब से अनाज ले लेते हैं, हथियार ले लेते हैं तो फिर एक भाषा के लेने में अगर आप को शर्म महसूस होती है तो मुझे बड़ी हैरानी होती है। अंग्रेजी हमारी गुलामी की निशानी है और उसे हट्टा देना चाहिए ऐसा चिल्ला कर जो हिन्दी की हिमायत करते हैं वह अंग्रेजी में चिल्लाते हैं और वत भी करते हैं अंग्रेजी में और अंग्रेजी अखबार के द्वारा अपनी बात को फैलाते हैं और ऐसा करने में वे गुलामी नहीं समझते लेकिन जब हिन्दी भाषा को इस्तेमाल करने की बात आती है तो वह गुलामी की बात हो जाती है। यह जरूर है कि आज की दुनिया में जो बच्चों की मातृभाषा होती है उसे बच्चा आसानी से सीख सकता है और यह ठीक ही होगा कि बच्चे को शुरू में उस की मातृभाषा सिखायी जाय। दूसरी भाषा उसे लिंक भाषा के तौर पर सिखायी जाय। अब उस लिंक भाषा के लिए आप हिन्दी को ले सकते हैं लेकिन यह कोई जरूरी नहीं कि वह लिंक भाषा हमेशा

### [श्री बहदुर प्रसाद]

हिन्दी हो रहे। अगर हिंदी बलों का यही तरीका रहा जोकि आज है तो हिन्दी के बजय लिंक भाषा कोई अन्य भी हो सकती है। बहरहाल लिंक भाषा हमें बच्चों को सिखानी चाहिए। मैं मंता हूँ कि हिन्दी उस में एक बड़े भाई की तरह है और उसे बड़े भाई का दर्जा मिल भी सकता है बशर्त कि वह बड़े भाई होने का सबूत भी दे न कि एक छोटे भाई की तरह से वह रोना, धोना शुरू कर दे। इस तरह से हमारे बच्चों को एक हिन्दी, एक मातृभाषा और एक फोरन लैंग्वेज, चाहे वह अंग्रेजी हो, चाहे वह रशियन हो, फारसी हो और चाहे वह फ्रेंच हो, यह तीन भाषायें उन्हें सीखनी ही चाहियें। इस तरह से तीन भाषाएँ इस देश के अन्दर रहनी चाहियें।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे हिन्दी के भाई उर्दू के ऊपर बेहद जुलूम कर रहे हैं और जहाँ भी मौका मिलता है वह उर्दू को वहाँ से निकालना चाहते हैं। उर्दू के साथ अन्याय नहीं होना चाहिए। उर्दू दिल्ली की ज़बान है, दिल्ली की ज़मीन में बसी हुई है, वह बाहर से नहीं आई है। जैके हिन्दी यहाँ की ज़बान है और यहाँ पैदा हुई है, उर्दू भी यहाँ पैदा हुई है। उर्दू यहाँ दिल्ली के चांदनी चौक में और लाल किले के अन्दर पैदा हुई है। इसलिए उर्दू कोई बाहर की ज़बान नहीं है बल्कि वह भी इस देश में ही पैदा हुई है। इस बास्ते खास तौर से दिल्ली में, पंजाब में, उत्तर प्रदेश में और हैदराबाद वगैरह जगहों में जहाँ कि उसके भरकड़ हैं उन जगहों पर उर्दू की हिफाजत की जाय। उर्दू के साथ सौतेली माँ का जैसा बर्ताव नहीं होना चाहिये। उर्दू को भी वहाँ पर पहली ज़बान का जैसा दर्जा दिया जाय। हिन्दी के बोझ के नीचे, हिन्दी की एक जबरदस्ती के नीचे आज उर्दू पिसी जा रही है। मुझे डर है कि जिस तरीके से उन्होंने उर्दू को पीसने की कोशिश की है

उसी तरीके से वह दूसरी ज़बानों को पीसना चाहते हैं तो यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा।

मैं अदब से कहूँ कि इस भाषा के मामले में हमें अपने दिमाग को बसीय रखना चाहिए और एन.बी.डी. और लिबरल एट्रिब्यूट अपना कर इस भाषा के सम्बन्ध में फैसला करना चाहिए।

**Shri Badrudduja:** Mr. Chairman, the President's Address raises various questions of public importance which call for serious consideration of the government and the people. As my time is very limited, I should confine my observations to the problems of minorities, political, religious and, more particularly, to the problem of linguistic minorities which has focused the attention of the whole of India at the present moment and has stirred the feelings and sentiments of millions of our countrymen. In the handling of this delicate question all care and caution must be exercised lest we might tear off the warp and woof that has been woven into the texture of Indian national life, lest we might generate forces that might lead to the disintegration of the country.

The President of the Indian Republic in his wisdom has observed that the developments in the South could have been anticipated and forestalled. Yes, Sir, they could have been forestalled provided the powers that be in the land could take a clear view of the situation, had a clear vision of the future, had made an objective assessment of this delicate question in all its bearings and implications and the possible repercussions on the course of events in the country. Unfortunately, however, since the 26th January, 1965 events proceeded fast and this conclusively proves that there was complete lack of leadership both the Congress leadership and the administration failed miserably to rise to the occasion.

16 hrs.

If the Prime Minister who is here, I have got very deep regard for his

humility, decency, integrity and honesty—I have nothing but admiration and deep regard for him—if the Prime Minister, instead of making his broadcast on the 12th of February 1965, had made that broadcast a little earlier, before the up-urge, on the 25th or 26th January, or even a little later—one or two days later—before the students threw themselves into the fire and burnt themselves this rousing the passion of the people and goading them on to an uncontrollable frenzy of desperation, the situation would not have assumed such alarming proportions. But, instead, some not very happy statements of both the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, coupled with certain unfortunate circulars issued in Hindi from certain departments, the Departments of Food and Broadcasting, added fuel to the fire and complicated the situation all the more. It is very unfortunate that this should have happened.

It is still more unfortunate that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, and even the Congress President, had never cared to go to the scene of the disturbances to allay the suspicions and misgivings of the people. They contended themselves with issuing statements from a safe corner, either at Delhi or at Kerala.

This language question is very deep. It is not so easily to be solved. It is a question big with the fate of the nation, with the possibilities of evil or good for the entire country. I will tell you about certain statements made on this question of language as early as 1949. The question of official language is not so simple as it appears. The decision to make Hindi as the official language of India was taken in the Constituent Assembly at a time when post-independence enthusiasm and exuberance of feelings still continued and even then it was passed by a single vote. Even in the midst of enthusiasm and favour there were serious misgivings in the minds of responsible people who had a clear vision of the future. Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, while moving the

relevant article in the Constituent Assembly, observed on the 12th September, 1949:

"Opinion has not been unanimous on this question. Until Hindi establishes itself in the position in which English stands today, English will have to be used for Union purposes."

The late Prime Minister Shri Nehru went still further and emphasized in the same Constituent Assembly:—

"Language is a unifying factor, but it can also be a factor for promoting disunity".

He added further that English must inevitably continue to be the most important language of India.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा: यह नहीं रहा ।

Shri Badrudduja: I am quoting. (Interruption). Please do not interrupt. I do not yield.

As late as September, 1959, Shri Nehru, while speaking on the floor of this House, made the Government's policy on official language abundantly clear. He affirmed the previous decision during the debate on the Official Language Bill in 1963 when he observed:—

"I have given on an earlier occasion an assurance about no major changes being made in the use of English without the consent and approval of the non-Hindi-speaking people. That represented not only my viewpoint but also the viewpoint of our Government."

There were considerable misgivings in the minds of the representatives of the non-Hindi-speaking States in this House even during the passage of the Bill. Some of its provisions were not free from ambiguity and doubt. The provision in section 3 of the Act, namely, that "English language may as from the appointed date continue to be used in addition to Hindi," raised suspicions in the minds of the



[Shri Badrudduja]

non-Hindi-speaking people. The word "may" in place of the word "shall" raised apprehensions in the minds of the non-Hindi-speaking people and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to allay the misgivings and suspicions by saying that in that context "may" meant "shall". Though the Bill was put on the statute book by sheer force of numbers in this House, it left lurking suspicions in the minds of the non-Hindi-speaking people. Gradually it surcharged the whole atmosphere, with germs of distrust which ultimately burst into flames immediately after the switch-over from English to Hindi on the 26th January, 1965.

16.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

When the assurances of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a man of his stature and eminence, could not remove the misgivings in the minds of the non-Hindi-speaking people, those of the present Prime Minister and the Home Minister, with due deference to them, long after the upsurge and upheaval in Madras could hardly soothe troubled waters. I do never for a single moment dispute the sincerity of the Prime Minister the *bona fide* of the Home Minister, but how can the people of the non-Hindi-speaking States have faith in this administration when even constitutional guarantees have been flung to the winds in regard to Hindi's sister language, Urdu?

One of my hon. friends representing Delhi was the first speaker who voiced the demand of millions of Urdu-speaking people.

**An hon. Member:** Not the first.

**Shri Badrudduja:** I stand corrected. Hindi's sister language, Urdu, has been denied regional character in violation of the Constitution, though guaranteed unto it in the Constitution together with thirteen other languages of India. It became the first victim

of linguistic vandalism when it was banished from the Osmania University. That language alone among the languages of India enjoyed the unique distinction of serving as the medium of instruction in the University long before partition and thanks to the generous support from the Ruler of the State, books and treatises in various branches of science were translated in Urdu and it could compete on equal terms with the progressive languages of the world. But it must go because it did not suit the purposes of the administration more specially because it happened to enshrine the culture and cultural heritage of Islam, even though many eminent Hindu savants and literateurs like Kaifi, Ratan Lal Sarshad and Tej Bahadur Sapru had also made significance contributions to this language. It could not also have any recognition even in U.P. its homeland, and Delhi, its nursery, despite two memoranda under the signatures of 22 lakhs of people from U.P. and 10 lakhs from Bihar submitted to the President of the Indian Union respectively in 1952 and 1956. Even in the three-language formula it could not have its legitimate place, and Sanskrit, a dead language, not spoken by one single man among the 450 million people of India.

**श्री नाथ पाई :** यह ठीक नहीं है ।

**Shri Badrudduja:** ... was revived to displace this living mother tongue of millions of people of this country. This is linguistic militancy and fanaticism with a vengeance. This is the policy of the administration to strangle and throttle Urdu just to make the path of Hindi so smooth; otherwise, Hindi can never grow and develop in the face of a dynamic, living and rich language like Urdu. This has naturally created considerable misgivings in the south as also in other non-Hindi-speaking States like West Bengal and Assam.

I shall now refer to a statement issued very recently by Dr. Suniti



Kumar Chatterjee that Hindi shall not be imposed upon the people, especially upon non-Hindi-speaking people, of India, that all regional languages should have equal opportunities and facilities and that all languages should be accepted as official languages of the Indian Union for inter-State and international communication. I have nothing but regard for all languages because they represent the urges of various sections of our people.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Badrudduja:** Sir have I no time? The hon. Speaker told me that he would allot me 20 minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** His party has only seven minutes; he has taken 14 minutes.

**Shri Badrudduja:** I was referring to Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee's observation that all languages should have equal opportunities and facilities for self-expression and development, that Hindi should not be imposed in schools and colleges and that the *status quo ante* should be resorted. That is what he observed. I am not against any language Sir, I am enjoined by my religion to show equal respect, equal veneration, equal regard for all the greatest teachers of mankind because they represent the burning aspirations of the human soul for truth, purity, justice and all other noblest considerations of human life. Similarly I have equal regard, equal respect for all languages. I do not agree with the Leader of the DMK that we should have any disrespect for Hindi. I have every respect for Hindi. All that I want is that the language of a minority of 30 per cent shall not be allowed to be imposed upon 70 per cent of the people of India Imposed upon . . .

श्री प० ला० बालूपाल (गंगानगर) :  
माननीय सदस्य उर्दू की हिमायत करते हैं,  
लेकिन बोलते अंग्रेजी में हैं।

**Shri Badrudduja:** . . . more than 300 million people who do not want the Hindi language. I am not for permanent retention of English language. English may some day be smoked out of this country like the cigarette box that the English people brought to this land. English should, however, continue till any one of the regional languages develops and reaches that stage when it can serve as a link language, when it can serve as the language of commerce, of diplomacy and international communication can serve as the language of science and scientific studies as the language of parliamentary ideas and institutions. Till then, we must rest content. We are not against the Hindi language as such. But the language should have the capacity to satisfy two criteria, the criteria of efficiency and adaptability to modern conditions of life. English should continue in the whole of India till that stage is reached by any one of the regional languages. Therefore, my submission to this House is: when we have failed so far to solve the problem of minorities, when our failure to solve the communal problem led to the partition of India resulting in disastrous consequences on both sides of the border, do not for God's sake hurry and rush through. In the interest of India's unity, integrity and solidarity, in the interest of a brighter and happier and prosperous India, in the interest of its glorious possibilities in various directions, we must not hurry, we must not rush through. We must cautiously proceed and see that no language is imposed on anybody. If the Austria-Hungarian empire could have 19 languages, why can't we have 14 languages for the Indian Republic?

The Constitution lays down that in the Supreme Court and other High Courts of the States, English shall be used and that all Bills must be in the English language. Thus the Constitution has also conceded to the demand of the English language to continue till such time as an Indian language is in a position to replace it. In all humility but in all seriousness

[Shri Badrudduja]

Sir, I would appeal to the Prime Minister, to all sections in this House and the people outside. For God's sake, in the matter of language, let us not be so impatient, let us not be so intolerant either to the north or to the south, also to West Bengal, and Assam let us not allow fissiparous tendencies and forces of disintegration to envelope us. Once again, in the name of India's unity, integrity and solidarity and in the interest of India's emotional integration, I would make a fervent appeal that equal facilities should be provided to all the regional languages for their fullest expression.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo.

**Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapalli):** On a point of clarification. I want to correct the wrong impression which has been created by the previous speaker. He said that in Osmania University Urdu has been replaced by some other language. It should not be thought that it has been replaced by any other Indian language but by English which was the medium of instruction earlier. Before Independence, the Osmania University was having English....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You can speak later.

**An hon. Member:** There is some misunderstanding. Let it be cleared.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** It is not true that in Osmania University Urdu has been replaced by some other language. Before Independence, in the Osmania University, English was the medium of instruction. Then Urdu was introduced again English was re-introduced.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You are making a speech. I have called Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** Urdu has not been replaced by Hindi or any other

language in the Osmania University but by English.

**Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo (Keonjhar):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while joining my other friends in thanking the President for the Address which he delivered to us the other day, I would like to traverse into a sphere which will not generate so much heat, namely the economic conditions of our country.

I am glad that the adoption of deficit financing in the next Plan when it comes to be implemented has been ruled out. Not only has deficit financing been the cause of high prices or the inflation that is prevailing in the country today, but Government expenditure on unproductive items has also been one of the causes of inflation.

The Economic Survey presented by the hon. Finance Minister hints at further taxation over and above the 10 per cent additional import levy that he had announced the other day. Similarly, the Railway Minister has given us a dossier this time both of freight increase as well as increase in railway fares. On the basis of the import levy which I had referred to earlier, on the present basis of the import bill which is put at Rs. 1137 crores it is going to be by nearly Rs. 100 crores. The Railway Minister's impost which is on the under-estimation side is expected to yield, according to him, about Rs. 21 crores, which I am sure will be much more when it is put into actual operation because we are always in the habit of giving a buoyant picture when the taxation measures are imposed so that the people can look to the future with buoyancy, which I submit is always deceptive in the present state of our spheres of taxation as well as economic policy which I shall try to explain to the House through you.

In the Economic Survey that the hon. Minister has placed before the House, he has not ruled out the possibility of the higher taxation which is

yet to come when the budget is presented before the House, because he has clearly hinted that:

"With a rate of saving of 10 to 11 per cent of national income at present, the potential for raising resources further in the future cannot certainly be considered as already exhausted."

If that is going to be the pattern of taxation, where will there be further stimulation for savings?

The other cause of high prices is the effective shortage of a variety of consumer goods. It is very sad that the officers themselves felt badly undone by the rising prices; they could put up with personal privations, but when it came to their children's education or marriage, their determination began to crumble down. Another reason is that the restrictions on gold have not diminished the social habit of relying on a handy and highly marketable store for value. Essential goods have taken the place of gold, further accentuating the shortages. Lastly, rise in prices is related to rise in national income. Rise in prices eats away a part of the benefit of the rise in national income, and the net benefit is thus to be measured after making allowances for the rise in prices from the increase in national income. To achieve substantial progress, the rise in national income has thus to be well above the rise in prices.

The same rise in national income with stable prices does register a faster rate of progress. Prices are thus a balance of various complex forces, namely, investment, money supply, production, distribution, exports, imports, taxes, productivity of labour and capital, industrial peace and harmony. All these play their part in determining prices. Planning generates inflationary forces and to keep them under control, an integrated price policy, taking into account all the relevant factors, has, therefore to be evolved, if our plans in future are to be effective as well as purposeful.

It is welcome to note that the hon. Prime Minister has decided in terms of the public sector entering the field of consumer goods industries. Government has established the Foodgrains Trading Corporation which has entered the market for purchase of foodgrains internally, at remunerative prices to the grower with a view to increasing internal production. The Agricultural Prices Commission has been set up or is about to be set up, charged with the task of fixing reasonable prices to be enforced at the wholesalers and retailers level, taking into account such relevant factors as cost of production, storage, transport, geographical differences and seasonal fluctuations.

But whether the implementation of these measures is going to curb prices of foodgrains is yet to be seen. I say this because recently I toured my constituency and there to my surprise I found that though the Foodgrains Trading Corporation has decided to procure rice at Rs. 32, unfortunately when they take into account drriage, all the benefit which the agriculturists should get is so manipulated by the officers or other government agencies entrusted with this work that the actual benefit promised to the agriculturists is virtually denied to them.

I will now turn to planning. The Fourth Plan is to be realistic, as the hon. Prime Minister hinted at. According to preliminary thinking, it is envisaged that Rs. 21,500 crores will be the cost of the Plan. Of that, Rs. 5,800 crores will be the foreign exchange component of it, as disclosed by the Commerce Minister elsewhere. The picture of the foreign exchange resources position was given to us the other day by the Finance Minister. It has unfortunately dwindled to 89 crores. I do not know, how, with this holding of sterling balances or foreign exchange, we would be able to secure the Rs. 5800 crores required to implement the Plan. Is this position not causing panic amongst the foreign investors about the credit-worthiness or monetary soundness of our country?

[Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo]

We have a sorry picture. Though it has been stated here and elsewhere that our exports are rising every year, at the end of the year we find that our imports have stolen a march over our exports, making our foreign exchange position precarious and leading to various difficulties in implementing both the current Plan as well as the Plan about which we are thinking.

I am very happy about the buoyant picture about the transport of the country that the President gave us the other day in his Address. I am also happy to learn that the Paradip port is going to be taken over by the Centre, but unfortunately while delivering his Budget speech, the Railway Minister stated that the railway link between Paradip and Nayagarh, the mineral belt which is going to develop the hinterland of Paradip port, from which we have contracted to supply iron ore to Japan in the years to come, will depend on our resources for the next Plan. I would like to tell the House, and the Finance Minister and the Railway Minister through you, that Paradip is to Orissa what Calcutta is to Bengal or Bombay is to Maharashtra. So, having that port alone without its being connected with the hinterland will have no meaning, will serve no economic purpose to Orissa.

Now I may refer a little to the language question which has been causing so many unhappy incidents all over the country. Of course, violence has to be put down because we cannot allow the unity of the country to be set at naught, but at the same time I must appeal to the House, to the people of the North as well as the South, to think about it coolly and without passion, so that the unity of the country is not jeopardised. The Prime Minister, during the 8 months he has been in office, has, by his soothing touch, solved many knotty problems like the citizenship problem with Ceylon. Also, before becoming Prime Minister he averted the crisis that had developed after the theft of the holy

relic in Kashmir. He also eased our relations with Nepal which was veering away from our country. So, I hope with his soothing touch he will be capable for solving this problem also, so that there is no bitterness between the North and the South.

Lastly, I come to a very important point, about which a month back I read an article in the *Reader's Digest* of December, 1964. Unfortunately for us, the wildness in our youth raised its head in Orissa, and now it has traversed to the South, and from there whether it will go north or west it is difficult for me to say. I would like to make some observations about what I read in the *Reader's Digest*. In 1963 this youth vandalism cost Britain about Rs. 4 crores. In South Africa, the 10 per cent rise in White living standards over the last decade has been matched by a rise in juvenile crimes. Similarly, the Canadian crime rate for 18 to 21 year-olds has risen by 21 per cent in five years. The damage to schools caused at Toronto is Rs. 1.4 crores a year. Youth vandalism costs Norway Rs. 6.6 crores a year. Wider prosperity appears to be equated with hooliganism. They mention many factors. Short working hours give more leisure and even the adults have not yet learnt how to use it. Better nourishment means earlier puberty. The article goes on:

"Paradoxically, it is the world's increased prosperity which makes this help more difficult to give. Affluence and full employment have changed the pattern of family life so that, according to sociologists, the modern family is no longer a dictatorship revolving round the father as the breadwinner. For the first time in history, the family is becoming a democracy—a breadwinning team of mother, father and children. 'This is an exciting thing', says Henrich Hart, a director of Hamburg's youth services, 'but because we are still finding out how to live with this new form of civilisation.

. . .

In a dictatorship rules are easily enforced: a democracy needs self-discipline, especially in its leaders. If parents were to scrutinise their own conduct—the concern with material possessions, the deceptions practised for business and social gain, the callous acceptance of intolerance—they might well find the seeds of their children's misconduct.

Children learn by example from those they love. It is for the senior members of the family team to set standards that the young members can respect."

There is no remarkable material prosperity in India as compared to the West. Still, this problem of youth vandalism has raised its head in our country. It is for the Government, the sociologists, educationists and for us to ponder how best to put it down and what we should adopt so that our youth in our democracy may not freely take to violence; in the wider context of the world, as had already been said, it is very much a responsibility that we have to perform. That is for the parents, educationists and the Government to consider. I hope Sir, that we should be giving very serious thought to this ugly problem which has raised its head in our country and which we did not have before.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the President's Address this year, I am afraid, has chartered a somewhat weary and worn out course. We find listlessness, ennui and tedium writ large in the policies of the Government as well as in the President's Address before us. The course of our national life and the tenor of his Address, I am afraid are in Shakespearean terms, as tedious as a twice-told tale, waxing on a dull ear of a dreary man. Only the tale has been told more than twice and it seems that repetition does not make it less tedious. There is very little to move our minds or stir our hearts in the President's Address this year and this, I think, is a national misfortune

because I would like to think that we are still in the dawn of our national freedom, a dawn in which it was wonderful to be young and alive, a dawn which was pregnant with promise, hope and faith. Have we belied that promise? Have we frittered away our faith? Why is our courage flagging today? Is our hope engulfed by an overwhelming sense of despair and cynicism? I would have liked that the Government could have answered these questions with a persuasive firmness: I wish that we could have all risen to answer these questions in the negative in an articulated chorus. But we cannot evade these questions and we cannot escape the fact that the Government of day-to-day has not been able to assume leadership that is expected of it. It seems that aversion and escapism more than a readiness to answer these vital questions loom large in our political horizon, and the President's Address only reflects these trends.

In the concluding part of his Address the President has stated:

"Our objectives are known and our goals are clear. To their attainment you have to guide the nation with unflinching faith and firm resolve."

It is this firm resolve and unflinching faith precisely which we find lacking. It is this sense of direction and dedication which we find wanting in the Government today. It is this sense of direction and dedication that we must resurrect if we have to survive and prosper as a nation.

A reference has been made in the Address to the language controversy. Reference has been made to the wanton destruction of life and property in the southern parts of our country. One is anguished and one is engulfed by despair when one views the happenings in the southern parts of our country. One is pained when one reads the statement of a leader of the DMK which he has recently

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made that the students could take justifiable pride in having unsettled a settled fact. We find the shadowy presence of the freebooter and disintegration everywhere in our country and I feel that this has been caused not merely by lack of leadership but also because of a sheer collapse of communications in our country. No weak-kneed, vacillating policy would solve these problems nor would the absence of constructive statesmanship, as is evident in the many voices in which the Government have chosen to speak on this issue, take us any nearer an abiding solution of the problem.

I should like to draw the attention of this august House to that notable hour of constructive statesmanship in our national history, the time when we were framing our Constitution. Let us hearken to what the author of the Hindi language provisions,—Chapter XVII of the Constitution,—Shri N Gopalaswami Ayyangar, had to say at that time. This great son of south India had said at that time:

"Opinion has not always been unanimous on this question. There was, however, one thing about which we reached a fairly unanimous conclusion; that we should select one of the languages in India as a common language of the whole of India, the language that should be used for official purposes of the Union. The final decision, as all hon. Members know on that particular question, is that we should adopt Hindi as a language for all official purposes of the Union under the new Constitution."

Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar went on to say:

"...the scheme should be looked upon as a whole. It was the result of a great deal of discussion and compromise. If I may

emphasise, it is an integrated whole; we cannot give up any part of it. The important things in this draft are an integrated whole and if you touch any part of it, the other things fall to pieces."

The compromise attained in the Constitution, it appears, has been whittled down systematically. It appears that it has been undermined in a calculated way. The content of that part of our Constitution was drained away when the Official Language Bill was passed, but that again was done as a concession to the demands and requirements of national integration. Now, what is sought to be done is really dangerous for the maintenance of our federation and the whole nation as an entity. It appears to me that the demand for dropping or deleting or repealing Chapter XVII of the Constitution as has been specifically made by Shri C. Rajagopalachari may lead indeed to the destruction of this country and this nation. It may sow the seeds of secession. The habit into which the hon. Prime Minister seems to be falling of consigning all issues to Chief Ministers' conferences is perhaps founded more on a federal concept of judgment than the basis on which this country has been governed hitherto, on which we could become one nation, one Union. It appears to me that it is unfortunate that the vacillations of Government, its weakness, its inability to speak with one voice, coupled with this lack of communication, lack of publicity and lack of effort to make things clear and make people understand things as they were, has led to the predicament in which we find ourselves. It does not appear to me that any further weakness or vacillation or delegation of the power to Chief Ministers' conferences to decide will possibly take us any nearer a solution of the problem.

"\* \* \*

Inevitably, as we review the state of our Republic, we must turn our



attention to the central facts of daily existence, the state of our economy. It appears inflation and deficit financing have brought us to a pass where the common man has been made a captive of the unfortunate economic policies of Government. Inflation today holds our whole economy to ransom. There is no doubt that if reckless public expenditure and excessive undigested doses of deficit financing are not restrained, we will soon find ourselves in a situation from which it would be difficult to extricate ourselves.

I should like to draw the extension of the House to the statement contained in the *Economic Survey* for 1964-65 which was laid on the Table of the House by the Finance Minister, which says:

"Fiscal policy, while attempting to provide for larger plan outlays and a stimulus to private investment, has been geared increasingly to the task of reducing the scale of deficit financing....."

Even more important, whatever the pace at which resources mobilisation is to be carried out, it must avoid scrupulously, in the interest of both higher savings and more rational investment, any resort to inflationary financing."

I find, however, that the professions of the Finance Minister are far from what is proposed to be pursued as national policy of our Government. Some spokesmen of the Planning Commission have admitted that by mid-January 1965 the extent of deficit financing had risen to the fantastic total of Rs. 783 crores. They say further that this trend is likely to be further intensified over the remaining period of the current financial year. If this is the state of our economy, how is the Planning Commission which is the principal organ of Government in matters of economic policy going to function? I am afraid we have not yet cried halt to

deficit financing; we have not realised the deleterious effects of deficit financing on our economy and the havoc that deficit financing and inflation have wrought in our economy.

In this context, I should like to make a brief reference to the little budget which was placed before us on the very day on which the President addressed the joint meeting of the two Houses, in which the Finance Minister levied a 10 per cent increase on imports and also raised the bank rate. It is quite evident that this will also lead to affecting adversely our national production and to further inflationary pressure, both by making money available to industrialists in this country at a higher price and by building into the cost of our national output a higher levy on the imported goods. I am not able to understand why it is that this Parliament is not able to tell the Finance Minister that what he has been doing is completely contrary to what he claims should be done. Therefore, on account of this cleavage there has arisen in the economic policies of this country a very deep cause for anxiety.

On the food front there is evident and admitted stagnation. There is no rational approach. There is visible ubiquitous ineptitude. There is the shallow dogmatism of our planners and there is the cancerous growth of widespread corruption among the co-operatives. Sir, this is a measure of our present difficulties, that imports of food went up from 3.64 million tonnes in 1962 to 4.56 million tonnes in 1963 and 6.27 million tonnes in 1964. Now, Sir, it appears that our nation will have to subsist at the mercy of what we receive under the PL 480 agreement. It appears that on account of deficit financing the Government is for ever and irredeemably mortgaged to the Reserve Bank and, as if it were not enough, there is no sign of dynamic activity in the government policies or in the implementation of policies by the Government.

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

Sir, I should like here to make a brief reference to the recent elections in some States of our Union—to local elections—which affect I think, the functioning of our democracy in a very profound way. It appears that our fortress of freedom and democracy is being assailed by a force from within our country and these forces arise because of the mis-functioning of our political parties and politicians in general.

I think this House is not unaware that there have been instances..... (Interruptions). This House is not unaware of what was reported in the Press recently with regard to the detention of prospective voters, with respect to carrying a large number of voters in jeeps and detaining them in specially arranged barracks or convenient enclosures and of large-scale expenditure of money in panchayat elections by all concerned. This is a distressing situation and I feel that if the country will not hearken to these stark realities it will not be possible to improve these panchayat elections and it would appear to be evident that our democracy is being sullied and polluted at its very main spring.

I should like to emphasise that our Government seems to have lost initiative in international affairs in a very significant way during the last year, and it is of the highest importance that a special effort should be made to energise our foreign policy and to recapture a great deal of lost opportunities and initiatives in the field of foreign affairs. The country, I must say, is not quite satisfied with the stand taken by the Government on the nuclear weapon which has been manufactured by China and which we do not possess. The Prime Minister and the Government must take this country and this House a great deal more into confidence if it wishes to pursue the policy that it has adum-

brated at present, because we are not quite satisfied by the policy that has been adopted by the Government in the matter of national security and national interest. They must enunciate the reasons which impelled them to adopt this policy and they should also show us the rationale of this policy. It seems that our Government is preparing to mortgage our freedom and our security to foreign governments, to nuclear powers, with whom also the government is not anxious to have an understanding. These two are mutually contradictory propositions and this House cannot accept them as tenable.

Before I conclude, I should like in particular to emphasise that there is a widespread need for administrative reforms in this country. We started with the formation and establishment of a *sadachar samiti* which made a great deal of noise though it does not appear to be very much in the news now. I am not opposed to the formation of a voluntary society such as that, but if the Government wishes to justify its own plank of policy merely by saying that we have formed a society, or at least some of the Ministers have taken a leading part in the formation of this society, and do nothing more about it, I am afraid we cannot be satisfied by such airy nothings. I should like to know from the government what the present thinking is in respect of administrative re-organisation, what its present thinking is in respect of appointing a proper Administrative Reforms Commission in this country and, last but not the least, what its stand is in respect of establishing an institution analogous to the Scandinavian Ombudsman, an institution which would act as a delegate of this Parliament and would act as a tribunal for redressing public grievances. I think that the need for such an institution has become increasingly manifest. As we consider more about our prevailing



ills, I am persuaded to assert once again, as I have asserted on many occasions in the past, that this institution should be established now, without any further delay. In delaying the establishment of this institution, the government is only giving us an indication that either it is weak and vacillating or it is unable to make up its mind on matters of great national concern and importance.

**Shrimati Akkamma Devi** (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support my hon. friend, who has moved the motion of thanks to our respected President for his address to both Houses on the 17th February. Speaking on the President's Address, Shri Trivedi stated that the President should have read his Address in Hindi or at least in Telugu or Sanskrit. Our President does not know Hindi, but he is a scholar and philosopher and so he has read his speech in English. Our Constitution provides for the use of either English or Hindi. If a person does not know either Hindi or English, he is allowed to use his mother tongue. In the case of our President, that question does not arise because he knows English. Secondly, if the President had read his speech in Telugu, how many Members of Parliament would have understood his words? Is it enough for the President simply to speak and go away or is it necessary for the hon. Members to understand and grasp what he has said? Also there is no facility for simultaneous translation in the central hall. So, hon. Members should realise that there are practical difficulties in implementing that suggestion.

Then, I would like to state here that some of our hon. Members from the Opposition abstained themselves from the joint session. We are happy that they did not create confusion by a walkout as they had done on a previous occasion; but this is a solemn occasion when the President addresses both Houses just before an important Budget session to give his

blessings and guidance. Therefore, may I know whether it is right on the part of these Members to behave in such a manner? Is this the way to show respect to the President of the country?

Sir, Tamilnad had been faced with unheard of disasters within these couple of months. These disasters were unheard of in the history of Tamilnad in recent years. The first disaster was a natural calamity. The unheard of cyclone washed away the historic Pamban bridge leaving behind only the pillar and a few girders. Many lives were lost. Fishermen's huts had been washed away and their bodies had been washed away. Thousand of men, women and children were marooned. Simultaneously, there was a train accident with passengers from Pamban to Dhanushkodi. Here again so many lives had been lost. I am very happy to say that Government relief measures brought help and peace to the panic-stricken people.

Our Railway Minister while presenting the Railway Budget in the House stated that the Pamban bridge will be rebuilt and provision has been made for it. I will request the hon. Minister that not only adequate finances be provided but preliminary steps should be taken before the foundation work is started. The Kunzru Committee has made a number of recommendations about safeguarding railway bridges in our country; therefore, while doing this construction work, these recommendations should be implemented to avoid further disaster to railway bridges in the country.

The second disaster was on the 26th January when Hindi was made the official language of our country. Here I would like to state a few facts which led to the agitation and to the spontaneous movement by the people in the south. Circulars from certain ministries went to the State Governments in Hindi without the English translation. Contradictory state-

[Shrimati Akkamma Devi]

ments appeared on the same page in certain papers.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): Which was that Ministry?

**Shrimati Akkamma Devi:** Court notices were sent to district courts only in Hindi. I also heard from reliable sources that in a certain ministry orders were given to go ahead only with Hindi and when a reliable person asked as to what to do with those people who did not know Hindi, the answer was "Simply push them out". Again, I heard of so many instances. For example, table diaries were distributed to so many people with only Hindi versions of verses from the *Rigveda*. The very next day, on the 27th January, when the Public Accounts Committee began its sitting, questions were asked by my Hindi-speaking friends only in Hindi, forgetting the precarious condition of those Members who were not able to follow it. Immediately we stood up and requested our Chairman either to have it translated for us in English or to have it only in English. When such a situation is here, just imagine the condition of agitated people in the south. These facts led to a simultaneous and spontaneous movement in the south. The DMK people started by saying that they would observe 26th January as the mourning day, but added with all these circulars and contradictory statements the movement became spontaneous ending in the death and loss of lives of innocent people by self-immolation and destruction to railways, post offices, buses trains and so many students were seriously injured and arrested. Whatever it is, let me assure my Hindi-speaking friends that we are not against Hindi. We want unity of our country. We want unity amidst diversity. We want national integration. We want a common language for the country to keep our country united throughout. Therefore, we have accepted

Hindi as our national language. Once again, may I assure my friends that we are not against Hindi? But we are against inequality between those people whose mother tongue is Hindi and those people whose mother-tongue is not Hindi.

17 hrs.

Now, coming to the next point, I would like to say that in 1959, our late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, gave certain assurances. One is that there should be no imposition and, secondly, English should continue as long as the people from the non-Hindi speaking areas come forward to accept it. On the 11th February, our present Prime Minister reiterated the assurances and said that the late Prime Minister's assurances will be honoured in letter and spirit. Therefore, there is no difficulty here at all. The assurances are there and now to put an end to the doubts, misgivings and apprehensions of the people of the south and to maintain the unity of the country, I request our Prime Minister to give a statutory safeguard to the people of non-Hindi speaking areas by bringing about an amendment to the Official Languages Act. This point has already been discussed. When the Official Languages Bill came before the House in 1963, the word 'may' appeared in the Bill and most of us including myself had the doubt and apprehension that the word 'may' means 'may not'....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is she concluding now or she will take some more time?

**Shrimati Akkamma Devi:** I shall continue tomorrow.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right. The House stands adjourned till, 11 O'clock tomorrow.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 24, 1965/Phalgun 8, 1886 (Saka).*