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Tuesday, November 16, 1965
Kartika 25, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



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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 DEBATES

2015

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 6, 1965/Kartika
25, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 239, Dr. Singhvi.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): May I suggest that question No. 242 on the same subject may also be taken with this?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Also question No. 245 because it is related to the same subject.

Shri Kapur Singh: Both questions Nos. 242 and 245 are linkable to question No. 239.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No. 245 relates to other areas also.

Mr. Speaker: Only question No. 242 to be taken along with question No. 239.

Wheat Offer by U.S.A.

+

- *239. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. J. Nalk:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

- Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri Yogendra Jha:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yudhvair Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States have offered only five hundred thousand tons of service wheat as against India's requirement of five million tons; and

(b) if so, whether the implications of the U.S. move to reduce the quantum of food supply to India have been considered at the highest level and, if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The PL 480 Agreement entered into with the United States of America in September, 1964 provided funds for the import of 4.3 million tonnes of wheat which was shipped by August, 1965. A fresh long term agreement, has not so far been concluded. In the meanwhile the United States

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Government have provided supplementary funds through exchange of letters from time to time for a total import of about 2 million tons of wheat, the shipment of which is expected to be completed by the end of December, 1965. So far the scale of availability per month has not been reduced.

Food Imports from U.S.A.

+

- *242: Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Kajrolkar:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Moena:
 Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Warior:
 Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
 Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavalya:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Yudhvir Singh:
 Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
 Shri R. Baru:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether the United States Government have shown any reluctance to enter into a long term agreement with India in regard to PL 480 food imports;

(b) how much wheat and other foodgrains were asked for by India and sent by the U.S. Government during the months of August, September and October, 1965; and

(c) the prospects for these imports for the next six months?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The P.L. 480 Agreement entered into with the United States of America in September 1964 and amended in December 1964 provided funds for import of 4.3 million tonnes of wheat and 3.3 lakh tonnes of rice which were shipped by August 1965. Pending a fresh long-term agreement, the United States of America have since provided supplementary funds, through exchange of letters from time to time, for the import of about 2 million tons of wheat from September to December 1965.

(b) No specific quantities were asked for, for the months of August to October 1965, but the following quantities of foodgrains were received from U.S.A. under P.L. 480:

(‘000 M.T)

	August '65	Septem-ber '65	October '65
Wheat . . .	501.9	537.3	585.6
Rice . . .	14.4
Milo . . .	37.3	22.4	..

(c) As the fresh long term agreement under P.L. 480 has not yet been concluded, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the quantities which might be imported under P.L. 480 during the next six months.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Do Government and the Minister of Food and Agriculture continue to view the PL 480 programme as a programme contributing to stabilisation of prices and for tiding over shortages or have they come to realise that it is being used or has been used or is liable to be used as an instrument of political pressure and as a programme affecting adversely our agricultural development? If so, is this reduction considered as part of the political pressure?

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

already answered this question during the debate. I do not think food is being used for exerting political pressure. That is my judgment and the judgment of Government also.

As far as the other question is concerned, mainly this PL 480 is for the purpose of meeting the shortage, particularly scarcity conditions existing this year.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The House would be interested to know whether it is a fact that the hon. Minister made a statement that Shri S. K. Patil, who went to the United States, had no brief whatsoever to hold any talks in connection with the PL 480 programme, and also whether Shri S. K. Patil made a statement that to hold these talks he needed no special brief from the Ministry or from the Minister. Can the Minister enlighten the House on this unseemly controversy?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no unseemly controversy. As a Minister of the Cabinet there is joint responsibility. What I said was that there was no special brief to Shri S. K. Patil with regard to PL 480, but as a Minister of the Cabinet he is entitled to hold talks on general matters concerning India.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : प्राय जो धन पी० एल० 480 में मंगा रहे हैं वह बफर स्टॉक के लिये रकबा ज़ायेगा या कंजमन के लिये होगा।

Shri C. Subramaniam: It will be for both, in the context of the scarcity conditions, we may have to use it more for current consumption.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the quantity and continuity of US food supplied under PL 480 is governed politically and not altruistically, as in the case of Food for Peace to UAR which was disrupted suddenly, may I know whether Government can assure us that they

are properly armed to face any emergency in case there is disruption of food supplies from USA?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, this is also kept in mind in formulating our plans.

श्री शिव नारायण : जैसा सरकार कहती है कि धन की सूखा पड़ गया, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस ज़ाउट के बाद पी०एल० 480 का प्रयोग वह भण्डारों से मंगाना बन्द करने का विचार रखती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कौन कह सकता है कि प्राय क्या होगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears from the statement of the hon. Minister and the reply which he gave in this House to the debate, that P.L. 480 is an unavoidable nuisance and we have to take it.

Shri Banga: Necessity.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: So, I would like to know how long we are going to depend on this imported wheat and whether we are going to attain a state of self-sufficiency in the matter of wheat and rice in the Fourth Plan.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. I have categorically stated that we are formulating plans with a view to reach self-sufficiency by the end of the Fourth Plan. The House will have an opportunity to discuss that programme when we have a discussion on food.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: The answer to part (a) of Q. 242 is neither in the negative nor in the affirmative. I would like to know what reasons have been given by the U.S. Government for delaying the final negotiation for the supply of foodgrains under P.L. 480.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This matter was taken up even in March. The 1964 agreement was coming to an end by June end, and for the next two years we took up the matter in March.

Then, some of the hon. Members expressed anxiety that we should not continue to depend upon P.L. 480 alone to meet our shortage, that on the other hand we should have an agricultural programme which would carry us to a stage of self-sufficiency. So, they were anxious to know how we were programming to reach self-sufficiency and therefore we have also submitted our tentative Fourth Plan agricultural programme to the US Administration and the broad strategy and programme which we are going to adopt for this purpose. This is also under examination for the purpose.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government aware that unless a whole shipload of foodgrains enters an Indian port every day, famine conditions would develop; if so, do they accept responsibility for this terrible predicament?

What is he worried about? I have put a very simple question.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Simple questions are always difficult to answer, particularly from this hon. Member.

Shri Ranga: I do not understand why the hon. Minister said just now "particularly from this hon. Member".

Mr. Speaker: He says simple questions are always difficult to answer.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Particularly from this hon. member because even though they look simple, they are difficult. Anyway, I find them difficult to answer. It may be the leader of his party may have simple answers for them.

The point for consideration is this. I have already expressed that it is dangerous to depend upon ships every day entering our ports, particularly from 12,000 miles away. Therefore, it is necessary for us to reach the stage of self-sufficiency as early as possible, but we cannot work a miracle overnight.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, he has not answered my question; there were two parts in my question. One is, whether

he is aware, etc. He has answered no part of my question. That is my complaint.

Mr. Speaker: He, therefore, ought to be content with this. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: PL 480 has been taken away from the purview of the Agricultural Department of the USA and has been taken over by the State Department. May I know if the Government understands the implications of this transfer and if it understands, what are they?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is the internal working of the US Government and it is for them to arrange their working in the best way they consider in the circumstances. As far as we are concerned, we are certainly interested to know whether there is a shift in the policy because of this transfer. I have tried to probe into the matter and I have been assured that there is no shift in the policy because of this change in the department.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It seems that the US authorities including President Johnson are very much worried over our performance in respect of agricultural production over the past many years and it seems that they want us to increase our production and stop this dependence on them. Is it because of that, that our Government is compelled to produce all our plans and schemes and the production schemes before the U.S. authorities to satisfy them? May I know whether this Government is not ashamed to do such a thing?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not ashamed to do it. I am prepared to take the assistance from whichever quarter it comes. (Interruption).

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Why should you do that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am rather ashamed to be put in a position to continually ask for food supplies, but as far as the production programme is concerned, it is a technical matter. I am prepared to discuss it with any

technical authority in any part of the world for the purpose of successfully carrying it out. It is not a matter to be ashamed of.

Shri P. O. Borooah: May I know whether the short term aid by the USA has resulted in the rise in the price of imported foodgrains and also of other foodgrains in the country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This has not resulted in the increase in the price of imported foodgrains. But I do agree that it creates a certain amount of uncertainty with regard to our distribution plans.

श्री बड़ै : क्या यह सच है कि...

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या आपने मेरे प्रश्न को भी इसके साथ जोड़ दिया है, बस इतना ही मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जोड़ा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो मुझे इसके बाद बुलाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पहले आपकी बुद्धि सूँधीर सब को छोड़ दूँ?

श्री मधु लिमये : जब मेरे प्रश्न को जोड़ दिया है तो बुलाना ही चाहिए।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हम 15 मिनट से बार-बार खड़े हो रहे हैं लेकिन आपकी नजर इधर नहीं घाती। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम को ऐसी बातें न कहनी पड़ें, लेकिन रोजाना जब यह देखते हैं तो दुःख होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अफसोस है कि बिना वजह यह इल्जाम लगाया जाता है। जितना ही मैं उनको ज्यादा वक्त देता हूँ, उतना ही वह इस तरह के इल्जाम लगाते हैं। मैं बारी-बारी से हर एक को वक्त दे रहा हूँ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उनका पहला नम्बर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आ जाता हूँ उस पर भी।

श्री बड़ै : अभी आपने कहा कि पी० एल० 480 बढ़ाने के वास्ते अमरीका ने आप से कहा है। लेकिन क्या यह सच नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की लड़ाई जब शुरू हो गयी तो उसके बाद अमरीका ने वही पालिसी जारी नहीं रखी जो शुरू में थी और उस पर अमरीका फिर से विचार कर रहा है?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why it is necessary to understand that this short-term arrangement came to be adopted. It was not after the Pakistani aggression; August 5th is the starting point. The arrangement for the first instalment, on the short term basis, was entered into in July, 1965, when there was no Pakistani conflict.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Sir, on a point of order. Is it in order for a Minister of the Government of India to say that the scheme of this Government for the Fourth Plan has been submitted to the American Government? I want to know whether it is in order.

Mr. Speaker: Who has said it?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I heard the Minister say so. You can verify it from the record.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have indicated to them how we propose to get over this dependence on PL 480.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He made that statement in answer to my question here.

Mr. Speaker: He used words which were not intended.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: What is your ruling, Sir, to my point of order?

Mr. Speaker: When I asked the Minister he explained what he meant.

Therefore, it means in his previous answer it was not a good use of the words.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या अमरीका वालों ने यह कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ अनाज के आयात सम्बन्धी करार सम्बन्ध के लिए हम तभी करेंगे जब शास्त्री जी अमरीका की यात्रा करेंगे ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think that impression is correct.

Shri P. B. Chakraverti: Irrespective of any political question attached to the sanction of PL 480, may I know whether the Government has probed into the reasons that prompted them to make it in the form of supply by instalments; if so, what is the substitute which the Government have now fixed so that India can be free from imports?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is only putting the question in different words. We have to reach self-sufficiency. As I have already stated, we have to formulate a programme of agricultural development which would take us to the stage of self-sufficiency. As I mentioned earlier, it would take a few years.

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या सरकार यह सोचती है कि पहले खाद्य में देश आत्म-निर्भर होला और बाद में पी० एल० 480 को खत्म किया जाएगा, या सरकार यह भी सोचती है कि पहले पी० एल० 480 को खत्म करने के बाद ही इस निर्जीव सरकार के अंदर कुछ जान घा सकती है जिसके द्वारा खेती में पैदावार बढ़ सकेगी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Sir, it is a question to answer which a judgment will have to be made whether our gap between the need and the supply is big or small with which we can get along without imports or with imports. But in the present context of, particularly, falling monsoons, it will be foolhardy to think that we

can get along without imports from foreign countries.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, does he accept the premise that this is a nirjeev sarkar?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: यह जो अमरीका द्वारा गेहूं दिया जा रहा है यह इतना हल्का है कि जिसे जनता अच्छा नहीं समझती, इसमें बदबू आती है और यह वही अनाज अमरीका निर्यात करती है जिसे वहां के लोग नहीं खाते और जो खराब होता है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a completely wrong impression. I do not know how this impression has spread. The quality of the grain has been examined. . . (Interruptions).

Shri Bade: Has the Minister used it?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: जनता लेती ही नहीं है उस अनाज को।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. They should listen to the answer.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जनता लेती ही नहीं है उस अनाज को। क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह कह सकते हैं कि यह अनाज स्वदेशी अनाज से ज्यादा अच्छा है ?

Mr. Speaker: I can get the information. I cannot just extract any particular answer from the Minister. Hon. Members have other means to put their pressure if they so want. When a question is put, the answer has to be heard.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This grain has been tested in many of our laboratories with regard to the quality of the grain, and it is in no way inferior to the indigenous wheat as far as quality is concerned. As a matter of fact, there is greater and greater demand for this wheat. I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member has got the information that people do not like it and there is no demand for it.

If there is no demand, certainly I will immediately stop the import.

श्री प्र० सि० सहगल : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि राकिमान स हमारो लड़ाई शुरू होने के बाद अमरीका ने पत्रों के जरिए यह एलान किया था कि जब तक हमारी सलाह नहीं मानी जाएगी तब तक हम पी० एल० 480 के मातहत प्रनाज सप्लाई नहीं करेंगे ?

Shri C. Subramaniam : I have not received any such communication.

Shri A. S. Saigal : It was in the papers.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्री का यह पता है कि यदि उन न्यूनताओं को हम दूर कर सकें जो हमारे भोजन के उत्पादन में बाधक है तो अमरीका से गेहूं लेना तो दूर रहा, उसका दे भी सकते हैं ? क्या उन बाधाओं को दूर करने का यत्न किया जा रहा है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam : I thought I had answered this question. We are taking steps to step up our production, so that we may reach a stage of self-sufficiency.

Shri Warior : In view of the fact that every shipment of PL 480 grain is costing us more and more, may I know whether Government has got any indication from the American Government that the next shipments will also be priced higher?

Shri C. Subramaniam : I do not think the price which the American Government has been charging has been varying. We have been varying the prices, taking into account the demand here and the repercussions of the cheap price of imported grain on internal production.

श्री मधु लिमये : सन् 1956 से 1964 तक कुल कितना गेहूं हमारे देश में बेचा गया उसमें करीब करीब 40 फीसदी से लेकर 58 फीसदी तक पी० एल० 480 के अन्दर आयात किया हुआ गेहूं रहता था। इस साल

प्रकाश जो व्यापक स्थिति है उसको मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने कोई अनुमान किया है कि इस साल कुल कितना गेहूं आयात करना पड़ेगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam : Yes, Sir. We are trying to make an assessment of what has been the internal production and what is the prospect of production during the rabi season. As far as import is concerned, our capacity to import by using foreign exchange is limited. Therefore, it has to be by other arrangement and that arrangement is mainly PL 480. Unless we enter into a long-term agreement with USA with regard to PL 480, I would not be able to give any indication of the quantities that we would be importing this year.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रश्न अनुमान सम्बन्धी था कि क्या ऐसा कोई एग्स्टिमेट उन्होंने बनाया है कि क्या आवश्यकता रहेगी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam : An estimate is being made with reference to production.

श्री युटवीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दोनों में मेरा नाम शामिल था और मैं कितनी ही मर्तबा खड़ा भी हुआ लेकिन मुझे एक भी सवाल पूछने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया। कम से कम जिनके नाम दोनों में थे उनको तो मौका दिया ही जाना चाहिए था।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मेरा भी नाम दोनों सवाल में था लेकिन मुझे एक भी सवाल पूछने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन दो सवालों पर मैंने 20 मिनट का समय दिया अब इससे अधिक तो देना मशकल था। जब लिमिट में बहुत मारे घादमी होते हैं तो इतना समय देने के बाद भी यदि कुछ बच जाय तो कोई खयाल नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : दोनों में मेरा नाम था लेकिन नहीं बुनाया गया। समझ

में नहीं जाता बाकी बापकी आज्ञानुसार बैठे जाता हूँ।

Safe Port Facilities

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*240. Shri Hem Barua:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the present conflict with Pakistan, Government are contemplating to have some surplus and comparatively safe port facilities; and

(b) if so, whether the port facilities available at present are proposed to be improved or new facilities are proposed to be created?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Government's policy is to develop adequate port capacity all along the coastline of India, so that our ports can cope with the foreseeable expansion of India's seaborne trade and also with the stress and strain of any kind of emergency.

(b) Government's programme of development envisages both improvement of the existing ports and development of new major ports.

Shri Hem Barua: I hope by "safe port facilities" Government also mean safety of the ports from the defence point of view. If they mean that, may I know what steps Government have taken to ensure the safety of the existing ports from possible enemy attacks, particularly air attacks?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That essentially impinges upon the functions of the defence forces. I am sure they have taken adequate care about the safety and security of our ports.

Shri Hem Barua: As the Minister responsible for ports he should know the steps taken for the safety of ports.

Mr. Speaker: What is his next question?

Shri Hem Barua: As the Calcutta port is facing gradual extinction, may I know what steps Government have taken to rejuvenate it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have been taking steps.....

Mr. Speaker: Rejuvenating the Government or the member?

Shri Hem Barua: The port, the Calcutta port.

Shri Raj Bahadur: In that sense, Calcutta is an old port.

Shri Hem Barua: Both the Minister and myself are rejuvenated people.

Mr. Speaker: I am very happy.

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are trying to improve the facilities in the port of Calcutta. We are trying to keep the channel open by extensive and intensive dredging. We have also taken steps to develop the satellite port of Haldia.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that the Government is already committed to the development of Haldia Port as a substitute port near Calcutta, may I know whether in the context of this emergency it will be given top priority?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I must make it clear that Haldia is not being developed as a substitute port, it is being developed as a satellite port. There is a lot of difference between the two and I would like to remove the misunderstanding, if there is any, because it has complications. We are taking all possible steps to expedite the development of Haldia Port.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the total port capacity proposed to be created under the contemplated scheme and will it be completed during the Fourth Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: By the end of the Third Plan, we hope to create a capacity of ports of an order of 60.7 million tonnes. It might go up to 80

million tonnes or 85 million tonnes by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: With regard to Haldia Port may I know whether Government have obtained final assurances from the World Bank as to the aid that we propose that they should give for the Haldia Port; or, is it still hanging fire?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The World Bank requires certain technical information from technical experts. Now they have that information and a report has been sent to them. Presently, an appraisal team of the World Bank is right here in the capital and we are holding discussions with them.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether Government has drawn up any programme to develop certain subsidiary ports, which are as strategic as some of the major ports, like Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh; if so, what measures is Government contemplating to take?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is our endeavour to develop as many ports—major, intermediate and minor—as possible and Kakinada happens to be falling in one of the latter two categories.

Dr. Ranen Sen: While developing Haldia and Paradip ports there was a controversy as to whether iron ore or manganese ore will be exported abroad through Haldia or Paradip Port. Has the Government come to any final decision in regard to this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We do not attach much importance to that controversy; in fact, Haldia Port will have to cater to many a demand for handling bulk commodities including, to some extent, iron ore traffic also. So far as Paradip is concerned, essentially it will be meant for iron ore but it also will handle general cargo and other bulk commodities. There are not any fixed rules about it. We will have to go by the standard or measure of the immediate cost involved to the export commodity or to the import commodity.

Shri Basumatari: In view of the conflict between Pakistan and India is the Government of India contemplating to establish two ports at Jogighopa and Niamatighat; if so, what are the financial implications and progress thereof?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, we are travelling from sea ports to river ports.

Steamer Service to Assam

*241. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Shri Hem Barua:

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the crew of the steamers plying between West Bengal and Assam are Pakistani nationals;

(b) whether in view of the present Indo-Pakistan conflict any special measures have been taken to ensure that this life-line of communications to Assam does not break down; and

(c) if so, the measures taken?

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

(b) and (c). The services on the river route from Calcutta to Assam stand suspended since the outbreak of hostilities. The question of restoration of this route will be taken up at the appropriate time. Alternative coordinated transport arrangements to Assam have been made to meet the requirements.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know if the present dislocation of services and impounding of the vessels will not result in greater losses to this company which has been taken over by the Government presently? This company is sustaining losses to the extent of Rs. 90 lakhs a year. What steps have been proposed to be taken by the Government to keep the services plying in the event of this company having to be wound up?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The other day I made a full statement on this subject; even so, for the sake of refreshing the memory of the hon. Member I might repeat that the River Steam Services will, no doubt, incur losses on account of the dislocation of their services. We are trying to augment the services in Indian waters from Jogighopa to Niamatighat and beyond up to Dibrugrah, on the one hand, and are also trying to reach other subsidiary waters in Assam. On the Calcutta side, we propose to go to certain river routes as far as possible. By these means we try to minimise the losses; but, even so, there will be a good deal of losses on account of the dislocation of services.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government contemplate to take a softened attitude towards the East Pakistani crews of this company, who were laid off during the Indo-Pakistan conflict, in view of the East Pakistani people having crushed the "Crush India Movement" initiated by the Pakistan Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: These facts we are getting to know from the papers and we are watching the developments with keen interest and awareness.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that during the Chinese aggression of 1962, the crew of these steamers plying between West Bengal and Assam went on a strike—please do not forget that out of 15,000 crew 12,000 are Pakistani nationals—may I know what steps Government taken to see that this vital link in our economy and security between West Bengal and Assam is not disrupted in future also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: India in 1965 is not what it was in 1962 and much water has flowed down the Brahmaputra since then. I think there is a wave of change also in East Bengal.

Shri Hem Barua: Out of 15,000 crew, 12,000 are Pakistani nationals. What has he done about it?

Mr. Speaker: He says, several changes have taken place since then.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The hon. Minister said that the resumption of the service will be at the appropriate time. Is the 'appropriate time' going to come in the near future or is it going to be in the distant future? What is his estimate?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a very difficult question. But I would say that the 'appropriate time' means the time when there are conditions in which we can operate the services. I think the hon. Member has a much better knowledge of English language than I and he knows what 'appropriate time' means.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In view of the fact that this conflict with Pakistan is not going to be diminished very soon at least, has the Government thought of taking any extensive steps to recruit and train Indian nationals in these steamers?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have taken those steps.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लाय : क्या सरकार ने पता लगाया है कि इस सेवा के प्रन्दर बितने पाकिस्तानी काम करते थे ? क्या सरकार ने इस बात की भी छानबीन की है कि वहां लोगों के द्वारा घनेकों बार भारत विरोधी कार्रवाइयां की गई हैं, घनेकों बार उनको भारत विरोधी कार्रवाइयां करते हुए पाया गया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : उनकी संख्या तब 6,600 थी और इसमें...

Shri Hem Barua: It is 15,000 out of which 12,000 are Pakistani nationals.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have got the authentic figure. The total number given to me is 6,800 out of

which 5300 are in the employ of the River Steam Navigation Company and the remainder are in the other private-sector companies. That is the authentic figure which is given to me.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछराव : भारत विरोधी कार्रवाइयां करते हुए पाए गए या नहीं इसका जवाब नहीं आया है ।

श्री राज गहादुर : भारत विरोधी कार्रवाई की कोई ऐसी घटना तो हमारे नोटिस में नहीं आई । इधर जब लड़ाई शुरू हुई तो पाकिस्तानियों को बंगाल में इंटर्न कर दिया गया था ।

Shri A. P. Sharma : In view of the fact that most of the employees in the steamer services are Pakistani nationals, what specific programme has the Government got for the recruitment and training of Indian nationals and how long will it take to complete the programme?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I have already answered this.

Mr. Speaker : Only the second part remains to be answered. The Member wants to know as to how long it will take to complete the programme.

Shri Raj Bahadur : If need be, we can have the replacements in six months' time.

Shrimati Renuka Ray : Since the Railways were able to dismiss the Pakistani nationals, is it not possible for the Transport Minister to take this step?

Shri Raj Bahadur : We have also removed them in the Calcutta region. But the main question at the present moment is that the services are not running according to full schedule. In fact, the employees that we have got there are surplus to our requirements.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi : Since the hon. Minister has made a reassuring claim that much water has flowed down the

Brahmaputra since 1962, I should like to know the precise nature of improvement in the proportion of Indian nationals employed as crew between 1962 and 1965. I would like to know whether there is a large proportion of Indian nationals employed as crew and whether the claim made by the hon. Minister is justified in terms of statistic.

Shri Raj Bahadur : I think the question to which I gave that reply was in a different context. So far as the question of numbers is concerned, I shall require notice.

Shri Buta Singh : I want to know the reason why the Government of India does not think it suitable to handover the service to the Indian Navy.

Shri Raj Bahadur : I do not know whether the Indian Navy would like to go to Bhahmaputra.

Crop Insurance Scheme

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*243. **Shri Linga Reddy :**

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Saha :

Shri P. R. Chakraverti :

Shri P. C. Borooah :

Shri Basumatari :

Shri P. K. Deo :

Shri Solanki :

Shri Kapur Singh :

Shrimati Malmoona Sultan :

Shri Yashpal Singh :

Dr. Ranen Som :

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya :

Shri Hoda :

Shri Balakrishnan :

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi :

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad :

Shri M. Malakhami :

Shri Jashvant Mehta :

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey :

Shri R. Barua :

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar :

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

(a) whether statutory National Crop Insurance Scheme has been finalised by Government; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The Central Government have decided only to undertake legislation to enable desiring States to introduce a Crop Insurance Scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Linga Reddy: For how long has the scheme of National Crop Insurance been under contemplation of the Government?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It has been under the contemplation of the Government since a very long time.

Shri Linga Reddy: Is it true that the Government have decided to put it in force in the Third Plan?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We have every intention of putting it in force during the Third Plan. In fact, the summary has been prepared and it is before the Cabinet now.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: The Government will start the scheme in the Punjab initially. May I know what are the eventual uncertainties which are proposed to be covered by this scheme?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The intention is to take it up first in the Punjab, but before we do so, the necessary legislation will have to be enacted by this House.

Shri P. C. Borooah: To which sector will the work of crop insurance be assigned—public or private sector or co-operatives?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: This will be under Government.

Mr. Speaker: The Member cannot put the question directly to the Minister. He should address me.

Shri P. C. Borooah: To which sector is this work going to be assigned?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It will be assigned to the public sector.

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether the Punjab Government has made a number of representations to the Central Government to start this scheme in the Punjab and, if so, may I know the reasons why this scheme has been kept in abeyance?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As I explained just now, the enabling legislation has to be passed by this House. As soon as this is done, the Punjab Government will go ahead.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस फसल बीमा योजना के सम्बन्ध में भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों की क्या क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? कौन कौन से राज्य ऐसे हैं जो इसको करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : इस विषय में मैं सिर्फ इतना बर्णन करना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब एक ऐसा सूबा है जो मजबूत कदम और हमेशा इनिशियेटिव लेने के लिए तैयार रहता है । पंजाब ने पहले कदम उठाया है । जो कुछ तजुर्बा हमें हासिल होगा उसके पेशेनवर दूसरे सूबों में भी इस तरह के कदम उठाये जायेंगे ॥

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether this will include only food crops or cash crops also?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It will include both.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The hon. Minister, in his reply, stated that the Government had been intending to bring this scheme since long. I would like to know why it has taken so many years to come forward with this proposal and when we are going to have this Bill passed and the scheme introduced.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: This is a new venture and, therefore, we had to consider it from all aspects. Since it was a venture of very great importance, we had to consult some foreign experts and naturally it took some time.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the Government propose to

advise the State Governments or at least the Punjab Government, to integrate these insurance premia with the land revenue assessment instead of keeping them as a separate cess?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: The collection will be done with the land revenue.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब तक यह क्राप इंश्योरेंस नहीं होता तब तक क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि जिस किसान के पास 10,000 रु० का गन्ना तैयार खड़ा है उसको इस मूल्य में कोई 100 रु० भी देने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। वह कोम्पापरेटिव के पास जाता है तो उससे रिश्वत मांगी जाती है, अगर वह साहूकार के पास जाता है तो वह 500 रु० का रुक्का लिखवा कर उस 50 रु० देता है। सरकार ने इस चीज का क्या इलाज किया है जिससे किसान की मुसीबत कम हो सके।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : हालत इतनी खराब तो नहीं है जितनी कि मेरे मोघजिज दोस्त ने फरमाया है। कांफापरेटिव सोसायटीज हैं वह देती हैं, तकाबी लोन्स मिलते हैं।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know when the scheme will be put before the Cabinet for its consideration, and how long Government will take before they come forward with a Bill before this House?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: As I have submitted before, the proposal is before the Cabinet, and as soon as it is approved, I am sure that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will be kind enough to see that it is introduced as early as possible.

श्री रामसेवक दास : धर्मो मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि इस मामले में उनका इरादा बड़ा अच्छा है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे कि उन्होंने फरमाया कि पंजाब में वह चीज अपनायी जा रही है, उसी तरह से क्या मन्त्रालय ने सभी राज्यों से इस बारे में जानकारी हासिल की और उनका सहयोग

मांगा। और मांगा तो विभिन्न राज्यों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी और किन किन राज्यों से सहयोग का आश्वासन मिला है।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : सब को लिखा गया था लेकिन सब की राय है कि पहले इसको पंजाब कर लें बाद में और जगह किया जाये।

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it a fact that when Government were considering this scheme of crop insurance, the help of foreign experts was taken, and if so, what was the necessity which prompted Government to take the help of foreign experts when our own experts are quite competent enough?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: There are certain countries where they have this crop insurance scheme in operation, and naturally we wanted to benefit from their experience. The FAO is an organisation which helps countries to develop new ideas, and we get aid from the FAO.

Shri Ranga: I do not know whether the present Government and their advisers have looked into the reports that they themselves have had as a result of the investigations made by officers appointed by them specially to study the crop insurance scheme.

I would like to know whether it is not a fact that the Punjab Government themselves were thinking of this thing as an experimental measure and for that purpose they wanted legislation, and if so, how many years this Government is going to take in order to take it up as a really national scheme to be administered by all the States?

Shri Shah nawas Khan: As soon as Punjab has taken up this scheme and we have assessed the results, I hope we shall be able to go ahead much faster.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया है कि सबसे पहले इसे पंजाब में चलाया गया है और वहाँ पर चालू करने का इरादा है। शायद इस का कारण यह हो सकता है कि

पंजाब में नहरें हैं तो क्या नहरी इलाकों में इसको पहले चालू किया जायेगा।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : नहीं, यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि इसक नहरी इलाकों में ही लिया जायेगा। यह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों पर छोड़ दिया जायेगा कि जाँ जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट चालू करना चाहें चालू कर दे।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether technical advice from experts from abroad has also been sought in this matter in regard to the preparation of the national scheme of crop insurance, and if so, on what aspects such advice has been sought?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We sought the advice of an FAO expert, Mr. Yamauchi; he saw the pilot project and he found it quite feasible.

Shri P. R. Patel : It seems that the drop insurance scheme will take some time to come into force in our country. Till such time as that schemes comes into operation throughout the country, may I know whether Government have any scheme to compensate the cultivators for the losses that they incur due to failure of rain or any other natural calamity,

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Whenever there is some natural calamity, some relief is given to the cultivators by way of land revenue remission and things like; that also some loans are given.

श्री गुलशन : मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया है कि फसल बीमा योजना के सम्बन्ध में एक बिल सदन में लाया जायेगा। तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस बिल को सदन में लाने के लिये कोई समय मुकर्रर किया गया है कि कब तक इस को लाया जायेगा।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं यह पहले दर्ज कर चुका हूँ कि इस की समरी बना कर उसको कैबिनेट के सामने रखवा गया है जब कैबिनेट उस को मंजूर कर लेगी तब पार्लियामेन्टरी

प्रफेभर्स मिनिस्टर साहब उसे लाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री गुलशन : मैंने पूछा है कि कब तक आ जायगा।

प्रध्मक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं बतलाया जा सकता।

Rice Procurement by Food Corporation of India

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*244. **Shri Kapur Singh:**

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Solanki:

Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Dr. Ramen Sen:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India has not been assigned the task of rice procurement in the next Kharif season; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. During the next kharif season the Food Corporation of India will undertake direct procurement of rice partly in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Kerala and the Union territory of Pondicherry and Karaikal.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He said 'partly' or something like that.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Directly by them in parts of the States.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know what is the approximate gap between the expected produce and the actual requirements of rice in the country, and how it is proposed to be filled?

Shri D. R. Chavan: This does not arise out of the question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is so for you to decide, not for the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly repeat the question as I was not so attentive?

Shri Kapur Singh: The question relates to procurement of rice by this Corporation. I wanted to know what is the approximate gap between the expected produce and the actual requirements of rice in the country. He says it does not arise.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Certainly this is with reference to procurement by the Food Corporation. Production is separate thing altogether. So it does not arise here.

Shri Kapur Singh: Requirements are the basis of procurement. How can there be procurement unless we know what is the requirement?

Mr. Speaker: Anyway he wants notice.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He did not say that he wanted notice.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it a fact that in Andhra Pradesh, which is having a surplus of rice, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is not allowing the Central Government and the Food Corporation to procure rice from the surplus districts, e.g. Godavari and other districts? If so, what is the earthly use of going in for procurement in a State where Government are not allowed to procure from the surplus districts?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are two schemes in Andhra Pradesh, the scheme relating to the Delta areas and that relating to the non-Delta areas. In the non-Delta areas, there is a levy on the producers. Collection of that levy is undertaken by the Food Corporation. As far as the Delta areas are concerned—I agree that these are the districts with a heavy surplus—there is no levy on the producers as such, but there is a levy on the millers. Therefore, it is a question of procurement by the millers, and from the millers, we take over the stocks. The Food Corporation comes into the picture at the stage of taking over stocks from the millers.

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श्री वसुदेव नायर : सरकार को प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिये भ्रमण स्टाफ रखना पड़ता है। और लाखों रुपये तन्खाह के देने पड़ते हैं। भ्रमण किसान को भ्रष्टाचारी प्राइस दी जाये तो किसान खुद ही धाकर स्टॉक को भर देगा और प्रोक्योरमेंट की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेग्युलरेटिव प्राइसेज क्यों नहीं दी जाती।

Shri D. R. Chavan: The hon. Member is aware that we have announced remunerative and incentive prices to the producers, not only this year but last year also.

Shri P. K. Deo: While we learn with distress that some of the States do not toe the line of the central scheme—as for example, my State, Orissa—is it due the fact that the Government there is too much bogged in the morass of party interest? Or is it due to the impracticability of this procurement scheme of the Food Corporation of India?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In Orissa, last year the Central Government with their own machinery effected procurement particularly at the millers' point. This year, in view of scarcity, the Orissa Government is suggesting that the State Government itself should be allowed to make the procurement. The matter is still under discussion with the Orissa Government.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it a fact that most of the State Governments have informed the Government of India and the Food Corporation of India that the lowest level of paddy price should be increased as otherwise there will be difficulty in procuring rice; if so, what steps have Government taken in regard to that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This year the policy has been to announce a minimum support price, and the State Governments have been allowed to fix the procurement price at a higher level than the support price, and most of the State Governments have fixed

the procurement price at a much higher level than the support price.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the West Bengal Government have decided to introduce State trading in foodgrains, and it is the State Government which will procure rice and paddy from the farmers, I want to know whether any minimum or floor price has been fixed there, and whether it is a fact that the price has been fixed at Rs. 16 whereas the demand of the farmer is Rs. 21.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We had fixed the minimum price, if I remember aright, at Rs. 39 per quintal for paddy, but for procurement, the Bengal Government have fixed the rice at Rs. 41.12 per quintal. I believe recently there has been a demand that this should be raised a little further from Rs. 41.12. The matter is under consideration.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Can Government explain why millers are kept as an intermediary in the delta region of Andhra Pradesh?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They have been dealing with the purchase so long. The Andhra Government feels perhaps it will be disrupting the whole procurement operation if we introduce a new system, particularly when we are in difficulties. That is why they have been allowed to procure, but we have got effectual control over the system.

Shri Muthiah: May I know the target of rice procurement for the next kharif season for the country as a whole, and for Madras State in particular?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This has not yet been fixed. We are in the process of fixing these targets.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Normally the payment is much delayed when you procure foodgrains from the farmers in the States. Will the Food Corporation pay immediately or will it take some time?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as the Food Corporation is concerned, when they enter into a transaction, they pay on the spot. That is the advantage of the Food Corporation coming into the picture. When the State Governments undertake operations, it takes some time to make the payment. This is a commercial undertaking. That will be an advantage to the producers.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I know whether it is a fact that the price of some of the coarse foodgrains, for example jowar and maize, prevailing at present in the State of Madhya Pradesh is something like Rs. 60 to Rs. 65 per quintal, whereas the price fixed by the Government for the new crop is Rs. 40 per quintal? If it is so, can we call it a support price, and can we expect that the farmers who, this year, had to spend a lot and incur greater expenditure than usual, will be willing to part with their foodgrains?

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing, he is not asking for information.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: No, Sir. I only want to ask whether we can call it a support price and whether we can expect that the farmers will be willing to part with foodgrains at this rate.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already stated, the policy of the Central Government is to assure a minimum price. As far as the procurement price is concerned, the State Governments are given the liberty to fix it at a higher level. It is for the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to take into consideration all the aspects and fix a reasonable price at which they would purchase. I am sure Madhya Pradesh Government is as responsible and responsive to the needs of the farmers as the hon. Member is or I am.

Shri Mohammed Koya: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that farmers are put to much hardship because a uniform rate of levy is

fixed without taking into consideration the fertility of the land?

Shri C. Subramaniam: To which State does he refer?

Shri Mohammed Koya: Kerala.

Shri C. Subramaniam: In Kerala it is a very nominal levy which has been imposed and therefore it is not possible to undertake a survey of the fertility of each field and on that basis fix it, but the quantity fixed is such that it would not be a burden even for a less fertile field.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सब से पहले मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह खाद्यान्न निगम फरवरी से चावल खरीदेगा । सारे देश में चावल बड़ी देर से घा रहा है और वह बिक चुका है, और फरवरी में निगम चावल खरीदेगा तो किसान ने जिस भाव से बेचा है और जिस भाव से खाद्यान्न निगम खरीदेगा उसमें क्या अन्तर रहेगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not in February; they have already started from 1st of September.

Shri Ranga: How is it that Food Grains Corporation is not enabled or permitted to purchase or lift rice from millers as well as foodgrain producers in Krishna-Godavari delta even through the procurement from produces in Guntur district and the millers of Krishna and West Godavari districts have been complaining of the huge stocks on their hands and there were no buyers at all from them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Corporation is coming into the picture only now. Till now the millers have been the purchasers from the farmers and that practice is continuing. From the millers we procure the stocks after the paddy is milled. I do agree ultimately we have to get into the pattern, even in those areas, of the

Corporation directly purchasing from the producers.

Shri Ranga: My question is not that. There are these huge stocks with the millers and they have invested their money and that is all locked up. The Corporation is not taking at all from them anything for months while in Kerala the consumers are suffering.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am glad the hon. Member has given this information. I shall see that whatever stocks are available there are immediately taken.

श्री हुतात्म लाल कल्याण : प्रश्नी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि हम ने पिछले साल से भाव बांध दिए हैं । क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की भोग गया है कि जब से भाव बांध गए हैं तब से मंडियों में अनाज का आना कम हो गया है, जिस प्रकार हर साल मंडियों में अनाज आता था इस साल नहीं आ रहा है ? इसका क्या कारण है ? क्या भाव बांधने से अनाज का मंडियों में आना कम हो गया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know how the fixation of support prices will affect the market arrivals. It is due to other causes that market arrivals have been less than before.

Shrimati Vimla Deshmukh: How much does the government expect to procure by this procurement scheme?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is now being assessed with regard to the target to be fixed for each State. It will take some time. By the end of December I hope the targets would be fixed.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: The State Governments have their own plan of procurement and that is why the Corporation has not been able to do the

required business. If so, what steps do the government take to make the scheme successful?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The point for consideration is that the Food Corporation came into existence only on the 1st of January. For six months they had to build up the organisation and also during that period they have undertaken post-procurement programmes of getting at the stocks, storing them and distributing them. From 1st September they are undertaking direct procurement. We should see that we do not overburden this new Corporation immediately with too many tasks and break it in that process. That is why I am hoping it would be possible by phases to bring in the Food Corporation with regard to procurement in the entire country.

Import of Foodgrains

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- *245. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Sumanta:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Parashar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaviya:
Shri Yogendra Jha:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 179 on the 24th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the agreements for the import of foodgrains from abroad have since 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 following Agreements for shipments

of wheat and rice till December, 1965 have since been finalised:

- (i) An Agreement dated the 10th September, 1965 for the import of 53.5 thousand Metric tons of rice from Thailand.
- (ii) Amendments to the P.L. 480 Agreement of September, 1964 on 26th September, 1965 and 4th November, 1965 each providing for additional funds for the purchase of 5 lakh tons of wheat to be shipped in November and December, 1965.
- (iii) A deal for the shipment of 3700 tons of rice from U.A.R. during November, 1965.

Certain other agreements are expected to be finalised later.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या इस में कोई लौग टर्म् एग्रीमेंट होने की कमी उम्मीद है या आये महीने या आये साल उनका दरवाजा खटखटाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: They are under consideration, as I said in the last para of the reply to the question.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

General Elections in Goa

*264. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 326 on the 31st August, 1965 regarding General Elections in Goa and state:

(a) whether the consideration of the matter has been concluded; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). No final decision in the matter has yet been taken.

Production of Kharif Crop

*247. Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Shri Vishram Prasad:

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

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

(a) the prospects of Kharif crop this year;

(b) whether any estimate is available;

(c) if so, the State-wise figures of the same; and

(d) the steps, if any, taken to increase the production of the next crops keeping in view the requirements of the country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). It is rather early to make any objective quantitative estimate about that likely production of Kharif crops of 1965-66. However, on account of generally deficient rains during the current Kharif season, a fall in production of Kharif foodgrains is expected in most of the States except the Southern States. On present indications, the output of Kharif foodgrains might fall short by 3 million tonnes from the last year's record production.

(d) The State Governments have been addressed to launch an Emergency Food Production Drive under which additional areas are proposed to be brought under cultivation during the coming rabi and summer seasons. A new cropping pattern allowing for the cultivation of short duration varieties so as more crops can be sown on the same land has also been suggested to the States. They have been requested to make arrangements to provide necessary inputs by way of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides for these areas. Better utilization of irrigation potential has been proposed.

Programmes for rural and urban composting are being intensified, and cultivation of green manure crops in the months of April-May for the benefit of the 1966 Kharif paddy crop has also been suggested.

पोत-निर्माण कार्यक्रम

* 248. श्री सागड़ो :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री रामसेवक पादब :

श्री प्र० चं० बबसा :

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :

श्री हिम्मतसिन्हा :

श्री प्र० के० देव :

श्री सोलंकी :

श्री कपूर सिंह :

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाई के कारण विशाखापटनम के शिपयार्ड में जहाजों के निर्माण का कार्य कम हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जहाजों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये अन्य क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड विशाखापटनम, में जहाज निर्माण के कार्यक्रम में कोई कमी नहीं की गयी है । परंतु विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी के कारण शिपयार्ड में बन रहे कुछ जहाजों के निर्माण में देर हो रही है ।

(ख) उक्त (क) को दृष्टि में रखते हुये प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

Scarce Conditions in Rajasthan

*249. **Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:**

Shri P. L. Barupal:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Shri N. P. Yadav:

Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri Tan Singh:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Shri Bagri:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Shri D. S. Patil:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri Himatsingka:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that scarcity conditions have arisen in certain districts of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action to supply more food-grains and fodder to Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh to tide over the famine conditions?

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

(b) Arrangements have been made to supply additional quotas of food-grains to these two States. The State Governments have not, however, asked for fodder supplies so far from the Centre.

Pricing and Distribution of Fertilizers

*250. **Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:**

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the

Committee set up to examine the question of price and distribution of fertilisers to the farmers; and

(b) if so, the nature of decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Committee on Fertilisers are under consideration of Government.

Central Fish Marketing Corporation

*251. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Kapur Singh:

Shrimati Renuka Barkatagi:

Shri Ravindra Varma:

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri D. D. Puri:

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a Central Fish Marketing Corporation;

(b) if so, by what time it is likely to start functioning; and

(c) its composition?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes. The Government of India have since registered on the 29th September, 1965, a company in the name of Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd. with its headquarters at Calcutta.

(b) It is expected that the Corporation is likely to start functioning by the end of this month.

(c) The Board of Directors of the Corporation consists of 14 members represented by the Central Government, State Governments and Industry.

Supply of Indigenous Wheat

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

(a) whether it is a fact that only imported wheat is being sold on the Government managed or licenced shops, fair price shops in Delhi and Punjab;

(b) if so, why indigenous wheat is not being issued in these shops; and

(c) the precaution taken to prevent the sale of mixed and adulterated grain and flour at these shops?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). In Punjab both indigenous as well as imported wheat is issued through fair price shops. In Delhi, only imported wheat atta is issued through fair price shops.

Punjab is surplus in wheat and has procured indigenous wheat for issue through fair price shops as well as for supply to deficit States. Some imported wheat is also issued in Punjab through fair price shops to cater to the needs of the low income groups of population. Delhi is deficit and gets its wheat supply from Punjab through trade channel for higher income groups of population. The imported wheat atta distributed through fair price shops in Delhi is mainly meant for the lower income groups of population. This pattern of distribution is likely to undergo a change when statutory rationing is introduced in Delhi.

(c) Fair price shops selling imported wheat are debarred from selling indigenous wheat side by side. The quality of foodgrains is controlled through the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. Frequent inspection of these shops is undertaken both

by the State Government as well as by the Central Government.

Expansion Programme of I.A.C.

*253. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expansion programme of the Indian Airlines Corporation and in what stages it is to be carried out during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(b) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation proposes to open some offices abroad and, if so, what is the justification for the same?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Corporation has planned to acquire two Caravelles and obtain on charter two Fokker Friendship aircraft during the year 1965-66. The Corporation will acquire one Fokker Friendship during 1966-67 and the question of purchasing two more Friendships to replace the two on charter is under consideration. They have also plans to purchase in 1966-67 six F-27/Avro type aircraft and six aircraft for feeder routes. They are also considering chartering one Boeing from Air-India or purchasing one more Caravelle aircraft.

(b) The proposal of the Corporation to open Sales Offices abroad has been deferred.

Unemployment Insurance Scheme

*254. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Kajrolkar:

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:

Shri Linga Reddy:

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Shri Mohammed Koya:

Shri Omkar Lal Beriwa:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalva:

Shri Badi:

Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to introduce Unemployment Insurance Scheme;

(b) if not, the reason for the delay; and

(c) whether some of the employers do not agree to this scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jagannatha Rao): (a) Not yet, the Scheme is still under consideration.

(b) and (c). The Scheme was placed before the 23rd Session of the Indian Labour Conference held at New Delhi on 30th and 31st October, 1965. The Workers' representatives generally welcomed the idea in principle. The Employers' representatives desired to have more time to study the Scheme. As necessary details had to be considered, it was decided to place the scheme before the Standing Labour Committee.

गन्ने का मूल्य

- * 255. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाग्ती :
श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :

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

(क) क्या गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका आधार क्या है ;

(ग) इस वर्ष कितनी चीनी का उत्पादन होने की संभावना है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि मिलों को गन्ने के वर्तमान मूल्यों पर गन्ना मिलने में पुनः कठिनाई होगी ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य तथा वृषि मंत्री (श्री: चि० मुकेशचन्द्र) (क) जी हां ।

(ख) गन्ने की मूल न्यूनतम कीमत वही निर्धारित की गयी है जोकि 1964-65 में थी अर्थात् 10.4 प्रतिशत या इसमें कम उपलब्धि के साथ रु० 5.30 प्रति क्विंटल और इसमें 10.4 प्रतिशत की उपलब्धि से अधिक प्रत्येक 0.1 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि पर 4 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल की दर से कीमत में वृद्धि की व्यवस्था भी है ।

(ग) इस अवस्था में इस वर्ष शर्करा उत्पादन के बारे में कोई विश्वसनीय अनुमान देना बहुत ही जल्दबाजी होगी ।

(घ) ऐसी परिकल्पना की कोई वजह नहीं है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Import of Fertilisers

*256. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has asked for considerable foreign exchange allocation for the import of fertilisers as well as raw materials needed for the manufacture of fertilisers;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce new high yielding varieties of foodgrains and cash crops, responsive only to a higher dose of fertilisers, if so, which are the new varieties; and

(c) the estimated requirements for the successful implementation of the special programmes in terms of the new strategy?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5152/65].

Rationing in Delhi

*257. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Basappa:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalva:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce rationing in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). It is proposed to introduce statutory rationing in Delhi from 1st December, 1965. The rationing will cover the urban areas falling within the limits of New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi Cantonment Board and certain urbanized villages.

To start with, wheat, wheat products, rice and sugar will be distributed through the ration cards.

Government of India will make arrangements for procuring, stocking and issuing of foodgrains to the shopkeepers and bulk consumers like hotels, etc.

Private Airlines

*258. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether private airlines have been permitted to operate in some areas inside the country both for cargo and passenger traffic;

(b) the names of such airlines and details of assistance, if any, being given to these airlines by the I.A.C. and the year from which they are operating; and

(c) the reasons why the I.A.C. has not taken up these services?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The following private airlines are operating non-scheduled flights under the conditions of non-scheduled permits issued to them with effect from the date noted against each:

Name of the airline	Date from which operating
1. Air Survey Company of India (P) Ltd.	1-10-1946
2. Airways (India) Ltd.	25-9-1954
3. Bharat Commerce and Industries Ltd.	23-2-1954
4. Cambata Aviation (P) Ltd.	26-8-1953
5. Jamair Company (P) Ltd.	18-7-1948
6. Kalinga Airlines (P) Ltd.	13-2-1958
7. Kasturi & Sons Ltd.	23-10-1963

No assistance is being given by Indian Airlines Corporation to any of the above Airlines.

(c) Indian Airlines Corporation also operate non-scheduled flights whenever spare capacity is available and the flights are economical.

गैर न उतारने के लिये बिलम्ब शुल्क

* 259. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका से आयात किया गया गेहूँ समय पर न उतारने के कारण सरकार को मई और जून, 1965 में बिलम्ब शुल्क देना पड़ा ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी राशि देनी पड़ी ; और

(ग) गेहूँ समय पर न उतारने के क्या कारण थे ?

साध तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री चिन्मय सुबह्यय्य) : (क) जी हाँ

(ख) 5.93 लाख रुपये । तथापि इस अवधि में इन जहाजों से रु० 2.85 लाख की राशि शीघ्रता पुरस्कार के रूप में प्राप्त हुई जिससे विलम्ब-शुल्क घटकर रु० 3.08 लाख रह गया ।

(ग) निम्न कारणों से विलम्ब-शुल्क दिया गया था :—

(1) जहाज से माल उतारने और चढ़ाने वाले मजदूरों की लगभग 2 महीनों तक हड़ताल रहने से संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की बन्दरगाहों पर जो जहाज रुके हुए थे बाद में वे लगातार खाना होते रहे, परिणामतः भारतीय बन्दरगाहों पर पहुँचने से बन्दरगाहों पर भारी जमाव हो गया और इसके फलस्वरूप घाट मिलने में देरी लगी ।

(2) अभूतपूर्व भारी तादाद में जहाजों के आने से कुछ अवसरों पर गोदियों से निकासी और जहाज से उतारान के काम में ताल मेल न खा जा सका और इससे भी जहाजों से धीरे धीरे माल उतारा गया ।

(3) छोटी बन्दरगाहों पर जहाँ माल धारा में नावों में उतारा जाता है वहाँ भाल धीरे धीरे उतारा गया क्योंकि अभूतपूर्व भारी संख्या में आवे लावारिशों के जहाजों के मुकाबले में उपलब्ध नावों की संख्या अपर्याप्त थी ।

(4) पश्चिमी तट पर जहाँ अधिकांश विलम्ब शुल्क दिया गया वहाँ मानसूनी मौसम के कारण माल उतारने में बाधा पड़ी ।

Condensed Courses for Destitute Women

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

(a) the progress made in the opening of new condensed courses for widows and other helpless women in the country during the year;

(b) whether any school has been opened in Punjab for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the names of places where such schools have been opened?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 73 new Condensed Courses have been started during the period April to September 1985. In addition, 36 more Courses have been sanctioned during this period and 106 courses started in 1984-85;

(b) The Government itself has not started any schools for this purpose because the Scheme of Condensed Courses is implemented through voluntary welfare organisations.

(c) The names and addresses of voluntary organisations running Condensed Courses in the Punjab are given in the statement below:

Sl. No	Name and address of the organisation	Period of the Course
1	Shri Bhagwat Bhakti Ashram, Rampura, Rewari, Distt. Gurgaon.	1964-66
2	Rural Women/Children Voluntary Welfare Organisation, Sidhwan Khurd, District Ludhiana.	Do.
3	The Vidyapeeth Education Society, Mandi, Gurdaspur.	Do.
4	Nari Niketan, Nakerdar Road, Jullundur City.	Do.
5	S.G.S. Khalsa Higher Secondary School, Anandpur Sahib, District Hoshiarpur	Do.
6	The Sikh Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Ferozepur City.	1965-67
7	Kanya Gurukul H. S. School, P. O. Khanpur Kalan, District Rohtak.	Do.
8	Dev Samaj College for Girls, Ambala City.	Do.
9	A. S. High School, Pundri (Karnal).	

Interference by Pakistan in Air Flights

*261. Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any interference by Pakistan with India-bound plane flights of various Airlines and vice versa since the commencement of the Indo-Pakistan conflict;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to put a stop to such an interference?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Some Planes bound for India have been detained at Karachi by Pakistan authorities and mail and cargo has been off-loaded. A statement showing details of cargo and mail off-loaded is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5153/65].

(c) Airlines were immediately advised by the Director General of Civil Aviation, not to carry in their own interests any cargo and mail destined for Indian on their services through Karachi.

Bye-Elections

*262. Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision regarding the holding of bye-elections to the various State Legislatures and the Lok Sabha which had been postponed in view of the Pakistani aggression; and

(b) if so, when these elections are now likely to be held?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir. Government have not taken any decision regarding the holding of bye-elections to the various State Legislatures and the Lok Sabha which had been postponed in view of the Pakistanj aggression.

(b) Does not arise.

चीनी पर नियंत्रण

* 263. श्री बलुसतारी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री हेडा :
श्री श्री का० भट्टाचार्य :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :

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

(क) क्या 1964-65 में चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितना;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार चीनी पर से नियंत्रण हटाने का है; और

(घ) सरकार ने चीनी का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

जवाब तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री श्री मुकुन्दराव) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) 1963-64 में 25.69 लाख मीट्रिक टन से 1964-65 में 32.60 लाख मीट्रिक टन ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) 1965-66 में सरकार का निर्यात पूर्व प्रस्तावित 2.15 लाख मीट्रिक टन से 3 लाख मीट्रिक टन तक बढ़ाया जा रहा है ।

Poll Expenses

***264. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has been studying the ways and means for keeping down the poll expenses;

(b) if so, the result of the study; and

(c) Government's decision in the light thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir. The question of keeping down the poll expenses is under consideration of the Election Commission.

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

Sethusamudram Project

***265. Shri Muthiah:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic and navigational aspects of the Sethusamudram Project have been considered by the Technical Committee of his Ministry;

(b) whether the defence aspect has also been considered;

(c) whether a decision on the location of the site for the canal has been taken; and

(d) whether the scheme will be implemented during the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A High Level Committee was appointed in February, 1965 to make a techno-economic appraisal of the Sethusamudram Project. It was decided at the first meeting of this Committee that, in order

to have a realistic estimate of the Project, it was essential to undertake detailed surveys, trial borings both on shore and in the sea, tracer studies etc. Based on the recommendations of the High Level Committee, a wholtime Chief Engineer and a Project Officer have already been appointed. A separate Engineering circle has also been set up. These Officers, besides undertaking the various surveys, will also explore methods for quick execution of the Project and the sources for the procurement of the requisite machinery.

On completion of the above mentioned studies, the Chief Engineer of the Project will prepare a Report and detailed Estimates for the Project. This is likely to take some time.

As regards the economic aspects of the Project, this will largely depend on the outlay involved and the dues that ships which use the canal will be in a position to bear.

So far, the Defence Ministry have not asked for the project from the defence angle.

As regards the location of the site for the canal the precise alignment will be known only after the present technical investigations are over.

A final decision therefore on the project will be possible after detailed project estimates, which are under preparation, are received.

Prices of Groundnut

***266. Shri M. S. Murti:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state,

(a) whether there is any proposal to fix maximum and minimum prices of groundnut; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

सामान्य निर्वाचन

- * 267. श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
 श्री मोर्य :
 श्री ज० च० जगन्ना :
 श्री दी० च० शर्मा :
 श्रीमती रेणुका यशकटकी :
 श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :
 श्री बृजराज सिंह :
 श्री गोकुल प्रसाद :
 श्री मधु निमये :
 श्री प्रतापसिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धास्ती :
 श्री रामदेवन नायर :
 डा० महादेव प्रसाद :
 श्री कपूर सिंह :
 श्री ही० ना० मुकर्जी :
 श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :
 श्री दे० इ० पुरी :
 श्री काजरोल्कर :

क्या बिधि मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 12 अक्टूबर, 1965 के 'पेट्रीप्रॉट' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि सरकार भंगले वर्ष के मध्य में सामान्य निर्वाचन करने का विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह समाचार कहाँ तक ठीक है: और

(ग) ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). धार्मिक साधारण निर्वाचन निश्चित समय से पूर्व कराने की कोई प्रस्थापना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Supply of Fertilisers

629. Shri Kolla Venkalah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 544 on the 24th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the balance quantities of allocated chemical fertilizers due to the States in the first half of 1965-66 have been fully supplied before the end of September, 1965;

(b) if so, the quantities of manure supplied to different States this year upto the end of September, 1965;

(c) the quotas allotted to different States for the third quarter of 1965-66;

(d) the quantities supplied during the third quarter towards the quotas; and

(e) the reasons for the failure of supply, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). A Statement showing allotments of chemical fertilisers made in favour of the State Governments for the period April to September 1965 and for the third quarter of 1965-66 and the quantities supplied till 30th September, 1965 and during October 1965 separately is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-5154/65].

(e) The main reasons for the short fall are as under:—

1. Long Shoremen's strike in USA which resulted in delayed arrivals of Ammonium Sulphate.
2. Due to world shortage of fertilisers, it was not possible to arrange for adequate supplies in the earlier part of the year.
3. Production of FACT suffered on account of power cuts.
4. Production at Rourkela was also adversely affected due to inadequate supply of coke oven gas and power from Hirakud.
5. Congestion in ports caused by substantial imports of food-grains delayed unloading operations.
6. Occasional shortage of wagon supply at the ports and factories and difficulties on the part of the State Governments to utilise fully the concession to move fertilisers by road.

Minor Ports in Kerala

630. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the development of minor Ports of Calicut, Beypore, Baddakara and Balipattam during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) whether all the development schemes will be implemented before the expiry of the Plan period?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The amount allotted in the Central Sector of the Third Five Year Plan for the Ports at Calicut and Beypore are as follows:—

Calicut	Rs. 10 lakhs
Beypore	Rs. 20 lakhs

No provision has been made in the Central Sector for the ports of Bada-gara or Balipattam.

Minor Ports being under the executive control of the State Governments, the progress of expenditure on implementation of the schemes depends mainly on the State Government. It is understood that a part of the improvements of the Ports of Calicut and Beypore would be completed by the end of the Third Plan period and the rest of the work would be in progress.

Inland Waterways in Kerala

631. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted by the Centre for the development of the Inland Waterways in Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount already spent;

(c) whether the balance will be spent by the end of the Plan period;

(d) whether the Kerala Government have sent schemes covered by the Central outlay for approval of the Centre; and

(e) the important schemes included therein?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided by the Central Government for schemes in the Central Third Five Year Plan for inland water transport in Kerala State.

(b) Upto March, 1965, a sum of Rs. 30.07 lakhs was spent by the State Government.

(c) The State Government are likely to spend a major portion of the balance by the end of the Third Plan period.

(d) Yes.

(e) Some of the important schemes included in the plan prepared by the State Government are construction of Badagara-Mahe Canal; improvements to Elathur Kallai and Chavara canals.

Rice Supply to Kerala

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government assured to Kerala eleven lakh tons of rice instead of nine and a half lakh tons last year;

(b) if so, how much of it has so far been supplied;

(c) when the balance will be given;

(d) how much of it will be from Madras; and

(e) how much from Andhra?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (e). The Central Government has assured Kerala that the full requirements of informal rationing will be met. No fixed quantities have been earmarked for supply from any particular source. Up to the end of October, about 7.74 lakh tonnes of rice has been issued in Kerala.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

633. Shri Siddhah: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to hold a Conference of Ministers in-charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in November, 1965; and

(b) if so, the subjects proposed to be discussed therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, there is such a proposal, but due to the

national emergency the date for the Conference has not yet been fixed.

(b) Generally, the policies and programmes so far followed and to be followed in future for the welfare of Backward Classes will be discussed.

Committee on Untouchability

634. Shri Siddhah: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the States visited by the Committee on untouchability so far;

(b) whether the questionnaire of the Committee has been printed in all the regional languages of the States and sent to all the States before the Committee visited them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The Maharashtra State and the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) The general questionnaire issued by the Committee has been translated into various regional languages and the cyclostyled copies thereof are distributed before the visit of the Committee in State.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare

635 Shri Siddhah: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare on the 1st May, 1965 have been implemented; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Cen-

tral Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare in its meeting held on 1st May, 1965 have been furnished to the concerned Ministries and State Governments for compliance. Information in regard to the action taken on these recommendations has not been received.

Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956

636. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the working of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956;

(b) whether Government have advised the States to take steps to curb the clandestine vice towards the effective results of the said programme and legal provisions; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce any amendments in the Act as a result of such an assessment?

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

(b) No specific advice on the subject has been given to the State Governments. They are, however, expected to take steps to curb the vice existing in clandestine form in the normal course of enforcing the Act.

(c) Though no assessment, as such, has been made, the question of amending the Act has been engaging the attention of the Government.

Akhil Bhartiya Banjara Sewak Sangh

637. **Shri D. S. Patil:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2551 on the 21st September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action on the demands of the Akhil Bhartiya Banjara Sewak Sangh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The demand made by this Sangh is regarding the revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and is under consideration in the light of the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Revision of Lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Cases against Foodgrains Dealers

638. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions launched in each State and Union Territory since 1st April, 1965 under the Essential Commodities Amendment Act, 1964 against hoarders, black-marketeers and profiteers;

(b) the number of convictions secured; and

(c) the nature and quantum of sentence in each case?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). A statement giving available information in respect of parts (a) and (b) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5155/65]. Further information is being collected in respect of these two parts as also in respect of part (c) of the question and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Live-stock Insurance

639. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Linga Reddy:

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

(a) whether any attempt has been made to study the question of live-stock Insurance;

(b) if so, the findings of the study; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The Experts are of the opinion that voluntary cattle insurance can be tried in India on a pilot basis.

(c) A proposal for introduction of cattle insurance during the Fourth Five Year Plan is under consideration.

Credit to Farmers

640. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Third Five Year Plan sought to provide funds to Co-operative Societies to enable them to provide "adequate credit on the basis of their production requirements and repaying capacities to marginal and sub-marginal cultivator, landless tenants etc"; and

(b) if so, to what extent it has been carried out?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir. State Governments have sanctioned outright grants towards special bad debt reserves of central co-operative banks and primary agricultural credit societies to induce them to provide adequate credit, on the basis of production requirements and repaying capacity, to marginal and sub-marginal cultivators, landless tenants etc. Central assistance has been provided to the State Governments to the extent of 50 p.c. of these grants.

1772 (A) LSD—3.

(b) The National Cooperative Development Corporation has set up a Working group to examine how far the scheme of outright grants has secured the objective for which it was sanctioned. The report of the working group is expected shortly.

Cash Crop Cultivation

641. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the total irrigated land, State-wise, under wheat, rice, sugar-cane, cotton and oilseeds cultivation as on the 1st April, 1950 and 1st April, 1963, respectively;

(b) the steps taken to increase the acreage of cereal cultivation in the irrigated areas; and

(c) the reasons, if any, for the popularity of cash crop cultivation in the irrigated areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A statement showing the irrigated area under wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton and oilseeds alongwith their percentages to gross irrigated area for the years 19'9-50 and 1962-63 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5156/65]. The figures for the years subsequent to 1962-63 have not yet become available.

(b) The State Governments have been addressed to introduce additional crops over and above the existing ones in selected irrigated areas, to prepare for cultivation and to bring under cultivation some land falling within the command areas of new irrigation projects of which the potential is not being fully used, to mobilise electric and diesel pumps for using the flow and surface water by means of lift irrigation so as to increase substantially the acreage of rabi and summer crops, to extend

coverage under high yielding varieties of paddy and wheat such as (Talachung Native-I, Sonara-64 and Lerma Rojo) and hybrids of maize, jowar and bajra, etc.

(c) The popularity of cash crop cultivation in irrigated areas as also other crops in such areas is mainly due to the fact that their cultivation generally depends on assured water supply and the inputs like fertilizers, improved seed, etc., that are invested on the cultivation of such crops respondfully under irrigated conditions and bring in assured returns. In view of the above and in view of the fact that the cash crops generally fetch comparatively higher financial returns to the cultivators, their cultivation is popular in irrigated areas.

Women Volunteer Corps for Social Service

642. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a country-wide corps of women volunteers for social service has been organised during the Emergency;

(b) if so, its present strength; and

(c) the nature of work that this organisation has been able to take up or proposes to take up in the near future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No. Sir. The Citizens' Central Council has however, decided to form an organisation called "Women's Voluntary Services" on an all-India basis.

(b) The "Women's Voluntary Services" has just been launched and has no strength at present.

(c) A statement giving the proposed activities of the above organisation is attached.

STATEMENT

The members of the "Women's Voluntary Services" will be undertaking the following activities (during war times):—

1. Medical: First Aid, Auxiliary Nursing, Attendants, Nursing Aids, etc.
2. Communications: Telephone and Wireless operators.
3. Transport: Motor and ambulance drivers.
4. Welfare & Amenities: Provision of Welfare & Amenities for Defence personnel upon request and for displaced persons and evacuees.
5. Canteens: Static and mobile for Defence and other supervision of food services.
6. Emergency work of Evacuees.
7. Rest Centres and Holiday Camps for families of Defence personnel and others.
8. Civic Education: Such as checking rumours and giving correct information, etc.
9. Entertainment and recreation programme for the Defence personnel.
10. Agriculture and Dairy work, encouraging Kitchen Gardens, poultries, etc.
11. Signalling, watch and ward, traffic control, etc.
12. Such functions as are required by the Civil Defence authorities, i.e. Fire fighting, Salvage and Savings, vigilance, etc."

During peace time the "Women's Voluntary Services" will serve as Women's Voluntary Bureau, directing and channelising the services of volunteers wherever needed.

Hill and Scarcity Areas

643. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the development of hill areas and scarcity areas in the country during the Third Five Year Plan so far;

(b) the places where such areas predominate; and

(c) whether the States have been asked to send schemes for development of such areas for the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Information is not available as there were no separate heads of expenditure for development of hill areas and scarcity areas during the Third Plan Period.

(b) Hill areas and Scarcity Areas (which presumably implies drought affected areas) predominate in the following States:—

Hill Areas.

Jammu & Kashmir, NEFA, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Madras and West Bengal.

Scarcity Areas.

Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Mysore.

(c) The State Governments concerned have been requested to formulate schemes for development of these areas during the Fourth Five Year Plan. A number of Working Groups have been set up in the various Ministries to prepare schemes for development of hill areas. A Steering Committee, has been set up in the Planning Commission to coordinate the work of these groups.

Agricultural Universities

644. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Universities have been started in all the States;

(b) the amount spent on them;

(c) the names of the States where Agricultural Universities have been started; and

(d) the amount the University Grants Commission has allotted to them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). One Agricultural University was established in Uttar Pradesh during the Second Plan period. A non-recurring expenditure not exceeding Rs. 190 lakhs was sanctioned for this University. Seven more Universities have been established during the Third Plan period. The names of the States where these Universities are located and the grants already released by the Central Government are indicated below:—

Name of the State	Grant released
	Rs.
Punjab	25,00,000
Orissa	15,54,279
Rajasthan	15,38,000
Andhra Pradesh	11,39,540
Madhya Pradesh	98,000
West Bengal	5,00,000
Mysore	Nil.

(d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Applied Nutrition Programme

645. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Applied Nutrition Programme has not

succeeded so far in achieving a better and higher level of nutrition for the vulnerable section of the population in rural areas according to a survey conducted by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The latest survey of the Applied Nutrition Programme has been made by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission, who undertook a quick current evaluation late in 1964 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh where the programme has been longest in operation. Primarily educational in character, the programme also provides for supplementary feeding of vulnerable groups in the selected blocks and villages. In regard to nutrition education, the survey indicates that there has been improvement in nutrition consciousness and knowledge during the programme period; in respect of supplementary feeding also, the survey records satisfactory progress in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Orissa; in Uttar Pradesh, however, the feeding was mainly confined to milk distribution.

(c) Besides other administrative and organisational measures to improve the working of the programme in the light of the experience gained, the programme unlike in the past, will be implemented in the 4th Plan as a regular plan scheme with integrated budgets at the State level as recommended, inter alia, by the Report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation.

Import of Rice

446. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty;
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Kapur Singh:

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

(a) the total quantity of rice purchased so far by India from foreign countries since the attack by Pakistan on Kashmir on the 5th August, 1965; and

(b) the quantity purchased, country-wise, and the price paid?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Since the 5th of August, 1965, an Agreement for the purchase of 53,500 metric tons of rice from Thailand has been signed and a deal for the import of 3,700 metric tons of rice from the United Arab Republic has been finalised. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the price at which rice from Thailand and the United Arab Republic has been purchased.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner's Report

647. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lay a statement showing the action taken on the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Report for the year 1962-63 on the Table during the current Session of Parliament; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). The statement of action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for a particular year is usually laid on the

Table of the House just before the next year's Report is taken up for consideration in the House.

We have called for the requisite information from the various authorities concerned with the recommendations contained in the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1962-63 and a statement of action taken or proposed to be taken on this Report will be placed before the House at the appropriate time.

Seminar on Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

648. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Seminar on Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes held in New Delhi in January, 1964 have been implemented by the State Governments and the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Position in this regard is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5157/65].

Sugar Factories

649. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sugar Factories at present in India, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of sugar required to make the country self-sufficient; and

(c) the measures taken to produce sufficient quantity of sugar for export to foreign countries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. B. Chavan): (a) In 1964-65 crushing

season 198 sugar factories were in operation in the different States as under:—

S.No.	State	No. of factories in operation
1	U.P.	72
2	Bihar	29
3	Punjab	8
4	West Bengal	1
5	Assam	1
6	Rajasthan	2
7	Madhya Pradesh	3
8	Orissa	2
9	Maharashtra	32
10	Gujarat	3
11	Madras	12
12	Mysore	8
13	Pondicherry	1
14	Andhra Pradesh	19
15	Kerala	3
TOTAL		198

(b) and (c). The target of sugar production for meeting the requirements of home consumption and exports was fixed at 35.6 lakh tonnes for the Third Plan. For the Fourth Plan the target is likely to be fixed at 45 lakh tonnes to cover the requirements for home consumption and exports. Additional sugar production capacity is being licensed and cane development measures taken to attain these targets of sugar production.

Workers of Coir Factories

650. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Coir Board's recommendation to bring coir factories employing three or more workers under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, the grounds on which the recommendation has been made; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shri Jagannatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The main ground is to extend the benefit of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, to employees employed in small coir factories employing less than 20 persons which are not covered at present.

(c) It is not practicable to extend the Act at present to establishments employing less than 20 persons. It is, however, proposed to make a suitable amendment in the Act so that the question of its extension to such establishments can be taken up in the light of the actual situation prevailing in individual industries.

Nutritious elements in Food

651. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the measures being taken to prevent the destruction of nutritious elements in the food articles such as in rice, through polishing and processing methods?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): According to Rule 7 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation & Licensing) Rules 1959, (except in regard to certain specified cases) mills are prohibited from removing more than 5 per cent or less than 3 per cent of bran from rice. The State Governments have been advised recently to ensure strict enforcement of the provision in respect of polish and to restrict the degree of polish to only 4 per cent so that the loss of nutritious elements may be minimised. Government have recently set up seven modern rice mills with improved machinery including improved methods of parboiling which give more nutritious rice.

The processing of other food articles, like fruits/vegetable etc. does not result in any appreciable loss of nutrients. The Fruit Products Order, 1955, which regulates such processing,

provides proper safeguards in this connection.

Delimitation Commission

652. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delimitation Commission has finalised the proposals for delimitating the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab; and

(b) if so, whether the details thereof will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jagannatha Rao): (a) and (b). The delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in the Punjab has been completed by the Delimitation Commission and the notification published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 4th July, 1965. A copy of this notification was also laid on the Table of the House on the 17th August, 1965.

As regards Uttar Pradesh, the Delimitation Commission discussed its draft proposals with the associate members at Lucknow from the 7th to 14th October, 1965. These proposals will be published shortly in the Gazette of India and the State Gazette for objections and suggestions from the public. The Commission will consider the objections and suggestions at one or more public sittings and thereafter finalise the order which will be published in the Gazette of India as well as in the State Gazette. A copy of the order will then be placed on the Table of the House.

Food Polytechnics

653. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1156 on the 31st August, 1965 and state

when the proposed Food Polytechnics are likely to be set up and at what places?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): Preliminary arrangements are under way to set up the proposed Food Polytechnics during the year 1965-66. They would be located at (1) Lucknow (U.P.), (2) Kalamassery (Kerala), (3) Bangalore (Mysore), (4) Ahmedabad (Gujrat) and (5) Panjim (Goa). The courses at centre No. (1) are expected to start shortly, while those at Nos. (2) and (3) may start early next year. Negotiations for the acquisition of land at centres (4) and (5) are under way and courses will start as soon as the buildings etc. are ready.

Crash of Helicopter

654. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1186 on the 31st August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the causes of the accident to a helicopter which was spraying insecticides over cotton fields in Kheowale village in Ferozepur district (Punjab) have since been investigated; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The accident is still under investigation.

Madras Harbour Explosion

655. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 43 on 17th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of enquiry made by the authorities concerned about the Madras harbour explosion which took place on the 3rd June, 1965;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The report is still awaited by Government.

Import of Tractors

656. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal was received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the import of heavy or low type tractors for bringing additional acreage under cultivation under the intensive drive for "Growing More Food";

(b) if so, whether Government have since accorded the approval for the import of such tractors; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). In September, 1964, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh requested for the release of foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 1.5 lakh for the import of three Caterpillar D-4 tractors from U.S.A. for cultivation work at the Usar Reclamation and Soil Conservation Farms in Lucknow and Hardoi District.

It was considered that indigenous wheel type tractors could serve the purpose in question. In view of this and the difficult position of foreign exchange, the Government of Uttar Pradesh were advised to use high horse-power wheel type tractors, like Zetar, 50 H.P.

National Food Policy

657. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 618 on the 14th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether a conference of representatives of all parties in Parliament

has been convened to consider the National Food Policy;

(b) if so, a resume of its deliberations and decisions; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting of the representatives of all parties in Parliament was convened by the Minister for Food and Agriculture on the 6th November, 1965 to discuss the procurement and distribution aspects of the Emergency Food Plan. Another such meeting was convened by the Minister for Food and Agriculture on the 9th November, 1965 at which the production aspects of the Emergency Food Plan were discussed.

(b) A statement giving a brief record of the two meetings is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5158/65].

(c) Does not arise.

Report of Enquiry Committee on escape of Daniel Walcott

658. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 767 on 21st September, 1965 regarding report of enquiry Committee on the escape of Daniel Walcott and state the details of disciplinary action taken against the officers charge-sheeted?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Disciplinary proceedings against the officers are still in progress.

Road Accidents in Delhi

659. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2131 on the 14th September, 1965 regarding road accidents in Delhi and state:

(a) the upshot of the cases pending in court, and of those under investigation;

(b) how many of the drivers involved in the remaining cases enjoyed diplomatic immunity;

(c) whether such diplomatic immunity is enjoyed by the drivers of some foreign Missions only;

(d) if so, which; and

(e) the basis therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Out of the three cases previously shown as pending in Courts, the driver of one vehicle was convicted and fined Rs. 150. The remaining two cases are still pending in Courts.

In regard to the eight cases which were previously stated to be under investigation, two cases were filed, as untraced. One case is pending in Court and the remaining five cases are still under investigation.

(b) 21.

(c) to (e). Only privileged persons of the privileged institutions enjoy diplomatic immunity from the criminal, civil and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State. If the driver happens to be a national resident in the receiving State i.e. an Indian national, he does not enjoy any immunity.

Prices of Gram

660. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the wide differences in the prices of gram ruling in Punjab, Maharashtra and other States;

(b) whether Government are also aware that there is no such big variation in prices of cattle feed like gavar; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this wide difference in the price behaviour of gram and gavar?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c). Consumption of Gavar is mostly local in the form of cattle feed. There is very little inter-State movement and there is, therefore, not much scope for wide difference in its prices. Gram on the other hand is an article for human consumption and the disparity in prices of this commodity as between different States arises from the fact that some States like Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P. etc. are surplus in gram, there are others such as Maharashtra, Madras etc. which are consuming States but are deficit in Gram. The difference in prices is caused by the transport costs, the mode of transport, the distance between the sources of supply and the consuming centres. The difference in prices is, however, not very wide in respect of gram being supplied from surplus States to the deficit States on Government to Government basis.

I.A.C. Flights in Rajasthan

661. Shri Kapur Singh:

Shri P. K. Deo:

Shri Solanki:

Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Indian Airlines Corporation flights to stations in Rajasthan have been stopped; and

(b) if so, why and how the Rajasthan Government and the people have reacted to that?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. During the recent Pakistani aggression Indian Airlines Corporation had to suspend its flight IC-449/450 Delhi-Agra-Jaipur-Udaipur during the period 17th September to 5th October, 1965. The other service IC-123/124 Bombay-Ahmedabad-Jaipur-Delhi continued to operate uninterrupted.

(b) Rajasthan Government were no doubt concerned about the suspension of the service which however, has since been resumed.

Lateral Road Development Scheme

662. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to take up the construction of the lateral road from U.P. to Assam; and

(b) if so, the steps taken and the programme drawn up in this regard?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Government of India have undertaken the construction of a lateral road from Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh to Amingaon in Assam to meet the economic and other needs of the area near the northern border of the country.

The alignment of the route will be such as to pass through the following towns:—

Bareilly, Pilibhit, Lakhimpur, Bahraich, Basti, Gorakhpur, Gopalganj, Piprakothi, Muzaffarpur, Begusarai, Purnea, Araria, Bahadurganj, Thakurganj, Galgolia, Siliguri, Baradigi, Nagarkata, Goyerkata, Dargaon, Madarihat, Hashimara, Rajbhatkawa, Alipur Duar, Bhalka, Nalbari, Rangia and Amingaon.

In addition, the following four link roads are also to be constructed:

(i) Kasia to Padrauna (U.P.).

(ii) Sagauli to Bettiah (Bihar).

(iii) Muzaffarpur to Darbhanga (Bihar); and

(iv) Araria to Forbesganj and on to Maricha (Bihar).

The entire route will have a double lane carriageway with bridges designed to carry class 70 loads. The work on the road is being executed by the State Public Works Departments concerned in their respective State territories and the entire cost involved would be met by the Government of India.

Central Commodity Committees

663. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) how many of the nine Central Commodity Committees under his Ministry have already been dissolved;

(b) how many of the nine Committees were set up according to (i) Acts, (ii) Resolutions, and (iii) otherwise;

(c) whether in the Development Councils proposed to be set up in future in lieu of each Commodity Committee, representations shall be given to the Members of Legislatures also; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Out of the nine Committees, four were set up under Acts of Legislature and the remaining five under Government Resolutions.

(c) and (d). Specific representation has not been provided to Members of Legislatures as such, on the Development Councils proposed to be set up. However, if such members do not come on the body as representatives of growers etc., then the Central Government has the right to nominate additional members under reserve powers to cover interests not otherwise represented. In the first Development Council however, the non-official members of the erstwhile and existing Commodity Committees, including members of Legislature would all be taken as members.

Village Volunteer Force

664. Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Linga Reddy:

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

(a) whether the organisation, working and the strength of the Village

Volunteer Force in different States has been assessed in the context of the existing emergency; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for their mobilisation for active emergency work?

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

(b) In the context of the present situation, the State Governments have been asked to augment and strengthen the Village Volunteer Force and assign to its members specific tasks in the spheres of local defence, mass education and production. Appropriate training measures including, to the extent possible, training in the use of arms, have also been suggested.

वनस्पति धी का रंगदार बनाया जाना

665. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

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

(क) वनस्पति धी को रंगदार बनाने के मामले में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा उपयुक्त रंग मालूम करने में सफल हो गयी है जो वनस्पति धी में मिलाया जा सके; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका नमूना क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री डा० रा० चव्हाण): (क) वनस्पति में मिलाने के कोई उपयुक्त रंग खोजने के बारे में अनुसंधान कार्य तेज करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त विशेष समिति ने अपना कार्य पूरा कर लिया है और अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर दी है जो कि विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

666. Shri Basappa:

Shri S. C. Samanta;

Shri Subodh Hanada;

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken to re-organise the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) if so, whether the revised rules have been framed; and

(c) the important changes made in the rules ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahinawaz Khan): (a) Yes. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research will be a fully autonomous institution, controlling all the Research Institutions now under the control of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture including the Central Commodity Committees.

(b) Yes. They were adopted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Society at its Special Meeting held on the 24th September, 1965 and will be introduced from a day to be decided by Government.

(c) The important changes in the rule relate to:

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

(ii) constitution of an Advisory Body and four Standing Committees one each for (a) agricultural research; (b) animal sciences research; (c) agricultural education

and (d) agricultural economic, statistical and marketing research;

(iii) the appointment of a Director General who will be a distinguished scientist;

(iv) establishment and maintenance by the Council of its own secretariat, Research Institutes, Laboratories, etc.

Sea Island Cotton

667. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of area under Sea Island Cotton Cultivation in Mysore State;

(b) the quantity produced annually; and

(c) whether more area is likely to be brought under such cultivation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahinawaz Khan): (a) 3,096 hectares and 2,964 hectares were sown under Sea Island Cotton in Mysore State during 1963-64 & 1964-65 respectively.

(b) The quantity produced during 1963-64 & 1964-65 respectively was 1432 bales & 1544 bales.

(c) Efforts are being made to bring more area under Sea Island Cotton Cultivation in the State.

National Highways in Mysore

668. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Mysore have approached the Centre to include Bangalore-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore road and Bangalore-Mysore-Ottacamand road in the National Highway; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No proposal for the declaration of the Bangalore-Mysore-Ottacamund road as a National Highway has been received from the Mysore Government. The State Government, however, suggested some time back the inclusion of the Bangalore-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore road in the National Highway System. It has not been possible to accept this proposal as no funds are available for the expansion of the existing National Highway System at present.

Roads of Inter-State and Economic Importance

669. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently advised the State Governments to formulate programme for the development of roads of inter-State and economic importance; and

(b) if so, whether any programme has been received from Government of Mysore in this connection?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Proposals for Central aid for the development of State roads of inter-State or economic importance were invited from State Governments in October 1960 for consideration under the Third Five-Year Plan. In that connection, the Government of Mysore also sent a programme amounting to Rs. 4.37 crores which was later on modified by them to Rs. 1.57 crores. Details of this modified programme are given in the statement below:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of work	Estimated Cost
1. Formation of a road from Chitapur to Yadgir	28.00
2. Constructing a road from Chincholi to Gulbarga Section Solapet to Kurikote	28.00

3. Constructing a road from Sringeri to Karkala via Mallurghat (40 miles)	30.00
4. Improvements to road from Chodahalli to Talavetta in Kollegal Taluk (21 miles)	19.88
5. Construction a bridge across Gurupur River near Morvoor in Mangalore Bajapal Road	11.07
6. Constructing a Bridge across Krishna River near Kolhar in Bijapur District	40.00
TOTAL	156.95

Out of works detailed in the attached statement, the Government of India have agreed to provide funds to the State Government to meet the cost of preliminary investigations in regard to the proposed bridge over the river Krishna at Kolhar, the question of its construction being considered in the Fourth Plan. In addition, they have also informed the State Government that they have no objection to their financing from their Central Road Fund Allocations the work relating to the construction of a road from Sringeri to Karkala via Mallurghat. Due to financial limitations and the need for conserving funds for meeting emergent requirements, it has not been possible to give financial assistance for any other works.

दिल्ली में चावल की कमी

670. श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु सिन्हा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में खुले बाजार में बढ़िया किस्म का चावल नहीं मिलता;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बाजार भाव कम होने के कारण व्यापारी अपना स्टॉक बाजार में साने में हिचकिचाते हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इन मामले में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

जाय तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री व० रा० चहलूच) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Fuel Pumps in Caravelle Aircraft

671. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts of Rolls Royce Company have completed their enquiry into the failure of fuel pumps in the Caravelle aircraft; and

(b) if so, the finding thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The investigations into the failure of fuel pumps on Caravelle aircraft during the month of August, 1965 revealed that failures had occurred due to corrosion of the silver plated surfaces of the pumps. The corrosion had occurred due to the use of contaminated fuel.

Agricultural Schemes

672. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Agriculture Research has recommended vigorous implementation of several co-ordinated schemes on an all-India basis for important food crops such as wheat, rice, jowar, bajra and millets;

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

(c) the steps being taken to implement these schemes?

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

(b) The Government have accepted the approach of coordinated schemes of research.

(c) All India Co-ordinated schemes on Rice and Maize are already functioning. Similar schemes on other important crops are expected to be taken up in the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Czechoslovak Girls as Air Hostesses

673. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India has decided to employ Czechoslovak girls as Air Hostesses; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Air-India's flights connect Prague and New York via London. There is considerable movement of Czech passengers between New York and Prague, most of whom speak only Czech. It is essential, therefore, that Air-India employ Czech-speaking Air Hostesses to facilitate such passengers on their flights.

Consumer Co-operatives

674. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a high level meeting was recently held to ensure effective functioning of consumer co-operatives;

(b) if so, the decision arrived at in this meeting;

(c) what kind of adequate credit facilities have been made available to the consumer co-operatives to enable them to take an increasing share in the market and help hold the price line;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration for setting up of additional wholesale consumer stores in the near future; and

(e) if so, when they are likely to be set up?

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

(b) It was decided that consumer co-operatives should be given adequate government support so as to enable them to maintain smooth supplies of essential commodities to the general public and to bring down prices.

(c) It was decided that the Government of India would guarantee 25 per cent of all bank advances drawn by the wholesale consumer stores. It was felt that the guarantee would enable the stores to draw substantial loans and advances from banks for the transaction of business on a much larger scale.

(d) and (e). Proposals for setting up new wholesale stores during the IV Plan period are under consideration.

Tapioca Cultivation

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

(a) whether Government have fully examined and explored the possibilities of tapioca cultivation in an extended area;

(b) the increase in production during the years from 1961 to 1965;

(c) the States where experiments are being made to introduce tapioca cultivation and good results yielded; and

(d) whether any scientific investigation has been made to examine the nutritious value of tapioca as compared the same with wheat and rice?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The State Governments have been requested to take up the cultivation of tapioca under the "Emergency Food Production Drive". They have also been advised to increase its yield by providing additional application of fertilizers.

(b) No increase in production of tapioca was reported during 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63. During 1963-64 production increased by 10.13 lakhs tonnes over the previous years production. The figures from 1964-65 have not yet become available.

(c) Tapioca can grow in almost all regions in India except in hills and the lower Himalayan regions. An experimental station is proposed to be set up in Orissa in the Dandakaranya Project Area for introducing tapioca cultivation there.

(d) Yes, Tapioca is slightly inferior to wheat and rice in calorific value but in protein contents it is very inferior to wheat as well as rice. Tapioca however, contains high percentage vitamin C which is particularly lacking in rice and wheat. As a result of extensive trials conducted at the Central Technological Research Institute, Mysore and the Food Department, it has been concluded that 75 per cent wheat atta 17 per cent tapioca and 3 per cent edible groundnut flour could make an atta of a nutritive value comparable to that of wheat.

National Committee on Development of Extension Training Programme

676. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether the National Committee on the Development of Ex-

tension Training Programme has commenced functioning;

(b) if so, the broad features of the plan formulated to co-ordinate the various training programmes of the State Government;

(c) whether it has created any central pool of technical personnel to assist the States in planning, organising and expediting intensive agricultural areas;

(d) if so, where and in which States; and

(e) the manner in which this committee has improved the quality of training so as to be of practical value to the average farmer?

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

(b) Following plan has been worked out by the National Committee for coordinating the various training programmes:

- (i) Setting up State and District level Extension Training Committees.
- (ii) Organisation of National Training Conference and Workshops for the training of State/District level Specialists and Administrators of Intensive Agricultural Areas.
- (iii) Working out a phased training programme for each of the Intensive Agricultural Area Districts and State as a whole and participating in these training programmes through specialists.
- (iv) Reviewing the 'Packages of Practices' for various crops for different areas.
- (v) Supplying training and teaching aids for conducting various training courses at different levels both for extension workers and farmers.

(c) and (d). It has not created any Central pool of technical personnel to

assist the States in planning, organising and expediting the Intensive Agricultural Areas. However, it has Liaison Teams for each of the States and several sub-Committees and Sub-Groups to deal with the 'Package of Practices' of various crops.

(e) The whole emphasis on training has been changed from theoretical to practical orientation. By improving the training of the Extension Workers through national training programmes, and by participating in the District and Block level training programmes, the quality of training has been improved. This has resulted in the improvement of the farmers' training where practical outlook is followed in arranging demonstrations and training courses.

Law Graduates

677. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Graduates in U.P. and Delhi have protested against the enforcement of the Advocates Act, 1961 under which they are to take examination before they are eligible to practise as advocates in the High Courts; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir. Some representations have, however, been received that law graduates who have passed their examination in 1965 should be exempted from undergoing any training and passing any examination prescribed by State Bar Councils.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the Bar Council of India.

Food Situation in U.P.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that he discussed the food situation in U.P. with

the Government of Uttar Pradesh in Lucknow in October, 1965; and

(b) If so, the out-come thereof?

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

(b) Agreement has been reached regarding future food policy and to introduce statutory rationing in the important towns beginning with Kanpur.

प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं की पूरा करने के लिये दसैनिक मोटर गाड़ियों

679. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपातकाल में प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं की पूरा करने के लिये दसैनिक मोटर गाड़ियों की सेवा प्राप्त करने की वर्तमान व्यवस्था सफल सिद्ध हुई है; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कोई विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने का विचार है ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राजू बहादुर) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Replacement of Dakotas

680. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 623 on 14th September 1965 and state:

(a) the reasons for not replacing the Dakota aircraft in service with the IAC for years after the necessity for replacing them was accepted by the Corporation;

(b) the steps taken and being taken to replace the same with suitable aircraft; and

(c) when it will be possible for the Corporation to replace the Dakotas?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The need for replacing Dakotas was accepted by the Corporation several years back. The re-placement has been slow due to foreign exchange difficulties.

(b) and (c). The Corporation has placed orders for the purchase of AVRO 748 Series II aircraft for the replacement of Dakotas. According to the present schedule the replacement is expected to be completed in 1968.

Uncleared Cargo at Bombay Port

681. Shri P. B. Chakraverti:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the uncleared cargo has been continuing to lie at the Bombay Port as far back as seven years back;

(b) the particulars and value of the cargo lying at that Port for more than a year;

(c) whether the uncleared cargo has also been lying at other Ports for long years;

(d) if so, how much of it is lying at each Port for over a year; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to clear the cargo from the Ports with immediate despatch?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (e). Some confiscated cargoes which had arrived in 1958, consisting of 7 diesel tractors and 778 crates of electric insulators, have been lying at Bombay Port uncleared. The Customs authorities, who are concerned with the clearance of confiscated

goods, have been trying to arrange for their final disposal. The parties which had originally imported the tractors had filed a writ petition, in the Punjab High Court which is still pending. The Customs authorities propose to move the Punjab High Court to permit disposal of the Goods pending finalisation of the case. In the other case, the Customs authorities put the goods for auction but the bids being low had withdrawn the sale. They are negotiating for the sale of the goods to a public electric undertaking.

It is also understood that large quantities of uncleared goods other than confiscated cargo, such as bundles of steel sheets, coils of wire, motor vehicle parts, nylon yarn, steel pipes, chemicals, rubber goods, machinery, drums, dyes, lorry wheels, cycle rims etc. have been lying at the Bombay Port uncleared for more than a year. Particulars regarding quantities of each category of goods and the value are not available. There are some quantities of uncleared goods lying at the Port of Calcutta consisting of general imports, steel and other cargoes. The quantities of uncleared goods lying at other major ports are negligible.

The Port Trusts have enforced in the main two principal measures for ensuring quick clearance of cargo. One is the imposition of stiff demurrage charges so that the parties do not use the ports as godowns. The other is to arrange for auction of uncleared goods from time to time. The disposal of confiscated goods is however the responsibility of the Customs authorities who have to arrange for their disposal. The Port Trusts have been impressing on the Customs authorities the imperative need for clearing confiscated cargo from the port area promptly and also to streamline customs procedures so that delays at ports are cut out. As regards other uncleared goods, the Port Trusts arrange for periodical auctions but sometimes the bids are very low.

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The Government are watching the position at the ports in regard to the clearance of the uncleared goods and, if the position does not improve quickly, may consider special statutory measures, such as sale of uncleared goods by means other than public auction.

Rice from U.S.A.

682. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 31 on the 17th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. Government has not so far given clearance for the supply of the rest of 40,000 tons of PL-480 rice to India;

(b) if so, whether the U.S. Government has been asked to supply additional rice direct to India under P.L. 480 arrangement in substitution of that expected through Pakistan; if so, with what response; and

(c) the other steps taken to make alternative arrangements to fill in the gap caused by the non-supply of 40,000 tons of rice through Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) We have no information if the Government of Pakistan have received clearance from the Government of the U.S.A. for export of the balance quantity.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Arrangements to import rice are made with reference to our over-all requirements and no particular step has been taken to fill the gap caused by non-supply of 40,000 tons of rice by Pakistan.

Surcharge on General Cargo

683. Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

Starred Question No. 478 on the 7th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the U.S.-India-Ceylon-Burma Outward Conference has since agreed to drop the proposal to impose a surcharge on general cargo destined to India through Bombay;

(b) if not, the reasons assigned therefor; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir. The surcharge has been cancelled.

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

Planes grounded with I.A.C. & Air India

684. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of planes of different types at present grounded with the IAC and the Air India;

(b) the percentage of their fleet these grounded planes constitute;

(c) the number of planes grounded for want of spares which are required to be imported;

(d) the total foreign exchange required to get them repaired; and

(e) the steps being taken to put them on wings?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) One with IAC only.

(b) 1.6 per cent.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) One grounded aircraft is undergoing major repairs at Hyderabad.

Air Services

685. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Indian Airlines Corporation and Air India ser-

vices which took off or arrived more than 15 minutes late from the different airports during the first ten months of 1965; and

(b) the main reasons for such delays?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Under the Air Corporations Rules, 1954, Indian Airlines Corporation and Air India maintain records of delays to their scheduled services exceeding thirty minutes and two hours respectively. The percentage of late departures (exceeding 30 minutes) of the Indian Airlines Corporation scheduled services during the months from January to July, 1965 is 11.9, 9.0, 8.8, 7.0, 8.5, 12.7, and 15.4 respectively. Figures relating to delays to Indian Air-lines Corporation scheduled services for more than thirty minutes from August to October, 1965 and delays to Air India scheduled services for more than two hours from January to October, 1965 are being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Records are not maintained by the Corporations in respect of late arrivals of aircraft.

(b) The main reasons for the delays are (i) mechanical and engineering, (ii) bad weather and (iii) consequential.

Labour Banks

686. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Banks in the country have been re-orientated to meet the emergency after the Pakistani aggression against India; and

(b) the response of the people to this programme during the last two months?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Defence labour banks, based

on donations of free labour (or its money equivalent) at the minimum rate of one day per month from every able-bodied adult, was an integral part of the scheme of Village Volunteer Force launched in the wake of the Chinese aggression. In the present context, the State Governments have been asked, and have agreed, to gear up the activities of the Village Volunteer Force in the spheres of local defence, mass education and production.

Village Panchayats

657. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Village Panchayats in the border areas of Punjab and Rajasthan played an important role during the emergency;

(b) the nature of work undertaken by these Panchayats in helping military efforts; and

(c) the new orientation in the programme of work and the extent of additional responsibility vested in these Panchayats in the new context?

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

(b) Maintenance of communal harmony and morale of the people and protection of railway lines, electricity and telegraph lines, roads, drinking water wells, water pipe lines, bridges and sources of irrigation were among the functions performed by the Panchayats. Some of them were also helpful in apprehending Pakistani paratroopers and saboteurs.

(c) The Panchayats oriented their programme of work to suit the needs of the hour. No additional responsibility was statutorily vested in them.

Airlines operating through Karachi

658. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Airlines operating via Karachi have been advised not to bring, in their own interest, mail or cargo intended for India through Karachi; and

(b) if so, the effect of the direction and response thereto?

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

(b) The response to the direction given to the Airlines by the Director General of Civil Aviation has been fairly satisfactory. There have since been only three incidents of off-loading by Pakistan authorities of goods intended for India.

Offloading of a consignment from a KLM Plane at Karachi

659. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Heda:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shrimati Maimoonā Sultan:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan off loaded from a KLM flight at Karachi recently a consignment of wire, textile samples and mail; and

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

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

(b) To prevent incidents of this nature, airlines were advised in their own interest not to carry on their services through Karachi cargo and mail destined for India.

Investments in Fertilizers and Insecticides

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

(a) whether it is a fact that to attain a break-through in farm production, more investments are needed in terms of fertilizers and insecticides; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the same?

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

(b) The following amounts are proposed to be invested in the Fourth Plan for fertilizers and pesticides:—

(Rs. in crores)

	Public	Private	Total
(i) Nitrogenous fertilisers.	176.3	130.00	306.30
(ii) Phosphatic fertilisers.		20.00	20.00
(iii) Pesticides	2.0	10.00	12.00

The above figures are tentative as the Fourth Plan proposals are still under consideration of Government.

Jute Cultivation

691. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the jute-growing states have taken advantage of the liberalised pattern of assistance offered by Government to the States for increasing jute production;

(b) the names of the States which have taken financial assistance and the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) how far the new schemes have made progress and with what result and if some States have not taken advantage of the scheme, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) The Schemes for improved retting tanks for jute received from the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa have been approved for implementation during 1965-66. The estimated Central share of the expenditure on the scheme during 1965-66 in respect of Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 54,750/- which comprises medium-term loan of Rs. 41,062.50 and subsidy of Rs. 13,687.50. As regards Bihar and Orissa, the State Governments have been asked to furnish estimates of expenditure on the scheme during 1965-66.

(c) An assessment of the progress under the Schemes is still awaited from the States, whose schemes have been approved already. While West Bengal have not so far sent their final scheme, Assam Government have intimated that even the liberalised pattern of Central assistance is not acceptable to them.

Legal Assistance

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

(a) whether Government are thinking in terms of introducing a comprehensive system of legal assistance including legal advice to the needy and the indigent; and

(b) whether Government have in this connection, a proposal to reduce court fees and to socialise legal assistance for the needy and the indigent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jagannatha Rao): (a) and (b). Administration of legal aid (including legal advice to the poor) is the responsibility of State Governments. The question of the Central Government introducing a comprehensive system of legal assistance including legal advice to the needy and the indigent and reducing court fees and socialising such legal assistance does not therefore, arise.

Bhopal-Jodhpur Air Link

693. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to link Bhopal and Jodhpur with air services in the near future;

(b) whether it has been represented to Government that it was because of faulty conception and planning that some of these air connections were not considered or did not prove to be commercially feasible; and

(c) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation propose to appoint a Committee to go into this question?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) I.A.C. propose to operate a Viscount service on the route Delhi-Lucknow-Bhopal-Nagpur with effect from 1-1-1966, on an experimental basis. There is no proposal to link Jodhpur.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Desert Development Board

694. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Heda:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether the plan for the organization of a Desert Development Board has been finalised;

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

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative the reasons for the inordinate delay in setting up the Board?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The proposal regarding the setting up of a Desert Development Board has been approved by the Planning Commission. However, in the view of the Emergency, its implementation is likely to be deferred for sometime as this project is not expected to yield quick results.

Sociological Study of Social Legislation

695. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific sociological study of social legislation has been undertaken in India during the last 10 years;

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

(c) whether this would be applied uniformly throughout the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Department of Social Security (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

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

Shipping Corporation of India

696. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Muthiah:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India propose to embark on a big expansion plan;

(b) if so, the broad features of the expansion plan; and

(c) the extent of increase in the capital outlay and the credit tonnage?

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

(b) In addition to 21 vessels including 3 bulk carriers of 2,26,500 gross tons already under construction, the Corporation has decided to acquire 13 vessels totalling about 170,000 gross tons which is awaiting Government sanction.

(c) The extent of increase in the Capital for the ships mentioned in (b) above (21 plus 13) will be about Rs. 57.78 crores. The tonnage proposed to be acquired on deferred payment

terms or by arranging loans will be 2,98,000 gross Registered tons.

Double Paddy Crops

697. Shri Marandi:
Shri Uttiya:
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

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

(a) the progress made to grow double paddy crop in Bihar;

(b) whether double crops are proposed to be grown in other States also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Bihar Government have reported that they have formulated a programme to grow second crop of paddy in about one lakh acres of land in irrigated areas.

(b) and (c). In some States i.e. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra it is proposed to raise second crop provided irrigation facilities and other inputs are available. A preliminary trial has been initiated in Gujarat.

Double and even triple cropping of paddy is being practised in Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa and West Bengal.

Double Wheat Crops

698. Shri Marandi:
Shri Uttiya:
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

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

(a) the names of States where experiments have been made for growing double wheat crops in the country; and

(b) the success achieved in that direction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Experiments on the double cropping with wheat have been conducted in all the major wheat growing States in the country viz., Punjab, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan etc.

(b) In irrigated areas, double cropping with quick growing, early maturing and disease resistant varieties of wheat, in the winter season particularly, has proved quite successful.

Return of Kabul bound Plane of Ariana Afghan Airlines to Delhi

699. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Basumatar:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Kabul bound passenger plane of Ariana Afghan Airlines with Indians on board returned back to New Delhi on the 7th October, 1965 after it had been refused permission to proceed to its destination by the Pakistan authorities;

(b) whether the aircraft was asked to land at Lahore; and

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

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Ariana Afghan service operating return flight from Delhi to Kabul on 7th October, 1965 via Lahore was asked by the aerodrome authorities, Lahore to make a landing at Lahore before proceeding to Kabul. As the aircraft was carrying Indian passengers and cargo, it returned to Delhi after it had flown up to Bhatinda. The Director General of Civil Aviation sent a signal to the Aerodrome authorities, Lahore on 7th October, 1965 pointing out that if the direct routing to Kabul through Lahore was not acceptable to them, Ariana Afghan Airlines should have been advised about it earlier. Since Pakistan authorities were agreeable to permit overflight through Pakistan territory without the necessity of landing in Pakistan if the aircraft operated via Multan, the flight was

permitted by D.G.C.A. to operate on a direct track between Bhatinda and Multan. The next day i.e. on 8th October, 1965 Ariana Afghan Service flew to Kabul on this new route.

On 9th October, 1965 Director General of Civil Aviation, Pakistan issued a Notam whereby all services previously overflying West Pakistan were required to land at Karachi or Lahore. As a result of this, Ariana Afghan services are now operating between Kabul and Delhi through Lahore where the aircraft makes a landing as per the requirements of Director General of Civil Aviation, Pakistan.

सामाजिक तथा धार्मिक अपराधों को रोकने के लिये विधान

700. श्री इ। नं० तिवारी : क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सामाजिक तथा धार्मिक अपराधों को रोकने के लिए कोई विधान बनाने की विधि आयोग ने सिफारिश की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राय) : (क) जी, अभी तक नहीं की है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

अष्टाचार

701. श्री इ। नं० तिवारी : क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अष्टाचार उन्मूलन के लिये सन्धानम समिति की सिफारिशों पर बिधि आयोग की सलाह सरकार ने किस सम्बन्ध में मांगी है; और

(ख) क्या इस बारे में अब तक कोई सलाह दी गई है ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राय) : (क) सन्धानम समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में कुछ सामाजिक और धार्मिक अपराध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता में सम्मिलित करने की प्रस्तावना बिधि आयोग के विचारार्थ उसके पास भेजी गई है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Logging Training Centre at Betul

702. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Parashar:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shrimati Minimata:
Shri Daji:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Bade:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri Shiva Dutt Upadayaaya:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1126 on the 31st August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the request of the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the establishment of a Government Logging Training Centre at Betul has been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) It has since been decided to set up a logging training centre at Chandrapur in Maharashtra State.

Logging Training Centres**703. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:****Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:****Shri Parashar:****Shri Hukam Chand****Kachhavaia:****Shri Chandak:****Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra:****Shri J. P. Jyotishi:****Shri Daji:****Shri Wadiwa:****Shri R. S. Tiwary:****Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 148 on the 17th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the sites for the location of the four Government Logging Training Centres have since been selected;

(b) if so, the names of the sites; and

(c) the considerations taken into account to select the sites?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Sites for the location of three logging centres have so far been selected.

(b) Northern Region : Dehra Dun
Southern Region : Coimbatore
Central Region : Chandrapur
(Maharashtra)

(c) The following factors are kept in view for selection of the logging training centres:—

(i) easy accessibility of the centre by road and rail, and availability of necessary accommodation and other ancillary facilities at the Centre.

(ii) suitability of the surrounding forest types for the training in logging to be given under the project.

(iii) availability of sufficiently large area of departmentally worked forests which will make it easier to introduce modern logging techniques.

(iv) availability of well-managed forest areas near the centre suitable for the practical training of the classes from the Forest Colleges.

Leather Goods Industries

704. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the widespread network of Bata Shoe Branches throughout India, the village industries of leather goods are seriously affected; and

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating any measures to protect the said industries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Government is not aware of such a situation.

(b) Does not arise.

Control of Insects and Pests

705. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of advance made in the study of the control of Insects and Pests in stored grains by radiation; and

(b) whether an experiment has been made in consultation with any State to find out the results of the application of this method?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No work has been done in this country on the use of radiation for the control of insects and pests in stored grains.

(b) No.

'Grow what you eat' Campaign**706. Shri Basumatari:****Shri Yashpal Singh:****Shri Kapur Singh:****Shri P. C. Borooah:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a "Grow what you eat" campaign in the

capital has been launched at the instance of the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) Delhi Administration has taken the following steps for the promotion of quick growing Fruits and Vegetables in the Capital:

(1) To make supplies of various production requisites viz. seeds, seedlings, fertilizers and insecticides four sale depots have been established at Khyber Pass, Annapurna (Janpath) Krishi Bhavan and Lajpat Bhavan respectively. At these depots the production requisites are being sold in small handy packets on "No profit no Loss" basis.

(2) A team of 20 males has been allotted to various localities of Delhi and New Delhi to provide elementary technical know-how and also maintain the supplies of seeds, seedlings and fertilizers etc.

(3) 20 model kitchen gardens are being established in various public places of Delhi with the objective of educating the people in the techniques of vegetable cultivation.

(4) To further push up the programme a campaign was organised in the last week of October, 1965 during which 44 teams consisting of 220 officials and a large number of voluntary workers visited different localities of Delhi to make supplies of production requisites available at the doors of the kitchen garden enthusiasts.

(5) 19 training camps-cum-demonstrations have been organised by the Subject-matter-Specialists of Delhi Administration in different areas of Delhi.

Levy System in Kerala

707. Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether the levy system on a uniform level has been ordered in Kerala;

(b) whether this has adversely affected certain people whose yield is very low; and

(c) whether such people are given any exemption?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). The levy system in respect of paddy procurement in Kerala is on a graded scale related to the acreage of land a cultivator cultivates. There is an outright exemption for cultivators with two acres of land and below. In other cases, the Tahsildars or the Taluk Supply Officers have been empowered to reduce the quantum of levy in cases where the quantity of paddy to be given by the cultivator according to prescribed scale of levy cannot be delivered by him on account of failure of crops, drought, flood, damage by insects or any other circumstances beyond the control of the cultivator.

Deep-Sea Fishing in Kerala

708. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to improve deep-sea fishing in Tanur, Parappanangadi, Kut-tayi, Paravanna and Chailiyam in Kerala State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): The following steps have been taken:—

(i) Revolving chain hooks have been designed and introduced for increased catches of sharks;

(ii) Synthetic fibre nets have been introduced for better catches of fish;

(iii) Training has been given to 17 fishermen in operation and management of mechanised boats;

(iv) 5 mechanised boats have been issued;

(v) These centres come under Tirurangadi, Tanur and Tirur blocks and each block pays emphasised attention to fisheries with the help of Fisheries Extension Officers.

(vi) Five Primary Producer Fishermen Cooperative Societies have been established with a total membership of about 800, to organise deep sea and off shore fishing. These Societies have been given loans for the purchase of Nylon (Rs. 8,820), Boats (Rs. 9,250) and Fishing Units (Rs. 12,400) at Tanur and Tirurangadi.

(vii) Rs. 25,000 have been made available to Tanur block to start two Cooperative Fishing Units at Kootayi and Paravanna which will start before 31-12-1965.

(viii) 5 tons ice plant and 40 tons cold storage plant have been established at Tanur to handle the increased catches in better and more hygienic way. These plants have started functioning from 26-9-1965.

Indore Airport

709. **Shri Hukam Chand**

Kachhavaia:

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Shri Chandak:

Shri Parashar:

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra:

Shri J. P. Jyotishi:

Shrimati Minimata:

Shri Daji:

Shri Wadiwa:

Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Shri Bade:

Shri A. S. Saigal:

Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:

Shri U. M. Trivedi:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation

be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 605 on the 14th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the improvement of runway at Indore airport has since been completed;

(b) whether the air service from Bombay to Indore has been resumed; and

(c) if so, when this service is likely to be extended to Bhopal?

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

(c) On further consideration, the Corporation have decided not to extend the service from Indore to Bhopal. The Corporation have, however, planned to operate a Viscount service four-times a week from 1st January, 1966, along the route Delhi-Lucknow-Bhopal-Nagpur which will connect with the Viscount service Calcutta-Nagpur-Bombay.

Rationing

710. **Shri Kajrolkar:**

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri D. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether uniform scales have been laid down for the supply of foodgrains under the rationing scheme introduced in the various States; and

(b) if so, what is the quota per adult per month?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). It is proposed to fix a more or less uniform scale of ration of about 2 Kgs. per adult per week in all the statutorily rationed areas. Statutory rationing has been introduced so far in three towns viz. Calcutta, Madras and Coimbatore. The scale in Calcutta is 1,900 grams and that in Madras and Coimbatore 2000 grams per adult per week.

सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त व्यक्ति

711. श्री हुकूम खन्व कल्लवाय : क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों में कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है ; और

(ख) उन पर कितना खर्च किया गया ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उमेश्वरी (श्री जगन्नाथ राय) : (क) ग्राम सेविकाओं तथा बाल सेविकाओं के रूप में 4890 व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग तथा इसके अधीनस्थ संगठनों के दस पदाधिकारियों को विदेशों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन/संयुक्त राष्ट्र सहायता योजनाओं के अधीन प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

प्रजाओं के भाव

712. श्री हुकूम खन्व कल्लवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार खाद्य पदार्थों के बावों में लगातार वृद्धि के कारण का पता लगाने के लिये तकनीकी विश्लेषण करने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उमेश्वरी (श्री रा० रा० चट्टाव) : (क) और (ख). सरकार उत्पादन, बाजार भाव, मण्डियों में आमद तथा मांग, स्टॉक स्थिति और बाजार

में उतार-चढ़ाव आदि के बारे में धाँकड़े रख रही हैं। इस जानकारी के आधार पर, बावों में उतार-चढ़ाव के जिम्मेदार विभिन्न तत्वों का सतत आधार पर विश्लेषण किया जाता है और भाव स्थिति पर निरन्तर निगरानी रखी जाती है और समीक्षा की जाती है। कृषि मूल्य नीति और मूल्य ढाँचे पर सतत आधार पर परामर्श देने के लिये भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में एक कृषि मूल्य प्रायोग स्थापित किया है। कृषि मूल्य प्रायोग के विचारणीय विषयों में भावों से उत्पन्न स्थिति की समीक्षा करनी और जब कभी आवश्यक हो व्यापक मूल्य नीति के ढाँचे में उपयुक्त सिफारिशें करनी भी शामिल हैं।

नलकूपों का सामान

713. श्री प्रोकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का नलकूपों का काफी सामान जैसलमेर जिले के रामदेवरा गांव में गत छः महीने से पड़ा है ; और

(ख) वहां नलकूप बनाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उमेश्वरी (श्री साहनबाज खा) : (क) और (ख). खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्य करने वाली समन्वेषी नलकूप संस्था का कोई साज-सामान जैसलमेर जिले के रामदेवरा गांव में नहीं पड़ा है। वहां उस संस्था द्वारा नलकूप बनाने का भी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Road Communications in Gardasapur District

714. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Central Government to make the road com-

munications of Gurdaspur district modern and up-to-date in the light of the Pakistan invasion; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Central Government have taken appropriate action to maintain the National Highway and some State roads in Gurdaspur district and to restore damages thereto to meet the army needs. The Central Government has agreed to meet 50 percent of the cost of improvements on roads other than National Highways.

(b) The work has been taken in hand; the estimates are however under scrutiny.

Flying Clubs in Assam

715. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal to construct a civil airfield in Assam to train up young men and women of Assam through Civil Flying Clubs; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the proposal?

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

(b) The Aerodrome Officer, Gauhati has been directed to inspect the sites suggested by the Assam Flying Club for the construction of an airfield for the club and submit a report to the Government.

I.A.C. Dakota Service to Jaipur and Udaipur

716. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a new I.A.C. Dakota ser-

vice to Jaipur and Udaipur from Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The service to Jaipur and Udaipur from Delhi was operated with a Dakota for a short period for operational reasons. Effective from 25-10-65, the Corporation have reintroduced Friendship aircraft on this route.

Agricultural Development

717. Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Krishna Pal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) the main recommendations made at the First meeting of the Advisory Panel of World leaders on the subject of World Indicative Plan for agricultural development sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organisation held at Rome from the 11th to 18th October, 1965; and

(b) the contribution made by him on behalf of India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Panel reached no final conclusions. It was essentially an advisory group that discussed the possible scope of the Plan and the methods for its preparation. Members of this Advisory Panel were not invited on a country-wise basis but in the light of their experience and background of agricultural planning. Minister of Food and Agriculture gave to the Panel an analysis of the special problems of agriculture in developing societies and their relevance to the preparation of Indicative World Plan.

Ulleyiri-Puthiyanjali Road in Kerala

718. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state;

(a) when the Porakkatteri Bridge in Kozhikode District (Kerala) was opened for traffic;

(b) the amount spent so far;

(c) when the Ulleyiri-Puthiyanjali road was originally constructed; and

(d) the reasons for not widening and metalling the road immediately after the construction of the bridge?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 14th April, 1964.

(b) Rs. 6,07,000.

(c) and (d). The correct name of the road mentioned in part (c) of the question is Puthiyangadi-Ulleri road. It is a local road in the Kerala State. The position has, therefore, been ascertained from the State P.W.D. Authorities who have intimated that it is an old District Board Road transferred to the State P.W.D. in 1962. Improvement of this road could not be undertaken by the State Government so far for want of funds. It has however been reported by the State Chief Engineer that action is now being taken by him to obtain the administrative sanction of the State Government for the improvement of the Puthiyangadi-Porakkattery section of the road. He has further added that the section of the road from the Porakkattery Bridge to Ulleri has been included in the Fourth Plan proposals of the State.

Agricultural Credit

719. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 512 on the 24th August, 1965 and state;

(a) the reaction of the various State Governments to the programme

of providing 70 per cent of agricultural credit to the cultivators by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the concrete scheme, if any, proposed in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The tentative programme for short and medium-term credit of the order of Rs. 650 crores, likely to be disbursed by primary agricultural credit societies in the last year of the 4th Plan, was discussed generally at the annual conference of Registrars of Cooperative Societies and Ministers of Cooperation held in Bombay from 29th October to 4th November, 1965. It was recognised that the estimates would require modifications in the light of each State Government's assessment of the credit requirements and the resources likely to be mobilised by the credit structure. The programme for each state is expected to take a concrete shape in the course of the ensuing annual plan discussions to be held in November and December, 1965.

Law of Adoption of Children

720. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 114 on the 17th August, 1965 and state the progress made so far in bringing the Law on the Adoption of Children up-to-date?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Agartala Airport

721. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agartala airport has been damaged due to an air attack by Pakistan;

(b) if so, the nature of the damage caused; and

(c) the resultant effect on the civil aviation activities at the airport?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Due to straffing of the aerodrome by the Pakistani aircraft, apart from minor damage caused to some buildings, certain equipment was also damaged.

(c) The air attack as such did not have any effect on the civil aviation activities at the airport. However, as the aerodrome was within range of small arms fire from enemy territory air services were suspended for a short period.

Development of Forests

722. Shri Warlor:
Shri Daji:
Shri Linga Reddy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the programmes for the development of forests during the Third Five Year Plan have not made much headway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to develop the forests during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the total amount proposed to be spent in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No Sir. Against the revised Plan outlay of Rs. 51.78 crores, expenditure is expected to be Rs. 48.70 crores.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The development schemes for forestry proposed for the IV Plan emphasise measures for increasing the production of wood to meet country's growing demands for this product. The more important schemes that have been proposed are

those for raising plantations of conventional and quick-growing species both for industrial wood and fuelwood, introduction of modern logging techniques to reduce wastage and the construction and improvement of roads in forest areas to open up some of the inaccessible forests. The scheme for survey of forest resources is also of significance.

(d) A sum of about Rs. 150 crores is tentatively proposed for the development of forestry in the Fourth Plan.

Food Department Cafeteria Cooperative Stores Ltd.

723. Shri Daji:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

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

(a) whether the liquidation proceedings of the Food Department Cafeteria Cooperative Stores limited, New Delhi have been finally closed;

(b) whether the liquidator or the Deputy Registrar has informed the Members of this cooperative store about the losses incurred during the last six years and the steps taken for their recovery;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for these losses; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Not yet. Dues are still under recovery.

(b) to (d). No losses were incurred during the last six years. These were accumulated business losses upto 1958 and some deficit accrued owing to the disposal of old stock in hand by the liquidator which fetched less than the book value. No responsibility could, therefore, be fixed on any one.

Supply of Fertilizers

724. **Shri Krishnapal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount Government propose to spend for increasing production of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan and on what schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agricultural (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): During the current financial year, which is also the last year of the Third Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 223.99 crores has so far been approved for Agricultural Programme for the Central and the States Sectors. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 162.50 crores is meant for schemes of minor irrigation, soil conservation, fertilizer, pesticides, improved seeds and other agricultural production schemes including research, education and training, marketing etc.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

* 725. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalva:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made by the Committee appointed to review the working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in submitting its report;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The Committee has almost completed its work. It is now writing the report which is likely to be submitted shortly.

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

राजस्थान की अनुसूचित जातियों के परिवारों का कल्याण

726. श्री प० ला० बाकपाल :

श्री धुसेडवर जीता :

क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 में राजस्थान की अनुसूचित जातियों के परिवारों के कल्याण पर कितनी राशि खर्च करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यह राशि किन मदों पर खर्च की जायेगी ; और

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कल्याण के लिये उपरोक्त व्यवस्था को छोड़ कर और क्या अन्य व्यवस्था की गई है ?

सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) 22.32 लाख रुपये ।

(ख) जिन योजनाओं पर यह अनुसूचित जातियों की जायेगी, उनमें माध्यात्मिक छावृत्तियाँ, छात्रावास, स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों की सहायता, धर्म की वास्तविकता, कुटीर उद्योग, कानूनी सहायता, आवास तथा मकानों के लिये जमीन पानी के लिये पानी कुएँ आदि शामिल हैं ।

(ग) उक्त व्यवस्था में अनुसूचित जातियों को मिलने वाले अन्य लाभों के प्रतिरूपित योजनाओं के माध्यम से तथा उनके लिये नौकरियों और तकनीकी संस्थाओं द्वारा दी गयी मदों के रक्षण से भी उन्हें लाभ प्राप्त होगा । अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का भी ऐसा लाभ मिलेगा ।

Road Accidents in Delhi

727. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road accidents in

Delhi during the year 1964; and

(b) their cause-wise break-up?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 8,006

(b) Statistics indicating the break-up of road accidents cause-wise are not maintained by the Delhi Administration. However, the following are the main factors which are responsible for accidents in Delhi:—

- (i) Rash and negligent driving.
- (ii) Over-speeding.
- (iii) Violation of traffic laws by drivers.
- (iv) Negligence on the part of pedestrians and cyclists.
- (v) Mechanical defects in motor vehicles.
- (vi) Defective road surface and poor weather conditions like fog, dust storm, heavy rain-fall, etc.

Hybrid Jawar

728. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the novel experiment conducted by a farmer of Sangavi Budruk Village in Jalgaon (Maharashtra) of hybrid jowar which grows in ninety days; and

(b) if so, the details of the technique employed for the experiment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Canadian Assistance for Agricultural Projects

729. Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalva:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Parasar:
Shrimati Minimata:
Shri Daji:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Bade:
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether any offer has been received from the Canadian Government for financial assistance for any of the Government's major forestry or agriculture projects;

(b) if so, the projects for which the offer is being utilised; and

(c) whether the reclamation of Chambal Valley is also included as one of the projects for the Canadian offer?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No such offer has been made.

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

Old Zari Embroidery (Gold Thread) Industry

730. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme to rehabilitate the time-old zari embroidery (gold thread) industry; and

(b) if so, the channels of employment other than in the field of zari industry are being found out for thousands of skilled artisans who are unemployed and semi-employed?

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

(a) It has been brought to the notice of Government that the zari industry is facing grave problems due to shortage of copper and gold.

In Gujarat, where the zari industry is concentrated, a system of distributing copper wire to the industry is in operation and working successfully. As the allotment of copper in the State is not sufficient to meet the needs of the industry, the Ministry of Industry and Supply has been requested to make an annual special allotment of 400 tons exclusively for the zari industry.

Soon after the promulgation of the Gold Control Order, zari thread manufacturers were allowed to purchase 50 grams of gold. At present zari thread manufacturers get 50 per cent. of their average annual proved consumption of gold during 1960, 1961 and 1962. The Gold Control Administration has agreed to given an additional 10 per cent. of gold to exporters of zari.

Under the scheme for the promotion of the export of zari, manufacturer-exporters are entitled to import Copper and some other raw materials upto 30 per cent. of the f.o.b. value of their exports of zari goods.

(b) It has recently been brought to the notice of Government that some workmen engaged in the zari industry have been thrown out of employment. This is being investigated.

Reduction in Air Fares by IATA

731. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Air Transport Association has agreed to slash air fares on all flights between U.S.A. and Europe, Africa and the Middle East;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this agreement does not cover flights to and from India;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether India has taken any action in the matter?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A tentative agreement was reached among the carriers represented at the International Air Transport Association Traffic Conference meeting held in Bermuda in September/October, 1965 to have reductions in the excursion and group fares, for travel across the North and Middle Atlantic, between North America and Europe, Africa, the Middle East, India, Pakistan, Nepal and Ceylon. The agreed fares could not, however, be finally adopted in view of disagreement on the Conditions of Service.

(b) It is not correct that the reduction does not cover points to/from India. At the instance of Air India, reductions were also agreed to for special fares to/from India.

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

All-India Seminar on Agricultural Policy

732. Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:

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

(a) the recommendations made by the All-India Seminar on Agricultural Policy held at Vallabha Vidyanagar, Gujarat in October, 1965; and

(b) the action taken or purposed to be taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A Seminar was held at Vallabha Vidyanagar from 15th to 17th October, 1965, on the subject of "Fixation of Support Prices of Foodgrains". The Seminar discussed various issues relating to the fixation of support prices and ancillary measures of food policy. The Government has not officially received the recommendations made by this Seminar. However, it is

understood that the recommendations of the Seminar mainly dealt with the nature and role of support prices, relevant data for determining them and difficulties in using these data. The Seminar also emphasized the need for procuring adequate quantities of foodgrains for sale through public distribution system and the importance of drawing up the National Food Budget.

(b) While formulating the food policy, due consideration is given to the issues referred to in (a) above.

Crash of Dakota of Kalinga Airlines

733. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Priya Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Kalinga Airlines Dakota crashed near Mohanbari in Assam on or about 17th October, 1965;

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

(c) the causes thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A Dakota aircraft belonging to Kalinga Airlines crashed on 17th October, 1965 approximately 23 miles north of Mohanbari resulting in the death of all the 8 occupants of the aircraft.

(c) The accident is under investigation.

मोटे घनाजों का उत्पादन

734. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मोटे घनाजों का

उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये राजस्थान में कुछ योजनायें लागू करने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ये योजनायें गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में लागू की जायेंगी अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र में ;

(ग) उन पर कितना खर्च होगा ; और

(घ) उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) से (घ). सरकार ग्राम तौर पर मोटे घनाजों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये राजस्थान में किसी उत्पादन योजना की क्रियान्विति पर विचार नहीं कर रही है। फिर भी उन्होंने ज्वार तथा बाजरे के सुधार और उत्पादन वृद्धि को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इन फसलों की हाईब्रिड किस्मों के विकास के लिए मौलिक रूप से समस्याओं को हल करने हेतु दो अनुसन्धान योजनायें शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है।

लाहौर-क्षेत्र में पकड़ी गई बसें

735. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री दे० दे० पुरी :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लाहौर क्षेत्र में पकड़ी गई घाट पाकिस्तानी बसें बम्बई नगर निगम को दी जा रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन बसों को कितने मूल्य पर बम्बई नगर निगम को बेचने का विचार है ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Co-operative Farms

736. Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) the number of co-operative farms set up in the country so far; and

(b) the details of their areas, production and Government assistance given to them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 5,873 societies up to the end of August, 1965.

(b) (i) Area: 5.92 lakh acres.

(ii) Assistance provided by Central Government from 1961-62 to 1964-65: Rs. 4.11 crores.

(iii) Although production data for each of the 5873 societies are not available, the programme was recently evaluated by a committee headed by Prof. Gadgil, which studied the working of 165 societies in 35 pilot projects. The findings of the committee regarding production are given in Chapter XI, paragraphs 11.69 to 11.76 of the report, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library.

India Tourism Corporation

737 Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of the establishment of the India Tourism Corporation, the tourist traffic to India has increased;

(b) if so, the steps Corporation propose to take to increase tourist traffic; and

(c) the amount needed to be spent to implement the plans envisaged by the Corporation?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b): The India Tourism Corporation has been set up to create certain facilities wanted by tourists and which did not exist before. These facilities which include setting up of shops where certain popular imported items such as tobacco products, photographic goods, cosmetics etc. would be sold to foreign tourists against payments in foreign exchange; provision of evening entertainment and special road transport arrangements would in the long run help in the increase in tourist traffic. In addition, the Corporation will bring out tourist publicity material of high quality and arrange for its sale through a proper machinery. The Corporation started functioning only a few months ago and it is not possible to measure the effect at this stage. Since this is a long term process, it will take some time before the desired results are achieved.

(c) A provision of Rs. 36 lakhs (Rs. 25 lakhs for India Tourism Corporation and Rs. 11 lakhs for India Tourism Transport Undertaking which is its subsidiary) has been made in the current year's budget. As regards next year, necessary financial proposals are still under consideration.

Visakhapatnam Port

738. Shri Kolla Venkalah: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the work connected with the execution of the general Cargo berths at Visakhapatnam Port; and

(b) whether there is any delay and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The cost of the work connected with the execution of the two general cargo berths is Rs. 77.09 lakhs out of which work costing Rs. 44 lakhs has been done representing 57.1 per cent.

(b) The entire work should have been completed by April, 1964. The delay in execution is due to slow work by the contractors engaged for the construction of the four berths.

चावल की भूसी से तेल निकालना

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसन्धान संस्था के अनुसार चावल की भूसी से तेल निकालने के लिये अनुसन्धान किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक जो अनुसन्धान किया गया है उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० चट्ठाग) : (क) जी हाँ। केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसन्धान संस्था, मैसूर में चावल की भूसी से तेल निकालने के लिये अनुसन्धान किया गया है।

(ख) किये गये प्रयोगों के परिणाम निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) चावल की भूसी से तेल निकालने की प्रक्रिया का मानकीकरण कर दिया गया है।
- (2) मुक्त बसाम्ल वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये चावल की भूसी को खुश्क तथा स्थिर करने के लिये एक बायबीय शोषक तैयार किया गया है।
- (3) भूसी से हल्क उतारने और सिलिका तत्व कम करने के लिये एक बात सम्भावक भी तैयार किया गया है।

Community Development Blocks

741. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided that funds allotted to the Community Development Blocks for social services should be diverted to agricultural development; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). It has already been suggested to the State Governments that in respect of Community Development Blocks to enter the Stage I phase, the amount provided for agricultural development should be increased from Rs. 4.50 lakhs to Rs. 5.50 lakhs out of the total schematic provision of Rs. 12 lakhs. In respect of blocks in Stage I or Stage II, it has been suggested that, subject to adequate maintenance of the social services already provided, institutions established and programmes started, proportionate amounts should be transferred for agricultural development from the funds for amenities programmes and expenditure on block headquarters. State Governments are to provide increased amount for agricultural production out of their own funds for post Stage II blocks.

Cultivation of Land in Delhi

742. Shri Basappa;
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether Government have asked the Delhi Administration to release back all the vacant land acquired by the Administration for development under the Master Plan and which is not immediately needed for the purpose to the owners of the land for cultivation; and

(b) if so, how much land has been lying unused with the Delhi Administration after acquisition and how much land is being returned to the previous owners for cultivation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) The Delhi Administration have decided to make available for rabi cultivation such land as has been acquired and which is not immediately needed for the purpose for which it has been acquired. The land will be made available to those who were in possession of the land before acquisition.

(b) About 5,000 acres of land either with the Delhi Administration or with the Delhi Development Authority have been made available for cultivation. Out of this, about 50 per cent may be good cultivable land. The land was placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner for this purpose and upto 8-11-65 the Deputy Commissioner has released about 4735 acres. Out of this only 579 acres have actually been brought under cultivation.

The figure of area lying unused with Delhi Administration after acquisition is being ascertained.

Soil Survey

743. Shri M. Malaichami: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to undertake soil survey of the country; and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be taken up and in what respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Soil Surveys are being undertaken since long by the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture as well as by State Soil Survey Organisations. The present surveys are confined to the catchments of major River Valley Projects and to certain areas proposed by the State Governments for development through irrigation projects. In the Fourth Plan,

Soil Surveys will be intensified to extent to Intensive Agricultural District Programme Areas, Intensive Agricultural Areas and Special Development Areas also.

Milk Supply by D.M.S.

744. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the average supply of milk daily by the Delhi Milk Scheme during November to March, April to July and August to October in 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) the estimated daily consumption in Delhi;

(c) the capacity of the scheme; and

(d) the steps being taken to augment the milk supply this year and thereafter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah-nawaz Khan): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5159/65].

Rail-cum-Road bridge over Badnera Station

745. Shrimati Vimala Deshmukh: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Rail-cum-Road bridge of Trunk Route No. 6 and passing over Badnera station is too narrow for the traffic;

(b) whether Government have received any representations to that effect; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to remodel the bridge so as to make it capable of taking increased traffic?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No proposal for remodelling the bridge is at present under consideration.

Trunk Road passing through Amraoti

746. Shrimati Vimla Deshmukh: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received to re-route the Trunk Road, now passing through Amraoti town, so that it by-passes the town from outside;

(b) whether a survey was conducted for this purpose; and

(c) if so, Government's decision thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The State Government conducted preliminary survey and suggested an alignment for the proposed bypass. This will be finalised after the joint inspection of the site by the representatives of this Ministry and that of the State Government. Thereafter the plans and estimate for the work will be prepared.

Co-operative Sugar Factories

747. Shrimati Malmoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Co-operative Sugar Factories to establish industries based on by-products;

(b) if so, the details of the programme under which such directions are being issued; and

(c) the assistance, if any, being given to such cooperative factories to establish such industries?

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

The National Cooperative Development Corporation, a statutory Corporation of the Government of India, have made a suggestion to this effect to the State Governments.

(b) State Governments have been asked to formulate proposals in consultation with cooperative sugar factories for byproduct industries such as (i) manufacture of power alcohol from molasses, (ii) manufacture of chip boards hard boards, and (iii) manufacture of paper from bagasse.

(c) There is no fixed pattern of assistance. Taking into account the capital cost of the by product industry, the concerned State Government may assist the factory by way of share capital contribution. Where such government contribution is part of the approved cooperative plan of the State, the State Government will be eligible for central assistance to the extent of 75 per cent of the amount involved.

Belgaum Airport

748. Shri Mohan: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reserve the Belgaum Aerodrome exclusively for Defence purposes; and

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to construct a civil aerodrome at Hubli?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural Farms

749. Shri D. D. Puri:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether Government propose to establish more large farms in Rajasthan to increase food production;

(b) if so, whether these will be in the public or private sector; and

(c) the cost involved and the estimated increase in food production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Proposals to establish large agricultural farms both in the public and private sectors in the Rajasthan Canal area are under consideration. A final decision will be taken only after the colonisation policy for the Rajasthan Canal area has been decided upon. It is not possible to give at this stage any estimate of the outlay involved and the increase in food production.

बक्सर धबका गाजीपुर में गंगा पर पुल

750. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या परिवहन मंत्री 24 अगस्त, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 158 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बक्सर धबका गाजीपुर में गंगा पर पुल बनाने की संभावना का पता लगाया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) और (ख). जैसा कि उपरोक्त उल्लिखित मौखिक प्रश्न संख्या 158 के उत्तर में बतलाया गया था, प्रस्तावित पुल के लिये निवेश की उपयुक्तता के सम्बन्ध में विचार करने में सुविधा के लिये, परिवहन मंत्रालय के परिवहन अनुसंधान निदेशालय से इस पुल के निर्माण के लिये गाजीपुर धबका बक्सर के जिन दो स्थानों का सुझाव दिया गया था उनका लागत लाभ अध्ययन करने के लिये कहा गया था। जाँच पड़ताल पूरी की जा चुकी है और जरूरी सूचना एकत्रित कर ली गई है। रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिये परिवहन मंत्रालय के संबद्ध अधिकारी हाल ही में बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश उन राज्यों के

संबद्ध अधिकारियों से विचार विमर्श करने के लिये गये थे। उन विचार विमर्शों के प्रकाश में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से कुछ और सूचना प्राप्त होने की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। जैसे ही उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से आवश्यक अतिरिक्त सूचना मिल जायेगी परिवहन अनुसंधान निदेशालय अपनी रिपोर्ट को अन्तिम रूप दे देगा और उसके बाद मामले पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा।

बिहार में फारबिसगंज-दरभंगा सड़क

751. श्री योगेन्द्र झा : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह निर्णय किया गया है कि बिहार राज्य में दरभंगा से फारबिसगंज को मिलाने वाली धानुषगिक सड़क बनाई जाये;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कौन सी नदी पर कहाँ पुल बनाने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या यह सड़क निर्धारित समय में बन कर पूरी हो जायेगी ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) से (ग). देश की उत्तरी सीमा पर उत्तर प्रदेश में बरेली से आसाम में धमनीगांव को मिलाने वाली धानुषगिक सड़क के विकास के चालू कार्यक्रम में मजफ्फरपुर बेगूसराय, पुरनिया और धरारिया के मार्ग का विकास और मजफ्फरपुर से दरभंगा तथा धरारिया से फारबिसगंज और परीचा तक लिक सड़कों का निर्माण शामिल है। इस सीधे मार्ग के संरक्षण के निर्धारण का विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण हो जाने के बाद दूसरी धबका के निर्माण कार्य के रूप में दरभंगा से फारबिसगंज के लिये एक सीधे मार्ग के विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है। यह सर्वेक्षण कार्य किया जा रहा है।

फारबिसगंज और परीचा के बीच लिक सड़क के भाग का संरक्षण अभी तक पूरा नहीं

किया गया है क्योंकि वह कोसी नदी पर प्रस्तावित पुल के स्थान पर निर्भर करता है। पुल के स्थान की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है और जैसे ही वह कार्य पूरा हो जायेगा फारबिसगंज और परीचा/डागमारा के बीच सड़क का संरेखण भी पूरा कर लिया जायेगा। अररिया से परीचा/डागमारा की लिंक सड़क अनुसूची के अनुसार पूरी कर दी जायेगी।

सीमा सड़कें

752. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या परिचय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65 और 1965-66 में राजस्थान-पाकिस्तान तथा गुजरात-पाकिस्तान सीमा पर सड़कें बनाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को कितना अनुदान दिया गया है;

(ख) वे सड़क कौन-कौन सी हैं तथा कितने मील लम्बी हैं, जिनके लिये उपर्युक्त अनुदान दिया गया था तथा इन सड़कों को कब तक पूरा होना था;

(ग) इन सड़कों के निर्माण में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान के जैसलमेर तथा बाड़मेर जिलों में सड़क बनाने का काम अपने मंत्रालय के अधीक्षण में लेने का निणय किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त निर्णय कब लिया गया था तथा अब तक काम की प्रगति क्या है ?

परिचय मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) अनुदान के रूप में 1964-65 में राजस्थान-पाकिस्तान और गुजरात-पाकिस्तान सीमा की सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए राज्य सरकारों को निम्नलिखित राशियां

दी गयी है :—

राज्य का नाम	1964-65 में दिया गया अनुदान
	रुपये
गुजरात .	1,00,000
राजस्थान .	1,00,000

1965-66 के लिए अभी तक किसी धन राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). इस जानकारी को देना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ). यह विषय भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Indian Council for Child Welfare

753. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council for Child Welfare sought financial aid from the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund for its Balsevika Training Programme with prior intimation to Government;

(b) whether Government had already provided financial assistance for the programme and it took objection to the Council asking for this double aid; and

(c) whether divergent statements about the nature of assistance sought were made by the two office-bearers of the Council?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shri Gati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council for Child Welfare sent a note to the United Nations 'International Children's Emergency Fund on its existing Balsevika Training Programme and areas where the UNICEF might assist it.

(b) The Government has already

been providing financial assistance for this programme and has asked for certain clarification in this respect.

(c) No, Sir.

National Highway No. 37

754. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any census of traffic load over National Highway No. 37 has been taken and if so with what results;

(b) whether the financial sanction for the estimate of widening and strengthening the hard crest of National Highway No. 37 from Bagarai 129/5F to Kakodonga 179/5F have been accorded and, if not, the reasons for this delay; and

(c) whether the Kakodonga bridge on this road is likely to be completed before the rains?

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

Traffic census was taken on N. H. 37 in January 1963 at certain specified points and was found to vary from 1077 tons per day at mile 107 to 3386 tons per day at mile 82.

(b) The estimate for widening and strengthening the portion between Bagarai Mile 129/5 to Kakodonga Mile 179/5 is under examination and will be cleared shortly.

(c) The new Kakodonga bridge is expected to be completed by August 1966; it is, however, expected to be traffic worthy before the next monsoon.

Utilisation of Fertilisers

755. Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Kankasabai:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

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

(a) whether there is any machinery set up by the Central Government to ensure that the fertilizers given to the

States are distributed to the cultivators at a price fixed for it and that no middleman makes profit in the process; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Central Fertilisers Pool is the sole buyer in India and the sole importer of the following nitrogenous fertilizers:

(i) Sulphate of Ammonia.

(ii) Urea.

(iii) Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate.

(iv) Calcium Ammonium Nitrate.

These nitrogenous fertilisers are supplied to the State Governments at a uniform rate F.O.R. despatching Station, freight being paid by Government of India upto the railhead destination. The allottees are permitted to add a fixed distribution margin to the Pool price, depending on the kind of fertiliser, while selling it to the cultivators. The distribution margin includes administrative charges incurred by the State Government, transport charges from the nearest railhead, interest charges, commission to the authorised dealers at different levels etc. The cultivators' prices so arrived at the notified in the Gazette of India. The State Governments also give wide publicity to these prices in local languages.

The State Governments have been delegated powers under the Fertiliser Control Order, 1957 to take action against dealers who charge higher rates than the notified prices. Offenders are punishable under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act.

Ammonium phosphate and ammonium chloride are also being imported and distributed by the Central Pool at fixed Pool prices, with a view to popularising and creating a market for them in advance of their production in the factories being set up in India. The State Governments who

have been allotted these fertilisers have been advised to sell these fertilisers after adding a fixed distribution margin. Small quantities of these two fertilisers are also produced by factories in India. These are sold by them directly through their own distributors or to the State Governments at ex-factory prices fixed by the Government of India. Cultivators' prices of these fertilisers have not been statutorily controlled because there is no pooling of prices and because a free market is allowed to indigenous producers of these fertilisers.

Phosphatic fertilisers and Potassic fertilisers are distributed by the manufacturers/importers either directly or through the State Government's agents. The ex-factory/ex-jetty/ex-godown prices of these fertilisers are, however, fixed by Government by negotiation.

Middlemen like wholesalers and retailers, who are mostly cooperatives, are essential for the distribution of fertilisers and they have to be paid an adequate commission to cover their expenses and a reasonable return on their investment.

Warehouse at Haldwani

756. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a warehouse at Haldwani in U.P. for storing foodgrains for the adjoining hill areas;

(b) if so, when the warehouse will be constructed; and

(c) if not, the measures adopted by Government for maintaining buffer stocks of foodgrains to tide over the recurring difficulty regarding food supplies experienced by hill areas?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The responsibility for maintaining buffer stock of foodgrains at convenient centres to tide over local difficulties is that of the State Government. The Central Government, however, make allocations to State Governments from the stock of foodgrains available with them.

Hill Stations in U.P.

757. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of tourists visiting hill stations in Uttar Pradesh has increased considerably;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the accommodation available in the hill stations is costly and inadequate;

(c) whether Government propose to set up hotels for middle class tourists at reasonable charges in the above hill resorts; and

(d) if not, whether the Tourist Department propose to grant loans to private entrepreneurs willing to set up hotels for middle class tourists?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government. It will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No Sir.

(d) No Sir. Financial assistance to private entrepreneurs for setting up hotels is available through the Industrial Finance Corporation and/or State Financial Corporations.

Rotting of Wheat in sheds of Calcutta Port Commissioners

758. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item in the *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta edition) dated the 24th October, 1965 to the effect that One thousand

tons of wheat are rotting in two sheds of the Calcutta Port Commissioners; and

(b) If so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes. About 30 tonnes (379 bags) comprising of wheat sweepings remained for some time in the sheds of Calcutta Port. These sweepings were remnants of the various consignments of wheat brought by barges from Haldia Port where lightening of ships was done prior to the ships proceeding to Calcutta. These sweepings remained undelivered as it took considerable time for the Port Commissioners to link these quantities with particular shipments. The question of rent liability also took some time to sort out. Delivery of these quantities was taken and the stocks were examined by Technical Officers of the Department. The stocks were declared as being fit for human consumption and for issue after usual reconditioning. Action is being taken to clean and recondition these stocks for issue thereafter.

Missing Indian Vessels

759. Shri R. Barua:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Gulshan:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Shri Bade:

Shri Yadvir Singh:

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four of the five Indian vessels which sailed from Bombay for Persian Gulf Port of Basra over a month back are still missing; and

(b) if not, where and in what condition they have been found?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). None of the

Indian Sailing Vessels which sailed from Bombay for Persian Gulf Ports is reported to be missing. However, out of the vessels that sailed from Saurashtra Ports, five vessels were reported to be missing. Out of these, two have since been traced at Kuwait loading dates and two more have been traced at Karachi where they have been detained by Pakistan. One sailing vessels is still missing and enquiries are in progress to find its whereabouts.

Minor Irrigation Schemes

760. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the measures and schemes adopted by Government to execute minor irrigation schemes to yield quick results with a view to increase food production during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount sanctioned by Government under these schemes to the States and Union Territories;

(c) the conditions attached to these grants; and

(d) how much increase in food production these schemes are likely to bring?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The Government of India has been laying greater emphasis on quick development of minor irrigation resources in the country during the Third Five Year Plan. Consequent on proclamation of Emergency in October, 1962, the pace of surveys and investigations and implementation of minor irrigation schemes has been steadily increasing and increased Central assistance has been provided to States from time to time to keep up the tempo. Priority in accelerating the programme is being accorded to schemes like renovation of tanks, boring and deepening of existing wells, construction of tube-wells and lift irrigation from rivers and streams, etc., which provide cheap

and assured irrigation. Various measures by way of strengthening the technical organisation, evolving specialised designs suitable for small works, training staff on minor irrigation and production of technical hand-books, are being taken to improve the technical standards in execution and maintenance of minor irrigation works.

Until 1964, only schemes for dugwells, boring and deepening of dugwells and renovation of tanks were eligible for a subsidy of 25 per cent, and those of kuhl to a subsidy of 50 per cent, the subsidies to be shared equally between the Centre and the States. In order to encourage lift irrigation schemes such as tubewells and pumpsets, it was decided in March 1965, to extend 25 per cent subsidy for these schemes also, to be shared equally between the Centre and the State Governments. Community Masonry wells have also been made eligible to a subsidy of 50 per cent to be shared equally between the Centre and the States from the next financial year 1966-67.

A special programme for installation of lift irrigation schemes on rivers and streams has also been taken up recently. State Schemes of lift irrigation would also be entitled to a Central subsidy of 12-1/2 per cent from 1966-67. In the field of electrification of pump-sets and tubewells, a special drive has been initiated. State Electricity Boards are being provided with additional finances for the extension of power lines in areas where there is a good potential for tubewells and pump-sets schemes to enable them to run on electricity. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power is planning to electrify about 1.4 lakh additional pump-sets during the next year.

(b) A statement showing the Third Plan outlay, actual expenditure during 1961-64, anticipated expenditure during 1964-65 and allotments (including additional allotments) during 1965-66 under the minor irrigation programme, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5160/65].

(c) The States have been informed that the Central assistance for minor irrigation programmes has been earmarked and is not available for diversion to other programmes. If the total revised outlay for this programme arrived at by adding the outlay agreed to from time to time is not utilised, the quantum of Central assistance would stand reduced in proportion to the shortfall in the actual outlay incurred as compared to their total revised outlay.

(d) It is anticipated that the Third Plan target of benefiting an additional area of 12.8 million acres by minor irrigation schemes would be overreached of which about 80 per cent it is estimated would be under foodgrains. As the physical inputs in agriculture are used in combination, it is difficult to calculate the actual increase in food production attained by the use of any single factor of production. However, it has been broadly estimated that on an average every additional acre benefited by minor irrigation scheme contributes about 1/5 ton per acre of additional foodgrains production.

Delhi-Nagpur Air Service

762. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the discontinuance of the Air Service between Delhi and Nagpur; and

(b) the reasons for introducing Air Service between Bombay and Nagpur via Aurangabad?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Night Air Mail Service between Delhi and Nagpur is still operating but with Dakotas, and passengers are not carried. The operation of Night Air Mail Service with Viscounts was suspended for the following reasons:—

(i) There was very small passenger traffic on the Night Air Mail Service.

- (ii) Dakotas had to be operated on the Night Air Mail Service so that pilots could secure experience on night operations to be able to qualify for Command endorsement on Dakotas. Without this facility there would be considerable delay in training pilots for Dakota Command endorsement and this would affect the general operations in the country.

(b) Indian Airlines Corporation was operating a Dakota service from Bombay to Aurangabad at the instance of the Department of Tourism and this service has been extended to Nagpur under a short fall guarantee arrangement with the Maharashtra Government. The Central Government has agreed to grant a subvention for the Bombay-Aurangabad sector from the Civil Aviation Development Fund.

Extension of National Highway to N.E.F.A.

763. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the National Highway running through Tezpur-North Lakhimpur in Assam to the five districts of N.E.F.A. considering the strategic importance of the area; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to start?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The road passing through Tezpur and North Lakhimpur forms part of the North Trunk Road which is a State road in Assam and not a National Highway. Its terminal point is Murgonselek. The question of extending a National Highway to N.E.F.A. does not therefore arise.

Roads in NEFA

764. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a number of lateral roads connecting all the divisional Headquarters of N.E.F.A. in view of its strategic importance; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to start?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 180 lakhs was made in the Third Five Year Plan for construction of new roads and improvement to existing roads and tracks in N.E.F.A. In the Third Five Year Plan emphasis has been laid on (i) construction of roads connecting the Divisional Headquarters; (ii) construction of bridges and culverts; (iii) metalling and black-topping motorable roads; and (iv) construction of rest houses and other similar road-side buildings.

As the Governor of Assam has been accorded powers to accord administrative approval and expenditure sanction to road works in N.E.F.A. costing individually upto Rs. 15 lakhs, most of the works envisaged in the Plan have been/are being sanctioned by the local Administration under the powers delegated.

Indian Council for Child Welfare

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

(a) the amount allotted by the Central Government and the U.N.O. to the Indian Council for Child Welfare during the Third Five Year Plan period, separately, year-wise;

(b) how many institutions are run by the Council in India and expenditure incurred on each of them;

(c) whether its accounts are audited yearly; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Road Development Schemes in Orissa

766. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of the Central assistance given to the State Government of Orissa for Road Development Schemes in the State during 1965-66; and

(b) the actual demand of that State for the same?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Apart from National Highways which are a Central liability, Central assistance is given to the States for construction and development of State Roads of Economic or Inter-State Importance and for roads financed from the Central Road Fund.

The demand of the State Government of Orissa and the amount provided by the Central Government for the various categories of roads during 1965-66 are as follows:—

	Rs. in Lakhs	
Category of roads	Demand of the State Govt. for 1965-66	Amount provided for 1965-66
National Highways .	323.44	268.46
State Roads of Economic or Inter-State Importance .	6.32	2.65
Roads financed from Central Road Fund	26.89	19.78
TOTAL .	356.65	290.89

Bio-Gas Plant

767. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the total number of research centres established in the country to pursue research work regarding the bio-gas plant during 1965-66, so far; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No new centre has been established in 1965. The following 6 centres have, however, been working on problems relating to the bio-gas plant in the country since a number of years:

1. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
2. Public Health Research Institute, Nagpur.
3. Gobar Gas Research Centre, Ajitmal.
4. N.R.D.C. Research Gas Plants, Kanpur and Bombay.
5. Kora Gram Udyog Kendra, Bombay.
6. Belur Math, Calcutta.

Khadi Produced in Orissa

768. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of khadi produced in Orissa during 1965-66 so far; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon so far during the above period?

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

Local Development Works

769. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 241 on the 23rd February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the question of State-wise allocation of funds for Local Development Works programme for 1965-66 has since been considered;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount allotted to Orissa for the same purpose during the above period?

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

(b) and (c). The entire amount of Rs. 316.00 lakhs provided in the Budget Estimates for the year 1965-66 in respect of the Local Development Works Programme has since been allocated to the State Governments/Union Territories. The allocation for Orissa is Rs. 18.00 lakhs. The amount allotted to each State/Union Territory is given in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5161/65].

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ALLEGED FIRING BY POLICE ON LABOUR IN DELHI

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैं अग्रिमबनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना हूँ और प्रार्थना करना हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

पुलिस द्वारा दिल्ली के एक ईंट-मट्टा मजदूरों पर 15 नवम्बर, 1965

को गोली चलाना जिसके फल-स्वरूप 2 मजदूर घायल हुए ।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Nathi): If you permit me I can make a detailed statement in the evening or tomorrow. I am getting the facts and I will give now, if you desire, a short summary.

Mr. Speaker: If he is to make a detailed statement and he wants time till tomorrow, he can make it tomorrow.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER AIRCRAFT ACT

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Aircraft (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1426 in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1965, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5150/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE KERALA PANCHAYATS ACT

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 130 of the Kerala Panchayats Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (1) Notification S.R.O. No. 266/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 29th June, 1965, making certain amendments to the Kerala Panchayats (Plan and Estimates) Rules, 1963.

[Shri Shinde]

- (2) Notification S.R.O. No. 308/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 10th August, 1965, containing the Kerala Pan-chayats (Accounts) Rules, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5151/65].

12.04 hrs.

MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Sardar Swaran Singh on the 15th November 1965, namely:—

"That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Before the debate is resumed, may I ask whether the time for the debate will be extended—it is ten hours now—beyond ten hours and in that case will the House sit longer today or will it continue tomorrow? Secondly, is the Prime Minister going to reply or intervene, and if he intervenes, when will he do so?

Mr. Speaker: Probably at 4.30 he will intervene and the Minister of External Affairs will reply tomorrow.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I hear my friends talk about the rethinking and the revision of our foreign policy, what they mean is that they want us to drop the policy of non-alignment. It is suggested that rethinking was going on in London, Paris, Moscow and so why not also in Delhi? What is this rethinking in these capitals? France is feeling her new strength, economic and military and is trying to break away from the hold of the United States. England is trying to gate-

crash into the European Economic Community so that she may have a voice in the direction of the third force emerging in Europe. Between Moscow and Peking there are stresses and strains and there also the policy is undergoing some change. All these show that rethinking is in the direction of breaking alignment and not getting more and more aligned. Naturally it is too late in the day to suggest that we should get aligned when the other countries are trying to get non-aligned. Non-alignment has paid sufficient dividends. Now, Pakistan is aligned. Does anyone suggest that we should exchange places with Pakistan? Pakistan of course got Sabre jets and Patton tanks. But what else? Is her position more secure? Does it feel greater confidence in herself than we do? In fact the position of Pakistan is like that of our old Indian States. There are the people groaning under the dictatorship which is there. But somehow it is supposed to exist, as a part of the so called free world. That is but only a glorious form of the Indian States misrule under paramourty, wine, women and security. That is the sum total of all this alignment. Therefore, I would stress that the policy we have been following has been good and has given us self-confidence and self-reliance, and this should not be changed.

Some say that we have no friends. Shri Masani thinks that we are isolated; Shri Trivedi wants us to test our friends and comes to the conclusion that England and the United States cannot be relied on because of their recent performance; he also says that friendship with the Soviet Union may be suspected because of the attitude she has taken about Pakistan and therefore he advises us that we should go alone. At the same time it is complained that we have no friends.

It has been suggested also that the policy of UAR at the Afro-Asian

Conference shows that she is not friendly and that she is not inclined to be friendly. Should all the countries of the world be regimented to follow a particular line when India takes up a line and should all follow us just to prove that they are our friends? Within the Swatantra party itself, there is a division in respect of Punjabi Suba and Hindi. Shall we come to the conclusion that all those who gather there are not friends? This kind of regimentation with the expectation that all the other countries should follow a particular course is really unthinkable.

Who are friends? May I ask, where were the friends of England when there was the Suez crisis? May I ask, who are the friends of the United States of America in Viet Nam? France has openly opposed it and England is doing it secretly. Therefore, these friends all the time emphasise that every country has to be tested; what she does in a particular case is a proposition that I cannot accept. If we had no friends, how is it that the United Nations resolution went in our favour? Where were the friends of Pakistan? So, friendship depends upon the stand we take and upon what we have got to say and what our position is in the world, and therefore, if we try seeking friends by adopting the policy of alignment, you may find that on the balance we will lose more than what we gain and also lose our soul in the bargain.

I ask, is it not much better for the people opposite to try to see that our country gains a position in the world so that others seek our friendship? Why should we all the time say that we should keep on seeking friendship here and there. Formosa, Israel and so on? Ours is a big country. We have a contribution to make and we have not been in the way of progress of any other country. Why should not other countries seek our friendship? That day will come and that day will come soon.

About Rhodesia, the stand that our Foreign Minister has taken is very, very correct. The support he has promised to the Organisation of African Unity—I also welcome it very much. Mr. Wilson has taken a stand that it is England's responsibility and that she has gone to the United Nations only to seek the support for the sanction which she proposes. I have got some doubt that tomorrow he will come and say that it is only England's internal matter; it is only her domestic matter and other countries should not interfere. About the sanctions, Mr. Wilson himself in reply to a question in the House of Commons said that oil is not included in the sanctions. Further, it was England who gave advance information to Ian Smith that England will not use force if there was a unilateral declaration of independence. This is a new technique. In British Guiana, the Governor warned Dr. Cheddi Jagan that unless he obtains absolute majority, he will not be called even if he is returned to the House with a big party majority. This advance information in a particular direction prepares the people to go in the way in which England wants them to go.

Now, Sir, these sanctions we have seen how they worked in South Africa. We have seen what China, which is a very big mouthed country about anti-colonialism, was doing trade with South Africa. Rhodesia is much better placed. On one side there is South Africa. Then there is Angola and Mozambique on the borders. They can in fact form a South African economic community and trade through South Africa and through Portugal colonies till kingdom come. Therefore, these sanctions are really an eyewash and will not satisfy anybody. When strong steps are taken against Aden, when strong steps are taken against British Guiana, I ask, why should not similar steps be taken against Rhodesia? When Jews from all over the world were brought in ship-loads and dumped in a spot in Palestine thus displacing the people living there for

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

centuries to create a new State of Israel and to plant a cancer in the whole of the Arab world, why should not the small white minority numbering a few thousands be air-lifted from Rhodesia and brought back to their mother country and the people there left to govern themselves? Therefore, we should be very firm in this matter. We want to have Afro-Asian unity on principles, on some ideals, not just getting together and passing some resolutions. It is the minimum that everybody wants. Therefore, I welcome the stand that our Government has taken.

Now, Sir, a few words about our publicity. It is said that our embassies are not active and, therefore, the face of Pakistan in the outside world is more beautiful than that of India. The embassies have got very limited funds.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Give them more money.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: The hon. Member does not understand how much money publicity requires.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said, give them more money.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Apart from that, Pakistan has the backing of her allies, especially England and BBC. The support of BBC is not a small thing. Over five continents and in a dozen languages of the world news is broadcast by BBC. People think that it is broad-minded and objective. It is not wholly the case. To meet that support which BBC gives to Pakistan propaganda, I submit, even if you plant so many 'North cliffs' and 'Bever-brookers' in our embassies in different parts of the world we will not be able to meet the propaganda from BBC and the allies of Pakistan. Therefore, let us not come in the way of our embassies. They are doing good work with the limited resources that they have.

What about our radio? We have been stressing and shouting demanding a powerful radio transmitter in this country. But we are charmed with the television. It is only now there is some hope that we will get some more powerful transmitters. Pakistan radio is as strong as India's, while China's is much more stronger and it splits our ears every day. In some parts of India we cannot hear our own transmitter.

The other thing is, it all depends on the stand that you take about a particular question. Take the question of Kashmir.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): What were you doing all these 18 years?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: We were watching your progress.

I was saying, Sir, it all depends upon the stand we take on a particular question. Take, for example, Kashmir. So long we took an attitude that there was something to be settled and the people were confused. This was the first time that we took a definite, precise, strong and firm stand about Kashmir. The reaction was that people began to understand our stand on the Kashmir question. It is a fact that even the Security Council has changed its posture; so also, United States and England, because of our firm and clear stand.

There were powerful reasons for our previous position. Because, Panditji was devoted to peace. Panditji did not want to humiliate Pakistan, by getting her branded as an aggressor. Panditji wanted to settle the question of Kashmir to build a bridge of peace between India and Pakistan, because he realised that peace was the fundamental need of the hour for the whole of Asia and Africa. I will plead that we should not forget that particular stand. Whatever we do, we should try not

to build up a war psychosis; we must pursue the path of peace. Peace is the thing that Asia needs and Africa needs. America is giving us a lot of aid, about Rs. 400 million crores. But half of it is military aid. What is that for? Is it also providing a target for the use of that aid. Not a single bullet out of that aid has been fired against the Communists. Those armaments have been used for fighting between ourselves.

Shri Bade (Khargone): There cannot be one-sided peace.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: I agree with you. There should be negotiation. Now there is some talk of Pakistan asking for mediation by Russia. I would not like to bang the door. I do not want you to change your stand. Russia has accepted Kashmir as an integral part of India. We have made it clear and even the United Nations has more or less accepted it. So, what harm is there in having peace. The pursuit of war has not helped any country. Even the victors have found that they are also losers. Therefore, I would plead with this House that we should pursue the path of peace. I support the foreign policy of the Government.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this debate is set in a complex setting. And it is important because of that, despite our legitimate pride in our magnificent army and indeed our civilians, that we do not allow ourselves to be overtaken by any sense of euphoria or of undue complacency. There has been for us a vindication of faith in our magnificent fighting men. Even after the NEFA reverses I had maintained that the image of our fighting men, of our jawans, was a shining and imperishable image inscribed in blood and valour over the battlefields of the world. Yes, that image was somewhat tarnished, but we have to remember this, that those reverses in NEFA were essentially the reverses

of a tragic lack of preparation and to some extent, undue political interference with the structure of military command. Thank God, that period is now behind us. Then there has also been this glorious fulfilment of the secular ideal, fulfilment both on the battle field and on the home front. On the battle front we saw the young men of every community fighting and indeed dying shoulder to shoulder to repel aggression. On the home front there has been this heart-warming exemplification of unity, of discipline and of complete communal harmony. And it is necessary that we should ensure for the future these qualities that we have displayed so abundantly in this crisis that they should condition our policies in the future.

12.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In the past we have tended to be neither practical nor realistic. I believe that first the Chinese aggression and then the successive aggressions by Pakistan have been blessings in disguise. They have helped to shake us out of this world of cloudy idealism, illusions and slogans that took the place of policy, of action. Today what do we face? We face an uneasy cease-fire. I do not wish to encourage any war psychosis but let us realise this that we face an uneasy cease-fire. We are faced with a regime that is hatefilled; we are faced with a regime that has a long record of treachery and aggression.

Internationally, we face all kinds of pressures stimulated by considerations of power politics. In this context we have got to remember one thing. We are a warm-hearted emotional people. We tend to be sensitive, perhaps unduly sensitive; but, however emotional we may be, however legitimately sensitive we may be, we have to try and assess our attitudes in an objective way. There is no point, I feel, in imputing motives. We

[Shri Frank Anthony]

should leave, as the Foreign Minister left, the imputation of motives, uncouth language, uncivilised behaviour to the Chinese and to those who do their barking at Chinese bidding—I refer particularly to the Peking-Pindi axis.

I come now to the question as to what should be our attitude towards Britain and the Commonwealth. However strongly and legitimately we may feel resentment against Britain's continuing Blimpism, her double colonial standards—a hang-over from the colonial past—yet, I feel that here also the imputation of motives will not do. Mr. Masani sought to rationalise the British action; I am euphemizing my condemnation here. I say that no amount of rationalisation of the British action, British attitudes and the attitudes of the press can make it anything less than what it was—indefensible, utterly reprehensible—and I believe that much of Pakistan's intransigence is due directly to a policy of British official encouragement.

Shri Hanumanthaya (Bangalore City): You are telling the truth.

Shri Frank Anthony: He is approving of my condemnation.

The fact is that Britain has adhered to some kind of medieval doctrines for Asia—doctrines that she has thrown over so far as her own society is concerned; there is no doubt that even today there is this obsessive preoccupation by British officialdom with this two-nation theory—this addiction, as I say, to these medieval theocratic concepts, which she has rejected for her own society. Because of that Pakistan has been encouraged in this attitude of intransigence. And it is not going to be easy for us to change encrusted ideas or prejudices of British official policy. I believe that it is human nature for nations as for individuals, when they have lost the substance of glory and power, to cling all the more tenaciously to their illusions and to their faded

memories of the past and Britain, because she has lost the substance of her glory and her empire, clings today all the more tenaciously to those illusions and outmoded memories.

But, I would say, however legitimate our resentment, it would be a mark of lack of statesmanship—let us criticize and condemn the British—almost a mark of lack of maturity if we walked out of the Commonwealth in a mood of pique. What I say is this: It would be reminiscent of the adolescent behaviour of Pakistan in breaking off diplomatic relations with Malaysia; it would be reminiscent of the equally adolescent behaviour of Indonesia in storming out of the United Nations. We have got to remember that India's basic policy must be to play an effective role in every international forum—a role consistent with a position as one of the really great nations of the world, one of the nations in the front rank of the nations of the world in her own right. And, we have got to remember, while dealing with Britain and the Commonwealth, that the Commonwealth is not Britain; it is not even predominantly white. Of the 22 members, 14 are non-white—9 African and 5 Asian. Already, perhaps because of India's example, the physical complexion of the Commonwealth has literally changed. It should be India's purpose now to condition the policies and attitudes of the Commonwealth; it should be India's purpose to ensure that the non-white members of the Commonwealth play, as they should, a dominant role in framing the attitudes and the policies of the Commonwealth and—I am underlying this—without any acceptance of either British hegemony or British paternalism. It is important that these Commonwealth Conferences should be held in different member countries with the non-white countries presiding by rotation. Canada has already suggested it. We have also got to remember this that Malaysia that stood out so conspicuously in support of our secularism continues

to be a member of the Commonwealth. Canada, a good friend of ours and a progressive member of the Commonwealth, is not blinkered by the Blimpism of much of British official thinking. I feel that India can play a decisive role in ensuring that the African and the Asian members constitute a solid force in preventing Britain from backsliding with regard to Rhodesia. Britain must be told that no longer will these members of the Commonwealth accept the old colonial double standards, one for the whites and another for the coloured. If force was necessary to be used by Britain when dealing with the duly elected Governments of British Guiana and Aden, then Britain must be told that force should be used, if necessary, in order to bring the white racist rebel minority to its senses.

Through the Commonwealth, Britain talks glibly of self-determination. She plays the role of the devil's advocate to Pakistan in pleading for self-determination, for a medieval dictatorship that does not understand the meaning of self-determination. Britain must be asked in the Commonwealth and through the Commonwealth first to heal herself, to apply the principle of self-determination to Rhodesia and to Aden and to jog her rather convenient conscience into asking that self-determination should be applied—it is long overdue; Britain had promised it—to Pakhtoonistan and that indeed Britain should jog her convenient conscience to ask that the minimum of human rights should be given to the people of Tibet. We should also jog our conscience in this matter.

Then, Britain should be asked to ask Pakistan to give the minimum of human rights to her minorities. Let me give you one example. Before Partition, the members of my community whom I looked after in that area were happy. After Partition, they were largely driven out Pakistan. The person who took my place as the

accredited leader of the Anglo-Indian community in Pakistan was persecuted and driven out. Comparatively a young man, he died recently in exile in Britain, I believe largely of a broken heart.

Towards America, justifiably, we feel resentment, not a little resentment, because of certain of her actions and policies today. I for one have felt it an unspeakable humiliation that food aid should have been rubbed in as an instrument of diplomatic arm-twisting. I have felt it an unspeakable humiliation that we should be made to feel literally like beggars standing in a queue with a beggar's bowl. The fault is partly ours that we have developed this crutch-complex and I join issue with the Food Minister that he helps to continue this crutch-complex. We are like cripples too afraid to surrender our crutches. And yet in food and other matters, it is also important to remember that every developing country needs assistance and indeed the developed countries, including Britain, depend to a large extent on American largesse. But the difference is this, the difference between the attitudes to the coloured and the non-coloured. Largesse to Britain is never rubbed in. They are not made to feel like we are made to feel beggars standing in a queue. However humiliated we may feel, here again it is not advisable for us to impute motives to the Americans. Realities have caught up with us. I believe that realities will catch up with both the democracies and will make them measure developments in the sub-continent, at any rate, in a realistic manner. We know that one of America's dominant occupations is the containing of communism and because of that any one who is prepared to supply bases to America, who is prepared even nominally to join military pacts, qualifies, irrespective of however reactionary their regimes, however committed to the negation of a free society, for unlimited American aid.

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Americans in some respects are even more naive than we are. We were told that this stupendous military aid that they were giving to Pakistan was intended for use to stop communist expansion. But Pakistan had always intended it for use, and indeed used it, against India. And despite all the solemn assurances that we were given in the face of Pakistani treachery, what happened? These assurances by the Americans were not worth the paper they were written on.

Americans must realise this also that because of this desire to contain communism in Asia, they have upset the natural balance in this sub-continent. After all, we have no quarrel with Pakistan. Pakistan is a small country; inherently it is weak militarily and economically; politically it is a monstrosity divided by a sub-continent in two parts. They have to realise this. And may I say this in passing that it was a measure of India's passionate desire for peace that we did not overrun, which we could have done in the space of two days, the other half of this political monstrosity—East Pakistan. We did not do it as a further measure of our passionate desire for peace.

America has yet to learn this: because of this tremendous artificial military inflation of Pakistan, she has made Pakistan the victim of military megalomania; by this artificial inflation, she has made Pakistan the victim of egomania, the victim of religious hatred and fanaticism.

Recently when some of us met an American Senator and some Congressmen, one of them asked—I was able to appreciate his feelings—with a passionate intensity: what can I say—they had visited some of the American hospitals in Vietnam and Phil-

ippines—to the American mothers who ask me why should our sons die and be maimed in the swamps of Vietnam. He said that the only answer he could give was rather an academic one—it was because of America's desire to protect free society in Asia. Can we not legitimately ask, with even more intensity, America this question: what have we to say to the mothers of India—mothers not only of Indian soldiers but also of Indian civilians—when they ask us why should our sons have been killed and maimed by American gifted tanks and guns, by the American gifted planes and bombs. We have no answer that the American Congressman gave. He at least was fighting academically to contain communism, but here our jawans, young men, and civilians were killed by gifted weapons, by the weapons gifted by one democracy to be used against another democracy. There is no answer that we have to make to the Indian mothers.

America has also to learn this that, equally with China, Pakistan desires to weaken and also to subvert our secular base. To both democracy is not only foreign; to both democracy is utterly repugnant. I believe, whatever Britain and America may seek to do, they will not be able to prevent the increasing concert between China and Pakistan. I believe it sadly that, sooner or later, this country must be prepared for a concerted attack by China and by Pakistan. The supreme tragedy of it all is this that here we have the strongest democracy in the world; because of this tragic misappreciation of the basic issues in the sub-continent, tragic misappreciation of Asian psychology, the strongest democracy is pulling the carpet economically and militarily from under the feet of the largest democracy in the world. And without intending it perhaps America today is assisting the forces directed to subverting and weakening democracy in India.

May I say this that so far as the USSR and the East European countries are concerned, I believe that they share with us a common confrontation, a confrontation with expansionist China? I am happy that our relations with the USSR and these Eastern European countries are being strengthened. And it is a matter for gratification and perhaps a little ironical, that these communist countries, although communist, are helping us to strengthen our secular base, while the Western democracies are denying us that help.

In conclusion, I want to condemn this talk of an understanding on Kashmir. Mr. Masani, for whom I have great respect, said that Pakistan because of her aggression has put herself out of court but there must be some kind of understanding with the people of Kashmir. May I say this with great respect to Mr. Masani and those who speak like him that this is not only loose talk but it is dangerously loose talk. Because it gives a stick to those countries that are unfriendly or inimical to India to beat us with especially in international forums, when they think that there is a section, however microscopic, in this country, that can talk of coming to some kind of understanding with the people of Kashmir who are part, after all, of the people of India? Let us remember this. The Americans fought a civil war in order to maintain unity, and in order to maintain the integrity of their country. Has Mr. Masani forgotten the history of India? Has not the history of India been essentially—let us be honest with ourselves—a history of tribalisms? Is Mr. Masani suggesting that in this day and age after we have fought a war to cement our secular base, we are going to open the flood-gates to a resurgence of these tribalisms?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: (Jammu and Kashmir): Never.

Shri Frank Anthony: I say that whatever trouble there has been in

Kashmir—I do not want to point fingers at anybody—has been there because we have kept the Kashmir problem simmering; we have done it because of our confused and muddle-headed policies over the last eighteen years.

After all, I am a lawyer, largely a constitutional lawyer. Constitutionally, legally, who can say that Kashmir did not become a part of India? Even from the purely moral point of view there have been three elections in Kashmir, and none in Pakistan.

Then, we have this plebiscite hurled in our teeth. I do not understand it. Anybody who is not deliberately disingenuous knows that it was an off-the-cuff offer,—as there were so many off-the-cuff offers by the late Prime Minister—of a plebiscite, but it was categorically conditional on Pakistan vacating the monstrosity that they call Azad Kashmir. There must be some finality in human relations.

After two invasions by Pakistan, Kashmir has been sealed by the blood of Indians of every community; it has been sealed not only as a part of India but it has been sealed as a part of the minds and hearts of every section of the Indian people. And I say that Kashmir today—it is not a figure of speech—is a symbol of our secular democracy, and for the minorities, especially, it is a symbol of our secular democracy. I know that China and Pakistan would like to see Kashmir separated from India; they know that it would immediately destroy our secular base. They know that it will make India, like Pakistan, a theocratic state where the minorities are consigned to helotry, fear of death and dishonour.

I say this to the Prime Minister—and perhaps to the Hindus—that the minorities in this country, a hundred million of them, the largest minority being the 60 million Muslims and the smallest minority being the Anglo-Indians, would be the first to resist any semblance of any attempt by

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Government to treat Kashmir as negotiable with anyone.

Pakistan did us this service. By attacking us, it helped us to strengthen the fabric of our nationhood; it helped to cement our secular base, and as I said, it helped us to seal with Indian blood the fact that Kashmir will remain an inseparable part of India.

Shri Mahatab (Angul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this time also a demand has been made that the foreign policy of India should be reviewed. As far as I remember, on all occasions, whenever the question of foreign policy is discussed on the floor of this House, a demand is always made that there should be a revision of the policy. There is a certain section in the country which wants a revision of the foreign policy from its very inception. Therefore, there is no wonder that this time also some attempt has been made in the same direction.

Since we are in the midst of a serious conflict, we have to find out whether our foreign policy has served us well even in the midst of this conflict. Now is a time when the whole thing can be assessed dispassionately and objectively.

Broadly speaking, our foreign policy is that India should not belong to any power bloc, any of the two power blocs which are competing with each other in the whole world. This implies that India should believe in peaceful co-existence and mutual tolerance. This is the broad policy which we have adopted for the last many years since the independence of India. How has it stood the test of time is the point to be considered.

Take the case of Kashmir. I would briefly trace the history of Kashmir. From the very beginning, Kashmir has been the playground of the conflicting diplomacies of the western countries and USSR. As early as 1920, immediately after the first world war,

the British Government at that time warned the then Kashmir Government that the Bolsheviks should not be allowed to carry on their propaganda in Kashmir. The then Diwan of Kashmir issued a regular circular to that effect. Sometime before independence, Gilgit was taken on lease by the British because that was important to contain Russia. The U.K. was afraid that Russia would expand throughout Asia through Kashmir. That was the fear then. It went to this length that immediately before independence, a British Brigadier who was in charge of Gilgit, announced without reference to anybody that Gilgit belonged to Pakistan. That was immediately contradicted by the British authorities then.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: One day before Pakistan came to be formed.

Shri Mahatab: This is the history. Immediately after independence, I think the British would have been very happy if Kashmir had acceded to Pakistan. That was their desire. But that did not happen; thanks to the diplomacy of India that did not come to be. Ultimately, Kashmir acceded to India. But Pakistan invaded Kashmir, and armed conflict ensued. The whole thing could have been settled then. But it was referred to the UN and it is hanging fire since then.

The USA, so far as Asian policy is concerned, is always led by the UK; they are wrongly led by the UK. When the Korean trouble was going on, the USA was misled by the UK and got into trouble there. The USA depends on UK for framing its policies with regard to Asia because the UK is supposed to be the expert on these Asian matters. So it is guided accordingly by the UK advisers.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): Is the USA an innocent child like that?

Shri Mahatab: Immediately after independence, the Kashmir trouble went on. It started with the promise that the Kashmir people should have a voice in the matter of accession.

The thing went on for some time. As a result, different countries began to work in Kashmir, on the politics of Kashmir so as to influence the politics of Kashmir. They went on doing that. But now for the first time after independence, Indian Government has made it perfectly clear that the question of Kashmir is not negotiable at any level and that has settled the matter once for all. That is a great achievement of the Government of India. Here the policy of non-alignment has stood the test of time and has paid its dividends, I think, to the fullest extent. After that declaration, the politics of Kashmir has become the politics of India; Kashmir politics is now nothing different from Indian politics. That is the present position.

Of course, I agree with Shri Anthony that we should not attribute motives, but we should know the motives. Let us not attribute motives to anybody, but let us know the motives. Here I do not think the western democracies are, practically, standing on any principle now, because as you will remember, immediately after the first world war under the leadership of President Woodrow Wilson, the then President of the US, a number of doctrines were declared and proclaimed. One of these was that the rights of minorities in every country should be safeguarded. That was one of the major doctrines for which President Woodrow Wilson was hailed as the maker of a new age. Now that doctrine has gone somewhere; democracy is thrown into the background practically. The two power blocs are competing with one another in such a manner that it does not matter whether a country is democratic or not, whether the minorities are well-treated or not; it does not matter anyway. Each is supporting those who are against the other. That is the policy which these people are following.

Take the case of the USA. I would charge USA with the moral responsibility for this war which has taken place between India and Pakistan.

What was the agreement, understanding, after the last war? It was that the balance of power, wherever it existed then, should not be disturbed by any country. The balance of power between India and Pakistan was there after the last war. But that was completely disturbed by the USA's gift to Pakistan. That has happened. There is no explanation as to why this balance was disturbed. What was the motive of the USA and UK for this action? It was to contain Russia and China together, because they were together at that time, to contain communism. They did not trust India; they thought that Pakistan could be prepared not for any immediate conflict but for the third world war. In fact, they built up Pakistan accordingly. If anybody studies the construction of the Sargodha aerodrome, he would know that it has been built not to fight any immediate war but to fight the third world war when atomic weapons would be used. All these modern weapons were supplied to Pakistan in order to enable her to fight the third world war which according to their calculation, would be fought with the communist countries.

So that was done. Protests were made. They knew that these weapons might be used against India. It is not that they did not know it. I cannot imagine that US politicians and statesmen are so foolish or ignorant as to imagine that these could not be misused or abused. They knew these would be misused. In spite of that, they took the risk in order to help themselves against communism. That is the point. They did it. Therefore, the USA cannot escape the moral responsibility for the conflict which took place between the two countries which led to destruction of life and property. The USA cannot escape the moral responsibility for all that has happened in consequence thereof.

Even with regard to Kashmir and the present conflict, the foreign policy which India has adopted for so many

[Shri Mahatab]

years has stood the test of time very well. Any other policy would have been disastrous to India, because on the one hand we cannot trust this bloc as it does not trust us, and on the other hand we cannot go to the other bloc to create trouble for us. The policy has stood the test of time so far as the present conflict goes.

The question arises with regard to China. A suggestion has been made by Shri Masani, who I know is a great scholar and a student of politics and diplomacy, that India should take the lead in forming a defence alliance with some of the neighbouring countries like Japan and Australia. Does he not know that Japan and Australia are not independent of many commitments? Have they not any commitments with any other countries? Can Australia join in a defence alliance without the U.K.? Can it go out of the Commonwealth and do something in order to help India?

Then, what is our common interest? The other day some leaders from Japan came here. I had also been to Japan and had talks with the leaders there. What is the common interest between Japan and India today, between Australia and India today? It is really common interest which should bind countries together, and we should find out that common interest. After all, foreign policy, or, for the matter of that, even home policy is based upon such common interests. It is not idealism or ideology but really common interest which can and should bind us together.

Here I should point out that there should be more talk of our relationship with the neighbouring countries than hitherto. I am very sorry the Foreign Minister did not say a word about our relations with Burma, Ceylon and other neighbouring countries. Nothing has been said as if these countries do not exist for our consideration. That is a wrong attitude in my opinion. We have to build up, I do not know what steps are

being taken, our close relation with Burma, Ceylon and all the neighbouring countries, does not matter which Government comes into existence there. Shri Masani referred to the defeat of one party in Ceylon. We should not take interest in these matters, because that is again the policy of India, namely co-existence. It does not matter which party comes into power where,—we have to build up our relationship with the people as a whole. If we take interest in their internal politics, we will get into trouble. This is a fundamental thing which we must always remember, and that is the first item of Indian foreign policy, that we should not bother about the internal politics of other countries. Whichever Government may exist in Ceylon or Burma and whatever may be the form of government there, we are not concerned with that, but we have to build up our relationship with the neighbouring countries very closely. That should form the major part of our discussion according to me. But we are always so much western-oriented that we never bother to think about our neighbours, what our relationship should be, how it should grow, which way we should proceed.

Following that policy, I think there should be more collaboration with these countries in all matters than hitherto. There should be more economic collaboration with Japan, for instance. Why should we always look to western countries for all kinds of technical advice which we can easily get from Japan? There should be more contact with neighbouring countries than with others. That is the first principle of *swadeshi* which is now being advocated. There is a place for *swadeshi* in foreign policy also. We should not always look to the distant countries, not minding the countries near us. We have to change our outlook a little to that extent.

Shri Priya Gupta: China is nearer to India than Japan.

Shri Mahatab: We should always try to build friendship with any coun-

try. That does not mean that we should yield to them. Pakistan is a neighbouring country. In fact, Pakistan and India are one. Although we are fighting very bitterly now, and we should fight till the end, peace should be in view. We are not fighting for the destruction of Pakistan, but for a certain purpose. That purpose should be kept in view. We should not lose our head in such a manner that we fight aimlessly for the end of any country. We have to keep ultimate peace in view.

As far as I see, the policy which has been followed up till now has paid its full dividend. I do not think any other policy could have served us so well as the present policy has done. We can say so objectively. It is not a question of thinking of anything from the ideal point of view. This is from the practical, pragmatic point of view.

A point was made that India has no friend today. It is true that India has no friend today in the sense in which Pakistan has got Jordan as a friend. . . .

Shri Mauriya (Aligarh): Your policy has been a perfect failure.

Shri Mahatab: . . . or probably some others, I do not know, but so far as India is concerned, what is the meaning of a friend? What do we want? Do we want that everybody should come forward and say "yes" to us? Do we want that our interests should be served by others? How have the interests of Pakistan and India been served on this occasion? Pakistan has not gained anything because of the claim that she has got many friends, and India has not lost anything because she is said to have no friends. It is probably our traditional outlook that if we call one a friend, we expect him to say "yes" always to us. Friendship never means that, that is not possible. We must have countries round about us who should appreciate our position, who should try to help us in their own way, not in our way.

When, for instance, China invaded India, it is not that India did not get any help from any quarter. In fact, India received help from all quarters. Whenever there is any difficulty, help will be available because of this policy. Otherwise, if we are involved in one bloc or the other, it may be that help will not be forthcoming; on the contrary, it is likely we will have to lose some of our rights and privileges also. That is possible, that is happening elsewhere.

It was asked why India does not raise her voice when fighting is going on in Viet Nam. Shri Masani suggested that India should take the lead. I agree with him on one point, and that is that the attitude of self-righteousness should be abandoned by India. We have got plenty of that. Somehow we have inherited that attitude for the last so many ages. We consider ourselves morally superior to every one. That is wrong attitude. We are as good or as bad as any other country. Therefore, to expect us to go on giving advice to everybody is a wrong attitude. The idea of taking a lead always haunts us. That is the usual psychology of a proud nation. Even if that pride is there, it should be concealed in our hearts. We should work in such a manner that that pride will remain hidden. Otherwise, if we go on talking about leadership, ultimately we will not be anywhere.

This is my submission, and I would suggest again that we should build up our close relationship with and talk more about our neighbouring countries than about distant countries.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Bengal): In the last two weeks we have heard two pronouncements on foreign policy on behalf of the Government. The first was made by the Prime Minister on the 5th of this month. It was good as far as it went, only it did not go far enough. You might know that some of the Opposition groups wanted to have a debate on the statement of the Prime

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

Minister, but the Government did not agree. They came forward with this motion for discussion of the international situation as a whole.

After that, we had expected that the hon. Foreign Minister would give us at least some indications of the basic guide lines of Government policy so far as the new events, that have come up, are concerned, but, except for referring to Rhodesia and the freedom struggle of the South Arabian region, he chose to remain silent over every other important development since the cease-fire. The world has been changing fast and the international relation and the balance of forces are changing fast not only in other parts of the world but nearer home, in South East Asia too. I refer to the developments in Indonesia. I do hope that the Foreign Minister would give us some indication as to the assessment that they have made of these developments in Indonesia..... (Interruptions). You have your own conclusions. You welcome that.

13 hrs.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Soekarno is no better; he was sending arms to Pakistan.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Anyway, there was no indication of the government's mind with regard to these developments of far-reaching importance. He also did not mention, although he made a statement a few days back, about the collapse of the so-called Afro-Asian concept in Algiers. I cannot but mention in that connection the singular failure of this government to attach much importance to that Algiers conference although we were engaged there in a bitter struggle with China with regard to the holding of the conference according to schedule. No Cabinet rank minister was sent there although the other delegations that had reached Algiers were expecting that India

would send at least somebody who would be competent to speak authoritatively on behalf of the government. We did not do that. In that connection I also want to make a reference to another omission and failure of the government to send a Minister of the Cabinet rank to the Casablanca conference of heads of Arab States in September. That has created a lot of misunderstanding and I understand that President Nasser also had referred to this bitterly in some communication to us. Many hon. Members referred to the attitude of the Arab States towards India-Pakistan conflict. When we see that a group of heads of States of a particular region are meeting, Pakistan is deputing one of its cabinet ministers there to put across Pakistan's case with regard to Kashmir, we simply keep our eyes shut to these developments. I would very much like the government to indicate what would be India's policy with regard to these various developments that have taken place in world politics, particularly in Asian politics since the cease-fire. I find particularly disconcerting that on two major international issues that had come up before the country in the course of the Indo-Pak conflict, government had been simply postponing a decision or did not state clearly its views. Firstly, the question of our relationship with the United Kingdom. Some strong views were expressed in favour of our severance of relations with the Commonwealth of Nations. It is not really so much a question of our connection with the Commonwealth of nations; it is substantially a question of our relationship with the U.K. and by a queer combination of circumstances some of us in this House also combined in a way which would practically about Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad's resolution for severance of relations with Britain. I do not know what the government are going to do about it. It seems they are more or less relieved that it is no longer on the agenda and they will not have to express an opinion clearly thereon.

Secondly there is this hesitation and dillydallying over clearly stating our position with regard to the attitude that the United States has taken in regard to Indo-Pak war. I have no ideological axe to grind, I do not want to look at our relationship with the United States with Russian eyes, neither our relationship with the U.S.S.R. with western eyes or American eyes. But I do definitely want that the government must make its position clear. In the course of the last few weeks different government spokesmen some of them cabinet ministers have made contradictory statements about our relationship with the US and what the posture of relationship should be. This is very confusing state of affairs and government must make it clear what it intends to do so far as our relationship with that country is concerned. The hostility of the USA towards our attitude to Kashmir, to our stand on Kashmir is well-known and it has been stated by no leftist but a conservative western journal, the *Financial Times* of London, that the USA is using economic aid in order to put pressure on India to get its own views accepted by this country. If that is so, I want to know what is the Government's assessment, and if that assessment is correct, then the Government must make it known that, whether we get any food aids or other economic aids from the United States or not, we are not going to submit to that kind of interested pressure politics.

In this connection, I would also like the Government to make its position clear on certain things which concern us very intimately nearer home. The Government has stated its policies over Rhodesia which is across the seas, a far away land. The stand that our Government has taken is quite correct, but it seems strange that nearer home, where a far more intense struggle is being conducted by one of our erstwhile national leaders, attention is not being paid to it. I refer to the struggle that is being waged by the Pakhtoon people

in Pakhtoonistan. Many of us must have read with sorrow and regret the articles written by Shri Pyarelal about the feelings of Khan Abdul Ghaifur Khan. Some other Members have also referred to it, but I hope the House will excuse me if I read out something from that article. Shri Pyarelal met Badshah Khan in Kabul where he was living in exile. The Khan Sahib remarked:

"... While he and the Khudai Khidmatgars had for 25 long years stood shoulder to shoulder with the Congress in India's freedom struggle, India on attaining independence had sacrificed them and thrown them to the wolves. But it was never too late for making amends. Could he expect India even at this late hour to make belated amends and redeem her pledge to the Pathans?"

And what was that pledge? That pledge was given by no less a person than Mahatma Gandhi. When partition was decided upon and we agreed to partition, Badshah Khan went to Mahatma Gandhi and asked what had been done. At that time, Mahatma Gandhi gave him an assurance which is repeated in this article from which I now quote:

"At the time of partition Gandhiji had told him that independent India would not fail to come to their help if they were oppressed. That promise had not been kept. Gandhiji would never have let this happen if he had lived. India owed it to them and to Gandhiji to make kaffara (expiation) for it."

At that time, when Gandhiji told him that if the Pakhtoon people were oppressed, then, independent India would make it a *casus belli*, and go to war against Pakistan, Badshah Khan asked him, "what would be the fate of your non-violence?" Gandhiji replied, "Don't you worry about my non-violence. I shall take care of it."

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

At least Gandhiji gave him that promise, that if necessary, we would go to war with Pakistan, if the demand of the Pakhtoon people was not accepted by Pakistan.

Here, Badshah Khan has described the oppression that the Pakhtoons are facing. The Pakhtoons are denied the right of free association and of free speech. The Khudai Khidmatgar Organisation has been outlawed. Pushtu was being suppressed and Urdu was being forcibly imposed upon them. They were not allowed to bring out a Pushtu paper, which even the British had not dared to ban. The Pathans were being crushed and demoralised and corrupted by bribery and repression and assiduous spread of opium and charas smoking among them by the Pakistani Government. The Pakistani authorities had appropriated 26 per cent of the land set apart for the refugees at the Ghulam Mohammad Barrage in Sind and settled Punjabi ex-servicemen there. The same was being done in the Thal area to alter the composition of population in the border areas.

Were the White minority in Rhodesia doing anything worse? So, if you could stand up for the Rhodesian non-whites, why can't you stand up for our brethren who are being led by one of our foremost leaders? In conclusion, I would refer to the state of affairs in East Pakistan. On East Pakistan, the Government have said that because they are following a policy of peace, they do not want to extend the war to East Pakistan. Even accepting that policy, is there nothing that we can do excepting occasional monitoring of the radio broadcasts of East Pakistan revolutionary council? Does not the Government know that even in the initial stages of the war, there were anti-war processions in Dacca and Narayanganj led not by the Hindu minority people they did not dare to do it—but by progressive Muslim young men, Muslim lawyers and Muslim political

parties with a progressive outlook? They shouted slogans for peace with India. Have we no duties towards them? The slogan of an independent East Pakistan has been raised. Have we not any obligation towards those people and towards those developments and the progressive movement?

13.18 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

East Pakistan is on the one side, and Pakhtoonistan is on the other side. Here, the people are fighting with the same ideals and the same secular ideals and the nationalist ideals for which we stand. Can't we do something more than what we have done, namely, expressing only lip sympathy? Can't we do anything more substantial towards meeting their aspirations? That is what I ask, in conclusion.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the foreign policy of every country is not a simple and straightforward affair. It has become a complex thing, mixed up with economic policies and also defence policies. That is what is happening all over the world, and I think my country is not an exception to that rule. When I look at the foreign policy of my country, I want to say only one thing: any economic aid that we get from any country and which jeopardises the freedom of our country must never be taken. I say so because our foreign policy is the foreign policy of a free country which loves freedom not only for itself but also for other countries of the world and we are always represented to be a strong champion of those countries who are fighting against colonialism or neo-colonialism or imperialism. Therefore, anything that curtails our freedom of action, our freedom of choice and our freedom of decision, must be given the go-by by our country.

In this connection, I want to say one thing: recently, United States

paper said that one farmer out of five farmers in the United States is working for India to supply food to India. That is true. Some persons say that out of every four chappatis that we take one chappati is donated to us by the United States of America. I believe that in a matter like this we should not try to have economic aid especially when we find that while bread is given to us, bullets are given to our neighbour, who in spite of our best efforts never tries to be friendly to us. Therefore, I would submit very respectfully that we must give up that economic aid either from the United States of America or even from West Germany, because West Germany has also been supplying arms to Pakistan, and we must not go to all the countries of the world to get economic aid when we find that that economic aid is given to us while military aid is given to others. Military aid is more dangerous than economic aid, and if economic aid gives us some kind of help we must not try to have it at the expense of the freedom of the country I would not mind even if there is a "plan holiday", because I do not think any country should take it into its head to think that our country is subservient because it is getting money from this country or that country. Therefore, we have to safeguard our freedom and we have to see to it that the economic aid that we get is given to us as free and self-respecting citizens and it is not that while we are given some economic aid our neighbour who is trying to fight us all the time is given military aid which, I think, amounts to more than 120 billion dollars at the hands of the United States.

I want to say that our Security Council performance was not very spectacular, not very hysterical like the performance of Mr. Bhutto. But one cannot deny that it was a conclusive performance, and if one studies some of the papers of the world which take an objective view of things one will find that people have said that the discussion about the

political issues involved in Kashmir was fruitless and that if anybody wanted that Pakistan should have a plebiscite in that country it was utterly undemocratic, and if anybody thought that Pakistan must have Kashmir because it was a Muslim majority State, it was a very very futile argument. I want to read out to the House, with your permission, Sir, a few lines from a newspaper which has referred to this. Of course, the Pakistan people are feeling very very high and mighty on account of the collusion with China. It is to this collusion that this Nigerian paper has referred. It has also referred to the Kashmir problem. This is what it has said:

"It is a waste of time for the UN to get involved with seeking means to settle the Kashmir dispute.."

I think that was the stand we also took. It further says:

"...talk about religious difference, warrating a change of frontiers of dictating disintegration had better be left to babbling apes....."

That is to say, people who talk of changing frontiers or doing certain things in that context are not worthy of being the citizens of any country. The paper further says:

"If every dialect, tongue, mode of worship and every other difference a drunkard could essay up in his fuddled brain, had to dictate establishment of a State then even small England would be split into multifarious particles...."

I do not know why they do not take this thing into view, that if colour is going to be the basis of a State—when I went to the United States of America I remember Malcolm-X saying that they want to secede from the United States because of colour barriers—if religion is going to be the basis of a State, if language is to be the basis of a State, this world will be parcelled

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

into not so many countries but into so many sub-countries. Therefore, I believe that this performance was conclusive in this sense that we were able to place the Kashmir issue in a proper focus. That focus was that the Kashmir issue is not an issue which can be negotiated, that the Kashmir issue has been settled once and for all. Now, when some of my own countrymen say that we do not want to discuss the State of Jammu and Kashmir, because it is an integral part of India, but we want only to discuss about Azad Kashmir, I feel very unhappy because I think the whole of that part of the country belongs to us and as we develop strength we shall be able to get hold of Azad Kashmir also. Nothing succeeds like strength and we have to develop all kinds of strength,—economic, political, defence and other kinds of strength.

Our country has always stood by non-alignment. I want to give a warning to my country. The forces of non-alignment are not as strong these days as they were at one time. Who were the leaders of non-alignment? Dr. Sukarno was one of the leading allies of non-alignment. But what has happened to Dr. Sukarno? Dr. Sukarno has not been able to do that kind of political tight-rope-walking which he used to do before having a government consisting of communalists and nationalists. He finds himself confronted by the Communist upsurge in his country and he is hand-tied with that problem. There was our great friend, Col. Nasser who was a leader of non-aligned forces. But Col. Nasser is also tied up with Yemen and he has also internal problems which are very very formidable. There was Ben Bella. Where is Ben Bella now? Ben Bella is somewhere in the Algerian desert and I think he is fighting for his own freedom. His successor, Boumedienne, is also not yet so strong as to be taken an ally of non-aligned forces. The only person who can be of some hope for the non-aligned forces of the world is Marshal Tito.

I think Marshal Tito has been the bulwark of strength to the non-aligned countries. While the non-aligned countries have not been faring so well in the last few years, there is no doubt about the fact that we must strengthen the cause of non-alignment because that way lies the great legacy of our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We must not give up that legacy, we must try to augment that legacy. So we have to take up some kind of a plan of action, plan of propaganda, plan of publicity, in order to strengthen the forces of non-alignment all over the world. It is by non-alignment that we will succeed and it is for want of non-alignment that we might not be able to succeed and we might fail.

Then there is the question of peaceful co-existence. We have been talking of peaceful co-existence every time. Somebody asked the question about Ceylon. Well, we took so many lakhs of stateless citizens from Ceylon only, I think, as a good-neighbourly country. At the same time we have been receiving so many Indians domiciled in Burma. That is also a step which will show how we want to live in peace with Burma. In the same way, our relations with Nepal are happy and I hope as time passes this relationship will improve more and more. But our relations with China can never improve, at least for some time to come. So, I would say that we must give us the advocacy of China at the United Nations. I think we have overdone it. We must not try to do it again.

डा० राम मोहर लोहिया :
(फहंखाबाद) : बहुत बढ़िया बात बोल रहे हो, शर्मा जी !

Shri D. C. Sharma: When the Cambodian delegate Liu spoke at the United Nations, about 35 delegations walked out, because he was trying to speak about the inclusion of China in the United Nations. They included Communist representatives, several

African delegates and Pakistani representative. Washington officials are known to believe that Pakistan has moved closer to Peking in recent months while France has been saying since it recognized Peking in January 1964 that it would vote for Communist China in the United Nations. I think this advocacy of China must be given up for two reasons. Firstly, if China is seated in the United Nations it would acquire the right of veto in the Security Council. Therefore, instead of China being restrained by the United Nations, I think it will become more aggressive. So, we must give up this advocacy of China as early as possible. We should not try to make much headway in this matter.

The foreign policy of every country is undergoing reappraisal. There is no country in the world which is not taking a second look at its foreign policy. I do not want to speak about Rhodesia. The UK Government has declared that the declaration of independence by Rhodesia is an act of rebellion. I do not also want to refer to Pakhtoonistan and Baluchistan, to which references have been made by other hon. Members. But I will say this. In order to do something about China, why could we not have a second look at the policy that we have adopted towards Tibet? Perhaps we thought that it was not in line with our thinking, but I think this must be done. We cannot take things lying down at the hands of China. Since today Tibet is subjected to genocide and it is undergoing mass persecutions, we must do something about it.

One more point and I am finished. I am happy that many delegations of Members of Parliament are going abroad. I would only say that these unofficial ambassadors from our country must be given some brief so that they can speak with one voice in the countries where they go.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : महापति महोदय, एक भी नहीं। कल श्री यशवन्त राव 1772 (AI) LSD-7

बल्लान ने दोरे एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि अब तक एक भी चीनी सिपाही जिन्दा या मुर्दा भारत की पलटन ने नहीं पकड़ा है। इसके विपरीत हजारों हिन्दुस्तानी सिपाही चीनियों ने पकड़े हैं। लेकिन बल्लान साहब का यह जवाब कि एक भी नहीं . . .

बैरेंसिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : प्रश्नी माननीय डा० लोहिया ने कहा है कि हजारों हिन्दुस्तानी सिपाही चीनियों ने पकड़े हैं। ऐसी बातें गलतफहमी पैदा कर सकती हैं। यह सच नहीं है।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह (महेन्द्रगढ़) : नेफा की लड़ाई में क्या नहीं पकड़े थे? इस में गलत क्या बात है?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : माननीय दिनेश सिंह जी की याददास्त बहुत कमजोर है। लेकिन यह वक्त उनके वक्त में से काटा जाये। हजार क्या, मैं दस हजार कह सकता था। जब से चीनियों से हमारी लड़ाई शुरू हुई है जिन्दा और मुर्दा अब तक कोई घाट दस हजार पकड़े हैं। किस दुनिया में रहते हो? यह हवाई दुनिया नहीं है। यह विदेश मंत्री बने हुए हैं।

श्री विनेश सिंह : मुर्दों को कोई पकड़ता नहीं है। अब कैसे मैं इस बात को समझाऊं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक भी नहीं, यह किस तरह की बेतुकी बात है। मुझ को टांक रहे हैं। संसार के इतिहास में यह अद्भुत बात रहेगी। इतने बरस लड़ाई चलती रही, एक तरफ के हजारों घातमी चीनी जिन्दा और मुर्दा पकड़ ले गये और जहां तक हमारा सम्बन्ध है 'एक भी नहीं' जवाब रक्षा मंत्री का है। कहीं कोई खराबी है।

रणनीति की थी तो उस में मकल्प और हरावे की कमी थी। लेकिन इस वक्त भी

[श० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

“आस तोर पर विदेश नीति के सम्बन्ध में आप का ध्यान दिलाऊंगा। हमारे रहे हैं बोये प्रदंग और प्रति-व्यावहारिकता। इसका नमूना हम को तब मिला जब इस सरकार ने तिब्बत में दलाई लामा को आ तो जाने दिया अपने बोये आदमी के कारण लेकिन प्रति-व्यावहारिकता के कारण उस आदमी के कायदे का बिल्कुल इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। उनको करीब करीब मुर्दा बना कर छोड़े रखा है। इसलिए हमारी विदेश नीति में सकल की जहां गति होनी चाहिये उसी के साथ साथ कुछ सैद्धान्तिक परिवर्तन होने चाहियें, ठोस आदमी होने चाहियें और उसी के साथ व्यवहार होना चाहिये। एक कहावत है, वहां अवध जहां राम निवास। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां दशरथ लामा है वहां उनकी सरकार मानी जानी चाहिये और उसको भारत की सरकार मान्यता दे।

उसी के साथ साथ एक और बात पर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाऊंगा। इस वक़्त करीब अस्सी हजार तिब्बती लोग भारत में नेपाल बगैरह में हैं। इन अस्सी हजार में से जितने ज्यादा को तिब्बती ग्राज़ादी के संग्राम नैतिक बनाया जा सके दलाई लामा को उस काम में मदद दी जाये।

हो सकता है कि इससे कुछ लोगों को असहजमी हो जाये और मज़ का शायद समझ बैठे कि मैं रूसी या चीनी गुट के खिलाफ हूँ अमरीकी गुट में हूँ। लेकिन मैं पहले से साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं स्वतंत्र पार्टी और बसानी साहब के खिलाफ नहीं इज़रायल और ताइवान से घेरे खुश नहीं हो जाता। उसी तरह से श्री रेणु चक्रवर्ती का खिलौना पूर्वी जर्मनी है, उसी से नहीं खुश हो जाता हूँ। ये अलग अलग खिलौने हैं। हो सकता है कि आप . . .

एक मानन्य सवस्य : टाय।

श्रीरत रेणु चक्रवर्ती : हमने कहा
“You should be grateful.

श० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हम जाते हैं अमरीका। रेणु जी भी बहा जाती हैं। लेकिन पूर्वी जर्मनी और रूस के ऊपर वह ज्यादा मोह करती है। इससे हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग समझ बैठें कि शास्त्री जी और सरकार का खिलौना है न इधर का, न उधर का। तो मैं साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ कि शास्त्री जी का एक तो है बगुला ध्यान और दूसरे हैं वह बिल्कुल शून्य मुस्कान जिस की एक तस्वीर मूक को अभी मिली जब राष्ट्र कुल के प्रधान मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन लन्दन में हुआ। सब प्रधान मंत्री गम्भीर बैठे हुए थे लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर वह सदा मुहागिन मुस्कान थी। इसका नतीजा होता है कि वह ताक में बैठे रहते हैं, कब तो रेणु चक्रवर्ती का खिलौना पूर्व जर्मनी मिल जाये और कब मसानी साहब का खिलौना इज़रायल या ताइवान मिल जाये। ऐसे खिलौनों से अब काम नहीं चलेगा। सिद्धान्त के ऊपर जाना पड़ेगा। सिद्धान्त इस सम्बन्ध में एक है कि जब कोई सरकार जहां कहीं किसी राज्य में देर से हो और वह ताकतवर हो, उसको न सिर्फ मान्यता देनी चाहिये बल्कि उसके साथ राष्ट्रों को राजनीतिक और कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध भी कायम रखने चाहियें और करके चाहिये। यह है सिद्धान्त। इस में अग्रवाद केवल दो हो सकते हैं। एक अग्रवाद तो यह है कि वह राज्य मानवता के खिलाफ हो जैसे दक्षिण अफ्रीका है या रोडे़शिया है और दूसरे वह राज्य हम पर हमला कर चुका हो जैसे चीन और पाकिस्तान। इस सिद्धान्त को अगर आप अपना लेंगे तब फिर न आप को मसानी साहब के इज़रायल वाले खिलौने की और न ही रेणु चक्रवर्ती साहिबा वाले खिलौने और न शास्त्री साहब के पारा पारी वाले खिलौने की जो ताक में मिस जाए जरूरत

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore) What does 'खिलौना' mean?

होगी बल्कि सिद्धान्त के अनुसार अपनी विदेश नीति को धाप चला सकते हैं। प्रसस में यह रोग कहाँ होता है। मैं प्रक्सर इस लोक सभा में देखता हूँ कि भारत और दुनिया के बीच में मसानी साहब तो धमरीका के पुजारी बनाना चाहते हैं और रेणु साहिबा रूस की पुजारी बनाना चाहती हैं। धाप कहेंगे कि शास्त्री जी तो अच्छे हैं।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : दोनों को पूजते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बिल्कुल सही बोलें। कांग्रेसी हो न। लेकिन अभी नये कांग्रेसी हो। बिल्कुल सही बोले झा साहब। दोनों को पारापारी पूजते हैं, लेकिन पूजते अलग हैं। इसलिये जो रोग है इस वक्त हमारी वैदेशिक नीति का वह यह कि मसानी साहब, रेणु साहबा, शास्त्री जी और उधर वह कृष्ण मेनन साहब और इधर पाटिल साहब, इन सब का रोग है कि भारत और दुनिया के बीच में यह कोई न कोई पुजारी रखना चाहते हैं, जिस पुजारी को यह अपने देश से भी ज्यादा महत्व दे डालते हैं और अपने संसार से भी ज्यादा महत्व दे डालते हैं, जो कि पुजारियों के साथ प्रक्सर दुष्प्रा करता है। और शास्त्री जी चाहते हैं कि कभी किसी पुजारी

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : धाप क्या चाहते हैं, यह भी तो बतलाइये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं तो अपना रास्ता सिद्धान्त वाला बतला चुका न। अब एक बात रह जाती है सिर्फ कि इन सब पुजारियों को तुम खत्म करो। दुनिया और देश रखो, तब हम बतलायेंगे कि क्या हो।

अब की दफे धाप के प्रधान मंत्री ने क्या किया। दो बड़े सवाल धाये। एक बियटनाम का सवाल धाया और दूसरा पूर्वी जर्मनी का खवाल धाया। बियट नाम के सम्बन्ध में

उन्होंने गलती कर के ऐसे पुजारी को पकड़ा जिस को नहीं पकड़ना चाहिये था। उन को बियट नाम के सम्बन्ध में कभी भी धमरीका के खिलाफ और रूस के हक में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिये था।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिल्कुल सत्य कहते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पूर्वी जर्मनी के सम्बन्ध में उन को बिना परवाह किये हुए कि धमरीका नाराज होता है मान्यता दे देनी चाहिये थी। अगर मान लो कि सिद्धान्त के ऊपर हिन्दुस्तान की नीति चलती होती तो यह पारापारी पुजारी पकड़ने की कोशिश न होती, बल्कि अपने सिद्धान्त के अनुसार सीधी चाल हम चलते।

इसीलिये इस बहस में एक धजीब बात धाप देखेंगे। जिस के लिये सारा मामला शुरू हुआ, धर्यात पाकिस्तान के, उस की धर्षा बहुत कम हुई। लोग धबराते हैं। चाहते नहीं हैं कि चीज का सामना किया जाये। ठीक उसी तरह से जिस तरह जब श्री बल्लभ ने कल कहा "एक भी नहीं" तो न सिर्फ इस लोक सभा ने नजर धन्दाब किया और उसे विस्मय और धर्म के साथ नहीं देखा बल्कि इस देश में किसी को पता ही नहीं चला कि कल लोक सभा में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने जवाब दिया कि "एक भी चीनी सिपाही जिन्दा या मर नहीं पकड़ा गया"। इस तरह से धार्ष्ट बन्द कर के काम नहीं चलता। पाकिस्तान के बारे में समझो कि क्या है पाकिस्तान।

पाकिस्तान के चार धर्ष मैं इस सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। कई दफे जब कह दिया जाता है कि पाकिस्तान का नाब हो तो किस धर्ष में और कहाँ और पाकिस्तान से एका हो तो किस धर्ष में और कहाँ। पहला धर्ष है पाकिस्तान का "धयूब साहब और भुट्टोसाहब"। शायद यहाँ मैं थोड़ी सी चलती कर गया। कालांतर में इस धर्ष का

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

उप धर्म भी हो सकता है "धर्यूब साहब या भुट्टो साहब"। "घोर" नहीं, "या"। यह पहला धर्म है। इस वक्त जो पलटनी हुकूमत पाकिस्तान में चल रही है। दूसरा धर्म है "श्री फातिमा जिन्ना और उनके साथ साथ जो तब रहे पिछले चुनाव में"।

श्री जे० बेंकटायुध्या : (प्रश्नी) : श्रीमती ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रे, प्रब हिन्दी मुने मत सिखायो । प्रौर तेलगु, कन्नड़ में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीमता कहना बन्द करो । प्रौर श्री सब के लिये रखो चाहे मर्द हो चाहे प्रौरत हो, चाहे लड़का हो या लड़की हो । सब के लिये श्री रखो । दुनिया में मर्दों का राज्य कायम रखना चाहते हो इस लिये श्री को रखना चाहते हो । कुछ सीखो प्रब ।

Shri Maurya: No discrimination on the basis of sex.

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती : ठीक ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : रेणु साहबा को उस तरफ नहीं रहना चाहिये, मेरे साथ धाकर बैठना चाहिये ।

तो दूसरा धर्म है श्री फातिमा जिन्ना और उनके साथ रहने वाले जितने लोग पिछले चुनाव में थे, जो कि समय धाने पर हो सकता है सही कदम में मदद दें । लेकिन मैं उनके बारे में प्रतिशत कुछ नहीं कह सकता । पाकिस्तान का तीसरा धर्म है "सरहदी गांधी जो पिछले 18 वर्षों में पन्द्रह या सोलह वर्ष जेल में रहे, बलूचो गांधी, जो पिछले 18 वर्षों में सोलह या छतरह वर्ष जेल में रहे यानी खान अब्दुल्लाह खान । उनके बारे में हम उतना नहीं बोलते हैं जितना खां अब्दुल गफ्फार खां के बारे में । तीसरे शरणार्थी हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चौथे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नहीं, तीसरे । शरणार्थी भी इसी में सम्मिलित हैं । पाकिस्तान की दस करोड़ जनता में करीब डेढ़ करोड़ शरणार्थी हैं । उनके ऊपर ध्यान देना जरूरी है । सिन्धी, पठान, बलूची और बंगाली । मैं इन लोगों के नाम भ्रम से इसलिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनमें सही या ग़लत एक भावना धा गई है कि पंजाबी साम्राज्यशाही उन पर राज्य कर रही है । चौथा धर्म है पाकिस्तान का वहाँ के दस करोड़ शरणार्थी । यह चार धर्म हैं । जब तक इन चार धर्मों को भारत सरकार छच्छी तरह से भ्रम भ्रम नहीं समझ लेगी, पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में कोई हमारी नीति छच्छी तरह नहीं चलेगी ।

सभापति महोदय : प्रब माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : प्रश्नी तो कुल दस मिनट हुए हैं ।

Mr. Chairman: He has exceeded fifteen minutes.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: No, ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: That is alright. He can take a few minutes more.

श्री किशन पटनायक : प्राप ने ठीक तरह से बड़ी देखा नहीं ।

Mr. Chairman: You will have to withdraw your remarks.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रश्नी तो मैं चौथाई भी नहीं बोल पाया ।

यह चार धर्म भ्रम भ्रम जब प्राप पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में तो बात साफ हो जायेगी कि जिन लोगों ने पाकिस्तान को बनाया था वही लोग प्राप पाकिस्तान को एक खास स्थिति में खत्म करने में साथ दे सकते हैं । किन लोगों ने पाकिस्तान बनाया था ? सिन्धी, पठान,

बिलोचिस्तानी, बंगाली, धीरे में कह सकता हूँ कि पंजाब के भी, मुसलमानों ने नहीं बल्कि उन मुसलमानों ने जो कि भारत में बसते थे, धीरे जिन को डर था कि अगर भारत स्वतन्त्र हो जायेगा तो हिन्दुओं का राज्य हो जायेगा। उस डर का जिन्ना साहब ने बालाकी धीरे बेईमानी से इस्तेमाल किया। लेकिन आज वही मुसलमान समझ रहा है कि इस घट्टारह वर्षों के घर्षों में मुझ की सांस नहीं ले पाया है बल्कि उसके गले में फांसी का फन्दा पड़ा रहा है। एक बड़ी जबर्दस्त तबदीली हुई है। उसी तबदीली को पकड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान की वैदेशिक नीति को चाहिये कि वह एक बरफ तो महासंघ का धादश रखे धीरे दूसरी तरफ चूँकि इतिहास थोड़ा सा रजामन्दी से चलता है धीरे थोड़ा सा झगड़े से चलता है मगर ज्यादातर रजामन्दी धीरे झगड़े के मेल जोल से चला करता है इसलिये धादश होना चाहिये "महा संघ अथवा जंग"। जंग अपनी बरफ से नहीं, जंग तब जब पाकिस्तान हमारे ऊपर थोपता है। इन चारों बातों को सामने रख कर अपनी नीति बनाओ तो बिल्कुल साफ बात सामने आ जाती है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं खाली पूर्वी बंगाल स्वतन्त्रता रेडियो की तरफ के जो दो वाक्य हैं उनको पढ़ कर गुनाहता हूँ। उस रेडियो ने इनको 24 अक्टूबर को सुनाया था।

"खाली वह प्रस्ताव, लाहौर वाला, जो हमारी स्वतन्त्रता को एक स्वतन्त्र धीरे प्रभुसत्तात्मक पूर्वी बंगाल देता है, हमें खुश कर सकता है।"

इसलिये इस वैदेशिक नीति पर ध्यान देते समय मैं थोड़ा सा भूतपूर्व प्रधान मन्त्री धीरे वर्तमान प्रधान मन्त्री के बारे में भी कह देना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि बात कुछ फँस गई है कि देश का वर्तमान प्रधान मन्त्री कम से कम पहले वाले से कुछ माने में तो घण्टा है। मुझे कोई मुकाबला नहीं करना है। लेकिन एक बात में तो पहले का प्रधान मन्त्री घण्टा था। लोकसभा को

जरा ज्यादा समय दिया करता था। इसके भलाबा वह बातूनी जरूर थे, डींग भी हाँका करते थे, लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि पिछले पन्द्रह बीस दिन से डींग भार वर्तमान प्रधान मन्त्री उनके सोलह वर्षों को भी खत्म कर चुका है। इससे नुकसान हो जाया करता हूँ क्योंकि कुछ जरूरी बातों पर हमारा ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है।

मैं इस लोकसभा को बताना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1952-1955 में हिन्दुस्तान के रण विभाग ने अनुमान लगाया था कि अगर पाकिस्तान काश्मीर लेना चाहता तो छम्ब जोरियां धखनूर के इलाके में हमला करेगा, धीरे सन् 1955 में नक्शे तैयार हो गए थे कि उस हमले को बिकल करने के लिए लाहौर धीरे स्यालकोट की तरफ जाना पड़ेगा।

दूसरी बात उस नक्शे में था कि मधवापुर की सड़क बननी चाहिए। मैं यह बहुत ज़ारो से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस गारे नक्शे के रहते हुए छम्ब जोरियां की रक्षा करने के लिए मधवापुर की सड़क क्यों नहीं बनायी गयी। धीरे लाहौर धीरे स्यालकोट के बारे में आप जानते ही हैं कि मेरे विचार क्या हैं।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now. He has already taken 20 minutes.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अभी शिफ्ट मुझे बोलने हुए 15 मिनट हुए हैं, धीरे आप ऐसा करिए कि मुझे को सात घाट मिनट बोलने दीजिए, फिर मामला खत्म हो जाएगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप भी तो नहीं मानते।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हाँ मैं बैठा जाता हूँ। (कई सदस्य नहीं, गेलिये, बोलिये।) मुझे बोलने की ज्यादा इच्छा नहीं है। लेकिन मैं सोचता हूँ कि इससे मायद मन्त्रियों के हाथ में कुछ चीज लग जाए। इसलिए मैं इस लोक

[श० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

समा से एक बात साफ कह देना चाहता हूँ। कभी मांका मिलेगा तो नेहरू साहब की धीर शास्त्री साहब की इस लड़ाई के सम्बन्ध में तुलना करूंगा, लेकिन आज उस प्रश्न को छोड़ देता हूँ, आज या वह प्रश्न। इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि आपकी कांग्रेस पार्टी में शायद एक भी धादमी नहीं रह गया है जो इस वर्तमाना अन्तराष्ट्रीय धीर रण परिस्थिति का मुकाबल कर सके।

एक माननीय सचस्य : आप धा जाइए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बहुत धृष्टा कह रहे हो। देखो, इस को याद रखना। जब हालत बिल्कुल खराब हो जाएगी, तब आप लोग मेरे पास आओगे, इसके सिवा धीर कोई रास्ता नहीं है, आप आओगे। मैं 17 साल से किसी प्रधान मंत्री के पास नहीं गया, लेकिन इस बार मैं उनके पास गया धीर प्रधान मंत्री साहब से कहा कि एक मंत्र सीखो, धीर वह मंत्र है, "जो बर जारे आपना"। जिस गद्दी पर आप बैठना चाहते हैं उस गद्दी में आज यह ताकत होनी चाहिए कि अपनी नीति धीर तरीकों के लिए अगर एक दफा गद्दी को जला भी देना पड़े तो उसके लिए तैयार रहें। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जला दो। मैं कहता हूँ कि रास्ता निकालो। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इस तोता रटन्त विदेश नीति को खत्म करना चाहिए। जब देखो तब "शान्तिपूर्ण सह-प्रतिस्त्व"। विदेश मंत्री साहब कहाँ पाते हैं "शान्तिपूर्ण-सहप्रतिस्त्व"? दुनिया में बहुत भूमते हो। इस वक्त तो सिर्फ गाली पूर्ण सह-प्रतिस्त्व है धमरीका धीर रूस में। उसके साथ एक बात ध्यान में रखना, कि धमी तक दोनों में प्रक्षेप्यास्त्व, जिनको आई० सी० बी० एम० कहते हैं, का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है इतना तो प्रक्षेप्यास्त्व सहप्रतिस्त्व है, लेकिन वह शान्तिपूर्ण-सह-प्रतिस्त्व नहीं। गालीपूर्ण सह-प्रतिस्त्व है।

धगर हिन्दुस्तान की विदेश नीति कारगर होती तो वह सचमुच शान्तिपूर्ण सह-प्रतिस्त्व की तरफ जाती।

धीर फिर कहते हो बिना लगाव बाकी नीति। मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। किसी जमाने में हम लोग भी इस बारे में श्री नेहरू की तरह सोचते थे। वह हमारे छोड़े बहुत नेता तो थे ही, धीर नेता धीर अनुयायियों में कुछ लेन देन हुआ करता है। हमने सोचा था एक तीसरी दुनिया के बारे में। लेकिन नेहरू साहब ने अंग्रेजों के वामपन्थियों की मातहत में आकर उस तीसरी दुनिया को खत्म कर डाला। इसलिए मैं उनकी बात न कह कर, इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं इस बेलगाव की नीति के बारे में साफ साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसका आज कोई मतलब ही नहीं रह जाता। इसको सही सही धर्षों में समझो। वह यह है कि हम उन सब लोगों से लगाव रखेंगे जो हमारे रास्ते धीर दुनिया की भलाई के रास्ते पर चलने को तैयार होंगे। सब से लगाव रखेंगे जो हमारे रास्ते पर चलते हैं। धीर इसका क्या मतलब हो जाता है?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं धमी खरम किये देता हूँ।

हम उन सब से लगाव रखते हैं जो हमारे साथ हैं गरीबी को मिटाने में, हिन्दुस्तान धीर पाकिस्तान को एक करने में धीर विश्व व्यवस्था को कायम रखने में। इन तीव्र मामलों में। इसलिए रूस धीर धमरीका के मामले में हमको पक्की तरह से हमेशा कोशिश करते रहना चाहिए कि दोनों में के दोनों या एक हमारे साथ हो धीर हम उसके साथ हों।

धीरे इसके अलावा जो हमारे नजदीकी पड़ोसी हैं जैसे थाई, मलेशिया, लाओ, फिलीपीन, ताइवान, जापान, दक्षिण कोरिया, अफगानिस्तान, नेपाल और बाहरी मंगोलिया—जो मैंने नाम गिनाए हैं बहुत सोच समझ कर गिनाए हैं—इनमें आप लोगों को एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजना चाहिए था, लेकिन आपने नहीं भेजा। यह प्रत्यक्ष प्रमाण है कि आपकी विदेश नीति में कहीं कोई सार नहीं है।

धीरे इसी तरह से गांधीवाद के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक तो गांधीवाद की हत्या हो रही थी, लेकिन इस बार गांधीवाद ने भारत हत्या की है, क्योंकि गांधीवाद के बड़े बड़े लोग जो एक तरफा निःशस्त्रीकरण के सम्मेलन कर चुके हैं, उन्होंने ही इस लड़ाई में अपने पसंदीदा कूच को भारीबाद दिया था। इस तरह से फूटी खोपड़ी से दुनिया नहीं चला करती। मुझे खूब अफसोस है इस बात का, क्योंकि मैं चाहता हूँ कि गांधी के रास्ते पर दुनिया घावे। लेकिन क्या बात है? जो देश हथियार रखते हैं उन्हींके पास चावल है। लोक सभा द्वारा मैं यह सन्देश भी बरतूँ रसल को देना चाहता हूँ। वह गलती कर रहे हैं। सारी दुनिया में हमारा मज्जोल उड़ाया जाता है। मैं उन लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ जो हम से कहते हैं कि तुम रुई पैदा करो, गन्ना पैदा करो, चावल पैदा करो, कि हथियार के बिना हम बैसा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसलिये दुनिया में धीरे एशिया में निरस्त्रीकरण धीरे गांधीवाद होगा और हो कर रहेगा, क्योंकि अमरीका और रूस ही एक-दूसरे को हल कर सकते हैं।

अब बीड़ा सा सभापति महोदय, आप मेरे पर रहम करें क्योंकि मैं उस बात के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ जो कि श्री राम छेकक यादव ने प्रधान मंत्री साहब को लिखा था इस मामले को लेकर हिन्दू, मुसलमान

जैसे हरिजन, बमार, बंगी, ब्राह्मण, ठाकुर सब का सहभोज सरकार की तरफ से कराया जाए। यह बात 13 सितम्बर का है यह याद रखना चाहिये कि यह विदेश नीति से सम्बन्ध रखता है क्योंकि आज की दुनिया में बराबरी और सामीप्य इन दो धादशों की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। जिस देश के पास शक्ति नहीं है वह अपने धादशों से ही दुनिया के मन को जीत सकता है, जैसा कि रूस ने जीता था। धादशों के हिसाब से श्री राम सेतक यादव ने सुझाव दिया था कि :

48 करोड़ लोग पाकिस्तान से निपटने के लिये तैयार हैं परन्तु हिन्दू-मुस्लिम, छोटो-जाति बड़ी जाति का अलगाव तथा गैर बराबरी देश की शक्ति को कमजोर करती रहती है। मैं चाहूँगा कि एड जलते, हिन्दू-मुस्लिमान, छोटी जाति बड़ी जाति, हजारों की संख्या में जगह जगह एकत्र हों, और एक साथ भोजन करें और हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एक दूसरे को राखी बांधें।

बाकी मैं नहीं पढ़ता। धीरे उसका प्रधान मंत्री साहब की तरफ से यह जवाब आया था :

“मैं समझता हूँ कि साम्प्रदायिक एकता को अपने हृदय तथा कार्य दोनों में ही स्थान देना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।”

इस तरह से राज्य नहीं चला करते। अगर राज्य को चलाना चाहते हो तो बिल्कुल निश्चित रूप से ठोस कामों को पकड़ कर चलना पड़ेगा।

सिक्युरिज्म के मिडान्त की, सभापति महोदय, आप भी अक्सर चर्चा किया करते हैं। मैं ने बुद्धा और परमात्मा से कभी मुलाकात नहीं की, लेकिन जो बुद्धा और परमात्मा से मुलाकात कर चुके हैं और जो पाकिस्तान के हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला करने पर पाकिस्तान से लड़ना चाहते हैं, उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक़्त सिर्फ “हर हर महादेव” के नारों से काम नहीं चलेगा। आपको “अस्माद्धे

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

प्रकट" भी कहना चाहिये, दोनों का मतलब तो एक ही है। यह है सिम्यूसरिज्म, यह है इह लोके वाद परलोकवाद के मुकाबले।

श्रीर धन मैं बिना मतलब बताए आपको एक कविता सुनाना चाहता हूँ, जो शायद हमारे सिद्धान्तों को बता सके। वह कविता इस प्रकार है :

“सगे दूर मगे जानाना
सगे बहिस्त मगे मयखाना”

वह बाबर की भाषा उजबेक में कविता है। इन सिद्धान्तों को पकड़ कर आपको अपनी विदेश नीति को बदलना चाहिये। मैं यह शास्त्री जी से यह कह रहा हूँ, इसका मतलब नहीं बतलाता। मैं उन से कहता हूँ कि अपनी विदेश नीति को बदलो। इस मानी में नहीं कि जो नेहरू जी चला रहे थे वह सिर्फ गन्दी थी उससे वह गन्दी राजनीति चला रहे हैं, यह मैं निश्चित रूप से आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि समय बड़ी बुरी चीज है। समय हर चीज को सड़ाता है। जब तक गद्दी पर बैठने वाले भ्रातृमी में जलने की शक्ति नहीं है तब तक वह गद्दी जो इतने वर्ष की हो चुकी है उसको महाकाल सड़ाता चला जाएगा। इसलिए यह परिवर्तन आवश्यक हो जाता है।

14 hrs.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Mr. Chairman, apart from the hon. member who has spoken just before me and who, as is his custom or wont, has resorted to lampoon and distortion to create a dramatic effect in the House, all other members who have taken part in this debate for the last two days have shown how the country stands solidly behind our Government in the attitude that the Government has taken in grappling with the problems that have arisen in the

international field as a result of the crisis that this country has weathered through or is weathering through, and the menace that this country is constantly confronted with as a result of the collusion of two unprincipled and unscrupulous neighbours on our northern frontiers. The debate in this House has shown that, even as our jawans rose to defend the honour of the country in the battlefield, the members of this House and the people whom they represent have expressed their solid support for the stand that the Government has taken in relation to the question of Kashmir, in the debates that have taken place in the Security Council, in thwarting the designs of some imperialist power and their agents to batter us, to bandy us about, to bully us in the meetings of the Security Council, where contrary to the principles and the Charter of the United Nations, an attempt was made to subject our internal matters to discussion and judgement. This House has shown that, by and large, the people of this country are solidly behind the Government in its attitude on the question of Kashmir and the Indo-Pakistan conflict. But it is quite right that, on an occasion like this, we do not content ourselves with singing our praises, but we also try to scrutinise, to evaluate the successes that we have achieved and the goals that are still to be achieved, the failures that have stared us in the face the inadequacies and the shortcomings to which we cannot be oblivious. Therefore, it is necessary on an occasion like this not to be content with patting ourselves on the back; it is necessary to examine how our foreign policy can be made more dynamic, more effective, to cope with the situation in which it has become clear beyond all shadow of doubt that there are at least two powers who are in league with each other to detract from our position and to organize all kinds of activities on the governmental and non-governmental planes calculated to denigrate and dis-

credit our country. In trying to do this, Mr. Masani, the Hon. Member for Rajkot, went so far as to suggest that a radical reappraisal of our policy is necessary. I am one of those who have high respect for Mr. Masani and his views. I know it is very seldom that he takes leave of reason. But it appears to me that sometimes he allows his allergy to the word 'non-alignment' to get the better of his reason. I do not want, at this late hour, to talk of non-alignment. The utility of non-alignment, the way it has served our nation during the last few years, the way it has enabled us to marshal and maximise the support of nations all over the world, are all there for the people who have eyes to see and for people who would like to say what they see. But if Mr. Masani thinks that the only way to win friends and influence people in the world is to join one of the military blocs, he must have the courage to say so in public without mincing words. I am sorry Mr. Masani did not give much evidence of this courage in the course of his speech. He said that we had no friends. Then in a very subtle way he suggested that this was not because of the failure of our diplomacy, not because of failure of our publicity, but because of the failure of our policy,—a failure—which he did not describe as plainly as he should have done. Perhaps he has a high opinion about the intelligence of the members of the House and, therefore, he was sure that they would understand what was in his mind.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): It was indescribable.

Shri Ravindra Varma: It is clear that the policy of non-alignment has served our nation, but that does not mean that we can sit back and say that all that is to be done is to repeat that our policy is "non-alignment and peaceful co-existence." I am completely in agreement with those

who say that the basis of this policy is sound. But one must examine whether it is adequate to say that this is our policy. What is non-alignment? Granted that we believe in non-alignment, that non-alignment is essential, that it is something which we cannot give up without surrendering our sovereignty, that non-alignment is the freedom to judge every issue on its merits. You ask what is the policy. The answer is "non-alignment", that is freedom to have a policy. Again you ask what is this freedom to be used for. The answer is "non-alignment," because it gives you freedom to have a policy. This, I submit, is a very inadequate answer. It is necessary for us to-day to indicate what is it that we want to use this freedom for. Here I must point out to the House that time and again I have spoken in this House and said that no government can afford to be apathetic to or apologetic about national interests. There is no greater criterion, no more paramount concern, than national interest. Our policy, therefore, must be the utilisation of the freedom that we have achieved through non-alignment and peaceful co-existence, to relentlessly pursue the national self-interest of the country. There should be no apology about it.

Sir, we must admit today that, in spite of our efforts to be the good Samaritans of the world, we have enemies. We have Pakistan and China who are our sworn enemies. For 18 years we had tried the policy of unilateral friendship and of good neighbourliness with Pakistan. It is clear today that Pakistan does not understand the language of friendship; she mistakes good faith for gullibility; she mistakes our desire for peace for cowardice. We must, therefore, now discard this unilateralism and resort to bilateralism which Pakistan too understands. We must make it clear to Pakistan that, if we need the friendship of Pakistan, so does Pakistan need India's friendship; if there are internal problems that can

(Shri Ravindra Verma.)

be used by Pakistan in India, there are internal problems in Pakistan which India can make use of; if there are areas which can be strangled because of their vulnerability in India, there are areas in Pakistan which can be strangled because of their vulnerability. Unless, therefore, this country talks the language of bilateralism and follows it up with courage and determination, and the willingness to make the sacrifices necessary to prove that we mean business, we will not be able to deal with Pakistan.

Sir, Mr. Masani said that we must have a short-range policy as well as a long-range policy in regard to Pakistan. I agree with him. The short-range policy is a policy of resistance to which the nation has dedicated itself. The long-range policy cannot be a policy of vague and amorphous "conciliation"; it should be a policy which takes into cognizance "the facts of Pakistan" which my hon. friend, the Member for Farrukhabad, referred to a few minutes ago; he too had lucid moments. We cannot ignore the fact that there are different aspirations in the different areas of Pakistan. If self-determination is something which Pakistan could argue about, self-determination is something which every people can argue for and India cannot, in the long range, ignore the necessity of taking into full cognizance the fact that there are legitimate aspirations for autonomy and self-determination in different areas in Pakistan. I do not want to dwell on this question.

Sir, the conflict with Pakistan has made it necessary for us to review the situation and to find out who are our friends. Mr. Masani went to the extent of saying that we have no friends in the world, that we are isolated, that we are denuded and that we stand in the nude in the world exposed to the cold winds of hostility. It is one thing to say that we are isolated and it is quite a different thing to say that we do not have a number

of vocal friends. If we look at the position today, we have to readily agree that all those who claimed to be our friends have not proved themselves to be our friends. There is no use closing our eyes to this fact. There are many friends of ours for whom we have gone out of our way, to support every demand of theirs without questioning whether it was a legitimate demand or a just demand. All these friends have not stood by us. I submit, Sir, that we can no longer adopt a position in which we equate our friends and our foes. We must adopt a policy which enables us to distinguish, recognise and foster friendship, to distinguish unfriendliness and to combat hostility. We should discreetly but intelligently and intelligibly tell those of our friends whom we regarded as friends but who did not prove to be our friends in our hour of trial, that if the aggressor and the victim of aggression can be equated in one region of the world, and if it can be argued that peace at any cost is the first goal, irrespective of the rights and the wrongs of the situation, then this is a dangerous criterion which will have its application to and repercussions in every part of the world, not only in East Asia but also in West Asia.

Sir, a reference was made to the Afro-Asian Conference at Algiers, and it was said that here again it was proved that we were isolated. I had the privilege of being present at this conference, and I think, therefore, that it is my duty to take a few minutes of the House to inform the House of what the position was at Algiers. It has been said by some, perhaps on the basis of inadequate information, that the postponement of the summit conference at Algiers was a diplomatic victory for China and a diplomatic defeat for India. There is no cure for masochism or for those who feel a sense of elation in flagellation. What was it that led to the postponement of the summit conference in Algiers? What was the Indian interest in the

Conference? India has always stood for Afro-Asian solidarity. India has always believed in the total freedom of the two continents, but we have never sought any narrow or selfish national interest from the movement for Afro-Asian solidarity. We have never wanted to use the legitimate aspirations of the people of these continents and the natural feelings of fraternity for any narrow national interest or selfish purposes. We have had no territorial ambitions, and we have no territorial ambitions, no nostalgia for hegemony, no designs to use economic aid or encourage insurrection to increase the area of influence and amenability on our periphery. But we have stood for the solidarity of these continents in the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, whether it be in the garb of economic aid or in the garb of ideological Messianism. We are aware of our common interests and we believe in co-operation, but we are not oblivious of our differences, differences as far as our ideas about political and economic institutions and the ways of achieving rapid economic progress and social justice are concerned. But our attitude to the conference all along was that we believed that the conference had a useful purpose to serve, but we did not believe that any nation had the right to switch on and off a conference of this kind or to lay down political or ideological pre-conditions which would entitle or disentitle people from attending a conference of this kind. What was the Chinese position? In June, it is well known that China wanted the conference at all costs; it wanted the conference to be held even if the black African countries absented themselves from the Conference. Mr. Chairman, I hope you would permit me to take a few more minutes, because I think that this is a subject about which the House should be fully aware . . .

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): But let not my hon. friend forget to say who is our friend at last.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I shall satisfy my hon. friend about who our friends are—anyway, I hope we are all friends here, friendly enough to listen to what one has to say.

As far as the Chinese attitude to the conference was concerned, why was it that China changed her attitude? Why was it that this time China took the position that whatever might happen the conference should not take place? As our distinguished Foreign Minister said the other day, can it be because China felt that her influence was on the increase in the Afro-Asian world, or was it because China suspected that her influence was on the wane? I do not want to go into the details of the decisions which were taken which led to the holding of the Foreign Ministers' Conference. But it is well known that China laid down three conditions, firstly that the conference should dissociate itself from the U.N., secondly that the U.S.S.R. which in China's opinion was neither an African country nor an Asian country, should not be invited, and thirdly that the countries participating in the conference should express their willingness to condemn United States' imperialism. On the basis of this, China held that the time was not propitious and wanted the standing committee to decide to postpone the conference. But the standing committee felt that it did not have the competence to postpone the conference and that the Foreign Ministers alone could decide whether the conference could be postponed or not. China then wrote to every Head of State in the Afro-Asian world saying that this would be an illegal step, that such a Foreign Ministers' Conference should not be held and that the standing committee itself should take the decision, that if a Foreign Ministers' Conference would be held it would be an attempt to wreck Afro-Asian solidarity and that she would desire every country to stay away from such a conference. I have no time, otherwise I could have read out the relevant portions from Mr.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

Chou En-lai's letter to the Heads of States. In spite of this stand that China took, 45 out of the 61 countries entitled to attend were present at Algiers; their Foreign Ministers or those who were authorised to act on behalf of their Foreign Ministers were there. China said again that no other subject except the postponement of the Summit Conference should be discussed at this conference. Yet the Foreign Ministers' conference discussed the question of the composition of the Conference, and evolved a clear consensus which has been recorded in the report of the Rapporteur as well as in the concluding remarks of the chairman, on the question of the participation of the U.S.S.R., Malaysia and Singapore. If this is to be described as a victory to China, diplomatic or otherwise, it would need some rewriting of the dictionary. I do not want to go further into this question because of lack of time, but I hope, Sir, that you would permit me to deal with one or two other points on which I would not take much time . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can have a couple of minutes more.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Not in the extended manner in which the hon. Member who spoke before me had, but really two or three minutes.

I would like to refer to the question of the Commonwealth. It was said that no decision should be taken in a hurry, and that we should not walk out of the Commonwealth in a hurry. I am fully in agreement with those who say that no decision should be taken in a hurry. But I really wonder whether eighteen years is a short span of time. We have had the experience of being in the Commonwealth for eighteen years, and we now have enough evidence to evaluate the utility or the futility of being in the Commonwealth. We must realise that this relationship with Britain or the Commonwealth is not something which is sacrosanct, something which

can never be reviewed. If in an unsentimental examination of national interest we find that it is necessary to review and change this relationship we should do so. We should see how far, as my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony who spoke before me indicated, though every member of the Commonwealth is equal, Britain is a little more equal than the rest in the Commonwealth. We should see whether it is common faith in a set of political institutions or identical or common economic interest, that binds us together in the Commonwealth, or whether it is a series of historical accidents which may be a source of pride for one country and shame for many other countries in the Commonwealth. The argument that if we leave the Commonwealth, our bilateral relations with the other members of the Commonwealth will be affected is something which is very tenuous. I do not want to deal with it at greater length.

Sir, concluding, I would like to say one word about Rhodesia,—not precisely one word, but a few words about Rhodesia. The House will completely support the Foreign Minister in the stand of the Government that he has put before the House. But I do feel, as many others will feel, that we have to be a little more forthright in evaluating the role of Great Britain in Rhodesia. It is incredible that this thing has happened in Rhodesia today and that this was allowed to happen. The world cannot absolve Britain of the responsibility for this sordid and shocking drama. We cannot help feeling that Britain could have prevented this, and would have prevented this if it had happened elsewhere in British Guiana or Aden; it is an unmistakable and significant contrast from the alertness, the alacrity and the unflinching thoroughness with which the British Government would have acted to forestall and quell any such move if what was involved was not a White minority; the glittering panoply of the

Crown would then have been very much on parade. This difference, this discrimination, is a shocking feature which we cannot ignore.

To conclude, it is clear to me as it should be to other hon. Members of the House, that we are today in a very critical phase as far as our foreign policy is concerned. On the one hand, in spite of the animosity of China and Pakistan, we see that the influence of China is on the wane in the Afro-Asian world. We see that even Pakistan's friends are having second thoughts about the virtue of loyalty that Pakistan possesses. Indonesia, which was another country inimical and hostile to us, is today passing through a phase which may lead to closer collaboration or at least the end of hostility.

It is, therefore, necessary for us to have a bold, imaginative and dynamic policy. This we will be able to formulate and execute only if we have a machinery that is competent, and commensurate with our objectives and opportunities I would conclude by urging Government to see that the policy they adopt will be one of action, and not reaction; one of forethought, and not afterthought.

Shri Seahlyan (Perambalur): Since the House discussed the international situation last, events of vital importance and far-reaching consequence have taken place to the country. It is heartening to note that by decisive action taken by India during the aggression perpetrated by Pakistan, she has regained to a certain extent the esteem she lost after the Himalayan debacle in 1962.

The attitudes and alignments of various countries during the Indo-Pakistan conflict should offer us a fresh opportunity to review our foreign policy. If there be one as such. We have all along been preaching sermons, chanting certain mantras time and again, about panchsheel, peaceful co-existence, non-alignment, anti-nuclear policy and other things. These are ideals, good ideals, left to

themselves. But the whole problem comes to a head when certain countries, certain neighbouring countries do not believe in such mantras and slogans. What are you going to do with a country that does not believe in co-existence? What are you going to do with a country that does not believe in non-alignment or peaceful existence? For our Big Brother China, peaceful co-existence means thing other than what is normally meant; it means to China something "suppressive" of all freedom; to China co-existence means its own existence and non-existence for any body else.

Therefore, a foreign policy cannot surely be a string of phrases repeated over and over again. It should be a policy meaningful, purposeful and practical taking into consideration all the criss-cross currents and attitude of other countries, specially those who are our neighbours.

14.25 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.

We have been practising this non-alignment and other confused policies which have been drifting us to a blind alley and policies which are not clear. We have been drifting all along and we have not been able to create a good atmosphere and reliable friendship with countries which we have been dealing with.

An analysis undertaken by the PTI of the recent discussion in the UN General Assembly shows clearly how far our foreign policy has been paying dividends for the last 18 years, the delicate foreign policy adopted by our Government. Shri M. R. Mysani also referred to this in his speech. Of the 110 members who spoke, only 85 made some reference or other to the Indo-Pakistan conflict. 25 members did not make any comment at all. Of the 85, 63 were careful to adopt a neutral position; 3 members made only passing references while 19 were definitely hostile to us. Our policy has

[Shri Sezhiyan.]

not paid any dividends and no country has been able to support us openly in the General Assembly, as has been brought out by the analysis. Of the 19 countries which opposed us, 11 were Arab countries, then Portugal, Albania, Iran, Turkey, Somalia, Mali, Ruanda and Uganda.

Instead of going further, I want to analyse the situation even so far as the Afro-Asian countries are concerned. As can be seen, with the exception of Portugal and Albania the rest seventeen countries were Afro-Asian countries. This is a thing we have to grapple with. We should probe the causes for this apathy, indifference or even hostile attitude of the Afro-Asian countries towards us, countries with which we have been identifying so long in Afro-Asian conferences for which we have been so enthusiastic, in Bandung ten years ago and in Algiers a decade later. I want the Government to analyse why this has happened. The hon. Member who preceded me referred to the Afro-Asian summit that was to take place in Algiers. There also it seems that China had a bigger say than has been made out before us. Here I want to quote from an AFP report from Algiers dated October 27:

"Diplomats of some influential countries who vigorously opposed the Chinese move to postpone the summit were having second thoughts.

"They said that if China really boycotted the meeting, the Foreign Ministers might do better to postpone the summit rather than cause a virtually unhealable split between the Afro-Asian world and its largest and most powerful member."

This is what the members have been feeling as reported by AFP. The Government of Algeria was very keen on having the conference, but their

position has also been reported by AFP the next day, October 28, thus:

"Algiers was not unilaterally opposed to another postponement of the second Afro-Asian summit conference which without people's China would be 'colourless and of limited significance.'"

"Algeria made a last-minute appeal to China to attend the conference".

This is the state of affairs. A decade ago we were having a premier position in the Afro-Asian world. But now the thunder has been stolen by China and the Pindi-Peking axis.

It is of relevance to point out here that in 1962 when China committed aggression against India, the only African country which showed some sympathy to India was Ethiopia. This year when there was aggression on us by Pakistan, no country from Africa came out openly to sympathise with us or to condemn the aggression of Pakistan. On the other hand certain countries have been, as I pointed out, openly hostile to the stand taken by India.

Therefore, it is high time we made a reappraisal of the whole foreign policy and re-oriented it on practical considerations in terms of existing realities, and not make it a matter of chanting some slogans and mantras as we have been used to do. We should probe the cause of the indifference of the African countries towards us. More than anything else, we should be able to get the democracies and other up-and-coming nations in African countries on our side. What we have been doing all along has been preaching these high ideals and slogans. But by this means we have not got anywhere near these friends. What we induce in sometimes may only be deemed as tall talk.

When our Prime Minister went to Moscow and made a memorable speech in the Lomonosov University where so many African students were studying it has been reported that the Prime Minister got a very good reception and, that there was a standing ovation and whatever he said was taken in good sense.

The *Indian Express* said on 14th May: "A day to remember for Prime Minister, India." But behind all the smiles and everything, the correspondent who went to Moscow along with the Prime Minister had this much to say, namely, that "from the reactions I could also detect that his claim of Indian leadership in the colonies' freedom struggle was not appreciated" by the African students there. Therefore, such tall claims which we have been making may give some satisfaction to our own country, but in getting friends from other countries they have not been helpful.

Also, we should have an eye on the growing influence exerted by the Pindi-Peking axis on the Afro-Asian countries. The clashes we have had with China and with Pakistan have been more of a fundamental nature. There is an ideological basis for these clashes. We believe in democracy, our government is run on the democratic structure; but these two countries have been obsessed by dictatorship, military or otherwise, and do not like democracy coming up in a neighbouring country. Therefore, we should base our future foreign policy on this basis. If we want to preserve freedom and democracy we should look around and see the other countries which are of a similar structure, with similar political systems. Therefore, instead of keeping ourselves aloof from the general current of the world, we should at least look around to the South-East Asian countries which are opposed to China, which are also menaced by the same Chinese expansionism. Like Malaysia and Singapore and Japan and other countries which have got homogeneity of inte-

rests, and similarity of political structure. We should have closer contacts with those countries. Wherever we have closer contacts, it does not mean that we become a satellite of one bloc or the other. But we should be able to distinguish who are our friends, who are of a democratic nature, because in the end it comes to a question of how we are going to be able to defend freedom and democracy in this country. Democracy, though slow in peace-time, though it presents a disunited front of various parties, becomes strong and united in times of war. History points out that communities based upon self-government and free discussion always survive any attack from autocrats and dictators.

Therefore, when we make our foreign policy more useful and fruitful, we should make this basic discrimination as to which are the other countries which are for democracy. We have all along been championing the cause of China since its inception, we have been championing its cause in the world forums, and we have taking it as our greatest friend. But what happened to Tibet? Because, we made a small concession to China. In the same way as Chamberlain wanted to appease the aggressiveness of Hitler, India tried that by a small concession it can appease China. But history has shown again and again that small concessions never appease the appetite of aggressive nations; they only whet their appetite and they demand more and more. It is heartening to note that by their note of October 1 to China the Indian Government have shown some concern about the invasion of Tibet by China and the utter oppressive nature of the conditions that are prevailing in Tibet. It is a good sign that at last the Government has woken up. It should have been done some six years ago. In that case it would have been fruitful. At least, at this stage we should be able to take up the question of its freedom.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Better late than never.

Shri Sezhiyan: My Congress friend is also supporting me on this. Six years ago we should have done this. But we sacrificed the freedom of Tibet to appease the aggressiveness of China. By that act we not only destroyed the freedom of the democratic institution of Tibet but we brought the enemy closer to our doors. That is what happened.

Therefore, whenever our foreign policy is being reviewed, we should bear in mind that we should have a foreign policy that should be capable, purposeful and practical to preserve democracy; and we should be more courageous and with implacable purpose and endless prudence go ahead to face the challenges and the ordeals to come.

One more point and I shall finish. Some friends have been saying that we should be more friendly to this country, or to that country this country is hundred per cent our friend, that country is hundred per cent our enemy and so on. All these things are very good to tell stories to children. But in a mature world when we practise diplomacy we should be somewhat sober. It is not like going to a stall in the railway refreshment room and getting a quick meal. There is no quick love or instant hatred in international diplomacy. It should be sober. Let it not be hundred per cent one way or the other; let not this country be hundred per cent Russian or hundred per cent American; let the foreign policy of India be hundred per cent Indian. Whatever may be the policy that we devise, it should be based on the requirements of India to protect democracy and to preserve freedom. For that, Sir, let us make a re-appraisal.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the armed attack by Pakistan and the very well deserved rebuff it got from the Indian Army, and the aftermath of this clash, need to be viewed in the broad world context. Otherwise we would not be able

to draw proper conclusions for future guidance.

In the wide world a global conflict was going on formerly only between two blocs. But now the socialist bloc is split. And naturally with that split, in spite of all the life-long efforts made by our late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to build up a common platform of all newly-independent nations—for a sort of a new moral strength to be mobilised to face the imperialist world on the one side and at the same time try to reach some understanding, durable understanding, with the rising new world of socialism on the other—unfortunately, this ideological clash which is very deep has broken up that platform.

What happened at Algiers? It is not a question of victory or defeat for one country or the other. I am very happy that our delegation there struggled very hard to preserve that platform in the larger interests, because it was in the interests of the newly-independent countries to face jointly and unitedly all the western machinations in the present context of the world situation. Of course, there was no common basis. And China has realised it.

All the efforts were made by our Delegation, but unfortunately the situation was not such where they could succeed. Therefore there is no discredit in trying to preserve this platform against all odds. Some people say that our delegation there was hoodwinked, that some people played a double game. But I do not believe it. Ultimately we will have to realize that in this global conflict of ideologies, the image of one communist world, of one ideology, has been shattered, and penetration is being made; a severe warfare is going on in every country; allies are being won either to this side or to that side in the Latin American countries, in the African countries and in the Asian world. This is a new situation altogether.

Therefore, when the question of the basis of our foreign policy is debated here, and when men like Shri Masani and others question the very basis of non-alignment or co-existence, they do not realize that non-alignment has a historic and philosophical basis. It is not based on a sandy foundation. A deep understanding was there, and there was a geo-political understanding as well. India is at the crossroads of many forces which are in a way either silent or in open combat; and to face this world Panditji with a far-sighted thinking felt that the requirement of all these newly-independent nations was peace: the urge was to consolidate their freedom and develop in a peaceful way, take aid from wherever possible. Once the late Mr. M. N. Roy described this new urge by saying that this was not communism in that sense nor socialism, it was nationalism, that is painted red, as he put it. This is the picture of all newly independent countries. If we have that understanding, we will have to make up our mind if we are going to get away from this force. Because the unity today is shattered, are we going to join some camp this side or that side, or shall we struggle? The struggle is very hard. When the two giants in the communist world have clashed, it would be extremely difficult for India to get them to come to some common understanding on a common platform. So, this policy that has been laid down should be viewed in this situation, in the changed context of alignments, and it should be reoriented in a practical manner, to avoid the weaknesses that have been discovered in practice in its implementation. This is the only need of the hour.

Shri Masani says, and many others echo him, that we must assume leadership of the South-east Asian countries. But, is Burma prepared to go with you? Is Indonesia in a mood? Indonesia could not conquer anything, but she recently named the Indian Ocean as the Indonesian Ocean. That spirit we must remember. Is Cambodia prepared to go with you? In such a

situation, to imagine a collective leadership, Indian leadership to be accepted by these nations, is just chimerical. It is not going to materialise.

Then he says that we should invite Formosa or Philippines. I think he is not in touch with the reality of the situation, because Formosa particularly is a creation, a transient creation; it is bound to disappear or survive if China agrees to its independent survival.

Today we should not be obsessed in our thinking. I know that between China and Pakistan there is a deep understanding, it is not just apparent or superficial as it looks, and that understanding has been reached with the blessings of Britain throughout, there is evidence, that China and Pakistan should come closer so that it could be used as a lever against India. That was the British game.

Let us understand the character of Pakistan. Pakistan has got to discover her identity as yet. Pakistan today is just like an eighteen year old damsel, getting a lot of suitors round about; they are kept running after her, and she is not making up her mind, nor is she loyal to any one. This is the state of affairs of Pakistan, if I were to describe it in this fashion. But there are nations who are suitors because there is a damsel, though adolescent behaviour is there, all sorts of waywardness is there. But in international politics this sort of behaviour is never respected, nor taken for a responsible attitude by any nation worth the name.

Pakistan today is the most frustrated nation. I pity it. I particularly sympathise with the people of Pakistan, because they are kept in ignorance. A sort of barrier has been created against all intercourse between India and Pakistan. No interchange of music is possible, no interchange of films is possible. The cultural background that was one has been cut off.

Pakistan is the creation, a sort of illegitimate child, of British imperial-

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ism, and naturally British imperialism or Britishers are showing a little anxiety about the future of Pakistan during all this period. This must be very clearly understood.

But one good thing has happened. Till now in the Security Council the Kashmir issue was a bone of contention, and all the Powers manoeuvred to put India in the dock. For the first time now, after a certain amount of defeat that Pakistan has suffered..

Shri Nath Pai: Why certain amount?

Shri Khadihkar: Because I am taking a realistic view. We had an impression, a myth was created, that Pakistan had the capacity to beat India; that myth has been shattered, completely exploded.

For the first time, in the U. N. and in the Security Council a sort of compromise between the two Powers, Soviet Union and America, has resulted in the recent resolution. Not only that. Outside the framework of the Security Council, the Soviet Union has extended an invitation to the heads of the two States, the Prime Minister of India and Ayub. Ayub was reluctant to accept it, but I know that now he has accepted it unconditionally, without realising what it is meant for. The Soviet Union today feels that if at all India and Pakistan are to live as good neighbours, bury the hatchet completely and reach some sort of lasting understanding, this issue of Kashmir must be kept in cold storage, it cannot be touched, and if by other means some sort of a friendly atmosphere, forgetting the past, could be created, that would keep China away, because the Soviet Union is equally interested in keeping the Chinese away from this strategic area.

If we understand these moves, we must welcome this new development, because the Security Council will never decide this way or that way.

Shri Masani quoted the voting figures. He seems to be a follower of Dulles, who used to think that if somebody was not with you, he was against you. So, Shri Masani considers that those who did not vote for us, those who were rather lukewarm, are enemies of India. I never expected such a poor understanding of international relations and international behaviour from a senior member of the Swatantra Party.

He referred to the countries of the Arab world. Some of the Arab countries naturally were inclined towards Pakistan because of religious affinity, but he failed to mention the important role, the restraining influence of Nasser, who frustrated them in their effort to condemn India or brand India an aggressor. You cannot ignore this aspect.

What about the future? We must address ourselves to the future taking our stand firmly on our policy of non-alignment and co-existence. It is not a mantra as some people think, they think so because they have lesser understanding of the dynamics of international change that is taking place in the world; therefore, they take a shortsighted view of the matter. My view is that if the forces that are working lead to some sort of collaboration, so far as South-east Asia and Asia are concerned, collaboration and understanding between USA and USSR, where instead of thinking in terms of military blocs, they consider that a situation has arisen where India should be chosen as an ally in building up these countries round about some democratic ideal, it should be welcome. Of course, when the Americans fight, when they are obsessed with anti-communism, they choose all sorts of allies. The American intelligentsia is not with the State department. If you see the American Press all the time it is attacking the State department and saying that it has no world vision and no understanding. Men like Walter Lippman

have become exasperated at the manner in which these policies are considered. In this country we are not only defending the territorial frontiers. There are many things at stake. Pakistan attacked this country; it is a theocratic, aggressive polity, as against the Indian polity of secularism and democracy. This is what we defend, not only the territorial frontiers. We cannot ignore it. But at the same time in a sort of war hysteria that is generally created, we must not forget the fundamentals. We must ask what we are defending in this country in the long run. (Interruption). You were a disciple of Gandhiji but you had forgotten that idealism and you are looking at it in a cynical manner unfortunately....

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Me or the Speaker?

Shri Khadiolkar: In a minute, I will finish, Sir. We want to defend our secularism and democracy. That will give a shining example to those forces which are in chaotic condition today in the Asiatic and African world where a new struggle is in the offing. After the Rhodesian action by Ian Smith, you will find that in 20 year's time a racial struggle of a severe nature, the most brutal and merciless nature against the whites by the blacks will be there because the African continent is very rich and potentially very capable and they will never forget those white people who ruled over them, the imperialists. Ultimately one day they will have to pay for it, unless as the Foreign Minister said the other day very categorically we stand with the African and Asian nations and compel Britain to take action against the Rhodesian rebels and bring them to book. I will conclude with one word, Sir. I fear that in the background a bit of a communal approach gets into the whole problem. I agree with Mr. Masani that we are fighting Pakistan. We have no ill-will against the Muslims of Pakistan. We must make it very clear to the Muslims of Pakistan whether they are on this side or that side and who share

the common idealism but for their present leadership. Therefore, the struggle must be properly spelled out and this danger of creating some sort of a little communal atmosphere giving the slogan of destruction of Pakistan should be avoided. That is not our objective. We want to coexist, and live in peace with our neighbours.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, may I speak sitting? Several speakers from the Congress side have told us that the foreign policy as it was has eminently succeeded. I think they are doing an injustice to themselves and an injustice to our fighting forces. What has succeeded is not the foreign policy which isolated us and kept us alone. What has succeeded is the military machine. What has succeeded are the people of India. It is not the foreign policy. Because, from the very beginning for these 18 years, foreign policy of India has been misconceived, miserably misconceived. The foreign policy of a country depends upon a proper assessment of the situation and anticipation of events. Take Tibet; take China; take Pakistan. Had we understood the situation properly? Take even Goa. Did we understand the situation properly? From housetops we are saying that we would solve every problem through non-violence, as if it was just like the country's zamindari system which was abolished through non-violence. We did not anticipate what China would do in Tibet. If we had only studied the works of Mao, we would not have committed that mistakes. We were crying Bhai-bhai when China had been moving on our borders for years. We did not anticipate the events and we did not know the nature of Chinese communism or earlier the Russian communism. Any nation which misunderstands the situations and consequently fails to anticipate events comes to grief. The English people came to grief in Suez. Why? Because they miscalculated, because they did not anticipate the events. Then again they have failed in Rhodesia today. Why? Because they did not anticipate what their white Englishmen were going to

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do there. So, Sir, it is not the foreign policy of our government that has succeeded; it is our fighting forces that pitched themselves against the machines and displayed suicidal bravery. The people have succeeded. Let therefore no credit be taken for all these for the foreign policy of India.

There is another conditions for the success of the foreign policy, and it is military preparedness. This was very clear in the case of NEFA. What happened? At the first blow of the Chinese, our soldiers fled pell-mell. Why was it? Because there was no military preparedness, because in the ammunition factories what was being manufactured were stoves, percolators, locks and such other things. Today, what do we hear from the former Defence Minister? What does he talk? He says, there should be no universal military training. He also says that there should be no morale boosting as if we are already out of woods. He also says that there is a war psychosis in India. In India, speaker after speaker and on the radio, all responsible persons say that we want to be at peace with not only Pakistan, with whom we have 100 ties, who are the flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone, but even with the cursed country, China under the communists. He neglected the defence. Today he wants the Defence of our country to be neglected. And what has been the result? Because our defences were strong, even our enemies have learnt a lesson. Those who said that one Pakistani soldier is equal to three Indian soldiers have to take back and eat their own words, and America and England have to reconsider their foreign policy so far as India is concerned. Why? Because our armies have advanced into Pakistan and we have shown that we could fight. At such a time, for an ex-Defence Minister to talk of military morale or the morale of the people and of no military training

is abused—he seems to have learnt a belated but pervert lesson from Gandhiji.

15 hrs.

Speaker after speaker from Congress benches says that our foreign policy has succeeded and therefore it remains the same. Let us analyse this foreign policy. What is it? Non-alignment: what is the meaning of non-alignment? Can non-alignment be a principle of the foreign policy of any country, I ask. I say it is unmitigated nonsense. Supposing our country were in danger, and supposing that we could not defend it. What would we do? Russia could not defend itself against Hitler during the last world war. Did it call for help from every quarter in the world, from the capitalist and imperialist quarter? Did it do it or not? Were they fools or are we fools? Therefore, I submit that this non-alignment can be only a policy for the time being. It cannot be the policy for ever. It cannot be the principle of our foreign policy. What then should be the basic principles of our foreign policy? One is self-preservation; and the other is the defence of the legitimate interests of the country. These are the principles. I say legitimate because some people even make illegitimate interests to serve their foreign policy. I do not want the illegitimate interests of ours to be defended, but every country has a right,—and that is the only principle,—by all means in its power, by all the legitimate means that are employed throughout the world, to defend its self-interests. Any other principle, I say and I repeat it, is nonsense; it has no meaning. At least one Congress man—Shri Chagla—had the courage to say that our foreign policy must be guided not by non-alignment but by the enlightened self-interest of the country. He said that non-alignment should be reconsidered. This is a Congressman telling us, a new Congress man has come into your

fold; he comes with a fresh brain and your brains are old and mouth-eaten.

A. Why should this policy be changed? Because there are no more two blocs,—there are many blocs,—though there are several blockheads, who are the foreign ministers of many countries, for instance, Bhutto in Pakistan. So when there are more blocs, what is the point in again repeating the same old slogan?

What else have we done? Not only we have talked about non-alignment, but also we went on preaching to the world that we must be peaceful, that India stands for the peace of the world. Whenever some of us said strong action should be taken against China and against Pakistan, we were dubbed as warmongers. You talked about co-existence, peaceful co-existence. You did not want even defensive war; you said even in regard to that small territory, Goa—you said repeatedly—that we will get Goa without any military action. And thanks to Kripalani fighting in North Bombay we had to take up arms;

I will tell you a very interesting story of how this non-violence worked. There was one embassy of ours, and in that embassy, the ambassador was learned man and he wrote a learned thesis for a college in which he had expatiated on non-violence, on Gandhiji's creed, on India not using force even in Goa. All that he has written, and he got it printed. He sent the bundles of his pamphlets to the university and after two hours, he received a cable gram from here that Goa has been invaded! The man was in jitters. He did not know what to do. He was perspiring. He sent frantic telephone calls and messages and did this, that and the other. Fortunately, the pamphlet had not been distributed. He said "I want to make some correction; bring them back to me." So the bundles were brought back. That is the story; that is a real, genuine story, of one incident, which should at least make us careful of

what we talk: small mouth, big words.

Gandhiji had found a way of resisting evil and tyranny by non-violence. Have we found a method like that? If we have not found a method like that, if we are incapable of finding a method like that, nobody in the world today is capable of finding a substitute for violence. It is not possible. It is in centuries that one man comes and brings about such a non-violent weapon that can work; we cannot do it. We have to support our foreign policy by the orthodox methods, the time-honoured methods.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Recognised methods.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Now, about publicity. When I was hearing Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, it took my breath away. He said nothing depends upon publicity.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): I thought Menons take your breath away and not Mathurs!

Shri J. B. Kripalani: You are good enough to take anybody's breath away. Sometimes you take away the breath of the Treasury Banches; you do not know; they will therefore call you there one day. I was saying it took my breath away when he said nothing depends upon publicity. All right; nothing depends upon publicity; Shri Mathur was correct; then, why are we sending these peripatetic MPs and missions? These MPs or missions consisting of six, seven or eight people are going, and you put in also one member from the Opposition party as a sop to them also. I ask, can any responsible person in the Government, whether he be the President or the Prime Minister talk the secrets of his diplomacy to five or six people? England sends its special emissaries; America sends its special emissaries. Only one man goes. That one man talks with the Head of the State or the Head of the Government and they can freely talk without anything appearing in the press. These missions are a waste of our very slender foreign resources; they can serve no good. But there is one good that

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they can do. Recently there have been so many people going. Who are they? Excepting Shri Patil; they are those who could not be accommodated on the Treasury Benches, or get a Governorship or something of that sort. They must be kept satisfied. The authorities thought, give them a little *tukara* and let them be rehabilitated.

An hon. Member: Very high thinking.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I could understand that there was defective publicity in the days of our late Prime Minister because for him diplomacy was something personnel. It was a one man's affair. He went to this and that country, he met this man and that man, he attended banquets and issued joint statements and that was sufficient publicity. He also talked of panchsheel and other sheels. This was his special publicity. Therefore, in those days there might have been no use our poor ambassadors talking to the people.

What do we do now? What do the Government do? They send parliamentary delegations to countries where there are ambassadors who are of cabinet rank. Either the cabinet rank ministers should be taken away from there or delegations cannot be sent for publicity excepting under their instructions. Even parliamentary delegations must first approach the ambassador in the country concerned and know what the condition of the country is. Nothing of that sort is being done.

See how very clever our diplomacy is. We think that the Arab world does not consist of Arabia, the Arab world has nothing to do with Arabia and it has only to do with Nasser and with Egypt. Where has the United Arab State its existence, has its country, has its force, has its influence? It is in India. We have given to the Arab people the status of an independent country. Such an independent country of United Arab Republic exists nowhere on the map of the whole world. I can say that with confidence and I hope that the Foreign Minister here would also agree with me in this.

Then, for the sake of this, what you call, United Arab Republic, we do not have anything to do with Israel. It is an anathema. None of our important Cabinet Ministers will ever dare to go there. The people who have turned a desert into a garden, they would not like to meet, they would not like to go and see that land. Dr. Zakir Hussain and Shri Menon went to Egypt and they said that Israel had no right to exist in Pakistan, that it must be driven away from there. Humbly, Sir, I will point out to these two great men that those who have turned a desert into a garden cannot be wished away; they will remain there. And, take it from me, they can be taken out only by a third world war in which the Arabs would be the dominant force in the whole world. Unless that takes place, whatever the Arab world may do, whatever the Arab world may think, Israel is going to remain there. It will be able to resist all the Arab forces that the so-called Arab countries can bring together. So we must understand where we stand. We must understand the situation. If this little situation cannot be understood by our foreign experts, I do not know what kind of experts they are.

About Jordan what did they—the Government representative—say? Our Deputy Minister—what is his name?—Shri Ganesh Singh..... (*Interruptions*)—I apologise, Sir, to Shri Dinesh Singh, he is my very good friend and so are they all—said that “naturally we are in favour of Jordan”. What natural affinity we have with Jordan! And, Jordan was the first country to support Pakistan. You give them flowers and they throw stones at you. Let me tell you, lick them and they will kick you, kick them and they will lick you. This is the only way to treat these people, not by flattery, not by going with Nasser or talking to him. We are blaming America for helping a military dictatorship while we are helping a military dictatorship in Egypt. That we do not see. We do not look to ourselves. We do not take away the beam in our eye and we

want to take away the mole in other people's eye. What about Burma, Nepal, even Russia and African countries. They have relations with both, with my dear friend Nasser and also with Israel. Nothing has happened. Heavens have not fallen. Foreign policy does not depend upon these things. There is a saying in Hindi which means that if somebody's lips are burnt by hot milk he will begin to blow upon curd also Foreign policy is a question of strength. How much strength you have? When you have it, all these countries will come round.

What have we done? Our best and foremost ambassadors we have sent to the west and in the east we have sent second-rate, third-rate, fourth-rate and no-rate men. We have sent such people to South-East Asia; even to Japan and to Australia. We do not care for these countries while these countries are very vital to our interests.

I have no doubt that America has blundered grievously in supporting Pakistan and in not denouncing it for using the arms that it had given against us. But may I humbly ask, what did we do? We ought to have understood the situation. This Johnson is not Kennedy. He is a hard-headed politician. We ought to have known that He had made the incursion in South Vietnam as a question of his personal prestige, and it is in that sensitive point that we attack him. Did any country in South-East Asia attack this incursion? However bad it may be we may not agree with it, I have learnt from Gandhiji that it is not our duty to state facts when we are not called upon to do so. That does not constitute a lie. We could have kept our lips closed. We ought to have known our own interest better than those of others. If there was anything that America was doing in South East Asian countries we must recognise that what it was doing was for saying those countries from Communism. I do not want this country to recognise that we are being saved from Communism by America and but for them China would descend on us from across the Himala-

ys. I do not go so far as that. But let us understand what we have done. I have met many Americans and they have admitted that they committed a mistake. They said that they are not going to give any more arms to Pakistan and what more do we require.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: So far as England is concerned, I may not talk of it. When I was in the PSP we did not like this Commonwealth link. Now it is plain to everybody that England will not be our friend whatever we may do. It is useless to say that England should get out of the Commonwealth. That cannot be. We have to get out of the Commonwealth. Thank God, our present Prime Minister has no "old school" ties. He has also no patrician friends in England. He has only one plebian friend, the Prime Minister of England, whose advice he took in Kutch and separated Kutch from Kashmir. This is how our foreign policy is working. I do not expect this Government to snap its connection with the Commonwealth. They will never do it. They are too good, too gentle to do such a violent thing. But may I request them very humbly to do at least one thing? Our High Commission in England has more than 1,000 employees. In a small island which has shrunk to its smallness very legitimately there is no necessity to have such a big establishment. England has become so poor that none respects England today. For God's sake let this High Commissioner's office consist of only 10 or 12 employees. The money spent on this High Commission is as much as we spend on all other Embassies put together. If the authorities do this, I will say that the Congress Government has some sense about public money.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Sir, the debate that began yesterday has attracted headlines in daily newspapers. It is a very interesting description of the impression these leading dailies have got. *The Hindustan Times* publishes

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the heading "Opposition Demands change in Foreign Policy". The *Times of India* says "MPs Demand Review of Foreign Policy". The *Indian Express* says "No Need for Change in Foreign Policy, says Swaran Singh". The *Statesman* "MPs suggest Change in Foreign Policy"; *Patriot* "No Basic policy Shift". These papers represent trends of public opinion. According to the opinion they represent, they give a biased picture of the debate. At any rate, except for the solitary *Patriot*, which has got its ideology—I have no quarrel with it—the other papers instinctively feel that there must be a change of policy a change of outlook in our foreign policy.

Very many members, most of the members who have spoken yesterday and today have in one way or the other voiced their sincere feeling that there must be some change. Even the Punjab paper *Tribune* attributes to our Foreign Minister, Shri Swaran Singh the view that he "wants some adjustment in our foreign policy". We have heard on the floor of this very House our pragmatic Prime Minister, as the revered Acharya Kripalani describes him, say that we must have.....

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I described the English Prime Minister.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Our Prime Minister said that we must have re-thinking not only on our foreign policy but even on our internal policies, particularly planning. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in some of her speeches has said that the time has come for us to re-think our foreign policy. The Minister of Education, Shri Chagla, who has earned all round approbation for the magnificent performance he staged for India at the Security Council, says unequivocally that our foreign policy must change in order to suit the interests of India and the requirements of the time. This opinion emanating from diverse sources, from almost all parties and individuals, must be given some shape

and I am certain the Government of India is thinking in those terms.

So far as foreign policy is concerned, we have been taught like school children to think only in terms of either alignment or non-alignment. When arguments are reduced to this absurdity of taking one position or the other, conclusions become very difficult, reasoning becomes very difficult. There are ways and ways of giving a new shape to our foreign policy, consistent with the old policy and consistent with the future demands of this country.

However much we may dislike UK or USA or USSR, let us review their foreign policies. These three big powers have, during the last three or four years, so changed their foreign policies that it is very difficult to recognise their old selves. Take, for example, the United States which had led one bloc. Now it has almost become an ally of USSR, the leader of the other bloc, so far as China is concerned. Even in the Security Council when the Indian question came up, whether it is cease-fire or settlement, I am afraid it is tending more towards the American view than towards the Indian view. With due respect to the Foreign Minister and our Ambassador in USSR, I must say that, whenever there is an occasion they issue statements that they met Mr. Kosygin or leaders of the Soviet Union, that they have assured us that their sympathies are with us, and that their support is for us. But these statements are made only by our own people. I am yet to see an authoritative statement by the Prime Minister of USSR or any of the top leaders of USSR to the same effect. Why should our Ambassador or Foreign Minister go on making such statements which Shri Chatterjee, our able advocate, will say are hearsay evidence? This is secondhand evidence. In fact, if we have the stamina and the grit, we must ask the Prime Minister and the leaders of USSR, 'Friends' do not allow us to make the statement; it is far better that you make the state-

ment and our nation will applaud your support and your sympathy."

During the time of Mr. Khrushchev, he made it abundantly clear to the world and to Pakistan that he was the friend of India. He made a categorical declaration that Kashmir is India's and anybody who meddles with it would do so at his peril. There was that glow in his foreign policy; there was that warmth in that foreign policy. Do we find the same glow and warmth in the foreign policy statements of USSR today?

An. hon. Member: No.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: And we are accused of inconsistencies by some of our leaders on the other side!

It was a very strange spectacle of the SEATO and CENTO puppet, this moustached Ayub Khan, parading before the Kremlin in procession. Such a thing would have been unthinkable in the days of Khrushchev or a few years earlier. What a modification! Today, we continuously say that Russia is helping us in many ways as also militarily. It is true, I admit; but listen to Pakistan Radio. Another delegation of the USSR people has gone there and they are trying to help the building up of the economy of Pakistan in many ways.

An hon. Member: Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am not blaming the USSR I do not appreciate the trend of taking any country to task if they do not oblige us in the way we want. That is hardly the way of a mature nation. Some of my hon. friends, merely adhere to the path that when they help us we praise them; if they do not help us we abuse them. This is a childish way of speaking on foreign policy. I do not object to the formulation of the foreign policy of the USSR in a way they think best.

USA and UK have a glorious history behind them. We may agree with some chapters and disagree with some chapters; but their history is as bright as any history that has even been written so far as the human race is concerned. The First World War was fought in order to make the world safe for democracy. That was the famous statement made by President Wilson and on that foundation he built the League of Nations. That floundered. The Second World War was fought in order to make the world free from Nazism and Fascism. They made Hitler and Mussolini war criminals. In order to make liberty and freedom safe in this world they fought the Second World War.

Now what are they doing? After the Second World War there are more dictators, military and proletariat, than there have ever been on this globe. It is the UK, which has what is called the mother of Parliaments, and it is the USA, which holds the torch of freedom—these are the two countries that are going directly against the two world war ideals during which millions of their countrymen sacrificed their lives. It is only an appeal that I am making; it is not so much a blame. Is this a stand that is consistent with the history, the ideals, the war aims of the Western powers.

Here is a military dictator on our frontiers. He is not only a military dictator; he is a middle-age dictator! He wants religion to rule. England rebelled against this attitude of the Pope and made England secular several centuries ago. Here are America and UK who want to prop up this military dictatorship, this religious dictatorship in 1965 and establish peace on earth! Is it ever possible? And, then they talk of Kashmir!

I would appeal to the leaders of USA and UK to think that if Germany is partitioned, are we not entitled to say, "You must bring about some set-

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tlement and make Germany one and united"; are we not entitled to say that Viet Nam, North and South, are divided and it must be one; are we not entitled to say so with equal logic so far as Korea is concerned? Therefore they must hesitate a hundred times before they advise us on Kashmir. Kashmir, for some reason or another, is divided today. They want Kashmir to be independent. Attlee, who probably has aged and may not be catching up with the trends of the times, wants Kashmir to be independent. Probably, Attlee, when he declared our independence, wanted that in India there should be 500 independent States. It did not happen nor will it ever happen that Kashmir is going to be independent.

I support the Government and the stand taken by our External Affairs Minister, Swaran Singhji, that we need not be shy about talking. Let us talk on Kashmir and say that Azad Kashmir must be united with Kashmir proper.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So-called Azad Kashmir.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Azad Kashmir is in illegal occupation. Swaran Singhji made a very meticulous legal speech while opening the debate; so must have he done before the Security Council. But the Security Council is not influenced by arguments however logical they may be. The Security Council is not the supreme court of international justice.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): It is a power combination.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: It is, in fact, an international stock exchange, not of gilt-edged securities but of self-edged securities. Each country in the

Security Council and in the U.N.O. thinks of its safety, its influence, and its power. They do not sit there to listen to your logic or reason and there is no sense of justice there. This is the preliminary mistake we have made all the time. Whenever we feel frustrated we get into a mood of righteous indignation and blame everybody else in the world.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We walk out.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: What the Security Council understand is not arguments but alliances. If Pakistan today, in spite of the injustice it has done, in spite of all the ante-deluvian ideas it has, still has the support of so many nations, it is not because of reason; it is because of the alliances that it has forged. This hard fact has to be remembered.

Then, you will ask me: With whom have we to be aligned? I am the last man to advise on that subject nor am I competent. As Acharyaaji has said and as many others have said, it is for the Prime Minister to have personal talks with the concerned heads of States and come to some understanding not only to safeguard the frontiers of India and peace in the world but also to ensure justice in the world. Alliances cannot be effected for the asking. But to say all the time that we have done very well for the last 18 years is one extreme stand and to condemn, as Acharyaaji does that we have completely failed, is another extreme stand.

These foreign policies go on changing from time to time as I have illustrated in the case of U. S. A., U. K., and U. S. S. R. Nobody should be blamed. Times change and so do policies. Therefore, in the present context, we must see who are our friends, who are our enemies and who are our possible friends. These things must be very coolly examined.

So far as the Commonwealth is concerned, very mature men, very wise men, like Acharya Kripalani also get into temper and blamed U.K. for something done or not done. This is the reaction we have now. What was the reaction that we had three years ago when China attacked us? I would like to quote from the Hansard, from the debates of those days in the House of Commons but I have no time to do that. If you go through the speeches of the Prime Minister of U. K., the leader of the Opposition and many other Members of the British Parliament, you will find that they were made in favour of India and they will make you feel how grateful we ought to be for the things they did when China attacked us. It is not a question of blaming them. Let us understand them. It is a well-known fact that U. K. has not deceived us and that America has not deceived us. So far as China is concerned, they will fight with us. So far as Pakistan is concerned, they have a soft corner for it. To the very best of their ability they want to bring about an understanding between Pakistan and India. They have not deceived us; they have not cheated us. It is a well-known fact that for the last 18 years they have said so. We have to recognise the fact and adjust our policy.

It is true we have our own views and so has Britain. But in spite of all these differences, our late leader Panditji continued to be in the Commonwealth. It is not that the Commonwealth is a hindrance in any way to the formulation of our foreign policy nor is it a hindrance to the building up of our military strength. The stand taken by the Prime Minister of U. K., the Leader of the Opposition and many Members of the British Parliament during the days of Chinese attack was not that they wanted to defend India as such but that a member of the Commonwealth had been attacked and therefore, they said, "We will stand by that country, we will not only send arms and ammunitions to India but in case of necessity, we ourselves will fight along with other members of

the Commonwealth". That was the stand taken by the British Parliament. To them, the Commonwealth counts. What are they to do when two members of the Commonwealth fight among themselves? Suppose two of our friends fight with each other. Naturally, we have to play the role of making a compromise. That is the role they are playing.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): They could at least be neutral.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Yes, Sir. I quite appreciate the point made by Swaran Singhji. The force with which he has made the point in his speeches in the Security Council has had its effect. Now, the U. K. and the U. S. A. are modifying their stand. They are saying that so far as plebiscite is concerned, it is a dead issue. It may be that your firm stand will ultimately be able to make them agree with you. The United Kingdom ultimately agreed with Mahatma Gandhi, though it opposed the idea of Swaraj for 60 long years. Ultimately they did come to an agreement with the Congress leaders by saying, let there be independence for this country. If we shape our foreign policy with dignity, decorum and understanding, I am certain both Britain and America will come to see that the stand taken by India is right.

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): It will take a hundred years.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Mr. Bhutto promises to fight for a thousand years. You can wait for a hundred years.

The other day, I read the *London Times* and an issue of *Economist*. They clearly say that if China ever attacks India, they are going all out to fight along with others to teach a lesson to China. So far as Pakistan is concerned, it is a different issue. Let us understand the temper of the times. We have to be realists. I appeal to you now

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that if you want to fight, you must fight like a Punjabi hero and a Punjabi warrior. If you want to come to a compromise, you must come to a compromise with real and sincere friendship.

Now, you yourself advocate, let there be a cease-fire, let both the countries come to some settlement and let there be some cease-fire line or international line. So, you have taken the stand of compromise. War is over, according to you. It may be that, by way of precaution, you may say that we must be ready to face either Pakistan or China if it ever commits again an act of aggression. That is conceded. But as you fought with determination to stem the aggression of Pakistan, you have to pursue with equal zeal and determination the path of compromise. And that must be seen by the whole world. It must be realised by America and U.K. I am not asking you to give up your stand. The stand that has been taken by you is correct and it is in consonance with public opinion. The only thing is that we should not hesitate but we should be firm in our stand.

In conclusion, I would like to make a few suggestions. Firstly, there must be a firm stand that Azad Kashmir must be handed over to India in order to ensure permanent peace between India and Pakistan. Secondly, I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, on the question of the manufacture of atom bomb, and I suggest that you should not overdo by way of making statements and you should not commit yourself by saying that you do not want to manufacture atom bomb. Our Prime Minister has made a limited statement. I say, please do not go beyond the statement and commit yourself to the principle as a matter of faith. Thirdly, if you pursue the policy of friendship with all the nations irrespective of their ideology or the stand they take in international politics, it is high time that you should recognise Israel and Taiwan. When we

recognise even our so-called enemies, like Pakistan and China and countries like Jordan and others, it does not stand to reason to say that Israel and Taiwan should be the out-castes of international society.

An hon. Member: And East Germany.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: So also East Germany. We must recognise any country that has a Government, unless it is prohibited by the U.N. Resolution as is the case with Rhodesia supported by the majority of the people of that country.

So far as China is concerned, as you know, it is out to have a worldwide revolution, a red revolution, a military revolution, under its leadership. Ultimately its idea is that the whole world should be under communist leadership. Therefore, we must change our attitude towards China on these two subjects. We must join those people who are pleading against admission of China into the U.N.O. I deliberately say so because the very day China is admitted to the U.N.O., it will automatically claim a permanent seat in the Security Council; it will not come there for nothing and you cannot have a troublesome nation of this kind as a permanent member of the Security Council. Here logic as well as national interest compel us to see that we do not agree to the admission of China into the U.N.O. Then comes the issue of Tibet. (Interruptions).

So far as Tibet is concerned, it must be raised in the U.N. as a subject. When Tibet was overrun by China, the United States and other countries wanted to make it an issue in the U.N., but our delegate made a contemptuous remark against the U.S. and U.K. delegates by saying that they had no business to interfere in this conflict between India and China. That was a hurting remark which is still rattling in the

minds of western statesmen. Now the time has come; the Dalai Lama has appealed to you and to the Prime Minister. This is the time when we should officially raise this question of Tibet on the floor of the U.N.

श्री प्रकाशश्री शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :

समापति महोदय, भारत सरकार की दुर्बल प्रचार नीति से भ्रष्टाचारियों से पूरी तरह दूरे हुए होने के कारण पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों में एक बड़ी प्रबल भावना काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में यह बन गयी है कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के संघर्ष की कड़ी विशेष रूप से काश्मीर है। उनका क्या है कि अगर काश्मीर की समस्या का समाधान इधर या उधर कुछ हो जाए तो हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों राज्य शान्ति के साथ पड़ोसी के नाते रहने लगेंगे।

मेरा अपना विचार है कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के संघर्ष की कड़ी काश्मीर नहीं है, अपितु काश्मीर उस संघर्ष का केवल एक प्रंग मात्र है। अगर काश्मीर की समस्या का समाधान हो भी जाए, तो पाकिस्तान जिसकी गाली देते देते जीम सूख गयी है, वह नपलपाकर फिर बाहर धा जाएगी और कल को फिर उसी प्रकार की समस्या जैसी कि आज उसने लाखों की संख्या में बुसपैठिये घमम में भेज कर या दूसरा जगह भेज कर खड़ी की है, उसी प्रकार की कोई समस्या खड़ी कर देगा। वह इस तरह की भी समस्या खड़ी कर सकता है कि पाकिस्तान के दोनों भागों को मिलाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में कोई रास्ता दिया जाए। पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में संघर्ष का आधार केवल काश्मीर की समस्या ही नहीं है। यह तो उस श्रृंखला की एक छोटी सी कड़ी है।

इसके लिए बड़ा आवश्यक यह है कि हम उस मनोवृत्ति को समझें जो कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के संघर्ष की बुनियाद है।

वह मनोवृत्ति वह ही है जिससे एक देश का विभाजन दो देशों के रूप में हुआ। जब तक उस मनोवृत्ति पर चोट नहीं पहुँचायी जाती, तब तक हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच का यह संपर्क कभी समाप्त नहीं हो सकता।

जहाँ तक काश्मीर की समस्या के समाधान का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इस बात से पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ, और विश्व के दूसरे कुछ देश भी इससे सहमत हैं कि काश्मीर की समस्या को बहुत लम्बा बना कर न रखें। पिछले 18 वर्षों में इस समस्या को टालते-टालते हम यह सोचने लगे थे कि शायद धीरे-धीरे भारत-वासी इस प्रश्न को भूल जायेंगे और दुनिया के दूसरे देश भी इसे भूल जाएंगे। लेकिन उसका दुष्परिणाम आज सन् 1965 में हमारे सामने पड़ा। हुआ। अब इस चोट को खाने के बाद हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को इस विषय में अन्तिम रूप से ही कुछ निर्णय कर लेना चाहिए और काश्मीर समस्या को सदा के लिये समाप्त कर देना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ या सुरक्षा परिषद् का प्रश्न है, हमें यह उन से स्पष्ट भाषा में कह देना चाहिए कि जो हिस्सा काश्मीर का हमारे पास है, चाहे वह उड़ी-पुंछ का हो या हाजी पीर का हो, उस हिस्से के सम्बन्ध में हमारी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से या सुरक्षा परिषद् से कोई शिकायत नहीं है। सुरक्षा परिषद् या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सामने काश्मीर के बारे में हमारा कोई कस है तो केवल यही कि काश्मीर का जितना हिस्सा, तथाकथित आजाद काश्मीर के नाम से, अभी भी पाकिस्तान के हाथ में है, वह पाकिस्तान बिना खून बहाए हमको वापस करता है या उसको भी जनरल चौधरी को ही वापस लेना पड़ेगा। बस केवल इतनी ही शिकायत हमारे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और सुरक्षा परिषद् के सामने है। हम नहीं चाहते कि कोई अशान्ति हो या कोई घबराहट आए। लेकिन अब भारतीय जनता

[श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री]

अपने प्रदेश को देर तक पाकिस्तान के अधिकार में सहन नहीं करेगी।

15.56 hrs.

[DR. SAROJANI MAHISHI in the Chair]

कुछ लोग हमारे यहां यह भी कहते हैं कि अगर काश्मीर की कुछ घरती पाकिस्तान को दे भी दी जाए तो इसमें भूल क्या है। पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों से प्रभावित कुछ एक दो मस्तिष्क यहां भी हैं जो उसकी व्याख्या सीधे न करके शब्दों के आवरण में ढांक कर उसी बात को कहते हैं। मैं अपने उन मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सवाल केवल धार्मिक नहीं है। अगर यह प्रश्न केवल धार्मिक होता तो उसका बड़ी धामानी से समाधान किया जा सकता था। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का प्रश्न धार्मिक नहीं है, न ही वह धावादी के बटवारे का प्रश्न है। हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच घरती का बटवारा दुष्ट है। हमारा और पाकिस्तान का बटवारा घरती का धावा है, और अगर अमरीका या ब्रिटेन का कहना है कि काश्मीर की घाटी में किसी विश्व सम्प्रदाय के मानने वाले ज्यादा हैं और उसकी सहानुभूति पाकिस्तान के साथ है, तो वह बड़ी खुशी से कल के वजाय आज ही पाकिस्तान चले जाएं। लेकिन उसका यह अभिप्राय नहीं है कि वह घरती भी पाकिस्तान को दे दी जाए। जबकि घरती का बटवारा हो चुका है, तो अब घरती का पुनः बटवारा दुनिया की किसी अदालत में समझौते का आधार नहीं बन सकता। अगर कभी भारत सरकार ने किसी प्रकार की दुबल नीति का आश्रय ले कर यह बात सोची तो हम फिर वही भूल करेंगे जो कि हमने तिब्बत को चीनी राक्षस के मुंह में दे कर की थी और जिस के परिणामस्वरूप दुश्मन आज हमारे तिर पर आ कर बड़ा हो गया।

काश्मीर की भौगोलिक स्थिति को जो लोग जानते हैं, और जिन्होंने काश्मीर

को भ्रम कर देखा है, वे अच्छी तरह जानते होंगे कि इस घाटी में कुछ इस प्रकार के क्षेत्र हैं जैसे प्रायः पहाड़ी हिस्सों में नहीं होते। काश्मीरी लोग अपनी भाषा में उन्हें "कुरें" कहते हैं। य इस प्रकार के क्षेत्र हैं कि यदि इन पर सीमेन्ट बिछा दिया जाए तो ये बड़ी धासानी से हवाई झुंटे बन सकते हैं। तो क्या आज हम काश्मीर का कुछ हिस्सा पाकिस्तान को देकर या किसी दूसरे को देकर या उसे आजाद करके अपने लिए मुसीबत मोल लेंगे? जैसी कि हमने तिब्बत को चीन के हवाले कर के ली थी। यदि ऐसा नहीं करना है तो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को दम समय बुद्धिमत्तापूर्वक निर्णय लेना चाहिये। आप ने दृढ़ता के साथ सुरक्षा परिषद् में कहा है कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का भाग है, और भी दुनिया में आप ने सिद्ध किया है कि काश्मीर का कोई प्रश्न ही अब नहीं है, और भी भारत सरकार के सब लोग ऐसा कहते हैं। लेकिन आपकी नीति को देख कर सन्देह होता है कि जब तक भारतीय संविधान की धारा 370 कायम है उस समय तक आप दुनिया को यह कैसे समझा सकेंगे कि काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा है। अभी गृह मंत्री ने कहीं एक वक्तव्य दिया है कि हम अपने संविधान की और कुछ धाराएं काश्मीर में लागू करने जा रहे हैं। पर आपको धारा हटाने में दिक्कत क्या है? आज तो इस के लिए सब से अच्छा मौका है जब कि आप संविधान की इस मरी हुई धारा को समाप्त कर दें। अगर काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में आप सन्देह को मिटाना चाहते हैं तो यह आवश्यक है कि आप इस धारा को अपने संविधान से हटा दें।

रही पाकिस्तान की मनोवृत्ति की बात जिस मनोवृत्ति के आधार पर वह हिन्दुस्तान के साथ संघर्ष बनाए हुए है मुझे यह बात बहते हुए बड़ी खुशी होती है कि भारत सरकार में कुछ इस प्रकार के लोग हैं जो जनता के हृदय की बात कभी-कभी बोलते हैं और जब कभी वे



निर्णय लेते हैं जो देश की आत्मा को ध्यान में रख कर ही निर्णय लेते हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बात हमारे विदेश मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री के मुँह से निकलनी चाहिए। सौभाग्य से इस समय श्री त्यागी जी सदन में मौजूद हैं। उन्होंने एक स्थान पर कहा है कि अगर पच्छूनों की गवर्नमेंट बनती है या पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की स्वतंत्र सरकार बनती है तो भारत सरकार को उसे मान्यता देने में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं होगी। मैं श्री त्यागी को और उनके सहयोगियों को इसके लिए बधाई दूँगा अगर यह उनके मंत्रिमंडल का भी निर्णय है और मंत्रिमंडल के दूसरे सदस्य भी यही अनुभव करते हैं। पर ये शब्द आज विदेश मंत्री श्री स्वर्ण सिंह के मुँह से निकलने चाहिए या प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी के मुँह से निकलने चाहिए।

16 hrs.

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां ने क्या कहा। संसद के कुछ साधु काबुल में उनसे मिलने गए थे। उस समय उन्होंने उनसे कहा कि आप दिल्ली आइएँ। खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां ने कहा कि क्या दिल्ली वास्तों में इतनी जूरत है कि मुझे दिल्ली बुलावें? आपके साधियों ने उनसे कहा कि आप दिल्ली आइएँ, दिल्ली आपके रास्ते में आखें बिड़ायगी। आपने देश के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भागे बढ़ कर कंधा लगाया था। इस पर खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां ने कहा कि जब आपको राष्ट्रीय मुसलमानों की जरूरत थी तब आपको पठान और सालवुर्ती दल याद आता है, लेकिन जिस समय आपको देश के विभाजन की जरूरत हुई तो आपको जिन्ना और लियाकत अली याद आए। हमें इन भड़ियों के हवासे छोड़ कर चले आये। 18 साल से किस हालत के अन्दर हम यहाँ हैं किसी ने धाकर कभी पूछा? हम अगर दिल्ली आ सकते हैं तो उसी हालत में आ सकते हैं कि दिल्ली की हकूमत यह कहे कि

काबुल में बैठकर यदि मैं पठानों की आजादी का आन्दोलन चला सकता हूँ तो दिल्ली में भी मुझे यह अधिकार प्राप्त रहेगा। विदेश मंत्र: आज इस बात की दृढ़ता के साथ घोषणा करे। दुनिया में शान्ति की स्थापना के लिए, इंसानियत की रक्षा के लिए अगर दलाई लामा को हम यहाँ बैठा कर तिब्बतियों की मुक्ति का आन्दोलन चलाने के लिए आजत वे सकते हैं या इस प्रकार का वातावरण निर्माण करने का अवसर वे सकते हैं तो कौन मालती इस बात में नहीं है कि पठान जिन्होंने हमारे देश की आजादी में इस तरह कंधा से कंधा लगा कर उसी तरह काम किया है जिस तरह हिन्दुओं ने काम किया है तो आज खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां को खूली छूट होनी चाहिये कि वह दिल्ली में बैठ कर पठानों की मुक्ति का आन्दोलन चला सकें। यहाँ हर प्रकार की सुविधा खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां को मिलनी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के वह लोग जो कि बर्तमान दातों के बीच जीभ की तरह से हैं उन को हमारा समर्थन मिलना चाहिए। उमरकोट और थरपकर के लोगों को भी समर्थन मिलना चाहिए। जिस दिन यह बात हो जायगी उस दिन पाकिस्तानी साप के दात टूट जायेंगे और यह साप बिस्स को काट नहीं सकेगा। दूसरा तरीका यह पाकिस्तान की मनोवृत्ति से निबटने का है कि साप की कमर तोड़ी जाए। कमर तोड़ने का तरीका है कि हम अपने रक्षा मंत्री श्री चव्हाण को कहें कि अब की बार जो हमने भूल की और दुनिया हमारी जिस भूल का उपहास करता है और हमें खूद अपनी जिस भूल का अब अहसास होता है कि हम ने इतना क्या प्रोपेगंडा किया कि हम लाहौर की ओर जा रहे हैं और अगर किया था तो हमको लाहौर लेटना चाहिए था। लेकिन हो सकता है कि कुछ इस प्रकार का कारण हो जिसकी वजह से उस समय उसे नहीं ले सके हों? लेकिन अब वह कारण भी तो समाप्त हो गया। अब वह कारण समाप्त होने

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

के बाद हमारे गृह मंत्री श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा ने जैसा कि अभी तीन दिन पहले भ्रमृतसर में कहा कि पाकिस्तान के साथ भ्रगर दुबारा छेड़छाड़ हुई तो वह अंतिम होगी। और निर्णायक होगी। बीच में रुकने का सवाल नहीं होगा। इस प्रकार की बात है। लेकिन मैं उस के लिए एक बात और भी चाहता हूँ कि यह जो रोज रोज की पाकिस्तान की ओर से छेड़छाड़ होती रहती है, आज डोगराई में, फिर बरकी में हो गयी, फिर सियालकोट में हो गयी और फिर राजस्थान क्षेत्र में छेड़छाड़ हो गयी तो उसके लिए हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर या डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को एक बात कहनी चाहिये जैसे कि भगवान श्रीकृष्ण ने शिशुपाल से यह कहा था कि यदि तुम 100 गाली तक दोगे तो मैं तुम्हें क्षमा कर सकता हूँ लेकिन 101वीं गाली जिस समय तेरे मुँह से निकली तो याद रखना तेरी गर्दन पर मुदर्शन चक्र चलता हुआ दिखाई देगा। भारतीय नेताओं को देश के स्वाभिमान को ध्यान में रखते हुए स्पष्ट भाषा में सुरक्षा परिषद् के सेक्रेटरी ऊ दान्ट और पाकिस्तान के नेताओं को कह देना चाहिए कि भ्रमुक्त तारीख तक यह नालाकियां बंशित की जा सकती हैं। लेकिन उस तारीख के बाद भी भ्रगर भारत की शान्ति को इसी प्रकार छेड़ा जाता रहा और इसी प्रकार स्थान-स्थान पर यह बराबर छेड़छाड़ चलती रही और हमारे मेजसं और सिपाहियों के खून में इस गलत तरीके से पाकिस्तानी हाथ रंगते रहे तो हम मजबूर हो जायेंगे। दुनियां उस समय भारत को अपराधी न कहें कि हम ने एक देश के अस्तित्व को समाप्त किया। भ्रगर कभी ऐसी स्थिति बनी या वातावरण जम गया तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ यह देश श्रीराम की उस परम्परा का मानने वाला है जिसने लंका को विजय तो किया लेकिन लंका को विजय करने के पश्चात् अयोध्या का झंडा लंका की गद्दी पर नहीं लगाया। लंका को विजय किया

लेकिन रावण के छोटे भाई विभीषण को गद्दी पर बिठा कर चले आये। लंका से अन्याय व अत्याचार का अंत किया लेकिन लंका की गद्दी पर राम ने अयोध्या का झंडा नहीं लहराया। भ्रगर पाकिस्तान इसी प्रकार के पागलपन में चलता है तो जनरल बीघरी और एयर मार्शल अर्जुन सिंह को यह कहा जाय कि अब फिर लाहौर, सियालकोट तक ही नहीं रुकना चाहिए अपितु रावलपिंडी और कराची तक हमारे कदम बढ़ने चाहिए। फिर दोनों को जीतने के बाद खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खान को रावलपिंडी और कराची सौंप दिया जाय और उन से यह कहा जाय कि इन स्थानों को शान्ति के साथ तुम रखो। हमारे सोचने के ढंग में और निर्णय लेने के ढंग में कुछ परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर कहते हैं संघर्ष जरा लम्बा चलेगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस बात को कहने वाले प्रधान मंत्री इस बात को क्यों सोचते हैं? लम्बा संघर्ष कम-जोरों का चला करता है, बहादुरों का संघर्ष कभी लम्बा नहीं चल सकता है। हम संघर्ष के मैदान में या तो उतरें नहीं लेकिन भ्रगर अब यदि उतरें हैं तो इस संघर्ष का अंतिम अध्याय लिख कर हटेंगे। बीच में इस संघर्ष को समाप्त नहीं कर सकते। इस के लिये मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से चीन के भारत की रीठ में छुरा घोंपने व उस के द्वारा हम पर आक्रमण करने के बाद 1962 में हमारी ग्रांथ खुली और हमने इन तीन वर्षों में देश के स्वाभिमान को सुरक्षित करने के लिये अच्छी तैयारियां की। वहां पाकिस्तान के साथ संघर्ष में भी अब यह हमें अनुभव मिला कि दुनियां में कौन हमारा दोस्त है, और कौन हमारा दुश्मन है? हमें अपनी सेना की संख्या की दृष्टि से, शस्त्रों की दृष्टि से और शस्त्रों का उत्पादन करने की दृष्टि से भी यह पता चला। लेकिन मैं विदेश मंत्री के द्वारा भारत सरकार को यह कहना चाहता

हूँ कि अब हमारे पास इतना लम्बा समय नहीं है कि हम दो, तीन वर्ष तक प्रतीक्षा करते रह सकेंगे। रक्षा मामंत्री उत्पादन करने वाली सरकार के कारखाने बड़ा भ्रष्टा कार्य कर रहे हैं। बड़ा शुभ निर्णय लिया गया तब जब बंगलौर के भन्दर हम ने हवाई जहाज बनाने के कारखाने का निर्माण किया। प्रौर जर्मनी से एक कुशल इंजीनियर को बुला कर लाये। लेकिन प्राज इन चीजों को धीरे-धीरे बढ़ाने का समय नहीं है। सरकार के साधनों का प्रौर उनकी क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग किया जाय। लेकिन इस के प्रतिरिक्त भी जो निजी उद्योगपति हमारे देश के भन्दर है प्रौर जो ऐसे कार्य में भ्रष्टा सहयोग दे सकते हैं प्रौर जिनके कि प्रौद्योगिक कारखानों का हम इस दिशा में पूरा उपयोग कर सकते हैं उन की सेवाएं भी हमें लेनी चाहिये प्रौर उनकी सेवाएं लेकर देश को जल्दी में जल्दी प्रामत्तिभंग करना चाहिये।

एक बात मैं विदेश नीति के इस खोजले-पन पर जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ। जहां मैं सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहंगा। उन्होंने विदेश मंत्री काल में एक ऐसा निर्णय लिया कि जिस पर सारा देश ही उनको बधाई देगा प्रौर वह तब उन्होंने किया जब मुट्टों ने सुरक्षा परिषद् में बैठ कर अपनी असम्यक्ता का परिचय दिया तो उस समय भारतीय विदेश मंत्री व उनके साथी वहां से उठकर चले प्राये — जहां देश ने इस बात पर मुक रूप से अपने विदेश मंत्री को बधाई दी प्रौर कहा कि उन्होंने एक किया वहां साथ ही साथ हमें एक बात का कष्ट भी है। कष्ट हमें इस बात का है कि प्राज हमारे संबंध में जब भी कोई चर्चा वहां पर चलती है जैसे मुट्टों माहब यह गालियां बजा दे रहे थे प्रौर विदेश मंत्री हमारे बहिष्कार करके बाहर जा रहे थे तो क्या सुरक्षा परिषद् में कोई एक देश भी ऐसा नहीं था कि जो हमारी बात कहता प्रौर समामति को कहता

कि कम से कम इस प्रकार सुरक्षा परिषद् के स्तर को तो न गिराया जाय। जो एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय न्याय देने वाली प्रदायन है उसकी प्रतिष्ठा पर तो चांट न पहुंचायी जाये। विदेश नीति के खोजलेपन पर प्राप के साथी केवल इतनी बात कह कर चुप रह जाते हैं कि विदेश नीति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। लेकिन क्षमा कीजिए, विदेश नीति कोई जड़ चीज नहीं है। विदेश नीति कोई ऐसी गठरी नहीं है कि यहां से उठा कर वहां रख दी जाय। विदेश नीति तो अखिरकार किन्हीं जिम्मे-वार मस्तिष्कों से पैदा बनती है। विदेश नीति का निर्माण करने वाले भी तो अखिर कुछ व्यक्ति ही होते हैं। स्पष्ट प्राथा में मैं इस को कहना चाहता हूँ कि विदेश नीति में परिवर्तन करने के बजाय प्राप विदेश मंत्रालय में परिवर्तन कीजिए। प्राप विदेश मंत्रालय में क्यों परिवर्तन नहीं करते 'एक प्रौर नया प्रध्याय प्राप दुनिया के भन्दर दिग्विजय करने के लिये यहां से शिष्टमंडल भेज रहे हैं। दो प्रकार के शिष्टमंडल यहां भारत से बाहर जा रहे हैं। एक शिष्टमंडल वह जोकि सुरक्षा परिषद् में भेजा जा रहा है। सुरक्षा परिषद् में जो शिष्टमंडल भेजा जा रहा है तो क्या भूल श्री छागला ने की जिनको वहां से प्रापने बुला लिया प्रौर क्या विशेषता थी श्री रफीक जकारिया प्रौर मीर कासिम में जिनको कि वहां पर भेजा गया? क्या प्राज हम भी दुनिया में प्रापने इस उल्टे स्वरूप को समत प्रोपेगैंडा में प्राकर पेश करना चाहते हैं। जिनके पास भ्रष्टा मस्तिष्क हो, वह चाहे मुसलमान हो, हिन्दू हो, ईसाई हो या पागमी हो कोई भी क्यों न हो, वह वहां जाकर हमारा प्रतिनिधित्व करे। हमारे सोचने के ढंग में अब बोझा परिवर्तन प्राना चाहिए।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी चीज यह है कि यह जो विदेशों की शिष्टमंडल प्राप भेज रहे हैं इन शिष्टमंडलों में जो सदस्य जा रहे हैं मैं उन की योग्यता के सम्बन्ध में उनकी देशभक्ति प्रौर उन की निष्ठा के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार की कोई प्रापति नहीं करूंगा

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

लेकिन एक निवेदन अवश्य करूंगा कि क्या आपको पूर्ण विश्वास है कि जिस प्रश्न के समाधान के लिये इन को आप जिन देशों में चुन कर भेज रहे हैं वह उन समस्याओं से पूरी तरह परिचित भी हैं ? कश्मीर का प्रश्न किस प्रकार से उठा है और कश्मीर के प्रश्न में पिछले 18 सालों में क्या उतार-चढ़ाव आये हैं ? उतार-चढ़ावों के बाद आज वह कहा जाकर खड़ी है, कभी आपने जाते समय उनको ब्रीफिंग किया है या ब्रीफिंग करने से पहले आपने स्वयं उनकी परीक्षा ली थी कि वह इस प्रश्न से पूरी तरह परिचित भी है ? या ऐसी ही चाल चला रहे हैं जैसे ग्रंथा बांटे सीरनी, फिर फिर आपने कां दे ? आप एक ओर तो विदेशी मुद्रा का रोना रोते हैं दूसरी ओर विदेशी मुद्रा का इस प्रकार अपव्यय होने देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के स्थान पर एक दूसरी बात करें। दूसरी बात यह कि भारतीय पार्लियामेंट के लोक सभा के और राज्य सभा के 750 सदस्य आप के सामने हैं आप उनसे यह देखिये कि कौन व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं और जो विदेशों की समस्याओं के अन्दर निकट से रुचि लेते हैं आप उन को कहें कि वे केवल उन्हीं देशों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करें, उन्हीं देशों के वे विशेषज्ञ बनें। एक बार नहीं बल्कि कई बार जायें और उन देशों के साथ, उन देशों के सरकारों के साथ और उनके सामाजिक संगठनों के साथ अपना सम्पर्क जोड़ें और सम्पर्क जोड़ने के बाद समय-समय पर भारत सरकार जब उन देशों के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय लेता उन देशों के विशेषज्ञ जो प्रतिनिधि हैं उनको भी आमंत्रित किया जाय। यह नहीं कि सात दिन के लिए शिष्टमंडल चला गया जिसने कभी रुस नहीं देखा जो कि पहले इसके कभी वहां पर पहुँचा नहीं वह सात दिन में आकर क्या राय देगा ? और कश्मीर को क्या समझायेगा ? वह क्या बतला सकेगा कि उसकी पृष्ठ भूमि क्या है। अब घर में

ही यह मानना कि दुनिया में हमारा पक्ष अच्छा समझा जाता है तो इसका क्या प्रमाण यह है कि जब आपका पक्ष कहीं भी आता है तो कोई भी समर्थन में खड़ा नहीं रहता। मचाई यह है आप का पक्ष दुनिया में किसी को पता नहीं। प्रचार की दृष्टि से हम इतने दुर्बल हैं कि प्रचार का अभाव हमारे देश के स्वाभिमान को गिरा रहा है। आज हम को सोचना चाहिए कि हम अपनी विदेश नीति को थोड़ा आकाश से उतार कर धरती पर लायें। मैं पूर्णतया सहमत हूँ आचार्य कृपालानी ने जब उन्होंने यह कहा कि हम अपने पड़ोसी देशों की उपेक्षा न करें। कुछ अन्य मित्रों ने भी यही कहा कि अपने पड़ोसी देशों की उपेक्षा न करें। मैं भाम नहीं लूंगा लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी विदेश नीति देशों से हट कर व्यक्तियों पर सीमित हो जाती है और जब कोई और दूसरा व्यक्ति उस देश का शासक हो जाता है तो देश को कितना नुकसान उठाना होता है और कितनी महंगा कीमत देनी पड़ती है ? कितना प्रयास करना पड़ता है फिर उस पुरानी स्थिति को वापिस लाने के लिये।

हमने अरब कंट्रीज को अपने निकट लाने का बड़ा प्रयास किया है। आज भी मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप अपने प्रयासों में किसी प्रकार की दुर्बलता लायें। दुनिया में हम मित्रता की स्थिति बनाये और हमारे जितने अधिक से अधिक मित्र हो सके हों। लेकिन क्या कसूर किया था थाईलैंड ने, क्या अपराध किया था जापान ने, क्या अपराध किया था श्रीलंका ने, जिन देशों के साथ राजनीतिक सम्बन्धों के प्रतिरक्षक हमारे सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध भी हो सकते हैं ? हम उनके साथ न केवल राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध ही बढ़ायें बल्कि सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध भी बढ़ायें। सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध थोड़े टिकाऊ

होते हैं, सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों के पीछे एक पृष्ठभूमि होती है ।

अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर से जाते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी विदेश नीति जिस दिन आकाश में चलना छोड़कर धरती पर चलने लगेगी और हमारी सैनिक शक्ति थोड़ी बढ़ जायेगी, हमारे निर्णय लेने के ढंग में व्यावहारिकता आएगी, हमारे सोचने के ढंग में व्यावहारिकता आएगी तो एक दिन यह भी आ सकता है कि जैसे आज के संघर्ष में, जिस प्रकार पड़ा मिखा, अनपढ़, गांव का, शहर का, हर आदमी यह पूछता था कि यह तो बताओ कि इस लड़ाई में अमरीका किस के साथ था, रूस लड़ाई में रूस किसके साथ था, अमुक राष्ट्र किस के साथ था, और इस स्थिति को आज हम छठारह साल में पैदा कर सके हैं, तो चाहे जहां कहीं संघर्ष हो, रूस का और अमरीका का बच्चा यह पूछे—कि यह तो बताओ कि भारत किस के साथ है । ऐसी स्थिति आपको पैदा करनी चाहिए थी । लेकिन ऐसा आप आज तक नहीं कर सके हैं । सुबह का भूला हुआ नाम को घर आ जाए तो उसको भूला नहीं कहा जा सकता है । अब भी समझें कि आप ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करें । अगर आप ऐसा करते हैं तो मेरा अनुमान है कि देश पर आप एक बहुत बड़ा उपकार करेंगे ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinh (Barh): Madam Chairman, there is a little advantage as well as a disadvantage when one has to speak at the far end of the debate. The advantage is that one can get a lot of knowledge and ideas from the discussion and the disadvantage is that a person like me has to speak after a very revered member of the House, Shri Kripalani, and I am forced to differ from him.

We have been talking about alignment and non-alignment. About that peculiar concept,—the very

existence of which is in question to-day, I find the same Members making the same mistake of thinking that there is any alignment or non-alignment in this world. It is very easy for them to seek an alignment, as if by their choice, desire and free will, the other countries will align with them! this is something that we have to take out from our system. This over-simplification of the foreign policy, this over-simplification of the situation prevailing in this world and this over-simplification of the attitude that we are in need of friends and the moment we start searching for friends, we will get friends—this attitude is something very mistaken and the moment it goes out we would be the wiser for it. It is a peculiar psychological complex which shows over-confidence; a kind of superiority complex which is really an inferiority complex and it should not be allowed to be generated in this country.

It is a very surprising thing for us to imagine today that we should make friends and we shall be able to make friends the moment we try. We do not realise, and we forget, that every country's interest in foreign policy is its own interest first and foremost. Every country's primary interest is to seek its self-interest not only for the present but also for the future and every country has to condition its policies with due regard to this situation. Not one country in the world has gone about with its foreign policy without seeking its self-interest, not only for the present situation but also for the future environments, necessities and needs.

We think here that because China has deceived us, we should immediately fall into the lap of America or other countries, as if they are very anxious to accept us in their lap. This is a very mistaken idea. I would like to quote from what is written by a very leading American journalist, Selig S. Harrison, who is supposed to be a very strong spokesman of

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public opinion in America. It really indicates the view of the American Government and the American people. It says:

"It should be a cause for alarm rather than satisfaction"—

mark the words—

"when national leaders in India throw their arms very enthusiastically around our neck".

This is the situation that members of opposition are creating in the other countries of the world, as if we are extending our arms to them and it is to our satisfaction that they should become our friends and shake hands with us.

This is the reaction of the people with whom we seek friendship so blatantly, without any dignity for ourselves. It is high time the Government made it clear that friendship will come to this country when the true interests of two nations are allied together. It is always a question of allies in a particular situation. There are no permanent enemies, there are no permanent allies. I remember the famous words of Mr. Kennedy who said that in politics there were no friends, there were only allies. It is true in individual politics, it is true in national politics, and it is very much more true in international politics.

And we have today friends. We are not so isolated, I do not accept that. If China is contained a large number of countries will be very happy, if its expansionist ambitions are contained, but that does not mean that we should assume that the moment we want to contain China, the other countries will come to rescue our operation. This is not a correct attitude. It is also a wrong attitude, that if we want to retaliate if some country misbehaves towards us, we should expect other countries to come to our

help immediately with arms and ammunition the moment we fight our battles, as if it is our accepted right and the international code of conduct that other countries should come to our help. This kind of attitude is causing loss of prestige to our country.

We should stick to non-alignment, but non-alignment is not a military celibacy, a concept of *brahmacharya* that we would not take up arms. Non-alignment is a policy in a particular perspective, with reference to a given situation. I remember that the previous High Commissioner of Canada in India, while praising India's policy, was also critical because we were not following in the footsteps of USA or Canada, we were following an independent policy, but when he went back to his own country, he submitted a report to his Government vindicating the policy followed by India at that time. So, the foreign policy of every country is primarily conditioned by the situation and the climate prevailing in the international horizon, with, of course, a little anticipation of the future.

At that time, what was the foreign policy of this country? After the second world war, the situation changed, and wars were no longer world wars but localised wars. Who were responsible for that? We were one of the nations who could hold the balance.

16.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I do not want to feel very proud of our performance at that time, it is also not necessary to indulge in self-appreciation and praise, but India did certainly make a modest contribution at that time, to turn world wars into local wars.

Take Formosa: It was India which could persuade the Chinese leaders to see that there was no war between

China and Formosa and stop the involvement of America versus China and Russia in a third world war. Then came Korea. We did not stop that war, I do not take credit by saying that we stopped that war, but we certainly contained that war and converted it into a local war, we helped to see that such situation come into existence. I have no inhibition in saying that our foreign policy succeeded very greatly then, because it had a sense of perspective.

But if something happens which goes against our policy a little bit, we create a furore. But do we realise that the very basis of foreign policy in the whole world has undergone a change? There was a time when some countries of the world thought that the biggest danger in the world was international communism. Then came the time when America and Britain, the Western Powers, thought that it was not international communism which was a danger to the world, but it was Chinese-Russian expansionism. The alliance with Pakistan came at that time. But that phase has also changed now and now nationalism prevails. Even in the communist world, nationalism prevails as the primary ambition of the country. Happiness and prosperity and a way of life which is quite different to the international communism concept has developed and evolved itself and so the foreign policy of those countries has also undergone a change. No country in the world is standing today in the same situation and following the same policy and in India also today it should change according to the new situation, new environment and climate that is prevailing here. That does not deny the importance and the significance and the morality and the truthfulness of the earlier foreign policy. The same gentleman who is quite critical so far as the analysis of this country is concerned. I was very happy to learn from his report when he said that so far as our foreign policy is concern-

ed, the foreign policy was a primary factor, which did not allow India to divide. A sense of prestige was inculcated in this country, the prestige of the nation that they also have a foot in the world; this policy has created a country for us and has created a nation for us and has created a unified and dignified spirit of nationhood for us. We cannot forget that. It is rather unchivalrous for the people to the ungrateful for what Mr. Nehru did. Things that he did will remain and remain in this world whether we live or do not live. Members will not live here; they are not immortals; I may not live here, I am not immortal but those policies because they cover the basic truth of humanity will live for ever. Tomorrow and the day after if the world realises these are the policies which have to be sustained then Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's voice will come from the grave to speak to the world in that language, but then these Members will not be there to speak and cherish those policies, which they criticise today.

An hon. Member: Not Mahatma Gandhi?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Mahatma Gandhi also followed a policy of non-alignment. From the very existence, it was non-alignment but it was not non-alignment of the defeatist people; it was not non-alignment if the demoralised people but of dignified people who understand responsibility and dignity.

There is another thing. Our foreign policy does not require a revolutionary change. It requires evolution. I agree with some of the Members who have said that so far as evolution is concerned, it should be a sensitive evolution and painless and intelligent evolution. What we are lacking is not dearth of a foreign policy, not an idea to be propounded in the world, but a switch-over, an evolutionary process which should have been very sensitive, which should have been smooth. We have not been able to

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hold it up. For that I have to put the blame not on the policy as Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri said—I agree with him—the blame has to be thrown on the administrative responsibilities, administrative organisation which has remained static from years together. This evolution should not come into the foreign policy with stops and jerks. It should be smooth evolution. But what is there that we have, for really moulding a good foreign policy. In other countries of the world they have detailed research and detailed studies not only of the present situation but of the historical antecedents and also the future climate that will come into existence. In America, Britain, Germany, France and Soviet Union, a big research unit is there which goes on consistently pursuing various researches and studies in various policies operating in the world today. They come to their own intelligent conclusion by proper studies, that today's policy may give way to another policy or may shape into another policy. Have we got any research section here? In America a big department is there which goes on studying the Chinese problem, the Russian problem, the antecedents of various countries continuously in a very very objective and calm atmosphere. We have absolutely no research here. In the Ministry of External Affairs there are various directorates; various directorates have been created, directorate for Africa, directorate for Central Asia, directorate for Middle-east, for America, for Africa, and for Latin American countries. May I have an idea of the work they have done, so far as the research is concerned, of the formula that they have devised that ten years hence such and such policy will be the foreign policy followed in most parts of the world? Have they any formula about this? Have they studied and made any research, showing that today our foreign policy is this, or that the world is following this policy, that

Russia is following this policy or China is following this policy and so on? And have they studied that today and the day after tomorrow, what will be the policy of China and of Russia? We have to live today and tomorrow and if we cannot come to an agreeable situation, can we start condemning each other, that everything is wrong about it? This aspect of the matter requires improvement.

16.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Then about publicity, it also requires much improvement. In spite of whatever has been said in the House, is it not an irony of fate that the very existence of Pakistan is on account of the two-nation theory? I am reminded of the speech of Mr. Jinnah in which he very loudly pronounced this: that two nations confronting each other in every province, every town, every village, that is the only solution. That is the terrible solution, he agreed. But he said that this is the only solution. What happened to that? What happened to those words of Mr. Jinnah? Have we ever tried to make these words reach the world? Have we ever propagated that Mr. Jinnah, the creator of Pakistan and almost all the leaders who have followed Mr. Jinnah, and who also have created this situation all along, have been continuously propagating this kind of two-nation theory? Here is our country which does not believe in the two-nation theory. Here is a country which is secular in its approach and spirit, and yet, when American journalists write about us, when British journalists write about us, they write "Hindu India." Where has the Hindu India come from? Who has created that Hindu India? I do not understand. If we have not been able to make the world aware of this aspect, namely,

that here is a country which has got the biggest Muslim population in the world next only to Pakistan herself; it is our fault; and it is not their fault. We can condemn, and we can have the privilege of condemning everybody; we can condemn newspapermen and condemn their writings. But the very basis which provokes them to write these things has not been cleared up. I do not believe that everybody has become partial or everybody has become bad or perverse, or that they have an attitude of always condemning us. I do not believe that. If there is some wrong attitude created against us, the fault is ours, because, we have not from the very beginning, attended to it. It is also true as some Members have said that this parliamentary delegation is going to meet the situation today. I do not think that they will be able to meet the situation. It is much better for our delegations to go, when some of the problems of those countries arise, and to explain our view, our consideration, our understanding and sympathy, rather than to sponsor our own case in this way. But then, this kind of goodwill mission, this kind of propaganda and publicity should have been started from the very beginning. When the situation grew worse, when we knew about the distorted image Pakistan had created and it was based upon this two-nation theory, and it was they who had created this campaign of hatred, we should have started the propaganda then; it is not now that we should have tried to meet the situation, but it should have been done already.

Then, it is very funny that in some people's minds,—some American journalists and some British journalists and some other people—we stand condemned as a country which does not have faith in the principles of the United Nations. There is not one person in this country who has denounced the United Nations forum ever in its existence. There is not one responsible public opinion in this

country which has ever created an undignified approach towards the United Nations. When we have always considered the United Nations as a very dignified body, and it is the great hope for the future of the world. And if we really succumbed to committing some mistake about Kashmir, it was with that great hope that we considered the United Nations as the last word in human hopes and human peace. And this has been our attitude towards the United Nations, ever since.

But what has been the attitude of Pakistan towards the United Nations? The people who are now members of the United Nations—most of them—have failed to analyse and realise and understand that it is Pakistan which has been condemning the United Nations from the very day it was born. I am here reminded of one sentence which was spoken by Mr. Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, who was then the Foreign Minister of Pakistan and who represented Pakistan at the United Nations. He said that "Pakistan is under no obligation, international or otherwise, that prevents her from sending her troops to Kashmir." The United Nations from housetops was calling for the troops not to enter the Kashmir territory and to withdraw the troops. But then, Mr. Muhammad Zafrullah Khan; who was at that time representing Pakistan at the United Nations, had the audacity and the cheekiness to say that "Pakistan is under no obligation...." Why is it that those countries—United States of America, Britain and other countries—have forgotten that Pakistan from the very beginning had no obligation towards the United Nations and therefore the United Nations should have no obligation towards Pakistan?

Then, I come to another statement which is much worse and which abused the United Nations so clumsily and savagely that no decent, responsible person could think of. Who has said

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so? It was Mr. Mir Mumtaz Daulatana, the Chief Minister of West Punjab, who said about the United Nations—mark his words which I am quoting "If the United Nations proves to be a band of thieves...."—I do not know why we have not been able to propagate these things to the entire world—"If the United Nations proves to be a band of thieves, we will have nothing to do with it."

He said that the United Nations has become a band of thieves, and yet the United States of America, Britain and other countries take pride in supporting Pakistan which has branded them as thieves they being members of the United Nations. This is our mistake that we have not had enough publicity to take these things to the world forum and make Pakistan appear as she is, in her true perspective. That has been a mistake on our part. I am sure it is now time to realise that publicity is not that publicity where we can have a frontal attack in anything and get our things done; publicity should be intelligent, publicity should be continuing and publicity should be sensitive. Then only we can reach our goal.

Once again, Sir, I would like to congratulate Sardar Swaran Singh. Really his performance has been very good. I think his performance has been very good. He has made the other countries of the world realise that they cannot get away with any situation as they like. Let us make it clear that they cannot get away with any situation as they like, at any time.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister.

श्री मोर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बदला बदली में हम लोगों का समय चला जाता है। इस तरह की व्यदम्बा होनी चाहिए कि हमको पता चल सके कि हम बोलेंगे या नहीं। हम तैयारी कर के आते हैं और समय नहीं मिलता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मंत्री नुर्ते या नहीं—

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I have moved a substitute motion. I want to know whether I will be allowed to have my say on that or not.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the Prime Minister first. Then I will see whether I can accommodate some more hon. Members. If the House decides to sit for some more time, then certainly I can give them a chance.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Then it will not be possible to give them a chance.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened to many of the speeches made in the House. I do not propose to cover all the points, but I shall refer to some of them only. My colleague, the Foreign Minister, while replying to the debate, might be able to cover the rest of the points.

Sir, in the very beginning, I would like to say that when I took over this office my first attention was drawn towards our neighbouring countries and it was my feeling that we had many problems to face in this country, tremendous problems, and they had to be faced and they had to be tackled. I wanted that there should be peace in India and, as far as possible, we should build up better relationships with the neighbouring States.

The Ceylon Prime Minister came here in the very beginning, about a year before, almost when this new government came into office. There was a problem hanging for a long time between Ceylon and India. I do not say that whatever we agreed to between Ceylon and India, the agreement entered into, was wholly satisfactory or it satisfied all the people concerned.

Shri Ranga: It was very unsatisfactory.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I myself have said it. Yet, our effort was that, if possible, we should try to tackle it and resolve it. We had a long discussion here in Delhi for about a week or perhaps a little more than that, and ultimately we entered into an agreement. That agreement is yet to be implemented, and I am glad that the new Prime Minister of Ceylon is rather keen to implement it. He is, if I might say so, taking a very wholesome view, a liberal view in regard to this agreement. I greatly welcome it. In any case, the relations between Indian and Ceylon had improved and we do have friendly relations between the two countries.

There were difficulties in Burma and our people were coming away from Burma. That was a situation which created a good deal of suffering amongst our people. I requested our Foreign Minister, Shri Swaran Singh, to visit Burma. He went there and had talks with the Burmese Government. Though I do not say that all the problems have been solved yet some improvements were made. Previously our people were coming from Burma after completely leaving their assets behind. Some change took place in that position and, at least for the time being, the tension that was prevalent at that time was considerably reduced. Soon after that the President of Burma, Gen. Ne Win visited India. He came to Delhi and we had useful talks. I have no doubt that it has definitely improved our relations; while there may be some hitches, our relationship with Burma is exceedingly good at the present moment.

I went to Kathmandu in Nepal myself and I had talks there. I would not like to go into that matter further. I would merely like to say

that the relationship between Nepal and India is very good.

Of course, the relationship has always to be improved upon and we have to do as much as we can in that direction. I may say that we did try to tackle these three important neighbouring countries in the beginning and, on the whole, some good effects were produced.

I might also add that in the beginning it was my desire that we should have better relations with Pakistan also. I felt that it would be good for India if Pakistan and India lived peacefully and in a friendly way. It is for this reason that I decided to visit Karachi. While returning from Cairo I went to Karachi and I had talks with President Ayub. I must say that it did create some impression on me. Because, when we talked amongst ourselves we felt that some of the burning problems between India and Pakistan should be resolved and should be settled. For example, we felt that the skirmishes that were occurring frequently on the borders should come to an end. Then there was the question of refugees. I said that millions of refugees have come from East Pakistan to India. He also referred to some of the Muslims who are being sent out of India. He said that Indian Muslims are being sent out. I said that we are prepared to look into that matter. He suggested that there should be a meeting for discussing this matter. He was very particular that the conflicts or skirmishes which occur on the border should be stopped. So, he himself suggested that the military authorities of the two countries might meet, discuss and evolve a formula. Similarly, he suggested that there should be a meeting of the Home Ministers of both the countries to discuss the question of refugees and evictees as he described it. I said that these proposals are most welcome to me and that we will be only too glad to have talks with them.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

On my return here we sent up proposals to Pakistan. We said that a meeting of the Home Ministers might be fixed. A date was actually fixed. It was later on postponed by Pakistan. Then, another date was fixed and even that was also postponed. Ultimately nothing happened. When we reminded the Pakistan Government that the meeting did not materialise and what they proposed to do, of course, then they said, "Conditions are rather at the present moment difficult" or there were elections etc. and, therefore, they said, this meeting could not be held. This happened in the case of Pakistan.

As I said, our desire was to live peacefully amongst ourselves. Between ourselves we wanted that we should develop better relationship. Of course, it was far from my imagination that Pakistan was preparing entirely for something else. On the one hand, President Ayub talked of these things and talked of having mutual talks and discussions; on the other, it seems that Pakistan was making preparations for forcing our hands to concede certain matters to them, to surrender on certain points—whether it was in regard to the Rann of Kutch or it was in regard to Jammu and Kashmir.

After a while—I need not go into that again; but, as the House is aware—Pakistan made an aggression on the Rann of Kutch and it was a sudden attack; it was an attack made with full strength. Even then we felt that in case this matter could be settled peacefully we should try to do so. We had said that in case Pakistan would vacate the Rann of Kutch, we would be prepared to meet and discuss. But Pakistan took some time. Ultimately, we came to an agreement. However, even with this agreement Pakistan, it is clear, was not satisfied. They felt that this was a means to achieve something. Even this agreement on the Rann of Kutch

provoked them to further aggression. They thought that they could compel us or force us to agree either to the separation of Jammu and Kashmir or to the merger of Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan or whatever they may have had in their mind. However, they felt that through force they could compel us to agree to their demands and, therefore, even of course before the ink was dry, as it is said, on the Rann of Kutch agreement, Pakistan made a further attack on Kashmir and this time first it was through infiltrators. As the House is aware, thousands of infiltrators came into Jammu and Kashmir territory with deadly arms and weapons. There is—I would not deny—fairly dangerous potential; there are enough of mischievous people in Jammu and Kashmir and it was expected, perhaps by Pakistan, that they would be helpful to these infiltrators who had come into the territory in large numbers. Of course, these infiltrators tried their level best to create some kind of disorder and chaos in Jammu and Kashmir. It has been the practice and habit of Pakistan to create such situations, specially when a meeting of the United Nations or of the Security Council is held. They had been doing it for the last two years. This year also this was one of their plans to show to the world that Jammu and Kashmir is in chaos, there is complete confusion and disorder, and that India had practically no control over Jammu and Kashmir. Of course, they did not succeed in it.

Again, they made an aggression on the Chhamb area. Of course, this was a regular attack. Formerly, whereas it was a disguised attack, the attack on Chhamb was a regular attack with the full strength of their armour and weapons—they had come there—and there was, of course, a regular fight. When Pakistan sent infiltrators, we raised our voice of protest. We did say that a large number of infiltrators were coming into Jammu and Kashmir and that it was an attack from

Pakistan. When they made an attack on Chhamb, we again made it clear that they had not only crossed the cease-fire line but they had also crossed the international border. Even then, no country in the world, practically no one, said anything about it. They all kept quiet. But as soon as we moved towards Lahore, there were statements made and there were writings in the newspapers and the press that India had made an aggression on Pakistan. I would not like to say much on this. I would only say that this was the most unfortunate and the most unfair and unjust attitude taken by some of the countries with which we are friendly.

However, this matter was ultimately referred to the Security Council and the Security Council considered this. We said that it was necessary that the aggressor should be identified first. Although it was said as I have said just now, that India had aggressed or made an aggression on Pakistan, I think, now perhaps the whole world fully realises or knows the fact as to who the real aggressor was. We said in the very beginning that the Security Council should first identify the aggressor. I am exceedingly sorry to say that the Security Council did not do so. If the Security Council had done it, some of the problem would have been solved automatically. They had done it earlier in the case of some countries. They had done so in the case of Korea. In two or three cases definitely the Security Council had identified the aggressor. We said so because we felt that in case you do not identify the aggressor, you give encouragement to the aggressor to make further attacks and commit further aggression.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is the second aggression.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Therefore, it was important that the Security Council should have considered over this matter carefully and seriously. But it seems that the Secu-

rity council is not willing to do so. However, the result is obvious. The result now is that Pakistan is committing violations of cease-fire almost everyday. There are serious incidents there are minor incidents and more than a thousand incidents have taken place so far. This is so, as I said, because of the attitude adopted by the Security Council. Pakistan, if I might say so, feels encouraged to indulge in these things.

I do not know what their intentions are. But on the one hand it seems that they want to show to their people that Pakistan is still fighting. To create a wrong impression they have set their people in a particular way. In fact, they have fed them with the news or reports that they have driven away India, India has been defeated and something of that kind. But I need not go into that at all. I think at least the intelligentsia of Pakistan know well as to what is the position and what happened during this conflict between India and Pakistan. A large tract of Pakistan is under the occupation of our Army. This question of cease-fire violations might continue still it has been suggested that we should consider the proposal of withdrawals. I had written to the Secretary-General that it would be advisable that the question of cease-fire is settled first, or if the cease-fire stabilises, then perhaps it might be better to proceed further to consider the next step of withdrawals. But anyhow the Security Council has decided and they have laid the utmost stress on cease-fire and withdrawals to be considered more or less simultaneously. We are prepared to consider it; we are prepared to discuss it, but I would like to make two things clear: one is that, in so far as cease-fire violations are concerned, if Pakistan infiltrates into our territory now, we cannot afford to tolerate it, we will never tolerate it and we will hit them back. (Interruptions.)

Secondly, it is true that, in Rajasthan areas, they are there; we have

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taken some action; we have made them vacate some posts and it will be..... (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
राजस्थान में कितनी भूमि पर उनका
कब्जा है ?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Please listen to me. After all, when a discussion is going on, you must allow the speaker to have his say and Parliament is meant for that. It should not be that only if I entirely agree with you, you will listen to me or hear me; that is not the correct convention. The hon. members might say many things with which I may not agree, but I would listen to them most carefully. After all, this House must be used for that purpose, for having a free exchange of views and for having free discussions.

Secondly, about the withdrawal, as I said, I have made our position categorically clear. In fact, in the very first letter to the Secretary-General, when he was here, I had said:

"Let me make it perfectly clear, Mr. Secretary-General, that when consequent upon cease-fire becoming effective, further details are considered, we shall not agree to any disposition which will leave the door open for further infiltrations or prevent us from dealing with the infiltrations that have taken place. I would also like to state categorically that no pressures or attacks will deflect us from our firm resolve to maintain the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country, of which the State of Jammu & Kashmir is an integral part."

This was what I had said in the very beginning, and I had made it clear to the Secretary-General. I had laid this letter on the Table of the House and I had made a statement also then, and, therefore, I can only assure

the House that we cannot deviate from this position and we will never do so.

There has been some talk about my meeting with President Ayub. As the House is aware, this suggestion was made in the very beginning by the Soviet Government. I do not know what the attitude of Pakistan would be. In any case, we had agreed that we would be prepared to accept the good offices of Mr. Kosygin in this matter. But there is one thing that I would like to make clear. If this talk is going to be held with a view to discuss only Kashmir and settle Kashmir, this talk will never bear any fruit; nor will it bear any fruit if it is just about the present position of Jammu and Kashmir. As I have said, I am not going to deviate from that position at all. But one thing is clear. If it is suggested—of course, there should be an appropriate time for it, but still even if it is suggested—that we should have some talks on the total relationship between India and Pakistan, that India and Pakistan should live as good neighbours and there are many points on which we could discuss between ourselves, then, of course, as I have said, although I do not think that this is the right or the appropriate time, yet I will not like to say 'No' to it. Of course, we cannot ignore the history and the geography of Pakistan as it is placed and as it has developed. We have to live as neighbours. If we can live peacefully, so much the better for us, and for both the countries. If they want to discuss the border skirmishes, if they want to discuss about the better utilisation of river waters, if they want to discuss about the refugees, if they want to discuss other matters, well, certainly, we would be prepared to discuss these with them. But, as far as I am aware, President Ayub or at least his Foreign Minister has only one thing in mind and he thinks that the real solution of amity and of better relationship between India and Pakistan is for India to discuss

Kashmir, in fact, not discuss but perhaps part with it and hand it over to Pakistan, a proposition which is wholly impossible and absolutely unacceptable to us.

I have nothing much to say about China, but I must say that what had happened the other day was not a good omen. It is difficult to say what China and Pakistan are preparing for. But if there is a joint attack on us later on, sooner or later, of course, we would be faced with a serious situation. It would be wrong to think that we can just throw them out. It is always difficult to fight on two fronts. So we have to realise the difficulties and the gravity of the situation. As I said, it would mean a lot for us; it would be a heavy burden, a heavy cost both in life and in arms, ammunitions, in every thing.

17 hrs.

Therefore, we will have to face a difficult situation. But I know that our country will have to steel itself to fight that might with all its strength, with all the strength that it commands. In fact, the real strength is our own strength, the strength of the country; and we get the help of other countries also when we are really strong.

Therefore, it is most important that we build up our strength, our defence strength, our economic strength, our industrial strength. All that is essential if we have to face the challenge of these two countries if they come up with a joint purpose and a joint effort.

On the question of non-alignment, I would not like to say much. But I am glad that Shri Masani has at least somewhat subscribed to it for the first time, because I have never heard him before saying that we should have the best of relationship with the USSR. This time at least he said that India should build up good relationship with the Soviet

Republic. So to that extent, I think the principle of non-alignment does not require my putting forward any other argument. Shri Masani is there and no better argument is required than that he agrees with this proposition. I think it is essential and good that we have the best of relationship with the Soviet Republic. I need not add that it would be impossible for us to forget the way they have helped us during a difficult period. We have good relationship and we will build it up, and I have no doubt that our bonds of friendship, will further get stronger day by day.

I might also say that we know that the United States does not see eye to eye with us on the Indo-Pakistan issue. We have our differences with them, but it would not be advisable for us not to have good relationship with the United States also. We have many things in common with the United States. We have also our differences with them. It is these two powers, the USA and the USSR, which to a very large extent can maintain peace in this world. It will be good if these two countries, holding entirely different ideologies and having different patterns of government altogether, live in peace so that the world lives in peace. After all, it is peace that the world is ultimately thirsting for. Every man in the world at least desires it barring governments' attitudes—governments' attitudes are different. But the people as such are tired of wars and they know the sufferings they have to undergo. Therefore, it is good—I do not say that India can play a very important role in that, but if we can do a bit, we will be most happy—it is good that these two countries live in peaceful co-existence—there is co-existence between them—so that all the developing countries could get help and assistance from them, and the world lives in happiness and peace.

I would only like to say one thing more, that it is true that we have friends as such who will come out

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and openly support us. It is true that there are not many. Some Member had said that even Pakistan had not many friends, but I do not want to compete with them in this matter. The point is that whenever there is a conflict, most of the countries do not want to take sides, do not want to express themselves openly and frankly. These days, whenever there is a conflict, every one tries to bring about peace, to bring about a settlement, and all the statements are made more or less in the same direction. We have also done it, and we also do it. Whenever there is a conflict, India has always tried that should be settled peacefully. Therefore, there is nothing new. We should not feel that there is something absolutely new happening in which we do not get direct support from different countries.

There are certain countries in the Middle East, among the Arab countries also, which were wholly opposed to us, and yet it must be admitted, at least it gives me some satisfaction to say, that the Arab summit, when it met, did not take sides at all, and they appealed for peace.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Except Jordan.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Arab summit unanimously passed a resolution, and Jordan, of course, said something in the Security Council which was wholly opposed to us. Therefore, I said it gives us some satisfaction at least that the Arab summit did not take sides, and they expressed the view that the matter should be settled peacefully.

Of course, our attitude against colonialism has been there from the very beginning, from Gandhiji's time. In fact, he was the man who took the leadership and fought the first battle against colonialism, and when he fought it, of course, India became free, and after that most of the Asian countries also got their freedom. And

something unique has happened in the history of the world that in the last few years almost the whole of the African continent is free and has become independent. It is unfortunate that there are still some countries left which are under colonial rule—whether it is Angola or Mozambique, and now has come Rhodesia.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Tibet also. I am glad to see him smile. He smilingly agrees.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I must say that I am extremely sorry about what is happening in Tibet.

As I said, Southern Rhodesia has declared independence unilaterally which is something monstrous. We have always said that we believe in the rule of the majority, we believe in the one-man one-vote principle, and therefore we do not recognise Rhodesia's action at all. We would very much like to give our full support to the African majority living in Rhodesia. They should get the earliest opportunity to rule over their own country.

I am sorry I have taken more of your time. I would only like to say a word about my visit to the United States of America. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri Mukerjee had said something. He compared me to some kind of shy maiden or whatever it was.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Coy maiden.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That he is outside always. If you meet Shri Mukerjee in the lobby, you will find him behaving just like a coy maiden! Here of course in the House, it is entirely different. Well, I had never said that I shall not visit the United States of America. Even at that time, even in the beginning when this was cancelled, even then I had said, and the Foreign Minister had replied that it will depend on the convenience of the Prime Minister—he had said—"to

visit America.' Therefore, I would like to make it clear that there is no such refusal as such on my part. And I might also add and say to Mrs. Renu Chakravartty that it is not necessary to wrangle for any invitation. Mr. Patil did not go there for that purpose at all. The invitation is very much there, and if necessary, of course, it can come again. But that is not a matter for which a particular person has to be sent to wrangle about it. But the timing of it, when I should go, it is entirely for me to decide, of course, subject to the convenience of the President also. But it is entirely for me to decide when I should go and when I should not.

There is one thing I would like to make clear. There are some doubts

perhaps in the minds of Mrs. Renu Chakravartty and someone else about that. I cannot be pressurised into accepting anything which would go against the stand we have taken in this House and outside.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to know from the House whether we can sit for half an hour more.

Several hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: Then the House stands adjourned.

17.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November, 17 1965/Kartika 26, 1887 (Saka).