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Tuesday, March 15, 1966  
Phalguna 24, 1887(Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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(Saka)]*



**Fourteenth Session, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)**

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 15, 1966/Phalguna 24,  
1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tourist Traffic

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\*534. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a substantial decline in the tourist traffic during 1965; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to increase the tourist traffic?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

The estimate of tourist arrivals for the calendar year 1965 has shown a decline of 5.6 per cent compared to figures for 1964. Precise figures are still being worked out.

(b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5776/66].

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Are Government contemplating to make tourism in India more attractive and entertaining in terms of the suggestions made at one time by the Leader of the

House on his return from his visits abroad, and if so, what specific steps are proposed to be taken?

Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh: Yes, the matter is under consideration.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What steps are under consideration? That is what we would like to know.

Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh: Three corporations have already been set up, one for the hotel industry, one for the tourist taxi service and one for tourism. All these three are examining all these points and considering in what way we can attract more tourists and keep them happy here.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am entitled to my second supplementary question but I would let Shri Jaipal Singh ask the second supplementary question instead.

Mr. Speaker: Would it not attract more tourism if a lady Minister is put in charge of it?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: At least, let him ask questions on the floor of the House.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के स्थानों को विकसित करने के लिये जिससे कि बाहरी पर्यटक आवें और वहाँ रहें सरकार क्या करने का विचार कर रही है, किन किन स्थानों को विकसित किया गया है और इस संबंध में सरकार क्या निर्माण करने का विचार कर रही है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): These places of

tourist interest are being developed by installing more tourist bungalows, by providing facilities such as taxi service, etc., and by arranging other facilities that are helpful for tourists to visit these places of importance. It is being worked out according to scheduled programme, and hon. Members would have been already aware of the fact that we have done quite a substantial and useful work in this direction.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पर्यटकों से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होती है और क्या इस साल में कोई नये स्थान भी पर्यटकों के लिये विकसित किये गये हैं ?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** On a rough estimate, it is gathered that about Rs. 23 to 26 crores are earned by way of foreign exchange.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या इस साल कुछ नये स्थान बनाये गये हैं ?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** The places which are of tourist interest are being developed and they have all been listed up, i.e., there is a phased programme of development.

**Shri Basumatari:** In view of the fact that the Assam State has full attraction to offer to tourists, may I know whether any proposal has been made by the Assam Government for their development?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** There have been some proposals submitted by the State of Assam and we are looking into this matter. As a matter of fact, there are certain proposals which have been undertaken by the Assam Government themselves which are now under way, and further arrangements are also being pursued vigorously.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Do our Government ever honestly and manfully face the situation that our prohibition mania might be one of the reasons

that make this country unattractive to civilised people of the world?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** As to whether it is manly enough to consider prohibition issues, I cannot very precisely answer that point.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Is he not manly enough to answer it?

**Shri Kapur Singh:** If he cannot precisely answer the point, what is the use of his standing up and wasting the time of the House?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** I am only referring to his own expression 'manliness' with regard to prohibition. That was all I wanted to refer to.

Coming to the point, as for facilities to have liquor, tourists are free to get permits and there is no difficulty whatsoever in this regard so far as foreign tourists are concerned.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** He has evaded my question. Facilities for foreign tourists is one thing; imposition of prohibition quite another.

**Mr. Speaker:** He says prohibition might be there, but then they can get their supplies.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Still the country becomes unattractive to civilised people.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether the recently held PATA conference made certain recommendations in this matter? How many recommendations have been made and how many accepted? Also, is the hon. Minister aware that tourists come here not to drink only but to see Indian civilisation, Indian culture and Indian traditions?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** That is correct. Tourist attractions are there. Each country has its own attractions to offer. In this regard, we have got special attractions for foreign tourists in this country.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि जो पर्यटक बाहर से आते हैं उन से बहुत ज्यादा चार्ज किया जाता है, इस वजह से टूरिस्ट बहुत कम आते हैं ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I do not think that is so.

Shri Warior: Has it come to the notice of Government that in the famous game sanctuary of Tekkadi in Kerala, a portion of the forest is now being brought under cultivation for some other purpose and in that way the game sanctuary is spoiled so that more tourists are not attracted?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I do not have any specific information on that point.

#### Expenditure on Rationing Organisation in Delhi

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\*535. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Kishen Pattinayak:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:  
Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavaia:

Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire expenditure incurred on the rationing organisation in Delhi is passed on to the consumer;

(b) whether any protest has been made by the Delhi citizens against this; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने इस बात का वायदा किया था कि सारे शहरों में राशनिंग व्यवस्था जारी करने पर जो खर्चा आवेगा वह पूरा खर्चा वह देगी ?

Shri Govinda Menon: Rationing is done by State Governments and not by the Central Government.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बात का ऐलान किया था— शायद सुबह ११ बजे साहब इस बात को जानते हैं—कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के बड़े शहर राशन का इन्तिजाम करेंगे तो उसका शासन का या वितरण का जो खर्चा है वह केन्द्र सरकार करने के लिये तयार है। ऐसा उन्होंने कहा था। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ ?

Shri Govinda Menon: This was decided at a conference of Chief Ministers; they took the decision that cities should come under rationing. The Central Government only announced what was decided at the Chief Minister's Conference.

श्री मधु लिमये : यानी खर्चा करने का आपने वायदा नहीं किया था ? तो मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है।

हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य शहरों में जहाँ राशनिंग की व्यवस्था है वहाँ वितरण पर जो खर्चा होता है और दिल्ली में जो खर्चा होता है उसमें क्या फर्क है ? क्या दिल्ली की वितरण की योजना ज्यादा खर्चीली है ?

Shri Govinda Menon: In the other cities also, this is the rule adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Is Delhi spending more on administration?

Shri Govinda Menon: I have not made any comparison.

**श्री मधु लिये :** क्या यह बताया नहीं जा सकता ? मैं ने पूछा कि दिल्ली केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत है, क्या यहां का इन्तिजाम ज्यादा खर्चीला है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** और शहरों के फिगर उनके पास नहीं है इसलिये कम्पेरीजन नहीं कर सकते ।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनके पास कुछ होता भी है या नहीं ?

**The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam):** It is not more expensive. It varies from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00 per head in all cities where statutory rationing has been introduced. It is expected Delhi would incur about Rs. 2 per head.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether it is a fact that the price of rationed articles has increased along with the introduction of rationing, while it was possible to have those same articles at a cheaper price when issued through the fair price shops?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** The expenses of rationing are passed on to the consumers.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May we know in which State the distribution cost of these controlled things in rationing is lowest, between Re. 1 and Rs. 2, and where it is the highest per head?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** That information is not presently available.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** May I know whether the basis of charging the consumers is equal in all the rationing areas like Delhi, Calcutta and other areas?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Just the expenditure which is involved in the rationing is passed on to the consumers, and where it is more, more is passed on.

**Shri Tyagi:** Will the hon. Minister be pleased to give us some idea about the total estimated expenditure in relation to the rationing organisation in Delhi alone? What is the annual expenditure estimated?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** This question was answered previously. I think it is about Rs. 42 lakhs per annum.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** दिल्ली में राशन व्यवस्था पर एक किलो के वितरण पर कितना खर्च आता है और यह खर्च जो उपभोक्ताओं के ऊपर पड़ता है, उससे मूल्यों की वृद्धि पर कितना उसर पड़ता है ?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** The total expenditure per annum is Rs. 42 lakhs.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants per kilo.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We give round about 8 kilos per head per mensem, that will be roughly 100 kilos per year, and Rs. 2 per head per annum is the charge.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** आधा हिंसा यह था कि उस खर्च के कारण एक किलो पर कितनी मूल्यों की वृद्धि होती है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह तो होती ही है । जितना ज्यादा खर्चा बढ़ता है उतने ही मूल्य भी एक किलो बढ़ पर जाते हैं ।

**Shri Buta Singh:** Since the introduction of rationing in Delhi and the expenditure which the citizens of Delhi are forced to undergo under this rationing system in Delhi, may I know whether the smuggling of food-grains from Delhi has increased, and if so, what do the Government propose to do about it?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** We have no information that smuggling from Delhi has increased after the introduction of rationing.

श्री बागड़ी : राशन होने के बाद जिन होटलों को सोमवार बंद किया जाता है क्या उनका राशन का कोटा भी काटा जाता है या नहीं काटा जाता है ? अगर राशन का कोटा नहीं काटा जाता है तो वह राशन क्या ब्लैक मार्केट में जाता है ? यदि हां तो उसकी रोकथाम के क्या प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ?

Shri Govinda Menon: Because of half a day in a week being a non-cereal day, there is reduction effected in the issue of cereals to the hotels.

राजस्थान की सीमा की रक्षा के लिये सड़कों

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\* 536. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री राजस्थान की 650 मील भूमी सीमा की रक्षा के लिये बिना विलंब सड़कों का निर्माण करने के लिये पिछले कुछ वर्षों से केन्द्र से अनुरोध करते रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some proposals have been made by the Chief Minister, Rajasthan from time to time for the development of certain roads in the border areas of the Rajasthan State. These were considered and several road projects have been approved for being undertaken in the area.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न हिन्दी में है, उसको हिन्दी में ही पढ़वाया जाए, हिन्दी में ही उसका जवाब दिलवाया जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं हो सकता है । इसी बास्ते ट्रांस्लेशन की व्यवस्था की गई है । आप ट्रांस्लेशन सुन सकते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह काम स्वयं सरकार का है कि सीमावर्ती सुरक्षा के लिए सारी सीमाओं पर सड़कों का जाल बिछाये । हमारे चारों ओर शत्रुओं का निवास है । प्रान्तीय मुख्य मंत्रियों द्वारा समय समय पर मांग करने पर भी सरकार इस प्रकार का कोई यत्न नहीं कर रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस उदासीनता का क्या कारण है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: There is not anything like neglect of this most important part of the programme. Government are seized of the problem and a phased development programme of roads in the Rajasthan State has been drawn up and work has already been undertaken.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : पहले भाग का उत्तर नहीं आया है । मैंने यह पूछा था ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि कोई गफलत नहीं हो रही है । आपने कहा है कि अगर उनके कहने के अपने आप सेंटर को करना चाहिये था । आपने कहा था कि क्या वजह है कि इतना इंतजार करने पर भी सड़कों के मामले में इतनी देर लग रही है । वह कहते हैं कि सेंटर शुरू कर रहा है अपने आप इसको हाथ में ले रहा है । कोई गफलत नहीं हो रही है । अब आप दूसरा सवाल करें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जो आप खर्च कर रहे हैं क्या यह राजस्थान के लिए ही कर रहे हैं या और भी सीमावर्ती

इलाकों में जो सड़कें बनानी हैं और जिन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की भी अवस्था यही है जैसी राजस्थान की है वहां भी आप कर रहे हैं? इस काम को कब तक आप पूरा कर सकेंगे और क्या अपने विचार को कभी आप पूरा भी कर सकेंगे अथवा नहीं? कितने समय में आप इस काम को पूरा कर लेंगे?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** Road programme development in the Rajasthan State is on two considerations: one for the internal system of road development and secondly from the angle of defence of the country.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question should be listened to and heard with attention and then only it can be answered precisely.

सवाल यह किया था कि आया आप राजस्थान के लिए ही कर रहे हैं या बाकी जो स्टेट्स हैं और वहां जो बार्डर रोड्स हैं उनको भी इसी तरह सैंटर सारी जगह कर रहा है? यह इंतजाम अगर आप कर रहे हैं तो कितना अर्सा लगा इन सब कामों को मुकम्मिल करने में?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** I am sorry that I have not been quite precise in my answer. I thought that hon. Member's question related to Rajasthan border only; I doubt whether it was for all border security measures and development measures. I was submitting that as far as Rajasthan is concerned, we have two programmes of road development. One is for the benefit of internal transport requirements of the State. The second is for reasons of security measures and the border security measures to be undertaken in this sector. Third, we have a planned programme of road development all over the border areas and that programme is likely to take about three years for execution. That is

being taken up in a phased programme.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** इन्होंने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा कई सुझाव सड़कों के निर्माण के बारे में दिए गये हैं और साथ ही यह भी कहा है कि इस योजना पर अनुमोदन भी दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस साल राजस्थान की सरकार और केन्द्र की सरकार राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती इलाकों में सड़कों के निर्माण पर कुल कितना पैसा खर्च करने वाली है और अगले जो चार साल रहेंगे चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के, उनमें कुल कितना पैसा खर्च किया जाएगा?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** As for the road development programmes in the State of Rajasthan. . .

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मुझे सीमावर्ती इलाकों के बारे में जानकारी चाहिये।

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** The question refers to the border road development programme in the State of Rajasthan.

**Mr. Speaker:** How much in all is to be spent on border roads this year? If the answer is ready, it might be given.

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** As I submitted earlier, we have a programme of three years costing Rs. 23 crores and this is being taken up by stages.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** May I know whether there is a complaint that, especially in border areas which are vulnerable like Rajasthan and Mizo Hills, the construction of roads has not had the same pace or the same progress as was contemplated and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** The programmes are being pursued with

vigour and within the course of three years we hope to complete the road development programme in those border areas.

**Shri Bade:** The hon. Minister has said that they had got a long range of three years, but since the cease-fire agreement and the Tashkent declaration, what amount has the Central Government released for the Rajasthan Government?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** I do not have this information readily now with me.

श्री गुलशन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सीमावर्ती इलाके राजस्थान और पंजाब के एक दूसरे के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं उनमें एक इलाके से दूसरे इलाके आने जाने के लिये जो सड़क जोड़नी चाहिये उसके बारे में क्या सरकार ने कभी कुछ सोचा है।

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** Yes, Sir. The peripheral roads connecting other States also with Rajasthan are being taken up for development.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Taking into account the importance of the construction of border roads in the aftermath of our conflict with Pakistan, also in other States, may I know whether Government has got a comprehensive picture of all the borders, including the eastern side, which is more than 1,450 miles?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** Yes, Sir. The Government have got a comprehensive picture of the border road development programme and that is being taken up in a phased manner.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** In order to complete this programme of border road development expeditiously, may I know whether the Government is going to create any other new agency or is it going to depend upon the old agency which has been entrusted with this responsibility?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** The road construction work is executed through the agency of the State Public Works Departments, but since they have their own works full in their hands, the Government has been thinking of having a separate division under its control for the execution of this road development programme.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether this Ministry continues to be blissfully unaware of the fact and the findings of the Defence Ministry that the largest single hindering factor in our defence system in Rajasthan was the lack of roads and communications in the recent conflict with Pakistan and, if that is so, and in spite of that fact, may I know whether it is not a fact that the allocation for road development in border areas in Rajasthan has been sharply slashed to the great detriment and jeopardy of security and preparedness in these areas?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** This is not a fact, Sir.

Pakistani Crew of River Steam Navigation Co.

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\*537. **Shri Bagri:**

**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**  
**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 709 on the 7th December, 1965, regarding the Pakistani crew of the River Steam Navigation Company and state:

(a) whether the information has since been received from the West Bengal Government; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) Yes.



(b) 334 Pakistani employees of the Calcutta Port Commissioners were interned and 161 are still untraced.

**श्री बागड़ी :** इस वक्त जो अनट्रेस्ड हैं और जिनको ट्रस किया है इस सब कार्रवाई का नतीजा क्या निकला है वह बतलाने की कृपा करें।

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** Those people who has been traced have been repatriated to Pakistan.

**श्री बागड़ी :** इस बारे में मजीद जानकारी हासिल करने के बाद और एन्वयरी करने के बाद जो कुसूरवार निकलेंगे उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई होगी।

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** I am sorry I could not follow.

**Mr. Speaker:** On further enquiry, if the same offence is committed what would be the action taken against them?

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** After. . .

**Shri Speaker:** For the same offence, the same action; what else?

**श्री मधु लिये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमेशा सदन की प्रतिष्ठा की बात करते हैं। क्या जिस ढंग से मंत्री महोदय प्रश्नों के जवाब दे रहे हैं उससे वह सदन की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ा रहे हैं। एक भ्रम से हम लोग इस बात को देख रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** श्री रामसेवक यादव।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** श्री मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि कुछ लोग पकड़े गये थे और कुछ लोग लापता हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग लापत हैं वह अब भी क्या हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा के अन्दर हैं या पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं। अगर यहाँ हैं तो उनके बारे में क्या जानकारी है। वह हाँ छिपे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उनका पता नहीं है तब उनको यह जानकारी क्या होगी।

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** वह हिन्दुस्तान में ही हैं या पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं। आखिर कोई रिपोर्ट तो होगी मंत्री महोदय के पास।

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** The West Bengal Government are now making efforts to trace those personnel who have not been traced. They have got mixed up with the general population. That has been the difficulty. It is very difficult to identify them, but efforts are now continuously being made to trace them and to see that they are repatriated to Pakistan.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि इस वक्त कितने प्रतिशत पाकिस्तानी उन कम्पनियों से भाग गये हैं और सरकार उनके साथ किस तरह से डील कर रही है।

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** As for the total number of persons who are interned in this connection, they are about 5000. Most of them have been repatriated. A section of them are now in West Bengal as well as in Assam whom we have not traced so far. Efforts are being made to trace them and repatriate them. 80 per cent of them have been repatriated.

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया जो लापता हैं वह यहाँ के नागरिकों के साथ मिल गये हैं और उनका पता लगाना बहुत मुश्किल है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसा अनुमानित आंकड़ा है कि जो लापता हैं उनकी संख्या कितनी है और वह किन किन प्रदेशों में हैं?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो उन्होंने बतलाया।

**Shri C. M. Poonacha:** I have already mentioned that they are about 161 so far as West Bengal is concerned and about 300 and odd so far as Assam is concerned.

#### Agricultural Production

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- \*538. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Hem Barua:**

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the steps taken to ensure that the recent offer of 15 million tonnes of foodgrains through PL 480 by U.S.A. does not create complacency in the States in regard to 'Grow More Food Drive' and to prevent diversion of funds from agriculture in the States/Union Territories?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** Government have had no information to indicate any complacency on the part of any State in regard to agricultural production as a result of the availability so far this year of 4.5 million tonnes of foodgrains under PL 480. On the contrary, the State Governments have responded actively to call for organising special drives for increased food production. There is, therefore, no danger of diversion of funds meant for agricultural production. Moreover, under existing procedure, Central assistance to any State is reduced proportionately in the event of any such diversion.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know how far Government agree with the latest unofficial estimate that the food production of this year would be near about 80 million tonnes as against 76 million tonnes estimated sometime ago, and in the light of this, may I know if the government is going to review the import position and reduce the import on account of these better prospects?

**The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam):** The official estimate is still round about 76 to 77 million tonnes. Even if it is taken as 80 million tonnes, it is only a marginal improvement and there is still a big gap to be filled.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** Is it a fact that while we continue to import foodgrains, at least some 8 million tonnes of last year's record crop of 88 million tonnes are still in the hands of the hoarders and may I know under what circumstances these grains are not taken out and what steps the government have taken so that further hoarding is not done next year also?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** That is why we have a system of procurement in all the States for the purpose of getting under government control as much as possible. It is only on this basis that we are introducing statutory rationing also in other areas so that there may not be any temptation for people to hoard and obtain higher prices from people who have got a higher purchasing power.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** While we are happy to note that the State Governments are very much aware of this, may I know, as a result of their awareness plus the increased expenditure that is going to be incurred on agriculture, what will be the approximate estimated increase in food production in the current year and in the next one year plan?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I am sure, hon. Members are aware, when this crisis came over us, we took a special drive for bringing land under additional crop. We planned to have at least 3.5 million acres under additional crops of various sorts and allotted quotas for the States. The present estimate is that instead of 3.5 million acres it will be 4 million acres achievement. As far as the next year, 1966-67, is concerned, we

are making an allotment of roughly 35 per cent to 40 per cent more than what we spent during 1965-66 for agricultural production programmes and we are fixing a target of 95 million to 97 million tons for 1966-67.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** The hon. Minister stated that fresh allotments have been made to the States for 1966-67. The hon. Minister also stated that there is no complacency at all. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has any information as to whether the amount allotted for small and minor irrigation schemes to the States during 1965-66 has been completely utilised?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Yes; as a matter of fact, there has been pressure for further allotments having exhausted all the allocations which have already been made.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the Centre is going to advise the State Governments about the scientific method of intensive cultivation?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Yes, Sir, that is special programme which we have taken up for the introduction of new varieties of crops with high fertilisation, plant protection methods etc.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Is it not a fact that this spoon-feeding under PL 480 by the United States of America has produced a psychology of slackening efforts on the part of our Government; if so, may I know whether, in this context, the Government are convinced.....

**Shri Sezhiyan:** Ship-feeding and not spoon-feeding.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I said: "spoon-feeding". In that context, may I know if the Government are convinced of the fact that India would not be self-sufficient in food production as long as this external aid continues?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** External aid is a short-term measure. I have

made it quite plain here and it has been made plain by USA also that this aid will not be continuously available. Particularly, this crisis has made us aware of the necessity to go forward and attain self-sufficiency as early as possible. Therefore, all steps are now being taken for this purpose.

**श्री रामसेवक यादव :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि राज्य सरकारें खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या उन कार्यवाहियों में सिंचाई की योजना को भी प्रोत्साहन देना है? यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय की यह जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमेंट के वितरण में जो उसके डीलर या थोक व्यापारी हैं वह सीमेंट नहीं दे रहे हैं जब तक उसका ज्यादा दाम न दिया जाय? यदि हां, तो क्या कार्यवाही इसके लिए कर रहे हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इयामबर मिश्र) : उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सिंचाई पानी और खाद सब की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। इस साल 1965-66 में करीब करीब जो प्लान है उसके अलावा 15 करोड़ बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए इक्ठ्ठा रुपया दिया गया है और करीब करीब 8-10 करोड़ रुपया और दिया गया है माइनर इरिगेशन के एक्स्ट्रा फंड में वियांड प्लान सीलिंग जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश का भी हिस्सा रहा है। गंडक योजना में और माइनर इरिगेशन में भी उत्तर प्रदेश का हिस्सा रहा है।

जहां तक सीमेंट की व्यवस्था है मेरी इत्तिला तो यह है कि सीमेंट अब बाकायदे जो डीकंट्रोल हो गया उसके बाद मिल रहा है। यह इत्तिला आफिशियली भी है और मैं एक नान-आफिशियल के नाते भी कह रहा हूं कि मेरे जिले बनारस में काफी सीमेंट मिल रहा है और हर जगह मिल रहा है।

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** From the past experience we have seen that in spite of the assertion made by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture here on behalf of the States and also in spite of pumping funds into the Plans and things like that, in regard to food production practically no State has come up to expectation. May I know how the hon. Minister has ensured himself now that hereafter the planned progress of all the States will be in a manner that will bring them up to the expectations now and also in the future?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I would not say that no State has come up to expectations. I can say that Punjab has done more than what we expected. In the same way, some of the States like Madras and Andhra Pradesh have also done well. After all, we learn by experience. We try to find out how and why we failed to reach our expectations and then we try alternatives. It is on that basis that I say that our expectation is that we will be able to perform better in the Fourth Plan.

**Shri R. S. Pandey:** Is it a fact that when PL 480 negotiations were going on with the American authorities, specially with President Johnson, certain suggestions were made by the American Government to be implemented in order to produce more in this country?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** When we asked for further commitment with regard to supply under PL 480, it was put to us that we cannot continuously depend on PL 480 imports, we have to take measures, and that too measures which are certain to yield results, so that within a foreseeable future we would attain a stage of self-sufficiency. In that connection we discussed with them a programme which we have evolved for reaching self-sufficiency.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** The hon. Minister stated that PL 480 imports is a temporary measure. May I know whether Government has set

any time-limit after which PL 480 imports will not be necessary?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We have a phased programme of cutting down imports and we hope that by the end of the Fourth Plan we will not need any more imports.

#### National Food Authority

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- \*539. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Kajrolkar:**  
**Shri Parashar:**

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up a high-powered National Food Authority to look after the procurement and distribution of food; and

(b) if so, its main features?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** While appreciating the statement that there is no idea to establish a National Food Authority, may I know whether it is not a fact that there are districts in every State which are surplus but the policy of procurement of the Central Government is being thwarted, or not being followed, by the States? In that case, how do the Government propose to make the erring States to follow the policy?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** By and large, the surplus States are procuring for the needs of the deficit States.

**The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation:**

ration (Shri C. Subramaniam): The question of the hon. Member is whether in every State there are surplus districts where procurement could be made but some State Governments are not making those procurements. I think the suggestion of the hon. Member is correct to a certain extent.

**Shri Ranga:** What is correct?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** That some of the State Governments are not making procurement in the surplus districts. But, in the present context of decreased production and, consequently, a big gap between demand and supply, we have to give a certain amount of freedom of action to the State Governments. Whether they would procure from the surplus districts and supply to the other areas or they would allow free movement to take place from one district to another we give some freedom of action and, later on, when we find that normal production is reached perhaps it should be possible for us to evolve a common programme for all the States.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Since the distribution of food is the most essential part of the food problem where we are encountering difficulties, is the Government aware that there are States where the administrative machinery is zero and, therefore, even if spoon-feeding or ship-feeding is done, it will not be possible for them to tide over the difficulties? May I know what Government propose to do in the case of such States where the mere pumping in of supplies is not going to ease the situation in the long run?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I would not go to the extent of saying that there is no administration at all in some States. No doubt, there are certain deficiencies in some States. We are a country with various levels of administration. We have to function within that limitation. So, it becomes almost impossible to evolve a uniform programme for every State. But this will be kept in mind. That is why we are bringing in the Food Corporation for the purpose of procurement in all the States

so that the administrative efficiency of any State Government may not affect procurement.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that some Members of Parliament have requested the hon. Prime Minister to consider the feasibility of establishing a National Food Council at the Centre and also in the States where members of the opposition will also be represented?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I have no information about it.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** Do Government feel satisfied with the different procurement and levy policies laid down by different States for procurement of foodgrains in the different States; if not, is it desirable to have a uniform procurement and levy policy in all the States?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Sir, I explained the policy with regard to that.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether our shortage in foodgrains is only 8 to 10 million tonnes and, on the other hand, 8 million tonnes are in the hands of the hoarders? Had the Food Corporation of India been given sufficient incentive to purchase that 8 million tonnes of foodgrains in the hands of the hoarders so that there would not have been any scarcity?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** Sir, the question for consideration is as to how we get the stocks from the hoarders. It can either be by a levy on the producer or by having a control over the traders and having it from the traders; but once it goes into the hands of the traders it becomes impossible to trace the foodgrains. That is why we are trying to evolve a system in which it would be possible for us to get it from the producer himself at a fairly economic price.

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** Just now the Minister said that the Food Corporation is to help in procurement. May I know whether it is a fact that although

the Food Corporation is a statutory body created by Parliament, the State Governments refuse to issue licences in their own States for the procurement right by the Food Corporation and, if it is a fact, whether the Government is going to have a national food body with a view to having proper control over all the procurement?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The hon. Member's statement that they require licences by State Governments to function seems to be correct with regard to the legislation that we have passed. Therefore we are taking steps to amend the legislation so that the Food Corporation will not stand in the queue along with the other traders for the purpose of trading operations in the States.

**Shri Ranga:** Is it to have monopoly powers there?

**Shri Bade:** Is it a fact that in some States the procurement price is Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 per quintal for jowar and the distribution or consumer price is Rs. 50; thus, the Government is criticised that the States are profiteering more than what the private dealers are doing? Is Government going to take action against such States?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** These allegations have been made on more than one occasion and we have looked into it. I do agree that certain State Government have charged a little more than what they are entitled to. The whole matter is under consideration to see that no profiteering is done.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** जितना भी उत्पादन होता है छोटा और बड़ा वह सब का सब मकानों में बैठ कर होता है और सर्दी, गरमी और बरसात सबसे बचने का बड़ा ध्येय प्रबन्ध होता है केवल खाद्यान्न का ही एक ऐसा उत्पादन है जोकि खुले मैदानों में होता है और तीनों ऋतुओं में बड़ी समस्या और कठिनाई के साथ होता है तो क्या उस कृषक को सरकार टैक्स न लगा कर उसे कोई सीधा अनुदान देने का विचार

रखती है जिससे खाद्यान्न न तो कहीं से जाना पड़े और न विदेशों से मंगाना पड़े इस तरह का क्या कोई सरकार का विचार है ?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** The policy of the Government is to give all assistance to the farmers to produce more.

**Shri Ranga:** Question.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** But certainly we cannot reach a stage where no person need be taxed.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं था।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जो आपका सवाल है उसका बिल्कुल जवाब आ गया है।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** उसमें टैक्स लग गया है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वही उन्होंने कहा है कि हम उस मंजिल पर नहीं पहुंच सकते कि टैक्स को माफ कर दिया जाय। उन्होंने अभी कहा है लेकिन आप सुनते नहीं।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** फिर यह क्या सहायता है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** श्री रंगा।

**Shri Ranga:** When the Food Corporation Bill was introduced here the House was given the impression and also the assurance, I think, that it was not to enjoy any monopoly powers for procurement to the exclusion of private trade. Now this morning my hon. friend said that it need not stand in the queue along with other people and it should be given some special powers. Does that not mean that the Food Corporation is not expected to compete with private trade and is expected to have monopoly powers so that it can keep down the prices for the peasants also.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I want to make it clear that public corporations will have a special privilege....

**Shri Ranga:** Why should they have it?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:**...and it is our policy to encourage public corporations rather than private traders.

**Shri Ranga:** Shame.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the fact that haphazard distribution of available foodgrains is at the root of all disturbances all over the country, may I know what steps Government have taken to ensure proper distribution of available foodgrains by reducing the surplus States to the stage of non-surplus States so as to ensure fair distribution?

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** I do not agree that there has been a haphazard distribution. On the other hand, on a planned basis, we have tried to pass on the surplus from the surplus States to the deficit States on a Government-to-Government account. Certainly, we should not think it is only when the trade transfers it from one State to another that is in order and that when the Government does it, that is all haphazard.

दिल्ली में राशन कार्ड

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- \* 541. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :  
 श्री भागवत झा आचार्य :  
 श्री स० च० सामन्त :  
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :  
 श्री प्र० च० बरध्वा :  
 श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :  
 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
 श्री बड़े :  
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :  
 श्री बी० च० शर्मा :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास

तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में राशन व्यवस्था लागू करते समय कुल कितने राशन कार्ड बांटे गये थे ;

(ख) राशन व्यवस्था के प्रारम्भ होने से 31 जनवरी, 1966 तक राशन कार्डों की संख्या में कितनी कमी प्रयत्न वाढ़ी हुई है ;

(ग) क्या किन्हीं फालतू प्रयत्न झूठे राशन कार्डों का पता चला है ; और यदि हाँ तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और संबंधित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(घ) अब तक राशन व्यवस्था संबंधी नियम तथा विनियम प्रकाशित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) दिल्ली में, आने जाने वाले लोगों के लिये खाद्य की व्यवस्था करने के लिये क्या प्रबंध किये गये हैं ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon):** (a) 6,19,087.

(b) There had been an increase of 1,00,516 cards during the period from 8th December, 1965 to 31st January, 1966.

(c) Yes, Sir. The number of bogus ration cards detected is 333. It was also found that 1,442 ration cards had units in excess of the entitlement. The question of launching prosecutions against the persons concerned is under consideration of Delhi Administration.

(d) The Delhi Rationing Order and Regulations were published in Delhi Gazette before the introduction of rationing.

(e) There is a large number of catering establishments and public

eatinghouses in Delhi which provide food to the floating population. In addition, temporary ration cards are also issued promptly to temporary visitors whose stay in Delhi is expected to be not less than 3 days.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May I know whether any pilot checking or a general survey has been done, after the first ration cards were issued, to detect the bogus cards and what is the basis on which this figure of 333, a good figure, has been arrived at?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** The Delhi Administration had undertaken a sample checking and the figures given there are from the results of that checking.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May I know whether any estimate has been made by the Administration as to what are the requirements for the floating population in Delhi and whether any attempt has been made to have any reserve for such floating population when it extraordinarily goes up?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** In regard to the members of the floating population whose stay is expected to be not less than 3 days, there is a provision in the Rationing Order to give temporary permits and there have been no complaints received that those have not been issued.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** The hon. Minister has said that temporary ration cards are issued to those persons who reside in Delhi for more than 3 days. May I know what will be the fate of those who stay here for two days?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** In respect of those who do not stay for three days, it is administratively difficult to give them ration cards. They have to eat either in their friends' houses or in public restaurants.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** The hon. Minister has stated that there are 33 bogus ration cards. I would like to know whether all these bogus cards are held by the consumers or by the dealers.

2799 (ai) LS-2.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Probably, it leads to all kinds of mal-practices. The suggestion made by the hon. Member will be kept in mind.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know what is the population of Delhi according to the registration figure of the Rationing Department and how it compares with the population figure of 1961 census?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** I have not understood the question of the hon. Member. I said that 6,19,087 ration cards have been issued.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** What is the population?

**Mr. Speaker:** The census figures will say what the working population is.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether the rural population of Delhi have also made a demand for this type of rationing arrangement and whether some coarse grains are also going to be distributed through ration cards in Delhi?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** The present policy is to introduce rationing in bigger cities and not in the villages.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** The second part about coarse grains has not been answered.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Yashpal Singh:

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की स्थिति में है कि जब कुछ आदमी नौ आली काडों के जरिये दस दस दफा गल्ला बसूल कर लेते हैं श्री. दूसरी तरफ कुछ भले आदमियों को आज एक राशन कार्ड नसीब नहीं हुए हैं, तो वह इस बारे में क्या कर रही है ?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Those who have not received ration cards will be given ration cards, if they apply for them.

**Shri Basumatari:** May I know the reasons why, since the introduction of ration cards in Delhi, commodities like



kerosene, rice and atta are not found? It is very difficult to get them.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** The rationing is confined to wheat and rice and they are found in the ration shops and the cardholders get them from their ration shops.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** Is Government aware of the fact that, even among the clerical staff, there are certain persons whose demands of actual requirements fall short of the ration supply and if so, will the Government consider categorising them as labourers for this purpose?

**Shri Govinda Menon:** The ration is given on a certain scale. There may be certain persons who may find the ration to be insufficient. But that is the scale fixed.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** My point is that there are people even in the clerical staff who require more ration than what they are supplied and these people should be categorised as labourers.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Minister says that it is given according to a specified scale whether he be a clerk or any-body.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** The labourers get more.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Recently the M.Ps have been given an additional ration card for their expected and unexpected guests. I want to know whether similar ration cards have been given to those who are expecting guests but who are not Members of Parliament, i.e., the citizens other than M.Ps in Delhi.

**Shri C. Subramaniam:** We expect the hon. members to use it only when they get guests. We cannot expect the same kind of behaviour from others also.

### **Vaikuntal Mehta Committee on Cooperation**

**\*542. Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vaikuntal Mehta Committee recommended the full finance scheme on co-operation to meet the entire financial needs of the agriculturists in the country;

(b) the extent to which the scheme of full finance to enable the agriculturists to purchase all the agricultural inputs has been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) The Vaikuntal Mehta Committee recommended that credit from the cooperatives should be adequate to meet the production needs of cultivators taking into account the nature of the crops to be grown, the inputs to be used etc. and also the repaying capacity of the borrowers.

(b) and (c). The policy regarding loans for agricultural production has been generally liberalised. Loans are being increasingly made production-oriented through the adoption of the crop loan system. However, credit through cooperatives has been limited due to inadequate resources.

**Shri Linga Reddy:** May I know whether any survey is made with regard to the credit needs of the ryots on the basis of a credit finance card for each family?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** A rough estimate has been made. The Dantwala Committee was set up and the report has come. The officials have also made an assessment. The credit needs of the cultivators may be of the order of Rs. 1000 crores. The co-operatives are taking care only to the extent of Rs. 400 crores and by

the end of Fourth Plan, it may probably be Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 crores.

**Shri Linga Reddy:** May I know whether the present financing agencies are not in a position to meet the full needs of the ryots and if it is so, how Government propose to meet their full requirements?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** This is exactly the point. I have also stated in the main reply that the co-operatives are not able to meet the total credit requirement because of inadequate resources. This is under consideration by Government.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:** May I know whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank has placed a ceiling of Rs. 36 crores for issue of debentures by the land mortgage banks and that has fallen short of the requirements of the agriculturists, and if so, whether Government propose to address the Reserve Bank to liberalise it and to remove the ceiling?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** It is a fact that the Reserve Bank and the LIC have put their ceilings on this fund, whereas the requirement is much more and is of the order of Rs. 50 crores. We are negotiating with these bodies.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Taking into consideration the working of the co-operative societies all over the country, may I know whether Government are by and large satisfied that this agency can ultimately deliver the goods to the farmers or whether they feel that some other agency is required?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** It is a fact that the co-operative structure as it exists today is much better than it was but it has many deficiencies, and it is under the constant review of the Government; to the extent that the credit needs are to be supplemented by some other organisation, that will have to be done, and Government are giving thought to this matter.

**Shri D. J. Naik:** The credit-worthiness is based on the land held by an agriculturist. The small farmers do not

get credit from the Central financing agencies, that is, co-operative agencies. May I know what steps Government intend to take to give adequate credit to the small farmers so that agricultural production can increase?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** The recommendations of the committee have been accepted by the Central Government and they have also been accepted by most of the State Governments; according to those recommendations, the credit needs of the farmers will be met irrespective of the ownership of the land, whether they are tenant-cultivators or they are land-owning cultivators....

**Shri Ranga:** Question. Is that being done?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** These needs are being met and credit is being given without land mortgages etc.

**Shri D. J. Naik:** May I know whether that recommendation has been accepted by the Reserve Bank?

**Shrimati Vimla Deshmukh:** What will be the maximum amount that will be made available to the agriculturists under this scheme?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** Each State has different ceiling; if I remember correctly, the amount per cultivator in States like Madras is about Rs. 2000, but each State has its own ceiling for individual cultivators.

**Shrimati Akkamma Devi:** May I know to what extent the Agricultural Refinance Corporation will help the small cultivators through the land mortgage banks?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** The Agricultural Refinance Corporation will not take care of the short-term needs of cultivators but of the medium-term and long-term needs. So far, it has been having a limited impact only; we expect that in the Fourth Plan it will give good help.

**Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar:** The short-term loaning through co-operative societies is not helpful to cultivators and does not give any relief to the cultivators. Is the hon. Minister in a position to introduce only long-term and medium-term loaning for the cultivators and do away with short-term loaning?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** Short-term, medium-term and long-term finances are necessary; all the three types are necessary for agricultural production, and it is Government's considered view that short-term loaning is also necessary and it is having a good impact.

**Shri S. Kandappan:** While taking steps to liberalise the credit available to the farmers, may I know whether Government will take care to see that the interest charged on the loan is not increased?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** The present rate of interest ranges between  $7\frac{1}{2}$  and 9 per cent; it was considered high, but in the light of the tight position or the tight situation in the money market today a view has to be taken whether it is high; I think it is not very high now.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Is the hon. Minister aware that some of the co-operative credit societies are charging very high rates of interest, sometimes 8, 9 and 10 per cent? If the answer is in the affirmative, what steps are the Ministry going to take to see that this high rate of interest is reduced so as to give genuine relief to the farmers?

**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra:** The cultivator has a problem of obtaining adequate credit; it is not so much the rate of interest which is the problem. As stated in answer to a previous supplementary, the rate of interest ranges from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 9 per cent which Government consider, seeing the present money market rate, not high.

12.00 hrs.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

#### Holding Elections to Rajya Sabha from Kerala

**SNQ. 9. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the question of holding elections to the Rajya Sabha from Kerala arising from biennial retirement of Members from the State; and

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

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The seats in Rajya Sabha allotted to Kerala may remain unfilled till the elections of the new Legislative Assembly of the State and no constitutional amendment may be undertaken as it will be of no avail in connection with the ensuing biennial election.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** In view of the fact that this situation can arise any time, at present or in the future, why have Government not taken a decision to fill in the vacancies so as not to deny the right of the State where such an exigency occurs?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** By the Proclamation, there is dissolution of the Legislature there. According to art. 30(1), which deals with the composition of the Council of States, the Council of States shall consist of (a) 12 members to be nominated by the President in accordance with the provisions of clause (3); and (b) not more than two hundred thirty-eight representatives of the States and of the Union Territories. Then clause (2) of the same article is important.

"The allocation of seats in the Council of States to be filled by representatives of the States"—  
I emphasise that with your leave—

"and of the Union territories shall be in accordance with the

provisions in that behalf contained in the Fourth Schedule".

As I said, the Assembly has been dissolved. In order to effect a constitutional amendment, there has to be ratification of it by not less than half the States. This will take the rest of the year; the next election may come sometime in March.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** According to the constitutional provision, members when they are declared elected, become the voters. In the case of Kerala, the members were duly elected; the only thing that did not happen was the meeting of the Assembly. The Assembly was not duly constituted; it was not called in session. But the right of the Members is intact as voters. In this election, it is not the Assembly which chooses the representatives of the Rajya Sabha, but it is the individual members who have been elected to the Assembly who do so. Has that position been examined and if so, what is the present position of Government in that regard?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** That was why I emphasised art. 80(2). The election to the Rajya Sabha is by all the representatives of the State Assembly who form for the purpose the electoral college.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has that position been examined, and if so, what is the position of Government?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** It has been examined. The principle is clear. So far as the Lok Sabha is concerned, the people are electing the representatives direct. So far as the Rajya Sabha is concerned, except for the nominated members who are taken under art. 80(3), the rest are referred to as 'representatives of the States'. This has been examined. There is dissolution of the House. It is *functus officio*. It cannot be revived for this election.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Kerala has 9 members in the Rajya Sabha. Already one seat is vacant, and next month three more seats will fall vacant.

That means, out of 9, we will have only five. It is a serious matter. May I know whether Government has examined the possibility of some amendment of the Constitution or the Representation of the People Act to allow the present sitting members to continue till the next elections which possibly may take place in 1967.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** It is not possible. I have already answered. The Constitution has to be amended.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** The whole idea of a Council of States, which is the Rajya Sabha, is that the States constituting the Indian Union are fully represented on that body. It so happens in this case that on account of the omission to secure the election of certain members, full representation of a particular State, which is an essential feature of Rajya Sabha, is being denied. In that case, a constitutional crisis has arisen, and what does the Government do in order to solve this?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** It is true that out of 9 seats allotted to Kerala, four will not be filled, just as, if there is some death a few months before the elections, there will not be any filling up of that vacancy. It is true there will be four seats vacant, they cannot be filled because the representatives of the State have to be elected.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** If it is not possible for the Government to come forward with a constitutional amendment to accommodate such an eventuality may I know whether the elections to the Rajya Sabha in Kerala will be held in 1967 after the general elections are over, or will they wait till 1968 for the next turn for Rajya Sabha elections to come?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** I envisage no difficulty; when the new House is elected in 1967, it will be possible to elect them.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** It is evident that this eventuality was not anticipated by the founding fathers of the Constitution. In view of that, may I know whether the Government propose to

bring about a constitutional amendment not merely to provide and cover this case but to cover this kind of contingency which may arise now and then in other States also? Why does the Government not bring about an amendment about these general questions?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Coming as it does from a distinguished lawyer, we will keep this in mind and consider it.

**Shri Tyagi:** As I understand it, the elections to the Rajya Sabha are held not by the State as such, but their Assembly. States are only mentioned there just to define that they will be in proportion to the population of the States etc. for that purpose, so that such a number of representatives from a particular State must come. But, actually, the elections are held not by the Assembly by means of a resolution. The Assembly is like a polling booth to vote for the particular candidates. So, even then the Assembly is dissolved, cannot the Members as individuals be asked to come and vote? I want to know whether there is any legal difficulty.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** I thought I had answered the question, but I can repeat. Though we are not on all fours with the American States where each State sends two representatives to the Senate, still the electoral college is very clear so far as the Constitution is concerned. Excepting those individual Members who are nominated by the President for their scientific and other talent, the reference is to the representatives of the States, as I have already said. The electoral college consists of the State representatives assembled in the Assembly.

Some hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** I am calling one by one. I will call as many as possible, not all.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Since a similar situation as in Kerala is likely to arise in other States also, particularly West Bengal, where Government are

contemplating President's rule, may I know whether Government have also contemplated the necessity. . .

**Shrimati Benuka Ray:** And Assam.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In Assam also. Will that satisfy you? She thinks my mind was working in a parochial way, it was not working in a parochial manner.

**Mr. Speaker:** He may put the question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Since a similar state of affairs as in Kerala might emerge in some other States also, particularly West Bengal, and Government are contemplating in that way very seriously also, may I know whether Government have tried to foresee coming events from their shadows and are going to amend the Constitution in a proper manner to obviate this difficulty?

**Mr. Speaker:** That has been asked.

**Shri Hem Barua:** No, no, it has not been asked.

**Mr. Speaker:** It has been asked; I tell you.

**Shri Badrudduja:** In a recent election to the local bodies constituency in Bengal, members behind the prison bars were allowed to cast their votes for the election of candidates set up by different parties. If members behind the prison bars are allowed freely to exercise their right of franchise, I do not see the reason why the members of the Legislature elected by the people will not be allowed the same right to exercise their franchise.

**Mr. Speaker:** That would be a different case altogether.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे जरा लम्बा प्रश्न करना पड़ेगा . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लम्बा प्रश्न न कीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी मजबूरी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कांस्टीट्यूशन की बहस एलाउ नहीं कर सकता हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बहस नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। जानकारी मांगने के लिए जरा शृष्ठभूमि बतानी पड़ेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो आप ठहर जाइये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ठहर जाइये। श्री बागड़ी।

श्री बागड़ी : राज्य सभा में मई में के चुनाव को लेकर कानूनी बाधाएँ पैदा हो जाती हैं और किसी रियासत को प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिलता है तो क्या यह सदन इस बात के ऊपर भी विचार करने के लिए सैयार है या करेगा कि राज्य सभा में जब पूरा प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया जा सकता है अलग अलग रियासतों को इस तरीके की व्यवस्था होने पर तो क्या राज्य सभा जो कि एक बिल्कुल सफेद हाथी है और फिजूलखर्च हम उस पर कर रहे हैं, इसको खत्म कर दिया जाए?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बनर्जी।

श्री राखेलाल व्यास : इन्होंने जो यह कहा है कि सफेद हाथी है, यह गलत बात है। इन ने ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिये था।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the reply of the hon. Minister it is clear that elections will take place in Kerala in 1967. May I know whether a final and firm decision had been taken by the government to have general elections in Kerala in 1967 or whether they will wait till the ruling party definitely thinks that it can win a majority?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It does not arise out of this question.

Shri Khadilkar: Because of the President's Proclamation Kerala is deprived of its representation in the Council of States. Would it not be proper for the government to advise

the President to nominate members for this period?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार ने इस प्रश्न के इस पहलू के ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया है और विचार किया है कि राज्य सभा में रिक्त स्थान रहना, वैकेंसी रहना और किसी राज्य को प्रतिनिधित्व न मिलना, नान-रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ स्टेट यह प्रश्न अलग है 80 धारा के अन्तर्गत कहा गया है कि हर एक राज्य को प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिये चौथी अनुसूची के अनुसार और यह प्राविजन बिल्कुल बड़ेदारी है। 100 धारा में कहा गया है कि अगर कोई रिक्त स्थान रह जाता है तो भी राज्य सभा का कार्य चल सकता है। मैं फर्क यह करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें वैकेंसी का सवाल नहीं है, एक राज्य को बिल्कुल प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिल रहा है, इसलिए मेरी राय में 80 धारा का इसमें भंग होता है . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रायतों में क्या कलं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार ने 80 धारा की चौथी उपधारा पर विचार किया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल यह है कि 80 धारा की चौथी उपधारा पर विचार किया है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There again, this is what article 80(4) says. . .

Mr. Speaker: He asks whether it has been examined.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Yes, Sir.

श्री मधु लिमये : वैकेंसी और नान-रिप्रिजेंटेशन का सवाल है। उसका कोई जवाब ही नहीं दिया है।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): In view of the serious dereliction of

duty evinced by the Governor and the Union Government and the President in introducing President's rule without giving those elected members a chance at least to select their representatives to the Rajya Sabha, will the Government bear in mind in future at least that the legislatures will not be disbanded before the election to the Rajya Sabha takes place?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### कृषि उत्पादन

\*540. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री ने "हमारी खाद्य सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता को तुरन्त पूरा करने के लिये उपाय" (मेजर्स फार रेपिड फिलिंग आफ प्रवर फड बास्केट) विषय पर एक टिप्पणी परिचालित की थी ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना का क्रियान्वित करने के लिये कृषि तथा सिंचाई विशेषज्ञों की एक संयुक्त समिति के गठन के बारे में उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके बारे में उनकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). जी हाँ ।

(ग) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

#### Introduction of Rationing in States

\*543. Shri Shree Narayan Das:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri P. R. Chakravarti:

Shri Bade:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) the extent to which States have been able to implement the policy laid down in regard to the introduction of rationing; and

(b) the reasons, if any, for non-implementation of the policy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Statutory rationing has already been introduced in Calcutta, Siliguri Complex, Asansol-Durgapur Complex, Madras, Coimbatore, Delhi, Hyderabad-Secunderabad, Visakhapatnam and Kanpur. Statutory rationing is also proposed to be introduced in Greater Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Sholapur by the 1st April, 1966. In other towns, statutory rationing will be introduced according to a phased programme.

#### Food Corporation of India

\*544. Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India is not allowed to enter into foodgrains trade in all the States; and

(b) if so, what is the idea of forming such a Corporation when such things could be done through the Ware-housing Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri

**Govinda Menon):** (a) At present, the offices of Food Corporation are functioning in eight States and as it gains experience, its activities would be extended to other States.

(b) In view of reply to part (a), this question does not arise. Besides trading in foodgrains is not one of the objectives of the Ware-housing Corporation.

### Common Civil Code

**\*545. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the provisions of the Hindu Code so as to cover other communities in line with the growing and changing patterns of society and advancement in social outlook; and

(b) whether Government appreciate the fact that different codes of law for different communities and castes militate against the concept of secularism and national integration?

**The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Civil Code administered in India is already uniform except in respect of personal laws. The Government however do not consider that lack of uniformity in matters of personal laws in any way detracts its authority from adopting appropriate measures for the purpose of upholding secularism and fostering national integration.

### Prices of Foodgrains

**\*546. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri M. L. Jadhav:**

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

(a) the prices of wheat (imported and indigenous), rice, pulses, ghee and edible oils including vanaspathi ghee on the 31st January, 1966 as compared to those prevailing on the 31st January, 1965;

(b) the percentage of rise in the prices of each of these commodities at the end of one year period that is, on the 31st January, 1966; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bring down the prices of foodgrains?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon):** (a) A statement showing the wholesale prices of wheat, rice, pulses, ghee and edible oils including vanaspathi ghee in January, 1966 compared to those in January, 1965 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5777 (i)/66].

(b) Another statement showing the percentage rise or fall in prices in respect of these commodities in January, 1966 over those in January, 1965 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5777 (ii)/66].

(c) A statement showing the steps taken to bring down the prices of foodgrains is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5777 (iii)/66].

### Assistance to States for introducing Rationing

**\*547. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have been told that it would not be possible for the Centre to give any financial assistance for the introduction of rationing;

(b) whether this amounts to going against the commitment made to the States earlier; and

(c) the reasons for changing the previous decision?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon):** (a) At the Chief Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi on 6-8-1965 it was decided that



the Govt. of India should consider the possibility of bearing the full cost of introducing and enforcing statutory rationing in cities and towns. The matter was discussed again in a meeting of the Chief Ministers at New Delhi on 8-11-1965 and it was finally decided that the State Government should meet the cost of statutory rationing by suitably increasing the issue prices of foodgrains.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Crop Insurance in Border Areas of Punjab**

\*548. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri D. D. Puri:**  
**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**

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

(a) whether Government have been urged upon for crop insurance in border areas of Punjab; and

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

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) Yes.

(b) The Central Government are taking steps to introduce legislation which will enable desiring States to introduce crop insurance Scheme in areas to be selected by them.

**भारत और रूस के बीच हवाई डाक का लाना-लेजाना**

\*549. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**  
**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**  
**श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :**

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने रूस से भारत को डाक भेजने के लिए

इंडिया की सेवाओं का उपयोग न किये जाने के बारे में सोवियत सरकार से बातचीत की है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि रूसी विमानों के अतिरिक्त पाकिस्तानी विमानों द्वारा भी डाक रूस से भारत लाई गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है ?

**परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौबहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) :** (क) जी, हां। भारत सरकार के डाक व तार विभाग ने सोवियत गणतंत्र संघ के डाक प्रशासन से रूस से भारत के लिये डाक ले जाने के लिये एयर इंडिया सेवा के उपयोग न किये जाने के बारे में कहा है।

(ख) यह तथ्य है कि कई अवसरों पर मास्को से भारत के लिये हवाई डाक पाकिस्तान इंटरनेशनल एयरलाइंस फ्लाइटों से कराची होते हुए दिल्ली और बम्बई में मिले थे। किन्तु हमें इसका ज्ञान नहीं है कि इन अवसरों पर डाक मास्को से कराची कैसे लाई गई।

(ग) पाकिस्तान इंटरनेशनल एयरलाइन्स फ्लाइट 2 सितंबर, 1965 से निर्लंबित कर दी गई थी और इसलिये इन सेवाओं द्वारा मास्को से कोई डाक प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी। एयरोफ्लोट (सोवियत गणतंत्र संघ एयरलाइंस) द्वारा दिल्ली में पर्याप्त डाक प्राप्त होती है। अब सोवियत गणतंत्र संघ के अधिकारियों द्वारा बम्बई और दिल्ली को अपनी डाक भेजने के लिये मास्को से बम्बई और दिल्ली की एयर इंडिया फ्लाइटों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है।

**सहकारी खेती सम्बन्धी गाइडिंग समिति की सिफारिशें**

\*550. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामवायिक विकास तथा

सहकार मंत्री 23 नवम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 400 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सहकारी खेती सम्बन्धी गाइगिल समिति की सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रियाएं प्राप्त हो गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) गाइगिल समिति की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं अथवा उठाने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र): (क) अभी तक असम, बिहार, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर और पंजाब की राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रियाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ख) प्राप्त हुई टिप्पणियों का एक संक्षेप सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। पुस्तकालय में रखा, देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—5778/66]

(ग) इस मामले पर योजना आयोग के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है।

#### Appeal in Gonda Parliamentary Election Case

\*551. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 707 on the 7th December, 1965 and state:

(a) the reasons for not ascertaining the facts and circumstances which have led to the delay in the disposal of the appeal by the High Court in the Gonda Parliamentary Election case; and

(b) the present position of the case?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) and (b). Not being a

party to the appeal, Government have no locus standi to approach the High Court in this matter.

#### Development of Land in Jalore District, Rajasthan

\*552. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Jalore District in Rajasthan, a vast tract of land about 200 sq. miles has been explored with large quantities of underground water;

(b) if so, what part of the land is (i) under cultivation (ii) under private ownership and (iii) under Government possession;

(c) whether big farms could be established there; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take for effective and early development particularly in the context of the present food situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation is assisting the Rajasthan Government in the construction of tube-wells in the scarcity areas, as a famine relief and irrigation measure. It has drilled 37 bores in the Jalore District of which 31 are successful.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

#### Air-India Service to Jakarta

\*553. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indonesian Government have shown their desire to resume the flights of Air-India to Jakarta and Garuda flights to Bombay; and

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

**The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The matter is under consideration.

#### **Indian Freighter 'Janusha'**

- \*554. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
**Shri Linga Reddy:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**  
**Shri Murli Manohar:**

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian freighter 'Janusha' caught fire at Bombay docks on the 23rd February, 1966 rendering it into a hull and causing a loss of more than a crore of rupees; and

(b) if so, the causes of the fire?

**The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) and (b). A statement giving the facts of the incident is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5779/66].

#### **Strike by Shore Workers of Calcutta Port**

- \*555. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**  
**Shri Mohammad Elias:**

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "B" category shore workers of Calcutta Port, numbering about 3,000 went on strike from the 24th December, 1965;

(b) if so, the nature of the workers' grievances and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the strike is still continuing; and

(d) if so, the reasons for failure to settle the strike so far?

**The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) to (d). 'B' category shore workers in the port of Calcutta, numbering about 2400, are abstaining from work from the 24th December, 1965, their demand being that they should either be transferred to the 'A' category of regular employees or the benefits admissible to regular employees should be extended to them.

In accordance with the assessment of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, there are more than 2,000 surplus workers in the 'A' category and there is, therefore, no scope for transferring workers from 'B' category to 'A' category. However, Government have decided to set up a one-man Committee to examine the question of improvement of the conditions of service of 'B' category workers in major ports and make suitable recommendations. The decision has also been announced.

#### **Supply of Fertilisers to Mysore**

- \*556. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:**  
**Shri T. Subramanyam:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that no quantity of fertilisers has been supplied so far to the irrigated areas of mysore for the summer crop;

(b) whether any representations have been received to the effect that during the summer only wet areas should be supplied fertilisers; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to supply fertilisers urgently to meet the full demand of the irrigated area of Tungabhadra Project in Mysore?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) The requir-

ed information has been called for from the Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(b) No such representation has been received from the Government of Mysore. The State Government, however sent a request for allotment of fertilisers for use in the irrigated areas of Tungabhadra Project in Raichur district.

(c) The State Government has been requested to arrange supplies of fertilisers for the irrigated areas of the Tungabhadra Project out of their allotment for 1965-66. An advance allocation of 5000 tonnes each of sulphate of ammonia and urea has also been made in favour of the State Government for the period April-June 1966 and arrangements to supply these quantities in March/April, 1966 have been made by the Central Pool.

#### Buffer Stocks of Foodgrains

\*557. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Shri Basumatari:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to build substantial buffer stocks from PL-480 imports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the policy perspectives underlying the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Government of India intend to build up a reserve of 6 million tonnes of foodgrains, comprising 4 million tonnes of wheat and 2 million tonnes of rice. The proposed reserve of wheat will be mainly from imports under P.L. 480. The buffer stock of rice will be built mainly from inter-

nal procurement supplemented by imports from abroad.

#### Panchayati Raj Systems in States

\*558. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States that have introduced the Panchayati Raj system;

(b) the reasons for the other States for not introducing the Panchayati Raj system; and

(c) when the remaining States will introduce the same?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5780/66].

#### Shortage of Fodder and Drinking Water

\*559. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:  
Shri M. L. Jadhav:  
Shri R. S. Tiwary:  
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) the measures taken by the Central and respective State Governments to meet the acute shortage of fodder and drinking water in drought-affected areas; and

(b) whether Government have made any calculation of the number of cattle which have been sent to the slaughter houses or have otherwise perished owing to the lack of fodder and foodstuffs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri

**Govinda Menon:** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5781/66].

(b) No reports have been received about the mortality or slaughter of cattle on account of scarcity of fodder.

#### **Bengal-Assam Steamer Service**

**\*560. Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**  
**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**  
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**  
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 241 on the 16th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether steps are being taken to Indianise the crew of the steamers plying between West Bengal and Assam including those belong to River Steam Navigation Company; and

(b) if so, what?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Steps are being taken to Indianise the crew of the fleet operated by the Rivers Steam Navigation Company Ltd., in Assam waters. The river services between West Bengal and Assam, however, stand suspended at present.

#### **Assistance from Foreign countries**

**\*561. Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**  
**Shri Shree Narayan Das:**  
**Shri Dharmalingam:**  
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**  
**Shri M. R. Krishna:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**  
**Shri Linga Reddy:**  
**Shri Mohammed Koya:**  
**Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri Narayan Reddy:**  
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**  
**Shri Murli Manohar:**  
**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

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

(a) whether in view of the acute scarcity conditions, India has sought emergency assistance from international agencies, foreign Governments and public organisations in the shape of foodgrains, agricultural implements, milk powder, earth moving equipment, pesticides etc.; and

(b) if so, the response thereto from various countries and agencies etc.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Yes. In this connection a note giving the details of response from various countries and agencies has already been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Short Notice Question No. 4 answered on 9th March, 1966.

#### **Functioning of Food Corporation of India**

**\*562. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Managing Director of the Food Corporation of India as reported in the *Statesman* dated the 19th February, 1966 that the States were reluctant to hand over procurement work to the Food Corporation of India and that the Corporation has not been able to function as effectively as was originally expected; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make the Corporation's task a success?

3 The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

**Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not correct to say that the Food Corporation has not been functioning effectively and successfully. The intention was that the activities of the Food Corporation should be extended to various States only gradually. This is being done. The Food Corporation is already functioning in eight States and it is expected that its activities would be extended to a few more States. Since the system of procurement is by compulsory levy, it is considered that it could be done better by the State Governments than by the Food Corporation which cannot exercise any coercive powers. The Food Corporation is, however, undertaking all other tasks of storage and movement of foodgrains.

**Loss Sustained by Transport Department, Kerala**

**2111. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Transport Department in Kerala incurred a loss of Rs. 26,300 because of change of a tender for spare-parts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed in the matter; and

(d) whether Government propose to make an enquiry into the matter?

**The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) No.

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

**Fisheries Corporation for Kerala**

**2112. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) by what time the Fisheries Corporation for Kerala will be formed; and

(b) what its structure and composition will be?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon):** (a) The Government of Kerala have a proposal to set up a Fisheries Corporation in the name of "The Kerala Fisheries Corporation Limited". According to the present time schedule, this Corporation is likely to be registered before the end of this month.

(b) The proposed Corporation will be a State Government sponsored private limited company with an authorised share capital of rupees five crores entirely subscribed by the Government of Kerala. The Board of Directors will consist of State Government Officials and representatives of the fishing industry.

**Fixation of Price of Paddy in Kerala**

**2113. Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that landlords of Kuttanad, Kerala have threatened to keep lands idle in case Government fails to fix the price of paddy at Rs. 75 per quintal;

(b) whether Government propose to pay something more than the market price to those who give the produce to Government; and

(c) the action taken to dissuade them from keeping the land idle?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon):** (a) Yes, Sir. The memoranda received on the subject stated that the cultivators would be forced to leave paddy lands idle unless the price of Rs. 75 per quintal was paid.

(b) and (c). The Government is already paying to the producers in Kerala the maximum price fixed under the Maximum Price Control

Order. In addition to these prices, the Government is giving a delivery bonus on paddy offered voluntarily to it before a notified date. An incentive bonus is also being paid for quantities of paddy delivered in excess of the statutory levy.

#### **Cooperative Marketing Societies**

**2114. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step is being taken for the establishment of separate cadre of Officers for manning Co-operative Marketing Societies; and

(b) if so, the main features of such cadre?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the scheme, the State apex marketing societies would be enabled during the Fourth Plan period, to build up a pool of suitable personnel for being posted as managers and accountants in their affiliated marketing/processing societies. Apex marketing societies will be eligible for subsidy towards the cost of constituting the pool. It is contemplated that, in due course, this pool may become the nucleus of a common cadre for the personnel of marketing societies.

#### **Conflict of Jurisdiction between Registrar, Co-operative Societies and the authority created under the Reserve Bank of India Act.**

**2115. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any conflict between the jurisdiction of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies of the States and the authority created under

Reserve Bank of India Act for working of the Central Co-operative Banks;

(b) if so, the nature of such conflicts; and

(c) the steps taken for their harmonious functioning?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) to (c). Under the Banking Regulation Act (1949) (as applicable to co-operative societies), the Reserve Bank has been vested with certain regulatory powers over co-operative banks in order that their operations conform to the general monetary discipline of the country. These powers relate to investment in shares, grant of advances, opening of branches, calling for periodical returns; power to issue directives in the public interest etc. In exercising these powers the Reserve Bank will work in close co-ordination with the State Governments and Registrars of Co-operative Societies and there is not likely to be any conflict.

#### **Procurement and Levy System in Kerala**

**2116. Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about the procurement and levy system from farmers in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revise this system?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon):** (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints were received from certain quarters for enhancement of procurement price of paddy, for exemption of small holders from the levy and for reclassification of lands.

(b) Cultivators are already being paid the maximum price fixed for paddy under the Maximum Price

Control Order. In addition to this price, a delivery bonus is paid to all cultivators who deliver voluntarily the levy before a certain notified date. An incentive bonus is also paid in respect of the quantities delivered in excess of the levy. The classification of lands for purposes of levy has also been revised suitably with a view to affording relief to farmers. Instructions have been issued to Collectors not to take any coercive steps to collect the levy due from cultivators of small holdings upto 2 acres. Collectors have also been instructed to reduce the levy suitably in cases where yields have been found to be manifestly lower than the yield figures adopted for classification of lands.

Thus, every possible steps has been taken to ensure that the procurement scheme does not cause any undue hardship to the producers. Any revision of the Scheme can be considered only after the current crop season.

#### Rates of Ration Quota in different States

2117. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the differentiation in the rate of ration being given in the different States has been decided upon; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for the implementation of uniform rates of ration throughout the country, keeping in view the food habits of different States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The all-India standard of cereal ration for statutorily rationed area has been fixed at 2 Kgs. per adult per day. The actual ration issued in the different cities so far brought under statutory rationing more or less follows this pattern, the variation being marginal,

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decided upon by the State Government on the basis of local conditions.

महाराष्ट्र में बागवानी का विकास

2118. श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव :

श्री द्वारकादास मंत्री :

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

(क) क्या बागवानी के विकास के लिए वर्ष 1965-66 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार को दिये गये भूनुदान का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग किया गया है; और

(ख) इस काम के लिए उस राज्य को वर्ष 1966-67 में कितना भूनुदान देने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

महाराष्ट्र में छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएं

2119. श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव :

श्री द्वारकादास मंत्री :

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

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि वर्ष 1966-67 में राज्य में छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं में प्रयोग करने के लिए अतिरिक्त धन दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?



खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दयामकर मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं । महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 1966-67 में लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों के लिए 7.35 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है और उसके लिए 8.05 करोड़ रुपए की स्वीकृति दी गई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

महाराष्ट्र में पानी के तालाब

2120. श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :  
श्री तुलसी दास जाधव :

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

(क) महाराष्ट्र में इस समय पानी के कितने तालाबों का प्रयोग छोटी सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत किया गया है;

(ख) महाराष्ट्र में छोटी सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत पुराने तालाबों की मरम्मत और पुनर्निर्माण तथा नये तालाबों के निर्माण के लिये तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है;

(ग) उस राज्य को दिये गये अनुदान की राशि से कितने तालाबों की मरम्मत की गई, कितने तालाबों का पुनर्निर्माण किया गया तथा कितने नये तालाब बनाये गये; और

(घ) छोटे सिंचाई कार्यों, जैसे कुओं, तालाबों आदि पर अब तक कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दयामकर मिश्र) : (क) से (घ) पूछी गई जानकारी महाराष्ट्र सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उनसे मिलते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

### Control of Floods in Brahmaputra

2121. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:  
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of bottom panelling conceived by a French expert has been applied to Brahmaputra at Hatimura, 20 miles from Gauhati, with spectacular results;

(b) whether the technique, put into practice 12 months ago, has been found an effective agency to solve the problems of floods, erosion and silting;

(c) whether the scheme is being tried at Neamati to silt up the 35 mile Gohingaon Stream which caused devastating flood in Jorhat this year; and

(d) the other projects now proposed to be undertaken to check erosion?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Bottom Panelling experiment carried out under the technical guidance of a French expert for improving navigational depth of the channel at Hatimura, has shown promising results. The technique used has proved effective for closing a secondary arm of the river and thereby diverting the flow of water through it into the main navigable channel. Its direct and indirect effects on bank erosion, floods etc. are yet to be investigated.

(c) The Bottom Panelling experiment is also being tried at Neamati to close the Gosaigaon stream (Kokila Nallah) with the object of diverting more water into the Kamlabari channel.

(d) It is proposed to carry out bottom panelling experiments at Dibrugarh and Dhubri. As regards erosion, the usual measures such as construction of spurs, revetment and other bank protection measures will be continued. It is also proposed to try dredging at selected places for divert-

ing the main current away from the bank.

**Acquisition of Land for Housing Societies in big cities**

**2122. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**  
**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**

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

(a) whether Government have taken into account the judgment of the Bombay High Court delivered on the 24th December, 1965 that acquisition of land for a Cooperative Housing Society was not for public purpose; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce appropriate legislative measures to facilitate acquisition of lands by these societies to alleviate acute shortage of accommodation in big cities like Bombay and to vest them with effective powers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The reactions of the Government of Maharashtra to the ruling of the Bombay High Court are awaited. The matter would be examined by the Central Government if necessary after knowing the views of the State Government.

**Procurement of Foodgrains**

**2123. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**  
**Shri M. N. Swamy:**  
**Shri Laxmi Dass:**  
**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**

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

(a) the target in quantities of foodgrains to be procured in each State for this year; and

(b) the storage facilities arranged in each State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No procurement targets have been fixed. Steps have, however, been taken in each state to maximise procurement of foodgrains on Government account.

(b) Necessary storage accommodation is arranged in each State by construction and hiring of godowns at suitable centres by Government. The godowns available with Central and State Warehousing Corporations and Co-operative Societies are also utilised whenever necessary.

**Ban on Serving Cereals**

**2124. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort has been made to enforce uniform restrictions on serving cereals on any particular week day throughout the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) All State Governments have been requested to prohibit the service of rice in catering establishments on one day in a week in rice-eating States and on two days in a week in wheat-eating States. They have also been requested to ban serving of cereals on Monday nights.

(b) Does not arise.

**दिल्ली प्रतिष्ठि नियंत्रण आदेश**

**2126. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :** क्या लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1965 में प्रतिष्ठि नियंत्रण आदेश के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली में कुछ व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे चलाये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो न्यायालयों में कितने मुकदमों चलाये गये; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) दिल्ली में दिसम्बर, 1965 में अतिथि नियंत्रण आदेश, 1965 का उल्लंघन करने का कोई केस नहीं पकड़ा गया था।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

### उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में फलों का उत्पादन

2127. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में फलों का उत्पादन सम्बन्धी बहुत योजना के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 1964-65 में कुछ वित्तीय सहायता की प्रार्थना की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामभर मिश्र) : (क) ऐसी कोई प्रार्थना राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

### Planning Board for Haldia

2128. श्री Subodh Hansda:  
 श्री S. C. Samanta:  
 श्री Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
 श्री M. L. Dwivedi:  
 श्री P. C. Boroah:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been submitted by the Government of West

Bengal for setting up a Planning Board for Haldia in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether this has been approved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). It is understood from the West Bengal Government that they had submitted a proposal to the Town and Country Planning Organisation in the Ministry of Health, Government of India, for an allocation of Rs. 2 lakhs during 1966-67 for the preparation of a Comprehensive Development Plan for Haldia, the total cost of plan preparation being estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs. The proposal is now being considered by the Town and Country Planning Organisation in consultation with the Planning Commission and sanction is awaited by the West Bengal Government. As soon as the proposal is approved by the Government of India, preparation of a comprehensive development plan for Haldia will be initiated by the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation under the State Government of West Bengal. A proposal for the establishment of a separate Planning and Development Authority for Haldia is also under consideration of the State Government.

### Construction of Lighthouse at Trivandrum

2129. श्री Bagri:  
 श्री Kishen Pattnayak:  
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:  
 श्री Ram Sewak Yadav:  
 श्री Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1934 on the 7th December 1965 regarding Lighthouse at Trivandrum and state:

(a) whether the construction work has since commenced;

(b) if so, the funds allotted for the same; and

(c) when the work is likely to be completed?

**The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) The site for the construction of a lighthouse at Trivandrum has been handed over to the contractor on 28-2-1966 and the work is likely to be started immediately.

(b) Total amount sanctioned for the Trivandrum Lighthouse is Rs. 17,48,100/- out of which a sum of Rs. 4,27,000/- is for Civil Engineering works.

(c) The work is likely to be completed by the end of August, 1967.

#### Double-Deck Buses

**2130. Shri Bagri:**

**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**

**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the double-deck buses have been found very useful in clearing peak hour traffic in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to introduce some more double-deck buses in the year 1966-67; and

(c) the funds allotted for the same?

**The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) Yes.

(b) The Delhi Transport Undertaking has a proposal to add a few more double deck articulated tractor trailer type of vehicles to its fleet during 1966-67.

(c) A provision of approximately Rs. 7 lakhs is being made in the Undertaking's budget for the year 1966-67 for this purpose.

#### Ports in Kerala

**2131. Shri Bagri:**

**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

**Shri Kishen Pattnayak**

**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1926 on the 7th December, 1965 regarding the development of ports in Kerala and state the further progress so far made in this connection and the details thereof?

**The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** The following suggestions were made by the Chairman, National Shipping Board:

- (1) Foodgrain and fertiliser imports for the hinterland of Trivandrum should be handled through Trivandrum Port.
- (2) Alleppey Port should be improved by providing two new tugs, effecting repairs to piers and installing additional electric cranes.
- (3) The insurance rates charged by Indian Insurance Companies on coastal cargo which are unduly high should be reduced.
- (4) Radio communication between shore and ships at Alleppey should be installed.
- (5) The development of a deep water all-weather port at Beypore is recommended.
- (6) Badagara exports were suffering due to coastal vessels not calling at the port. Such vessels should be made to call at that port.
- (7) At Cannanore, the fishing wharf now being developed could be utilised for handling commercial traffic also.
- (8) The bar at Azhikkal should be dredged to 20 feet to enable small steamers to come inside the shelter of the river.

2. The position in respect of some of the suggestions is as follows:

- (1) The Trivandrum Port is already being utilised for the import of foodgrains to the extent such import is feasible from the distribution angle and other relevant aspects. In particular, the rice requirements of the hinterland of Trivandrum are already being imported through the Trivandrum Port to the extent possible. Since it is a fair weather port it cannot be used regularly for import of foodgrains. There are not adequate facilities for discharging bulk wheat at this minor port and so the port can be used only for the import of bagged foodgrain viz rice. Efforts are also being made to explore the possibilities of handling bagged cargo of fertilisers at Trivandrum.

- (2) Radio communication between ships at anchor at open ports and shore is not practicable as it calls for reception and transmission facilities on board ship. Hardly any of the Merchant Navy ships are so provided at the moment. It is usual to provide visual signalling aids ashore, both by Morse and International Code Flags to facilitate communication with ships at anchorage. Any deficiency in such signalling aids at the Port of Alleppey will have to be made good by the Government of Kerala in the interest of trade and safety of ships at the ports.

- (3) According to the State Government, investigations regarding the technical feasibility of the development of a deep water all-weather port at Beypore are in progress. The State Government has proposed to dredge the bar at

Beypore by contract dredging through a suitable agency.

3. The views of the State Government and other concerned authorities on the remaining suggestions are awaited.

### व्यावहारिक आहारपोषण कार्यक्रम

#### 2132. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में व्यावहारिक आहारपोषण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मत्स्य पालन के लिये संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि (यूनीसेफ) से कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई और वस्तुतः कितनी राशि खर्च की गई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्हे) : व्यावहारिक आहारपोषण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मत्स्य पालन के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि (यूनीसेफ) से मिलने वाली सहायता नकदी के रूप में नहीं बल्कि इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चुने गये मत्स्य पालन केन्द्रों तथा खड्डों का सुनभ किये गये उपकरणों के रूप में होती है। दिसम्बर, 1965 के अन्त तक 442,746 डाटर (21.08 लाख रुपये) के मूल्य के उपकरण प्राप्त हुए हैं।

#### Foodgrain Dealers affected by Rationing in Delhi

2133. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and

**Cooperation** be pleased to state the number of foodgrain dealers affected by the introduction of rationing in Delhi and the alternative jobs provided to them to enable them to earn their livelihood?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): The number of licensed foodgrain dealers who were functioning in urban area and urbanised villages contiguous to urban areas of Delhi at the time of introduction of rationing was 4400. Of these, 2411 are now functioning as authorised retail distributors under the rationing scheme. There is no bar on the foodgrain dealers who have not been appointed as authorised retail distributors to handle non-rationed articles and it is reported that these dealers are dealing in foodgrains other than rice and wheat and/or doing kirana business.

#### Training Centres for Official and non-Officials

2134. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training centres for the officials and the non-officials in the country at present in community and national extension service;

(b) the expenditure involved annually in maintaining these centres; and

(c) the impact of the training programme on the officials and the non-officials?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5782/66].

(c) The impact of the training programme has generally been good.

परिवहन मंत्रालय तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में वृद्धि

2135. श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा उससे सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में 26 जनवरी, 1965 के बाद से अब तक हिन्दी का कितने प्रतिशत प्रयोग बढ़ा है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में काम किसी योजना के अनुसार चल रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष में और कितनी प्रगति होने की संभावना है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). हिन्दी के काम में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। परन्तु यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि वृद्धि कितनी प्रतिशत हुई है। मंत्रालय की अपनी कोई अलग योजना नहीं है परन्तु यह मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी किये गये अनुदेशों को लागू किया जाता है।

#### Second Shipping Channel at Visakhapatnam Port

2136. Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Shri M. N. Swamy:

Shri Laxmi Dass:

Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, has given its considered opinion on the question of widening and deepening the second shipping channel at Visakhapatnam Port;

(b) if so, what is the opinion; and

(c) the decision taken?

**The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) The Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, have not so far given their opinion on matters relating to the Second Ship Channel for Visakhapatnam Port.

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

### World Poultry Science Association

2137. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

**Shri Subodh Hansda:**

**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**

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

(a) whether India is associated with the World Poultry Science Association;

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

(c) whether any Indian has been sent abroad for training in poultry science?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) to (c). India is a patron of the World Poultry Science Association. This Association does not undertake training of scientists from different countries. Indian students/scientists are, however, being sent to foreign countries for training in Poultry production and marketing, hatchery management etc. under various foreign aid programmes.

**दिल्ली में रिग रोड पर बिजली की व्यवस्था**

2138. **श्री हुसैन खन्व कछवाय :**

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :**

**श्री बड़े :**

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री 7 सितम्बर, 1965 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 1659 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजधानी में रिग रोड पर बिजली लगाने के काम में कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) यदि इस मामले में कुछ विलम्ब हुआ है तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

**परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) :** (क) और (ख). रिग रोड पर बिजली लगाने के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन से कुल 2,67,802 रुपये के दो प्रावकलन (1) आश्रम (मथुरा रोड) से रिजघाटी (घोला कुंआ) और (2) इन्द्रप्रस्थ कालेज से सी पावर हाउस तक के भारत सरकार द्वारा सितम्बर, 1965 में स्वीकृत कर दिये गये थे। यह काम अभी तक इसलिये किया नहीं जा सका कि इस काम को दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई अंडरटेकिंग को सौंपा था और उन्होंने अब बिजली के उच्चतर मानक का प्रस्ताव किया है। प्रावकलों को दोहराया जा रहा है।

### Bridge over the Ganges at Patna

2139. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

**Shri K. N. Tiwary:**

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken decision with regard to the construction of a bridge over the Ganges at Patna;

(b) whether it is a fact that in its upper reaches of nearly 600 miles, the Ganga is bridged at six places in U.P. while in its flow of 300 miles through Bihar, it is only bridged at Mokameh which is 265 miles away from the nearest bridge in U.P.—the Malaviya bridge;

(c) when the final report prepared by the Research Stations at Poona and Roorkee is expected to be made known to the State Government of Bihar, which can then only design the bridge and go into action; and

(d) whether the Centre have agreed to provide funds for the execution of the project?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). A statement explaining the position is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5783/66].

**Ex-Gratia Amount for Air India Employees**

2140. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Bagri:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 548 on 30th November, 1965 regarding *ex-gratia* amount for I.A.C. employees and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal finally about the *ex-gratia* payment to the Air-India employees also;

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

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Air-India is deemed to come within the purview of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, and therefore, the employees are entitled to the payment of bonus under the Act. A payment of one month's basic pay plus dearness allowance, subject to a limit of Rs. 1000 has been made to the employees in India, as on the previous occasions.

(c) Does not arise.

**Supply of Sugar to U.P.**

2141. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual requirement of sugar in Uttar Pradesh during 1965-66; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure a smooth supply of sugar in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Allotment of sugar to U.P. during the sugar year 1965-66 (Nov.—Oct.) will be about 3,17,000 tonnes.

(b) Supply of sugar during 1966-67 will depend on sugar production during that year. No difficulty in maintaining supplies is anticipated at present.

**Supply of Rice to West Bengal**

2142. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has told the Chief Minister of West Bengal that his State will get only one lakh ton of rice from the Central pool in 1966-67;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the previous year Central commitment to West Bengal stood at three lakh tons; and

(c) the reasons for making the reduction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The Government of West Bengal have been told that they will get only one lakh tonnes of rice from Central Pool during 1966.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Lower availability of rice with the Central Government due to serious shortfall in the production of rice in the surplus States of the country this year and the fact that import of rice from other countries will be less this year than last year.



**Agro-Industrial Corporation in Andhra Pradesh**

2143. **Shri M. S. Murti:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2002 on the 7th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up an Agro-Industrial Corporation in Andhra Pradesh has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the amount of the Central participation by way of equity share capital in the Corporation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Shyam Dhar Misra**): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh has suggested that the Co-operative institutions in the State may be permitted to participate in the share capital of the Andhra Pradesh Agro-Industrial Corporation equally with the Central and State Governments, each contributing 33-1/3 per cent. The proposal is under consideration.

**Statement of Ex-Chairman, Food Corporation of India**

2144. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the statement of the outgoing Chairman of the Food Corporation of India made on the 27th December, 1965 at Madras that:

(i) the regulated Market Acts which were passed in many States have been kept in cold storage;

(ii) that the minimum tolerance limits prescribed by Government were not rigid enough and provided for a fairly large percentage of stones, foreign matter and dust in the food-grains;

(iii) that the State Government were not keen on enforcing even the minimum standards laid down by themselves;

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

(c) whether any action has been taken to rectify the position;

(d) if so, the details of the action; and

(e) if no action is to be taken, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Govinda Menon**): (a) The Government has seen the statement made by the former Chairman of the Food Corporation of India on the 27th December, 1965, at Madras:

(i) It is not correct to say that the regulated Markets Acts passed by various States have been kept in cold storage. The number of regulated markets in the country have increased from 450 at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan to 1,528 on 1st January, 1966.

(ii) The minimum tolerance limits are prescribed after taking into account the methods of crop harvesting and threshing, the varietal characteristics, average quality of stocks normally produced by the farmers and consumer acceptability. Taking these factors into account the tolerance limits prescribed are quite reasonable and realistic. The specifications lay down that foreign matter which includes small fractions of the concerned grain itself should not exceed 1 per cent. Percentage of stones and dust permissible in the terms of foreign matter is one-tenth of 1 per cent.

(iii) Tolerance limits for the purchase of foodgrains are ad-

ministered by the authority making procurement. In the case of procurement on account of the Food Corporation of India, the Corporation itself enforces the standards. Heavy penalties are provided where refractions exceed the tolerance limit. If the refractions are exceeded beyond a certain limit, the consignments are not accepted at all.

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

दिल्ली में अनाज का बरामद किया जाना

2145. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 अक्टूबर से 31 दिसम्बर, 1965 के बीच दिल्ली में मोटे अनाज के व्यापारियों के यहां छापे मारकर कितना अनाज बरामद किया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : पहली अक्टूबर से 31 दिसम्बर, 1965 तक की अवधि में पकड़े गये मोटे अनाजों की कुल मात्रा 107 क्विंटल और 46 क्विन्ट्राम थी ।

दिल्ली में रबी की फसल को क्षति

2146. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष पाले के कारण दिल्ली में रबी की फसल खराब हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार अनुमानतः कितनी फसल खराब हो गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) केवल नाममात्र की हानि हुई है ।

दिल्ली में कुपकों के लिये पानी

2147. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कुपकों को सिंचाई के लिये पानी के टैंकों से पानी देने के लिए सरकार ने एक विकास योजना प्रारंभ की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख) दिल्ली में कोई सिंचाई तालाब नहीं है । फिर भी मुजफ्फरपुर, महरोली खण्ड (दिल्ली) में बनाये गये बड़े साइज वाले परीक्षणालम्बक सिंचाई कुएं के नमूने पर दिल्ली के कुछ ग्रामों की लिफ्ट सिंचाई एवं सेवा सहकारी संस्थाओं ने सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए अगोला, चन्दन होला, डेरा तथा महरोली खण्ड, दिल्ली के फतहपुर बेरी ग्रामों में 4 बड़े साइज वाले सिंचाई कुएं बनाये । यद्यपि ये कुएं पहले बनाये गये थे तथापि ये किसी उत्तम क्षेत्र की सिंचाई नहीं कर रहे थे । हाल ही में भारतीय सहकारी संघ की प्रार्यना पर दिल्ली प्रशासन न इन कुओं के चलाने तथा रक्षण का भार सम्भाला ।

इन कुओं की सिंचाई क्षमता का सर्वोत्तम उपयोग करने हेतु इन में बिजली के मोटर तथा पम्पिंग सेट लगाने जरूरी होंगे । इसके प्रतिरिक्त, फतहपुर बेरी तथा डेरा के कुओं

को उनकी सिचाई क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए गहरा करना होगा। असोला, फतहपुर बेरी तथा डेरा के कुओं के लिए सिचाई-नालियों का विस्तार करना होगा। इन कुओं पर जो, कार्य किये जायेंगे उनका विस्तारपूर्वक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—5784/66]

### Supply of Sugar to Orissa

2148. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) the total annual requirement of sugar in Orissa during 1965-66;

(b) whether it is a fact that sugar is in short supply in that State at present; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of sugar to that State during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Allotment of sugar to Orissa during the sugar year 1965-66 (Nov.-Oct.) will be about 58,000 tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### Exploratory Tube-Wells in Orissa

2149. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) the number of exploratory tube-wells sunk in Orissa till the 31st January, 1966;

(b) whether there is any proposal to sink more such tube-wells in that State during 1966-67; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) In the course of groundwater exploration in Orissa, the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation has drilled 33 exploratory bores till 31st January, 1966, of which only 20 yielded satisfactory discharge of water.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

### Deep Sea Fishing Schemes in Orissa

2150. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to the Orissa Government for deep sea fishing schemes during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) An allocation of Rs. 6.5 lakhs has been made for Central assistance for Fisheries Schemes including Deep Sea Fishing Schemes of the Orissa Government against a total anticipated outlay of 53 Lakhs.

(b) The following schemes of the Orissa Government pertaining to Deep Sea Fishing qualify for Central assistance according to the pattern indicated against each:

Scheme	Pattern of Assistance
Pilot pioneer . . . . .	25%—Grant.
Fishing in sea	50%—Loan, (On cost of marine engines only)
Applied Research Marine Biology . . . . .	50%—Grant
Applied Research deep water fishing . . . . .	50%—Grant.

The actual quantum of assistance will depend on the expenditure incurred during the year on fisheries schemes.

### Supply of Fertilisers to Andhra Pradesh

2151. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the quantity of fertilisers actually supplied to Andhra Pradesh during 1965-66 so far; and

(b) the quantity proposed to be allotted to that State during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The requisite information is appended below:—

(Figures in tonnes)

Kind of fertiliser	Allotment (1965-66)	Quantity supplied till 15-2-66
1	2	3
Sulphate of Ammonia	1,40,768	1,15,265
Urea	76,846	67,767
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	9,500	6,667
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	4,000	3,970
Ammonium Phosphate	61,400	61,100
Ammonium Chloride	1,000	144

(b) Allocations for 1966-67 are under consideration and will be made in favour of the State Government on quarterly basis according to the usual practice. In view of the expected improvement in the availability of fertilisers during 1966-67, the total allotments to the State of Andhra Pradesh from the Central Pool during 1966-67 are likely to be higher than in 1965-66.

### Motels on J.&K. National Highway

2152. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious inconvenience caused to the passengers due to traffic hold-up on the Jammu-Srinagar National Highway because of bad weather, bad road conditions and convoy movements;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up motels on this Highway with adequate provisions for accommodation and food supplies for the convenience of the passengers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes. During the period between the 1st January 1965 to the 31st December 1965, the Highway was closed for 47 days due to bad weather, land slides, and other circumstances beyond control. The Highway was also closed for about three days in a week during the winter months January 1965 to March 1965, and December 1965 for blasting rock in the interest of speedy execution of the work of widening the road. The total number of days for which it was closed for this purpose was 39.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have no proposal for setting up motels because arrangements in this respect are the responsibility of the State Government.

### परिसीमन आयोग में भारतीय भाषाओं का प्रयोग

2153. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :  
श्री रामसेनक यादव :  
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या बिबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि अंग्रेजी में लिखी गई आपत्तियों तथा प्राथम्यता-पत्रों पर

परिसीमन आयोग शीघ्र विचार करता है और भारतीय भाषाओं में लिखी गई आपत्तियों और प्रार्यना-पत्रों की उपेक्षा करता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस ढंग से काम करने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय ने उसे या तो शक्ति प्रदान की है अथवा कोई आदेश दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो संविधान के उपबन्धों का इस ढंग में उल्लंघन किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शे. रा. पट्टाभिरामन) :** (क) जी नहीं। यह कहना सही नहीं है कि परिसीमन आयोग भारतीय भाषाओं में लिखी गई आपत्तियों और सुझावों की उपेक्षा करता है। वस्तुतः परिसीमन आयोग की प्रारूप-प्रस्थापनाओं के बारे में ऐसी सभी आपत्तियों और सुझावों का या तो परिसीमन आयोग के कार्यालय में या सम्बन्धित राज्य के मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी के कार्यालय में अनुवाद कराया जाता है और उन पर उम्मीदवार विचार किया जाता है जिस प्रकार कि अंग्रेजी में लिखी आपत्तियों और सुझावों पर। ऐसे अनुवाद कराने में होने वाले विलम्ब से बचने की दृष्टि से ही परिसीमन आयोग, परिसीमन सम्बन्धी अपनी प्रारूप-प्रस्थापनाओं को प्रकाशित करने वाली अधिसूचना में यह वाक्य सम्मिलित करता रहा है कि "यदि वे अंग्रेजी में होंगे तो उन पर तुरन्त विचार करने में सुविधा होगी"।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### **Procurement, Import and Production of Foodgrains**

2154. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount in tons, of rice and wheat separately procured internally in India in 1965-66 so far;

(b) the total amount of foodgrains imported from abroad; and

(c) the total foodgrains produced in India in 1965-66 so far?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon):** (a) The procurement season for rice is November to October and that of wheat April to March. During 1965-66 season, up to the end of February, 1966, 15.8 lakh tonnes of rice and a little over 4 lakh tonnes of wheat have been procured on Government account (both Central Government account as well as State Government account).

(b) A little over 70 lakh tonnes.

(c) The 1965-66 rabi crops are yet to be harvested. Even for the Kharif crops, final estimates are not available. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the total quantity of foodgrains produced in India during 1965-66.

#### **Cooperative Institutions in Bihar**

2155. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the position of cooperative institutions is so bad in Bihar that he had to advise the Bihar Government on the occasion of the State level seminar held at Rajgir that signboards of co-operatives should be removed from various co-operative institutions; and

(b) if so, the weaknesses of co-operative movement in Bihar?

**The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) and (b). No, Sir. No such observation was made, although it is a fact that the cooperative movement in Bihar is weak. The main weaknesses are:—

(i) societies are organisationally and structurally weak;

- (ii) absence of rational and progressive loan policies at the levels of primary societies and central banks;
- (iii) inability of the credit institutions to mobilise sufficient resources;
- (iv) lack of adequate local non-official leadership to guide the movement.

#### National Parks in Tripura

2156. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have any scheme to set up national parks in the forest of Tripura; and
- (b) if so, the sites selected for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Shinde**): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

#### Wild Life in Tripura

2157. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that the wild animals like tigers, elephants, bears and Gobo (jungle-cat) are gradually decreasing in Tripura due to de-forestation;
- (b) if so, the steps taken to preserve those wild animals in the jungles of Tripura; and
- (c) whether Government propose to totally prohibit any shooting in certain areas of Tripura?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (**Shri Shinde**): (a) Government is aware of the danger to wild life in Tripura re-

sulting from deforestation through shifting cultivation and unauthorised felling and shooting in border areas.

(b) Rules regulating hunting and shooting within the 'Reserved' and 'Protected' forests in Tripura provide for restrictions aimed at protection of wild life. Restrictions on shifting cultivation have been placed in specified areas and large-scale afforestation of denuded areas has been taken up.

(c) Continuous vigilance for the protection of wild life will be maintained through necessary patrolling by forest staff.

#### Manughat-Subroom Town Road in Tripura

2158. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation was received from the Government of Tripura for constructing a road from Manughat to Subroom Town via Amarapur Sub-Division in Tripura;

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

(c) whether the construction is likely to start during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the estimated expenditure involved?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (**Shri Sanjiva Reddy**): (a) to (d). No representation has been received from the Government of Tripura for constructing a road from Manughat to Subroom via Amarapur Sub-Division. Between Manughat and Ambassa and between Bogafa and Subroom, the road exists. For the remaining section between Ambassa and Bogafa, the total distance is 92 miles. Estimates for two sections—total length 53 miles—have been sanctioned during the Third Five-Year Plan by the State Government and work is in progress. The whole project is esti-

mated to cost about Rs. 75 lakhs and is expected to be completed by March 1970. The expenditure incurred upto the end of December 1965 is about Rs. 12 lakhs.

### **Irrigation Schemes in Kerala**

**2159. Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of minor and medium irrigation schemes completed in Palghat District in Kerala during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the total amount provided and the expenditure actually incurred thereon?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the Kerala Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from them.

### **Air Accidents**

**2160. Shri Gulshan:**

**Shri Basumatari:**

**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

**Shri Lakshmi Bhawani:**

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the number of air accidents which took place from January, 1965 to February, 1966 and the number of persons died as a result thereof and losses involved in each case; and

(b) the main reasons for these accidents as found by the Enquiry Commissions?

**The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) During the period from January, 1965 to February, 1966, 21 air accidents involving Indian civil aircraft took place resulting in the death of 136 persons. In addition 3

air accidents involving foreign registered aircraft occurred in India during this period resulting in the death of 37 persons. The information regarding losses involved in each case is not readily available.

(b) The 12 accidents, investigated so far, have been ascribed to the following causes:—

Low flying	....	2
Under-shooting	....	2
Heavy landing	....	2
Incorrect use of engine		
throttle control	....	1
Stall during a steep turn	....	1
Striking during an		
obstruction	....	1
Loss of control	....	1
Over correction of a		
swing developed during		
take-off run	....	1
Extraneous reasons	....	1

### **Receipts of Air Corporations**

**2161. Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent accidents (Boeing-Air-India Friendship-IAC) have affected the receipts of the two Air Corporations; and

(b) if so, the extent of the fall in the receipts?

**The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) and (b). The Corporations have not yet computed the effect of the loss of aircraft on their revenues. It is expected, however, that the fall in receipts is not likely to be appreciable.

### **Foreign Exchange given to Hotel Oberoi Intercontinental, New Delhi**

**2162. Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange given to the Hotel Oberoi Inter-con-

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 tinential in New Delhi for the construction of the building;

(b) whether it is a fact that the foreign exchange was used to import materials which are available in India; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Foreign exchange as detailed below was given to 'Hotel Oberoi Intercontinental', New Delhi for the import of machinery for the construction and equipment of the Hotel:

	Rs.
(i) Against EXIM Bank of U.S.A. Loan of Rs. 34.14 lakhs granted to the hotel.	28,25,501.00
(ii) Against quota of foreign exchange	11,01,850.00
(iii) Against Rupee payment	1,78,000.00
(iv) Against Dutch Credit	46,000.00
Total	41,51,351.00

(b) All import licences were issued in favour of the Oberoi Intercontinental Hotel, New Delhi after taking clearance from the indigenous angle from the Directorate General of Technical Development (Ministry of Industry & Supply).

(c) Does not arise.

#### Port and Dock Workers

2163. Shri Kolla Venkataiah: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Port and Dock Workers Federation had decided to observe a protest day against the proposed imposition of service conduct rules at major ports and to demand the withdrawal of rules already

imposed in Visakhapatnam, Cochin and Kandla; and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Reports had appeared in the Press that the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation had decided to observe an "anti-service conduct rules day" in all the major ports on the 22nd February, 1966. In pursuance of this decision, the members of trade unions affiliated to the Federation are reported to have observed a protest day on this date in the Ports of Bombay, Madras and Kandla.

(b) The Conduct Regulations for the employees of the Visakhapatnam, Cochin and Kandla Port Trusts were notified by Government on the lines of the regulations applicable to Government servants under Section 126 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 on the 24th February, 1964. The question of withdrawing these regulations does not arise. As regards the Ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, uniform conduct rules approved by the Port Authorities of all these ports were received by Government recently and are being examined.

#### Production of Coconut

2164. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the annual output of coconuts at present;

(b) the value and quantity of coconuts imported annually at present; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to attain self-sufficiency in the supply of accounts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) 4736 million



nuts in 1963-64 (latest available figure. Figures for the subsequent year are being collected and would be furnished.

(b) There is no import of coconut as such at present. Import mainly in the form of copra was limited to the quantities indicated below:—

Year	Import of copra : in tonnes.
1960-61 . . . . .	99,258
1961-62 . . . . .	88,922
1962-63 . . . . .	94,492
1963-64 . . . . .	88,067
1964-65 . . . . .	63,099

(c) One of the major programmes during the Fourth Plan would be intensive cultivation of coconut in large blocks on the lines of package programme. A target of additional production of 104 million nuts is under consideration for the Fourth Plan. This may require a net outlay of 8.56 crores. In addition with a view to reducing the gap between demand and supply of coconuts, efforts are also proposed to be made for increasing the production and collection of non-edible oilseeds and to develop plantations of red palm oil, so that coconut oil now used for industrial purposes can be replaced by these oils. Schemes towards these are being proposed in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

#### Acquisition of Land in Delhi

2165. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhawaliya:**  
**Shri Yudhvir Singh:**  
**Shri Gokaran Prasad:**  
**Shri Bade:**  
**Shri Omkar Singh:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in Delhi before acquiring any agricultural land/

garden, the owner of the same is paid its compensation before starting the work thereon;

(b) whether it is also a fact that before acquiring agricultural land the owner is required to be informed of such acquisition by a written notice the necessity of acquiring the same; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that sufficient notice is given to raise the objection by the owner before the land is actually taken over by Government for its use?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) Yes, compensation is offered to the owners of agricultural land/garden in any locality before its possession is taken over except in case of urgency where the emergency provisions of the land Acquisition Act are invoked.

(b) The owners are not individually informed, but a preliminary notification is published in the Official Gazette and the Collector causes public notice of the substance of such notification to be given at convenient places in the said locality.

(c) Public objections are invited against the proposed acquisition within a period of one month.

#### Waste Land

2166. **Shri M. Malalchami:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 109 on the 15th February, 1966 and state the measures formulated to start State farms in contiguous blocks where waste land is available in large acres?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** A committee has been set up to explore the possibilities of setting up State Farms on large blocks of waste land available in the

country. The findings of the Committee are awaited in the near future.

#### Auction of D.T.U. condemned vehicles

2167. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have turned down the request of the Delhi Transport Undertaking for the auction of 90 condemned vehicles; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No such request has been received by this Ministry from the Delhi Transport Undertaking.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Supply of Wheat and Sugar to Punjab

2168. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the quantity of wheat and sugar allotted and supplied to the Punjab State during 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): Quantities of wheat and sugar allotted and supplied to Punjab during 1965 and 1966 (upto February '66) are indicated below:

(Figures in thousand tonnes)

	Wheat		Sugar	
	Allotted	Supplied	Allotted	Supplied
1965 (Jan-Dec) .	170.3	150.0	179.8	185.1
1966 (Jan-Feb) .	18.2	13.7	33.8	16.9 (for January only)

#### Grow More Food Campaign in Punjab

2169. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the amount of grant actually given to the Punjab for Grow More Food Campaign during 1965-66 and to be given for the year 1966-67 so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Grant given to the States for the Grow More Food Campaign is covered under the Heads of Development—(i) Agricultural Production (including Land Development), and (ii) Minor Irrigation. A total grant of Rs. 171.54 lakhs has been allocated to Punjab State during 1965-66, under the above mentioned two Heads of Development. The grant will be actually released for payment to the State Government by the end of March 1966 when the statements of actual expenditure for the first three quarters, and anticipated expenditure for the fourth quarter of 1965-66, are received from the State Government. The amount of Central financial assistance to be allocated during 1966-67, has not been finalised so far.

#### Air-lifting of Foodgrains

2170. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of U.S.A. have formulated any programme of air-lifting food supplies to the interior, famine-affected areas in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Government is not aware of any such programme.

(b) Does not arise.

### Classification of Paddy Lands in Kerala

2171. Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri Warier:

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

(a) whether Government have received representations from the agriculturists against the classifications of paddy lands in Kerala State for the purposes of levy; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). In a Notification issued by the Government of Kerala on 3rd January 1966 under the Kerala Rice and Paddy (Procurement by Levy) Order, 1965, the Taluks of the State of Kerala were classified into four categories depending on the productivity of the land and different scales of levy were prescribed for the different categories of Land. The State Government, however, received certain representations subsequently to the effect that such classification caused hardship to cultivators in certain areas. The matter was, therefore, re-examined by the State Government who issued a fresh Notification on 14th February, 1966, revising the classification of land suitably.

### Managers of Milk Depots

2172. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of the Depot Managers and Depot Assistants employed on milk depots of the Delhi Milk Scheme can be terminated at any time without assigning any reason therefor and they are also not required to be served with any show-cause notice before dispensing with their services; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) These are part time employees, usually working in one shift—in the morning or in the afternoon for a few hours. The existing terms enable the management to take prompt action in case of delinquency—such as adulteration, black-marketing, misbehaviour towards clients, irregular attendance etc. Action is taken by Chairman, Delhi Milk Scheme, after investigation into the case.

### "Jai Jawahar" Crew

2173. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism be pleased to Reddy): (a) and (b). Necessary information No. 612 on the 22nd December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the question of payment of compensation to the kith and kin of the crew of 'Jai Jawahar' has since been settled and, if not, when it is likely to be settled; and

(b) whether any interim or final payment has been made to them and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected, and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

### Scooter Fares in Delhi

2174. Shri Kolla Venkalah:  
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scooter-rickshaw drivers resorted to strike against the new fare rates in the third week of February, 1966, in Delhi;

(b) if so, for how many days the strike continued.

(c) the number of drivers who took part in the strike;

(d) whether the taxi drivers have shown any sympathy towards the strikers; and

(e) the action taken by the authority to reconsider the rates in view of the protest?

**The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) Yes.

(b) Seven days.

(c) About six hundred.

(d) No.

(e) The State Transport Authority, Delhi, in its meeting held on the 9th March, 1966, reconsidered the matter and approved enhancement of rate of fares for autorickshaws as under, subject to fitment of approved fare-meter, with effect from the 15th March, 1966:—

(i) Minimum of 40 paise for the first 1½ K.M. or less, and

(ii) 10 paise for each subsequent ½ K.M. or less.

#### Calcutta-Agartala Freighter Service

**2175. Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the freighter services from Calcutta to Agartala has been opened by the Indian Airlines Corporation; and

(b) if not, when it is expected to be started?

**The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) No, Sir. The Dakota freighter services from Calcutta to Agartala, Manipur and Assam have not yet been resumed due to labour trouble in Calcutta area.

(b) The services will be resumed as soon as possible after the situation improves.

#### Imposition of Levy on Paddy in Tripura

**2176. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any proposal from the Government of Tripura for the imposition of levy on paddy in Tripura.

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have given their approval to the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. But there are indications that the Government of Tripura have recently decided not to resort to levy for the purpose of procurement.

#### सूरतगढ़ फार्म

**2177. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूरतगढ़ फार्म में इस वर्ष बहुत सी भूमि में खेती नहीं की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(ग) क्या सूरतगढ़ फार्म में प्रति एकड़ उपज कम होती जा रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**का.क. कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इयामबर मिश्र) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) शीघ्र ही बाढ़ों के मन्द पड़ जाने तथा सिंचाई के जल की अत्यधिक कमी के कारण ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

#### Expansion Programme of Air India

2178. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the expansion programme of the Air India for 1966-67 and in what stages it is to be carried out; and

(b) whether the Air India proposes to open some offices abroad and if so, the justification for the same?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The present pattern of operations would continue during the first half of the year 1966-67. From October, 1966, the present plan is to introduce—

(i) an additional weekly frequency on the India/UK route.

(ii) extension of the Bombay/Singapore service to Sydney.

(iii) an additional weekly frequency on the India/East Africa route.

(b) Air India's present plan is to open 3 office offices in India and abroad during 1966-67. The justification is the utilisation of business potential in fresh areas to earn additional revenue for the Corporation. The location of these offices has not yet been finally decided.

#### Missing I.A.C. Fokker Friendship Plane

2179. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wreckage of the Indian Airlines Fokker Friendship plane, which was missing from the 7th February, 1966, has been sighted on the 1st March,

1966 near Hun-Heng Hills (Jammu & Kashmir); and

(b) if so, the details of the recoveries made?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The wreckage has been found at Hung-Hing Hills (Jammu and Kashmir).

(b) According to information received upto 9th March 1966, a total of 34 bodies have been recovered from the wreckage of the aircraft, 31 of which were identified. Three bodies were charred beyond recognition.

#### Supply of Foodgrains to Mysore

2180. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore has requested the Central Government for a permanent supply of foodgrains with a view to introducing rationing in Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields;

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat and rice requested to be supplied every month; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The Government of Mysore had asked for an assured supply of 60,000 tonnes of wheat and 16,000 tonnes of rice per month from the Centre to meet the requirements of the entire State, before they introduced statutory rationing in the five towns of Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli-Dharwar, Kolar Gold Fields and Mangalore.

(c) Does not arise.

**Crash of Patiala Flying Club Plane**

**2181. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Omkar Singh:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand**  
**Kachhavalya:**

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two occupants of a Patiala Flying Club plane (Jullundur) were killed when it caught fire in mid-air and crashed to the ground on the 2nd March, 1966 at Phagwara; and

(b) if so, the causes of the accident?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. Two occupants of the Patiala Aviation Club aircraft were killed when their plane crashed and caught fire on 2nd March, 1966 at Phagwara.

(b) The accident is under investigation.

**Air India Employees**

**2182. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have received the award of the National Industrial Tribunal in the case of Air India Employees;

(b) whether the work-to-rule practice adopted by the employees has anything to do with the delay in submitting the award on the abrupt breaking off of direct negotiations with the Union;

(c) the effect of this practice on the flight schedules; and

(d) the losses sustained as a result thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). There have been delays to flights on account of 'work to Rule' and 'work to trade' practices adopted by a section of employees belonging to the Air Corporation Employees Union.

These delays to flights did not cause any serious loss of revenue by they resulted in considerable inconvenience to passengers and loss of goodwill and diversion of traffic.

**Bye-Elections**

**2183. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**  
**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**  
**Shri Yashpal Singh:**  
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission have tentatively decided not to hold bye-elections;

(b) if so, the reasons for this decision as conveyed to Government by the Election Commission; and

(c) whether there is any likelihood of reconsideration of this decision?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Patabhi Raman): (a) to (c). On the 17th September, 1965 the Election Commission issued a Press Note postponing the holding of bye-elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies. Thereafter, the Government is not aware of any decision, tentative or otherwise, having been taken by the Election Commission in this behalf.

12.15 hrs.

**MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT**

**DISTURBANCES IN DELHI**

Mr. Speaker: Now, I have got six Adjournment Motions and 18 Calling

[Mr. Speaker]

Attention Notices on the disturbances in Delhi. May I ask the Minister whether he has to say anything, only on the failure, if any, of the Government and not on other things for the present?

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** We should be allowed to say—

**Mr. Speaker:** If he is not satisfied, I will ask him. Now, I will call one or two of them to have their say.

**श्री बागड़ी :** (हिसार) जो काम रोक प्रस्ताव है उसका जो मजमून है दह सुना दें तो धन्य होना। उसके बाद आप मंत्री महोदय से पूछें कि उनको क्या कहना है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जिन्होंने नोटिस दिया है, उन्होंने उसका मजमून पढ़ लिया है।

**श्री बागड़ी :** सदन को भी तो पता होना चाहिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुझे पूछ लेने दीजिये।

**श्री बागड़ी :** सदन को भी तो पता होना चाहिये इसके बारे में

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप बैठ जाइये।

**श्री बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ यही . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Would he sit down? I have asked Shri Bagri to sit down.

**श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय,

. . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप भी ठहर जाइये। आप भी बैठ जाइये।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** He does not want to make a statement.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** There is no failure. I am prepared to make a statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will have to ask them how they allege, and he ought to make

some statement, whether there is really anything—(Interruption).

**Shri Nanda:** I have a statement to make. The Bharatiya Jan Sangh gave a call for the observance of hartal on 14th March, 1966 to protest against the recommendation of the Congress Working Committee in regard to the demand for Punjabi Suba. On this day acts of violence and hooliganism occurred mainly at Chandni Chowk and Lahori Gate where mobs indulged in brick-batting, arson and looting of shops, burning of private vehicles, including three private cars, two scooters and a jeep, and attack on the police. There were also clashes between groups of persons. In the afternoon, a crowd of about 200 to 250 persons went to the office of the All India Congress Committee at Jantar Mantar Road and created rowdism. The police intervened at all these places and, besides dispersing the violent mobs, were able to give protection to such of those who were being intimidated or subjected to other forms of coercion.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** Question.

**Shri Nanda:** On the eve of the hartal the police had rounded up 169 bad characters of the city and during the day about 65 persons were arrested for looting, arson and rioting. Towards the evening, the District Magistrate promulgated an order under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for seven days in the areas of police stations Kotwali, Lahori Gate and Sadar Bazar. Curfew was also imposed in these areas from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. The situation has been under control and peaceful since 5 p.m. yesterday.

In all these incidents, one Additional District Magistrate, a Superintendent of Police, two Deputy Superintendents of Police and 19 other public servants (including 15 policemen) received injuries. 19 members of the public were also injured. All this is a matter for deep regret and sorrow.

One cannot too strongly condemn the acts of hooliganism into which such public demonstrations soon degenerate. I appeal to the Members of all political parties for the full and unstinted co-operation in the difficult tasks facing the country without dissipating the energies of the people which may hinder development, progress and welfare of the community.

May I in the end assure the House that Government are determined to maintain peace and order and to give fullest protection for life and property and are confident that this will be done.

स्वच्छ महोदय : मुझे सिर्फ केन्दोर पर सेंटिसफाई किया जाए ।

**Shri Kapur Singh:** The statement which the hon. Home Minister has made is not only not conclusive on the subject of the Adjournment Motion but it also is afflicted with what is called *suppressio veri*. The statement made by the hon. Home Minister deliberately suppresses the most important aspect of the situation in Delhi which is now known not only to the whole public from the reports in the press but the truth of which I have personally verified after having made enquiries on the spot. The most important elements of the situation are that it was the mobsterism of a particular community which inflicted damage upon a minority community, namely, the Sikhs.... (*Interruptions*) This fact he does not mention. Secondly, the attack of the mobsters... (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** He is pointing out the omissions.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh):** He can say about a particular party; why should he point out an entire community and put the blame on the entire community?

**Mr. Speake :** I will ask him to confine himself to those facts which might show that there has been a failure. We are for the present concerned only with that and not with other facts.

They can come only if the discussion is allowed.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** If I have said anything, even though right but which has aroused the animosity of the hon. Lady Member, I can only say it is my misfortune. I have said nothing that was improper. The statement of the Home Minister suppresses this aspect, which is most vital to the whole situation, that the attacks were focused not only on a particular community, that is, the Sikhs, but they were also focussed on the central cultural and religious centre of the Sikhs, namely, Gurkdwara Sisganj, which is in the vicinity of the kotwali.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is one aspect. Failure should come.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I am coming to that. All these attacks and the reprehensible activities of the mobsters on a particular community were performed... (*Interruptions*). I say what I know to be the truth and no amount of shouting will be able to cow me down.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Mr. Kapur Singh also will sit down. I am to be satisfied first whether there has been a failure. At this stage, it should be confined only to those facts and other emotions or other feelings should not be brought in.

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** The word community and communalism should not be used.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central):** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** He is not a signatory.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I have given a calling attention notice.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am on the adjournment motions now. Shri Bagri.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I have not finished, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** He might sit down now. Shri Bagri.



श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कस दिल्ली सरकार पूरे तरीके से फेल हुई है दिल्ली में अमन चैन को नायम रखने में। सरकार का फर्ज होता है अमन चैन की व्यवस्था को बनाये रखने के लिये पहले से प्रबन्ध करना। जब कल हड़ताल का नारा दिया गया था तो सरकार को सोचना चाहिये था उस के बारे में। राजा के अन्दर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने खुद देखा कि इस हड़ताल के गर्भ से क्या निकला। जब हड़ताल का नारा दिया गया और हड़ताल हुई, मात्र इकट्ठी हुई, तब दिल्ली की पुलिस ने और दिल्ली के रेजिमिन्टेशन न एहमियती तौर पर वह तदारबीर नहीं की जिसे से लूट मार, आतिशजनी और ट्रेंड पयराव वगैरह न होता। पुलिस ने और सरकारी अफसरों ने इस सम्बन्ध में एहमियती तदारबीर नहीं की।

हजारों देखो से मुझे मालूम होता है कि पहले उस मंच को, उस गुट को पुलिस अनाशा का कर दे रही रही। पुलिस तो शायद पंजाब में भी इसी मोर्चे की अनाशा में थी कि कब यह बात आगे बढ़े और उस मोर्चे पलाने की नीति आये। जब मंच दूकानें बन्द करवा रही थी या जब लूट मार हो रही थी तब पुलिस उस को रोक सकती थी। भी खुद यह मौका देखा है जहाँ पर लूट मार हुई है और एक नों में आग लगाई गई है। जहाँ से चल कर मंच को अनाशा तब आई है और कोतवाली से गुडारा सीसगंज की तरफ आई है। यह ठीक है कि उसका नतीजा बहुत ज्यादा गलत नहीं निकला, लेकिन इस का नतीजा गलत निकल सकता था, मगर पुलिस ने उस की रोक थाम नहीं की।

एक बात मैं आप की खिदमत में अर्ज करता चाहता हूँ। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि यह बिल्कुल नाअहल सरकार है। खुद सरकारी कर्मचारी बंबडर बना कर देखते रहते हैं कि कब उन को गोली चलाने की छूट हो। गुडारा सीसगंज . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री बागड़ी : गुडारा सीसगंज की तरफ बा हिन्दुस्तान की किसी भी धार्मिक जगह पर पत्थर फेंकने वाला, लूट मार करने वाला, गांधी, गौतम, कबीर और नानक की श्रानाब नहीं गजनी और गोरी की ही श्रानाब हो सकता है।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** Sir, it is very clear from the reports available that the situation could have been prevented if the Government had taken action quite well ahead. It has been admitted by the Deputy Home Minister that the police did not anticipate such events and, therefore, there was not adequate police arrangements even in the kotwali when these incidents occurred. They were confined there when the attacks went on. There was no police available even when there were attacks and the people were being forced to close their shops. Even when all these things happened the police were nowhere to be found. It is because of the failure of the administration to take adequate steps to prevent such things from happening that the situation got aggravated and such unfortunate incidents took place. Therefore, it is this complete lack of imagination, anticipation and failure on the part of the administration that has led to this unhappy incident.

I repudiate the suggestion that any community was responsible for this. It is very unfair that in situation like this any motive should be attributed to the actions of any community. That is wrong. We are not concerned with any religion here. I do not think these incidents had anything to do with any attack on any religion or any community whatsoever.

Some hon. Members rose—

**Shri Hem Barua:** Sir, my name is also there.

**Mr. Speaker:** All names are not to be called.

**Shri Hem Barua:** You have allowed Members to be called like that. Why should there be a departure particularly in my case?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not fair. There are six adjournment motions.

**Shri Hem Barua:** When Shri Mukerjee stood up you did not allow him to speak because he had not sent in an adjournment motion. That shows you wanted to call only those whose names are in the adjournment motions. But, Sir, you have so nicely omitted me.

**Mr. Speaker:** One whose name is not there, of course, I would not call him. But one whose name is there it is not necessary that I must call him. Every one cannot be called, I may tell the hon. Member.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Then why did your office take the trouble of typing out things in the morning; we could have had a happy morning.

**Mr. Speaker:** When it comes up for discussion, if it is admitted, then certainly he will have preference over those who have not sent in adjournment motions. Now I am trying to assess whether there has been a failure or not.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I say there has been a failure.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right, he may also say what he wants to say. He should not be impatient.

श्री गुरुशान : बिलकुल असफल हुई है । सफल नहीं हुई है ।

**Shri Hem Barua:** My submission is this. This twenty-four-word resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee without giving any detailed account of the new State to come or a clear picture of it is at the root of all these troubles. Whenever a momentous decision of this sort is to be made the Government should make an announcement and give full details and a clear picture of it.

Here Government has not done it. My fear is this. These things are spreading....

**Mr. Speaker:** He is talking about a general problem. Here we are concerned with what happened yesterday and the failure of the Government in dealing with the situation.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Now my fear is this. Things of this sort are spreading and that might adversely affect the democratic structure of this country. We cannot allow India to be broken into fragments. Although Shri Kapur Singh has said all these things, I would like to say that the Sikhs have behaved in a commendable way to prevent the situation from deteriorating into an orgy of violence. We must take that also into account. Whatever that might be, yesterday the police failed miserably. The Home Minister in his statement has stated that he knew and the Government knew about the proposed demonstration to be staged by certain political parties and yet he did not take any adequate measures to prevent the situation from deteriorating to such a stage yesterday. The police appeared at the scene only three hours after the incident. The Chief Commissioner has pleaded his inability or helplessness by saying that he did not have any policemen to reinforce the existing police personnel. This is the state of things in the capital of this country and this Government has failed in a very miserable manner.

Some hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot allow opportunities to all members to speak.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Sir, I had not completed my statement.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right:

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I will not reiterate the ground which has already been covered. I merely want to make two points. Firstly, if I have given any impression that I was trying to fix responsibility on any particular community as a whole, I can assure the House that it is not my intention. I was merely referring to a communal section to which reference has been made by the hon. Home Minister him-

[Shri Kapur Singh]

self. Secondly it has been stated by many hon. Members who have preceded me that the Punjab Police and the Delhi Administration have miserably failed. I want to add to it that the Delhi Administration and the Punjab Police have not only miserably failed but they have miserably acted also. We have evidence in our possession to support this contention that the police here has acted in a manner which shows that they were not only deliberately refraining from affording protection but they were deliberately helping and abetting those elements which wanted to create trouble. On this account also I say that there is failure on the part of the Government.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) :**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन सुन लिया जम्हा । इस प्रकार की जो बटनायें होती हैं इनका मैं कोई समझन नहीं कर सकता । लेकिन मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह हुआ क्यों ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं । यह सबाल नहीं है । स्वामी जी, मैंने तो सिर्फ इसलिए कि आपका भी ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन है, आपको 'मौफा दिया कि आप यह बताइए कि यह कहाँ हुआ है और कहाँ पुलिस नाकामयाब हुई है, सिर्फ यह बताइए आप ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** मैं वही बता रहा हूँ । यह हुआ फौवारे के पास । इधर चान्दनी चौक से कुछ व्यक्ति आ रहे थे और उधर रेलवे स्टेशन से कई व्यक्ति आ रहे थे । उसमें एक व्यक्ति कृपाण लिए आ रहा था । बालकों के साथ उसकी छेड़छाड़ हो गई । उसने उठाकर कृपाण मारी । इससे सारी स्थिति बनी । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कह तो लेने दीजिये . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जो बात मैं पूछ रहा हूँ वह बताइये कि आया पुलिस का क्या फेल्योर हुआ है ?

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** जब मैं यहां से गया तो मैंने देखा कि पुलिस बाने से जा रही थी ।

तो कितनी देर पीछे गई है ? यदि पुलिस चाहती या सरकार चाहती तो यह व्यवस्था पहले से हो जानी चाहिये थी जब कि वहां पर हड़ताल होने वाली थी । इसलिए यह न्यूनता है और न्यूनतम केवल पुलिस की नहीं बल्कि गृह मंत्रालय की न्यूनता है जिन्होंने सारा कांड कराया पहले पुलिस न भेज कर ।

**Mr. Speaker:** There are two questions. One allegation has been that the police arrived at the scene 3 or 4 hours later. They did not anticipate it, or even when these events were happening they did not appear there. Secondly, where were these jeeps burnt? Were they in front of the Gurudwara? The front of the Gurudwara is the same as the Kotwali itself. If the jeeps and other things have been burnt just in front of the Kotwali itself, then how did the Minister say that there has been no failure on the part of the police?

**Shri Nanda:** Sir, yesterday my colleague, Shri Shukla, was on the spot for many hours, moving about for a number of hours, and the specific information may be provided by him; but I may just clear up one thing and that is that in the whole of the city arrangements were made, that is the force had been spread out in all parts of the city to meet any situation that might arise. The previous evening 69 people had been arrested. In the course of the day at any particular point where trouble arose, it is quite possible that some lapse on the part of an individual may have occurred and action has been taken regarding that. Here I may also assure you that I have decided personally to look into all the circumstances to be able to pinpoint whatever has been responsible for this and to take whatever action is necessary.

**Mr. Speaker:** Were the cars burnt just in front of the Gurudwara?

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Yes, Sir. . . . (Interuption).

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): Sir, I was present on the spot from 1.30 p.m. onwards up to about 5 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: When did the trouble start?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The trouble started, according to my information, a little before I arrived there.....(Interruption). When I arrived there, there were two cars burning. There were two scooters that were also burning, but none of them were either in front of the Police Kotwali or the Gurdwara.

Mr. Speaker: Where were they burning?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: They were away from the Gurdwara.

Shri Kapur Singh: How far away?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: About 40 yards away....(Interruption). I inspected the spot myself....(Interruption). There was no scooter or vehicle burning in front of the Kotwali or the Gurdwara; they were away from there, about 40 yards away.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: I give my consent to it. Shri Kapur Singh may ask for the leave of the House....(Interruption).

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I beg to ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any objection?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Those hon. Members who are in favour might rise in their places....I find, more than 50 hon. Members rising. It would be taken up at 4 O'clock.

12.40 hrs.

# RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

(Query)

Mr. Speaker: There is a Calling Attention Notice about the arrest of Master Tara Singh and others wherein it is alleged that the arrest of Master Tara Singh and his lieutenants under D.I.R. was on the advice of Shri V. Shankar, Secretary to Government of India. It can be a matter concerning the Centre if really it has given advice. Otherwise, it will not be a matter concerning the Centre.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): There was no such advice given.

Mr. Speaker: Then, I cannot allow it.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): It might be allowed. May I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: If there is any proof that advice has been given by the Centre, I am prepared to listen to him.

Shri Kapur Singh: I may be permitted to explain as to what amounts to the advice of Shri V. Shankar....

Mr. Speaker: Not that.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to show that the statement of the Home Minister amounts to equivocation and, therefore, permit me to make a submission. Equivocation means when you put a peculiar meaning on a particular expression of the word....

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kapur Singh, this matter is not the responsibility of the Centre. It is purely a State matter. The arrest of Master Tara Singh or whoever might be has been done by the State Government. The Centre has got nothing to do with it. Only because he had put it that it was on the advice of the Centre that I enquired from the Centre and because the facts are known now, according to the Government, no

[Mr. Speaker]

advice has been given, I disallowed that.

**Shri Ranga (Chittoor):** Sir, I am not questioning your ruling. We wanted to submit that it is a fact that Mr. Shankar was sent as the agent of the Government of India to advise the Government of Punjab. I do not know for what specific purpose he has been sent there; it has not been done anywhere else so far. It is natural for me to draw the conclusion that since this has happened, the arrest of Master Tara Singh, soon after Mr. Shankar had gone there, the Centre cannot in conscience plead either of non-interference or non-interest in the arrest of Master Tara Singh.

**Mr. Speaker:** Even if Mr. Shankar has gone there as their adviser, then too, if he advised the State Government, the administration is of the State Government and not of the Centre. Papers to be laid.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central):** There is a Calling Attention Notice which you were pleased to hold over in regard to the visit of the Home Minister to Calcutta.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is making a statement tomorrow.

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन के प्रश्न के बारे में मुझे थोड़ा निवेदन कर लेने दीजिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं मैंने कह दिया मैं ने उसकी कंसैट नहीं दी है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मेरा एक निवेदन सुन लें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं ने कंसैट नहीं दी है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मैं आप का निर्णय मानता हूँ लेकिन मेरी अर्ज इतनी ही है कि आप मुझे यह पत्र पढ़ने दीजिये। उस के ऊपर आप का जो निर्णय है मैं उस पर कोई बहस नहीं करूँगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं ने उस की इजाजत नहीं दी। आप उस को नहीं पढ़ सकते।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं इजाजत उहीं दे सकता।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** उस में मेरे विशेषाधिकार का उल्लंघन हुआ है। मैं ने जो यहाँ पर सवाल किया था उस को लेकर मेरा अपमान हुआ . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप ने जो कुछ कहना था वह मुझ से आप ने कह दिया अब मैं उसे फिर यहाँ उठाने की आप को इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ। मैं ने उसकी कंसैट नहीं दी है इसलिए आप नहीं नठा सकते।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह पत्र मुझे यहाँ पर पढ़ लेने देने में आप को क्या ऐतराज है ? उस में आप का जो निर्णय होगा वह मैं मानूँगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं उसे पढ़ने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** आप कई बार दूसरे लोगों को इजाजत देते हैं तो मुझे आप क्यों नहीं पढ़ते दे रहे हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जब मैं उन्हें पढ़ने की इजाजत देता हूँ तभी वह पढ़ सकते हैं ऐसे वह नहीं पढ़े जाते हैं।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** आप उसकी इजाजत दीजिये। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। मेरे विशेषाधिकार का हनन हुआ है। उस पर आप जो निर्णय बाद में देंगे वह मैं मान लूँगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर और कुछ माननीय सदस्य कहना चाहते हैं तो वह मुझे अलग कह सकते हैं लेकिन जब तक मैं उसकी इजाजत न दूँ आप यहाँ पर नहीं कह सकते हैं।

12.45 hrs.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

## AUDIT REPORT (CIVIL), 1966 AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS (CIVIL), 1964 65

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, I lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (1) Audit Report (Civil), 1966 under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5771/66].
- (2) Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1964 65. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5772/66].

## FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF KERALA WATER TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED ALONG WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): On behalf of Shri Sanjiva Reddy, I lay on the Table a copy of the Fifth Annual Report of the Kerala Water Transport Corporation Limited, Alleppey, along with the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1963, and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (3) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5773/66].

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): I want to raise a question.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him.

## REPORT OF THE SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT FUND COMMITTEE

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the period ended 31st

March, 1964, along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5774/66].

## AMENDMENTS TO KERALA LAND ASSIGNMENTS RULES, 1964

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification S.R.O. No. 405/65, published in Kerala Gazette dated the 16th November, 1965, making certain amendments to the Kerala Land Assignment Rules, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 7 of the Kerala Government Land Assignment 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. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5775/66].

Mr. Speaker: What does Mr. Sreekantan Nair want to say?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: In view of the fact that the Kerala Government, acting under the President's rule, has very seriously jeopardized the interest of the people of that State by suspending off and on and liquidating almost the life-line of traffic, the water transport, and in view of the fact that a large amount of money was spent on that by Kerala Government, that report has to be considered and some time should be allowed for that.

Mr. Speaker: He can give notice for that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I request that the ruling given by you yesterday on the case of release of Shri Umanath on parole be circulated—because you will agree that it is a great triumph for the concept of Parliamentary democracy, the supremacy of Parliament—just as your last year's ruling on C.B.I. report was circulated?

**Mr. Speaker:** It was circulated. Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kampur):** Will the Minister reply today or tomorrow?

**Mr. Speaker:** Tomorrow.

**Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot):** When will the debate end?

**Mr. Speaker:** It will continue for the whole of tomorrow.

12.48 hrs.

#### GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha):** I was saying yesterday that the Finance Minister had made a good survey and showed a good grasp of the economic development of the country. But looking through the tax proposals, I have come to the conclusion that he has not been bold enough to solve the various problems. He has given only some trifle concessions like abolition of the tax on bonus issues, reduction in the incidence of tax on dividend and 5 per cent. reduction in surtax. It was probably thought that it would improve the psychology of the share market. But the 10 per cent levy on corporate tax and the individual income-tax has more than offset that. Last year on account of diminishing returns on corporate tax and individual taxes, certain amount of concessions were given, but this year, in spite of the fact that the Finance Minister announced that there should be more savings, he has failed to give any such concessions.

The super profit tax was levied after the Chinese aggression. This tax was changed into surtax by the previous Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. This tax operates after the normal taxes have been paid and certain amount of profit is allowed to be exempted. This tax is

a kind of tax on efficiency of the corporation. The corporation which works with greater efficiency has to pay more because of the surtax. The surtax was legitimate and could be justified during times of war, but in normal circumstances, especially after the Tashkent agreement, there is no moral justification for the retention of this kind of tax at all because it is a discriminatory tax on persons who are making special efforts to make more profits. So I fail to understand why this tax is continued on those people who are working the corporation with greater efficiency. This tax should really have completely gone.

12.50 hrs.

Now, I come to the 10 per cent surcharge on individual taxes. Although at the lower limit of income-tax a certain amount of concessions or exemptions have been given that is so negligible, because on an income of Rs. 6000, the exemption or concession given is only about Rs. 14. But the excise duty on sugar has been increased, and if a person with that income has to pay the increased excise duty on sugar, then it would mean that on sugar alone he will have to pay more than Rs. 14 which he would otherwise save on an income of Rs. 6000. So, even the exemption which has been given to the lower income group is only a paper transaction, but probably on the whole, there is more burden on the tax-payer in that respect.

During the last year, the returns from the taxes were reduced. During 1965-66, the estimated corporation taxes were Rs. 371.6 crores, but the expected amounts are only Rs. 330 crores; so, about Rs. 41.6 crores were received less. Similarly, in regard to personal taxation, in 1965-66 the estimated amount was Rs. 271.6 crores but the expectation is only about Rs. 260 crores, thus leaving a shortfall of about Rs. 11.5 crores. If we see this we find that the diminishing return has

already set in under this high rate of taxation. Any expert on economics can be made to go into it and he will not come to any other conclusion except this that the taxation has risen to such a high level that diminishing returns have already set in. For that very reason, during the last year, the previous Finance Minister had reduced the taxation to some extent. In 1964-65, on individual earned incomes, the taxes at the highest slab amounted to 82.5 per cent, but in 1965-66 they were reduced to 74.75 per cent, but this year again, they have been increased to 82.25 per cent, almost to the level of 1964-65. This is the position in regard to earned income. As regards unearned income the percentage would be about 7 or 8 per cent more. If you take the total taxation, on unearned income, the figure may amount to 120 per cent of the annual income; in the case of earned income, it may come to about 108 to 110 per cent.

It has been said that there should be more savings, and there should be more production and more industries should be developed and more investment should be there but then if one has to pay more than 100 per cent by way of taxes, where will the savings be in the private hands or in the corporations?

The total dividend that the companies had paid last year was about Rs. 71 crores. As compared to that, the additional taxation which had been levied was Rs. 43 crores. If Rs. 43 crores are to go out of that profit, then how are the companies going to maintain the dividend and how are they going to have savings for investment?

Of course, some trifling benefits have been given to the extent of about Rs. 7 crores by reducing the dividend tax and by giving exemption up to 10 per cent on dividend and by allowing the bonus issues without taxes and so on on the national income which was taxed previously. These

are some of the things by which the psychology could be improved; though they do not result in much monetary benefits, they have removed certain irksome difficulties which were there; and the psychology which was bad in the share market has also been improved; perhaps, these things would simplify the tax structure and remove unnecessary administrative work which was not very profitable. From that angle, I really welcome these changes. But these things have been more than offset by the levy of 10 per cent tax. This is my inference; I am not saying this on the basis of my information as such, but my inference is that when the total fiscal tax structure was framed, some of the irksome taxes were removed, and five percent concession was given on the surtax, and since savings had to be improved, I feel that some concessions on the corporation and individual taxes must have been framed in the original budget when the Finance Minister had framed it. I fail to understand how when there is the argument that there should be more savings, all of a sudden this 10 per cent increase on individual and corporation taxes has come about. I wonder whether it was a part of the budget as originally framed or whether it has been an after-thought which has been superimposed later. If it was an after-thought, it would mean that the intentions of the entire fiscal policy were changed later on at the last moment because of certain political or other considerations.

Last year, a trend was introduced to lessen the tax on the highest slab because of the diminishing returns; and the psychology began to be slightly adjusted. But again within one year, if the trend is changed and it is brought to the original level, then we lose the confidence of the taxpayer thereby, which in the long run is not good, nor is it fair to the taxpayer.

Last year, the previous Finance Minister had assured the House that there would be Rs. 150 crores reduc-



[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

tion in the civil expenditure and so on. But in spite of that there has been an increase of Rs. 236 crores, making a total difference of Rs. 386 crores. Of course, Rs. 30 crores increase is on account of defence needs, and that is quite understandable; if we take out these Rs. 30 crores, then the difference would still be high, being of the order of Rs. 356 crores. This is not a very small amount, and I hope the hon. Finance Minister will do well by applying his mind and getting more savings under administration, by avoiding wastage and unnecessary costs which have gone on increasing from year to year. In 1950-51, the civil expenditure was Rs. 31 crores, but in 1965-66 it went up to Rs. 122 crores, and in 1966-67 it is estimated to be Rs. 141 crores. If this is the rate at which civil expenditure increases but if our total development does not increase at a similar rate, then where is the justification for such increase in administrative costs? In the entire budget of 1965-66 the total non-productive expenditure was about Rs. 1528 crores out of Rs. 2470 crores total revenue. During 1966-67, the figure is Rs. 1666 crores out of Rs. 2719 crores total revenue. This is the order of the non-productive expenditure. I admit that all non-productive expenditure is not useless expenditure; there are categories of such expenditure, which are useful. But still we must have a limit on the percentage of such expenditure we must lay down to what extent we can go in for non-productive expenditure and to what extent we must invest in creative or fruitful fields in the country. If 65 to 70 per cent of the total revenue goes into the non-productive category and very little remains for productive investment, then how are we going to effect savings even in the public sector? It is surprising to find that in the entire public sector, we are going to invest this year Rs. 345 crores. The total revenue from the corporate sector was about Rs. 340 crores; with the

increase in taxation, it is going to be Rs. 376 crores. As against this, we are going to make an investment in the public sector of Rs. 345 crores. If we are going to invest all the money which comes from the private sector in the public sector, I have no grievance. You may do so. But what is the return on the public sector investment? It is a bureaucratic sector, I am glad that even members like Shri Nath Pai described it as that yesterday, which I described two years ago in this very House, that it is a bureaucratic sector, a government sector, not a public sector. I can understand a public sector where the public is directly interested. Take the private sector where the public companies are there; there are thousands and thousands of shareholders belonging to the public; that is the public sector where the public has direct control and managers and shares in the profit and so on.

13 hrs.

On the total investment of round about Rs. 3200 crores or Rs. 2800 crores in the public sector, the return is not more than 1½ per cent. There again, I may be excused if I use that word and say that the balance sheets of some of these public-sector undertakings are not properly drawn in the commercial sense. In some of the balance sheets, they show some profit without providing for depreciation. It is a fabrication. If a private-sector company does that, that is without providing for depreciation shows a profit, it will be taken to task by the company law board. If this kind of balance sheets are allowed in the public sector without taking account of depreciation, it is not a fair practice.

I would say that the public sector should be run on entirely commercial

lines in a systematic, methodical manner. If the Government find it difficult to do so, which we see from the results of so many years, I on, behalf of the business community, give this assurance. There are patriotic business people who are experienced also. I assure the House and say this. Give us half a dozen public-sector concerns you are not able to manage, and in a reasonable time, we will give you what we want, how much money we want; we will tell you what we are going to do, we will give you the full programme and policy. We will run them.

**Mr. Speaker:** His time is up.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj:** Please give me five more minutes. When in the midst of my argument, there is a solitting up, it becomes difficult to continue the thread.

I give the House this assurance. Let us have a trial. But I would make it clear that there should be no political or administrative interference. You have every right to check and inspect, guide and advice. But then you should leave it there. There are private-sector people in the country, good, influential and experienced. Instead of nationalising the material wealth, I would say this. If you want to do it, do it by all means. But why not nationalise the real talent in the country, the good qualities experience and talent of the people, and ask them to serve the country by managing the public-sector concerns properly? That is the eastern way, the Asian way. We know of the rishis and munis. We have the system of *sanyas* and *vanaprasth*, national service. I think if a proper call is given in the proper way, there will be people coming forward, people who have done everything in their life who will give their best for the country and do this service for the sake of the country.

I would not take much more time. On the Gold Control Act, I have spoken when it was enacted. After that,

it has been distorted again by the previous Finance Minister. I think it has done enough damage. We should really remove it. I would not argue more about it.

I would also say a word about the annuity deposit scheme. It is a very troublesome, new device. It has brought in only Rs. 40 crores. Even if somebody pays whatever is due, what is the position. Suppose Rs. 150 is due as annual deposit. He has to pay in four instalments. If there is a difference of Rs. 10 he has to pay and then apply for refund. A person has to wait at the Reserve Bank for three, four five and six hours. For a year and a half, many people have not even received the receipt for their payment. As it goes on increasing, after a few years I think the administrative cost will be out of proportion to the receipt. Then I have my doubt whether the Resreve Bank will be able to cope with it efficiently. So why keep such an anomalous, irksome and troublesome new device in taxation? Even if you want to keep it, make it completely optional.

In 1962, the total revenue of the Government was Rs. 1300 crores; in 1966, it has increased to Rs. 2,700 crores, more than double. If Government has increased taxation, I am happy, but really, to that extent, has the country progressed? Has it progressed one hundred per cent?

13.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

The burdent of the heavier taxation falls on the Indian people. This is the cause of further inflation. If all this money that had accrued in the hands of Government was profitably utilised for development, more goods would have been produced and costs would have come down which would have been beneficial to the country. Our total national income is round about Rs. 15,000 crores. Out of that, if Rs. 2,700 crores is the total collection of the Central Government, it comes to 18 per cent

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

of the total national income in government's pocket for administrative expenses. Apart from that, there are State Governments who are collecting taxes. I do not know the percentage in their case; it may be altogether 25 or even 30. It is regarded by economic experts of the world that if the revenue increases more than 20 to 25 per cent of the total national income, it is serious; if it increases more than 30—35 percent, it is disastrous. These figures make us tremble sometimes and ask 'where are we really proceeding?'. We have to take serious note of these things.

Two more points and I will conclude. There has been some criticism in the House of the managing agency system. The system may go; I hold no brief for it. But I would only say this that when we want to develop our country, a system is there which is a co-operative system not only of families but of friends come together. If you find it bad and if you can replace it by something else, remove it, but do not create a vacuum by which industrial development will be retarded. I will give you an instance. Some people in my close relationship thought of forming a new company some years ago. They have tried to persuade Government to allow them to have a managing agency. Just because they are small people, it has not been sanctioned. The Government's argument is, 'Whatever percentage, 10 or whatever it is you want, you name two people and take 5 per cent each; but they will not agree to the managing agency'. I am prepared to argue and convince the House that unless we have the managing agency system in the present conditions of our development, we cannot bring people together with the resources of entire families and friends pooled together. Under this system, they can share. If the profit of the managing agency is more, you can always introduce a curtailment slab and so on. That is a different

matter. But do not disturb the system and dispense with it entirely without giving the matter serious thought.

Yesterday there was an argument about the significance of the word 'bania' in the House. Shri Nath Pai used it and I said that I am proud to be a bania. Here I would give the meaning of the word 'bania', as I understand it. For that I have to speak in Hindi.

बनिया वो जो सबका बन सके ।

बनिया वो जो सबको अपना बना सके ।

बनिया वो जो सबसे बना सके ।

बनिया वो जो सब कुछ बना सके ।

हमारे राष्ट्रपिता महात्माजी भी बनिये थे ।

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I wish I were one.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: I would be proud if you were.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): It is his meaning.

श्री कमलनयन बाजज : हमारे शास्त्रों में बनिया को महाजन कहा है, अर्थात् जनों में जो महान है वह महाजन है । इस तरह से जिन को शास्त्रों में कहा गया है उनको भी आप आज जो कुछ कहें । बनिया का मतलब क्या है यह तो मैं ने बताया । अब अगर आपका इंटेंशन अच्छा नहीं है तो आप इस शब्द को कंटेम्प्ट के साथ कह सकते हैं और अगर आप का इंटेंशन अच्छा है तो आप इसको अच्छी तरह कह सकते हैं ।

महात्मा गांधी ने अछूतों को हरिजन नाम दिया, पर कई लोग उनको कंटेम्प्ट से हरिजन कहते हैं । बनिया वह है जिसकी सब के साथ बन सके और जो सभी काम अच्छी तरह बना सके ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :  
बनिया वह है जो बना हुआ हो ।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : प्रपोजीशन में  
कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो बने हुए हैं और हम लोगों  
को भी बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): The Finance Minister in any country is mostly a prisoner of circumstances. He has to act within the prevailing economic conditions in the country. But that would apply more aptly to the present Finance Minister who had taken over charge only about two months before presenting the budget. So, he has to work within the prevailing conditions, and also within the broad framework of the budget which was mostly prepared before his taking over.

Moreover, it is not possible for any Finance Minister to make a radical change in the financial, fiscal or monetary policy of the country. He has to take some time to give a new drive, create new tendency, to the economic policies of the country. So, I am afraid the present Finance Minister may get some vicarious abuses and also some vicarious commendation if any, because he is not responsible for whatever present economic condition—good or bad is prevailing. He has only to carry over the burden and the legacy left for him and created during these last 16 or 17 years.

To some of us, the word socialism has become something like a mantra, whose incantation will lay the ghost of capitalism or reactionism, and socialism will dawn only if the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister can utter the word socialism a number of times. It has been stated in this House that this budget does not carry any indication of the Bhuvaneshwar resolution, or has not taken any step towards the reduction of inequalities. I think the Finance Minister has stated that the Government is on policy and principle averse to concentration

of wealth and economic power or continuance of inequalities of wealth and power. That he has stated in the budget speech, and so, he has adhered in his budget speech also to the fundamental policy enunciated for the country, for this Government, that is the reduction of economic inequalities and equal economic opportunities and power for all.

The present Finance Minister has not only to find the money for the current revenue expenditure, but he has also to find money for the capital expenditure and for the plan envisaged and undertaken by the country. For that he has to impose certain taxes. I realise that it is his obligation, and I do not like to blame him for that. If there is any one to be blamed, I think the blame should lie also on this House, because the budget and the plan were all discussed year after year in this House and approved by this House. So, if there have been failures in our expectations, if there have been failures in reaching our goal or any retardation in progress then the responsibility lies with the Government, and also to some extent with the House. We cannot absolve ourselves from the responsibility for the failures, because every policy was discussed and accepted by this House.

Having said this, I would like to point out some of the dark features of the present economic position also as reflected in the present budget. The most alarming economic feature of the country is inflation. If the Government could have put a stop to this inflation, if the Government had been able to control the price spiral, I think most of the problems would not have come, or would not have come in such a severe form as now.

For this inflation I think the fiscal policy of the Government is mostly to be held responsible. I take up this issue first because this is the pivotal point on which other problems will more or less hinge. During these few years,

[Shri A. C. Guha]

Government's revenue has increased by more than 300 per cent, during three plan periods, and a huge amount of money on account of this expenditure has been pumped into the hands of the people, but there has not been any corresponding increase in the supply of goods. During the last ten years, that is, during the second and third plan periods, supply of money has increased by over 100 per cent, but the supply of goods has increased only by about 40 per cent. So; the resultant position is that money has been abundant, but goods have been scarce, money has been pursuing and runningg after goods, and goods have been trying to hide. That is the main reason for this inflation.

The previous speaker also referred to non-development expenditure of the Government. In 1950-51 the non-development expenditure of the Central Government was only Rs. 260 crores, and of the States Rs. 223 crores, total Rs. 483 crores, but in 1964-65 non-development expenditure has gone up to Rs. 1,065 crores for the Centre and Rs. 544 crores for the States, the total coming to about Rs. 1,610 crores. If during the plan non-development expenditure of the Government has gone up by about 400 per cent, you can realise what position has to be created.

The Finance Minister has stated in his budget speech that there is urgency of restricting Government expenditure both of the Centre and of the States, both of development and non-development, both on capital and revenue accounts, but there has not been any indication in the budget proposals in that direction. Perhaps, having realised the problem, it has not been possible for the Finance Minister to curtail the expenditure of the Government.

One proposal, which I would like to put before the House, and through this House to the Government, is that there should be a deliberate policy

of contradiction of money supply. We should realise that this inflationary tendency in the economy of the country has come in the wake of the inflation created during the last world war. The internal purchasing power of the rupee during the last world war had gone down by about 50 per cent, and since then the internal purchasing power of the rupee has gone down very radically, and I think, considering the price structure of 1939, the present purchasing power of the rupees will not be even 20 paise.

So there should be a deliberate policy of contradiction of money supply or at least the supply of consumer goods should be made to catch up with the supply of money. It is not an easy task; it will take some years for the government to supply enough consumer goods to catch up with the circulation of money.

Another matter for which there is no justification at all is this. Government has increased six times the dearness allowance to the central government employees during the three plan periods, first in 1961-62, then in 62-63, then in 63-64, 64-65, and in 65-66 it has been done twice. The total amount, excluding the recent announcement of allowance to employees getting over a thousand rupees, comes to Rs. 161.35 crores annually. I cannot understand a more senseless and foolish policy than this. The total number of central government employees is about 2.6 million out of a total of 460 million. This only indicates that the government is solicitous and anxious only about their own employees, forming less than one per cent of the total population in the country. I recollect that last year in this House both the Ministers of Finance and of Home Affairs stated or admitted that the increase in dearness allowance in the earlier part of that financial year had been more than neutralised by the increase in the price following immediately afterwards. Knowing this and knowing

that it adds to the distress and difficulties of the 99 per cent of the other people, government have been putting this burden of about Rs. 300 crores on the general tax-payer. Instead of fighting the inflationary trend in our economy they have taken to this useless and harmful but easier way.

During the three plan periods, government have imposed and realised taxes commulative amount being to Rs. 3,000 crores annually. Only in the Third Plan period they have imposed taxes whose annual collection would be about Rs. 2100 crores. In the Second Plan it was Rs. 218 crores and in the First Plan Rs. 170 crores. The total tax imposed for the implementation of the Three Plans amounts to about Rs. 3,000 crores annually. When new taxes are imposed, every time we are told that this is intended to mop up the surplus purchasing power but nothing is done and no surplus power has been nopped up. All these new taxes have helped to increase the price which more or less has the same effect as inflation, though in economic terms the two may mean different things.

There is one problem which is being discussed inside the country and also abroad. Some foreign countries have been advising us on this devaluation of our rupee. It is such an important issue that a clear and categorical denial of any proposal of devaluation should be made by the Finance Minister himself or by the Prime Minister so that there may not be any irresponsible discussion. Whatever advantages that they advocates say, would accrue to India, are all imaginary; it is doubtful if it will mean only increase in our exports but it will mean very much less receipts for our exports and more payments for our imports, particularly when the gap between export and import is ever widening. We will have to pay much more on our imports than we may expect to earn on increased exports.

If it is a question of promoting exports, it can be done by subsidising

exports as is now being done in the case of sugar. Every consumer of sugar in India has to pay for the subsidy paid for the export of sugar. That is a more economic and sensible way of promoting exports than by devaluation of the rupee. While taking about exports, I am surprised at the complacency prevailing in the concerned ministry. Only a few days ago there was a Bill on the export-import control. The minister expressed his satisfaction over the export performance of his ministry because the value of the exports has increased. But if we look into our actual performance, the position is this. From 2.02 per cent of the total world trade, our share has come down to 1.15 per cent. The minister should not be complacent about this. Energetic and definite steps to promote exports should be taken. Another curious thing is that when the minister was eloquent here about the performance of his ministry, the Deputy Minister stated:

"At present, the country's export effort is feeble. From 1950 to 1964, world exports increased from \$56,689 million to \$151,800 million, while during the same period India's exports went up only from \$1,146 million to \$1,749 million."

He had said that the country's share of the world exports shrank from 2.02 per cent to 1.1 per cent.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I shall take a few minutes more.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has already taken 20 minutes.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I know; but the Chief Whip of the Congress Party has said that I may be given more time. Now, about the promotion of export, certain incentives schemes have been devised, particularly the import entitlement scheme and the tax certificate scheme. I am very much doubtful about the import entitlement sche-

[Shri A. C. Guha]

me. I am afraid all these incentive schemes leave scope for sending the money to the black market. It should also be realised that there is a divergence of opinion between the Reserve Bank and the Commerce Ministry about the total earnings by way of export, and this divergence about the statistics of export earnings only indicates that certain monies which are expected to go to the coffers of the Indian foreign exchange have not gone to the coffers of the Indian foreign exchange, but they must have gone to some black market. This is one aspect which should be taken care of so that not only the question of promoting our exports but also the question of looking to the fact that the export earnings should come to, and be accounted for by the Reserve Bank. It should also be taken care of, so that the country may get the full benefit out of it.

The main problem now for the country is this: whether it is for checking inflation, or for earning of foreign exchange, we have to increase our production. I hope there should not be any doctrinaire or ideological inhibition put on production. Every scope should be given for greater production, provided production is achieved efficiently and economically.

The previous speaker pleaded about the performance of the private sector, and the Commerce Minister also, a few days ago, gave a good conduct certificate to the private traders. I do not think the country will share this view about the performance of the private sector; they are mostly for profit, and they do not care either for the quality or for the prices of the product. They have an ensured and protected market and expanding the market too, where any commodity can be sold at any price. This tendency on the part of the private sector should be checked. The Government should take some control for ensuring the quality as also the price.

I think at present the Government have no authority to enquire into the costing of the industrial goods. They should take certain authority and should do it regularly. It is on rare occasions when any commodity is referred to the Tariff Commission for protection, and only then the Tariff Commission looks into the question of costing. That is not an adequate. The cars manufactured in India are sold at about 70 to 80% higher price than similar cars abroad—I mean those manufactured abroad by the foreign firms with whose collaboration the cars are manufactured in India.

Most of the engineering goods in India are a high-cost ones, and it is frankly admitted that ours is a high-cost economy. In a poor country, if you develop a high-cost economy, it means an enormous difficulty and distress for the poorer sections.

I have referred to the taxation proposals. It seems the Finance Minister has become bold enough. Previously, when there was any new tax imposed, or when any new tax was proposed, the Finance Minister at least used to be somewhat apologetic. Again in 1962-63, after the election—not pre-election year as now there was a proposal to the tune of Rs. 60.80 crores by way of taxes. Then the Finance Minister who was a much stronger person than the present Finance Minister said that it will “no doubt impose a burden of sacrifice on our people.” He justified it and said that it “will take us yet closer to our goal of raising adequate resources for our Plan.” Then he also gave us the assurance or a warning and said that “the point to remember is that there are only two alternatives to such taxation—inflation or stagnation.” I think the Government or the Planning Commission have been kind enough to give us all the three—taxation, inflation and also stagnation. There is definite economic stagnation.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Please finish.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I am not a frequent speaker. I would take just three minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has already taken 25 minutes.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I shall finish in a few more minutes.

**Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti):** I will also plead for him!

**Shri A. C. Guha:** On a previous occasion also, when there was a tax of about Rs. 60 crores which was sought to be imposed, a much stronger Finance Minister also pleaded that his proposal was a formidable bill of fare or it would mean some great sacrifice. But then the present Finance Minister has become bold enough to put up Rs. 120 crores of taxation. It is not Rs. 101 crores, that will come to the exchequer of the Government. It will come to Rs. 140 crores, because the State Governments will get Rs. 41 crores plus another sum of about Rs. 9 crores to Rs. 10 crores. So, it will be in all about Rs. 150 crores of new taxation put on the tax-payers. But there is no word of apology or no assurance of any good or better day coming. I think that the Finance Minister has not put any good prospect which he may not be able to fulfil, and so, it is better that he has been frank.

One word more about the State finances. India is a federal Government and the finances of the State as such include the finances of the several States of India. The Finance Minister has stated the unsatisfactory financial position and the undesirable budgetary tactics. I have great sympathy for the States. They have only limited resources; they have restricted resources. The Centre can increase any tax or raise any new tax, but the States' scope for taxation is very limited. But even then, it would not be proper for the State Governments to get unauthorised

overdrafts from the Reserve Bank. But I shall give the Finance Minister some credit because of the fact that he has tried to relieve the State Governments of some burden. Apart from what the States will get out of the recommendations of the fourth Finance Commission—I think it will be Rs. 144 crores or something like that—he has also given Rs. 100 crores as loan for the current year, and for the next year he has provided about Rs. 41 crores more, as annual finances for the States, I hope that the States will now be able to fulfil their obligations of maintaining sound budgetary conditions and a stable economy.

Before concluding, I wish to say that both the Centre and the States should adopt a definite policy of contraction of money supply. There is enough scope for the Government to curtail expenditure by about five to 10 per cent and also some of the developmental expenditure might be deferred till the production of the country can come up somewhat to the level of the circulation of money.

**Shri Warior (Trichur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when the debate on the budget or on any other important matter goes on here, it must not be just like two lawyers contending and the presiding officer commenting, "why do you contend like that? A decision has been taken much earlier." That should not be the attitude of the Government. I am constrained to remark that the Minister should give more attention to what is said here, and some other hon. Members should not disturb the Ministers when the debate is going on. That is a very bad thing often noticed here. We ourselves lose all our interest and enthusiasm to speak. I hope the ministers will pay more attention to what is said by the members, whether it is relevant or not. After all, we are not fortunate enough to be briefed by so many Secretaries as the Ministers. So, there might be unconnected things also. Whatever is in our mind, we give expression to it and the government should respond



[Shri Warior]

to it. Then only it is a responsible government. I hope in this debate government will give more pointed attention to certain remarks coming not only from this side but that side of the House also.

Whenever budgets are presented in this house or in any legislature, we expect that the real things happening in the country will be reflected at least broadly in the budget. But this budget is not reflecting that way. The budget must be a real mirror—not a distorting mirror—of the situation in the country. This budget views things only from one angle. The most ignored angle is the people's angle. People are remembered only when taxation comes. They are forgotten for all other matters. Even for partly concessions to be given, they are completely ignored. The graceful attitude is still retained only to that section of the community which can hold its own.

Many a debate has taken place in this House regarding the food problem. Actually many economists have repudiated all the arguments and justifications for such a food muddle in this country. The ministerial ranks are always harping upon the problem of more production. God also has helped them in the form of failure of monsoons, weather conditions, etc. which are not in anybody's control, which cannot be obliterated by mere speeches or any government action. When the monsoon fails, what can the minister do? It is quite a natural way of justifying things, but in spite of all this, we have to do certain things for the people, who must live and carry on their avocations. I read an article by the eminent economist, Dr. Raj, in the *Times of India* dated 20th January where he says that the entire policy question has to be re-viewed in the light of procurement and not of production. He gives us facts and figures to show that even with all the failure of monsoon and production, if there is equitable dis-

tribution, we can give about 14 ounces of cereals to the people. But that side is not looked into; it is left to take its own course.

80 per cent of our people are agricultural producers, but the entire policy is manipulated from the angle of the consumers, that too a small percentage of consumers residing in the cities. Rationing was introduced only in the cities and not in rural areas. There are agricultural labourers who are suffering from time immemorial. Why has not the government turned its attention to the agricultural labour population? It is because the government looks after only that organised section of people living in urban areas, who can shout, demonstrate and take action. What about the 80 per cent of the people living in our villages? Take the price policy. In my place, we are given Rs. 4 per measure of paddy i.e., about Rs. 40 per para. As a cultivator, I can say we spend more than Rs. 60 for that. Why should not the government give Rs. 60? The Government is trying to import all sorts of things fertilisers, inputs and outputs—so many new terms have been imported! As an agriculturist, I can say we can increase food production if only we are given a price which is economic to us. After spending Rs. 4 per measure of paddy, if we get Rs. 4, it is not only uneconomic, but ruinous. This process has been carried on for so long that the survey report on rural indebtedness shows that the agriculturists are indebted to the extent of Rs. 900 crores. You can imagine how much interest has accrued on that. The agriculturist population is at the mercy of the anti-people policy of the government. Instead of paying through the nose for PL 480 imports, why not give a few chips more so that we can produce more?

Instead of fertilisers, let me ask the government, what has it done to mobilise the human waste of 47

crores of people, produce compost and cultivate the land? The human material is the most precious, but that is the least valued. It can be shot down like rats and dogs in the streets. This elementary thing is not taken into consideration.

A whole generation of people, who have fought against the imperialist oppression and foreign capital domination in this country, are aghast and surprised that they are going to be handed over lock, stock and barrel, to the very same imperialists in the form of the Boothalingam agreement and things like the fertiliser deal. It started in Mr. K. D. Malaviya's time. 51 per cent of capital was given to Phillips and Company in the refineries. We have seen the result. We know the things that have happened in the streets of Calcutta and its suburbs and in Bombay and Kerala. I find it is reported in the papers that UP will be following the same course. I do not know which other State are coming in this line. We can expect explosive situations not only in one part, but in several parts of the country, which means in the entire country.

Take, for instance, the workers' question. Factories are closing down one by one. Textile factories are affected. Hundreds and thousands of workers are on the streets. Government does not realise it. There is the question of coal mines, backlog of unemployment, bonus question, etc. In this very same budget, a concession given to the corporate sector is going to affect the bonus question much more. I am quite sure that the Government will be bringing forward an amending Bill to amend the Bonus Act that we passed, because all the companies in the corporate sector will be pleading that they cannot honour this 4 per cent minimum that has been fixed and they will have to bring down the quantum of bonus. I can say that as a trade union worker. I know that such a Bill is going to come. That is already talked

about in the trade union circles. This is what I have to say about the people so far as the agriculturists and industrial workers are concerned.

Then there is the question of government employees and other private employees. What is their position? In Delhi, a pav or a quarter kilogram of bhendi costs eight annas today. Whereas last year we paid Rs. 30 month for our vegetables, this year we have to pay about Rs. 80 to Rs.90 per month. How can the poor people afford to pay that much? Shri Guha was saying that six times the dearness allowance has been increased. I can tell the Government, I can tell Shri Guha and his party also, that the workers and employees of the Government should not be given any dearness allowance at all. Let the Government have their own ration shops, their own foodgrain shops and shops which will deliver other commodities at prices to be fixed by the Government. Then there will not be any clamour at all. Once the Government opens such shops, we know the workers will get their things at fixed prices and the rural people will also get them in due course. But the Government is not prepared to do that. Therefore, the government employees and private employees are also on the war path.

This is the situation. Does this situation reflect in this budget? No. Does this dismal situation, this unfortunate state of affairs in our country, reflect in this budget? There is no such thing. The new Finance Minister had this to say in his speech:

"Some of the difficulties such as the inadequate performance of the economy, the sluggishness of the capital market, the pressure on the balance of payments and the rise in the prices of essential commodities have been with us now for a number of years...."

These were not there only in the last year, there have been with us for a number of years. I wish to ask this

[Shri Warior]

Government how it happened that for a number of years these things had been continuing? Should I give a more emphatic, more sharp indictment of this Government than contained in this sentence? What is more, except the people everything else is here. Such difficulties, such inadequate performance, he says "of the economy". It means the entire thing is a failure and a collapse. Sluggishness of the capital market, our hon. friends will take care of—I mean our hon. friends like Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj and others. Then, "pressure on the balance of payment", God is responsible for that. If the monsoons had not failed, we would have exported more groundnuts and we would have got more payments from foreign countries with the result that these balances would have been favourable to us and not adverse to us. These continued for a number of years. The rise in the prices of essential commodities is just by the way, and the Finance Minister says:

".....it is imperative that budgetary and, indeed, all economic policies are framed with a view to reversing these adverse trends."

Actually, no reversal of any of these trends is here—except, of course, it may be in the capital market—I do not know. But all the capitalists papers and financial papers are saying that the capital market is not enough supported or enough spurred. They do admit of course, that they have got something. I have been hearing very minutely what Shri Morarka, Shri Bajaj or other eminent Members have been saying about the capital market. It is funny that these people are now coming against even this budget. It is just like asking for more. They know more pressure is to be added and then they will get something more. That had happened before also. They are asking for more and more concessions. Actually they are laughing in their sleeves. They know that only they have got at least a fair deal in this budget at the expense of the poor people and, as I said, they are laugh-

ing in their sleeves. At the same time, very seriously and very gravely they are asking the Government whether they have helped the capital market or not, whether they have helped to increase production or not, whether these things are creating more inflation or not and so on. All these questions of economics are posed, not to hoodwink that gentleman who is sitting there with the finance portfolio, Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri, because he knows the thing and he has more knowledge of the company affairs than anybody-else here, not only the holes but the loopholes also, but to hoodwink us, we laymen who do know these intricacies of economics. So they say: "Oh! the entire market is collapsing, the entire stock market is going to disruption and therefore you should give more, give more and give more". Because we do not know the real position, we will also be supporting their claim. It is for that purpose that they are saying like this.

Sir, I have made a study of the entire tax structure for the last 15 years. I have been devoting some time to read all these things. You will note that whenever the tax is raised, and abnormally raised, it is always on the indirect taxes more than on the direct taxes. Shri Morarka was yesterday saying that any tax for that matter, whether direct or indirect, will finally come down upon the people. That may be true, because the people are defenceless, the people are unarmed, they are innocent of the workings of all these things and therefore the people in business know how to put all the burden on the shoulders of the people. That is true, and the Government ought to have come to protect the interests of the people in that respect. That the Government is not doing. Apart from that, if you look at the tax structure itself you will be aghast, you will be surprised rather, to see this, because, Sir, you are also paying in the same way as we are paying. We know that most of us are not able to meet these tax burdens like this. The total tax revenue

of the Union and State Governments increased enormously during the last 15 years. From Rs. 739 crores in 1951-52 it has come to Rs. 2791 crores in 1965-66. new estimates have come now. The total yield over this taxation is not the estimated yield. We all know it is the trick of making the budget that whenever the revenue is calculated it always will be an understatement and when the expenditure side is stated it will be an over-statement. This is purposely done. Never in the annals of history of taxation in this country I know so far the Government has realised less than what is budgeted. I do not blame anybody for doing that. It is a policy inherent in this budgeting. Not only that, most of these amounts shown as expenditure will not be expended at all. Suppose there is a provision to construct a factory, without knowing any of the details of the project they may first put a token amount. Then, without knowing whether cement or iron is available or not, they allot more funds. Afterwards, without knowing whether foreign collaboration and technical know-how are coming forward or not, without knowing what the capital cost and the initial expenses would be, they allot still more funds. Many a time the Estimates Committee has pointed out in its reports that not only is the money not expended but, in some cases, it is not even surrendered. Why should the Government do that? Why should the Government tax the people without knowing how much they require?

14 hrs.

Here I will give you some figures. The total yield of the additional taxation measures of the Centre is estimated to aggregate Rs. 2,260 crores against the Plan target of Rs. 1,100 crores. The additional taxation measures of the State Governments are expected to yield about Rs. 590 crores over the Plan period. The total yield from additional taxation during the Third Plan will amount to Rs. 2,850 crores, as against the target of Rs. 1,710

crores—Rs. 1,100 crores for the Centre and about Rs. 600 crores for the States. Is it not a staggering figure? I know these figures are very small, compared to the figures for big capitalist or imperialist countries like the United Kingdom, France or USA. But, then, our country is a poor country. Our people can hardly afford to pay taxes. So, every pie collected as tax should be accounted for and utilised in a proper way which will give some benefit to the tax-payers. But is it being done? Not at all. Taxes are collected and the money is expended on schemes which will yield no returns or give any benefit to the poor people of the country. The reports of the Estimates Committee, Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings are full of instances where money has been spent recklessly without any regard to the rules and without any compunction whatsoever.

Now I come to another aspect of the collection of taxes, the break-up between direct and indirect taxes. Here I will give some figures. The total tax revenue of the Central Government in 1950-51 was Rs. 357 crores—Rs. 130 crores of direct taxes and Rs. 227 crores of indirect taxes. In 1965-66 budget, excluding the supplementary budget of taxation of Rs. 100 crores which Shri Krishnamachari presented last year,—an extraordinary procedure, a second budget in the same year—the total tax revenue was Rs. 1,682 crores—Rs. 566 crores of direct taxes and Rs. 1,116 crores of indirect taxes. The increase in total revenue was Rs. 1,325 crores out of which direct taxes was Rs. 436 crores and indirect taxes Rs. 889 crores.

This is not the whole story. The excise duties alone will show you how much the consumer goods are taxed in this country. Tax revenue from kerosene in 1955-56 was Rs. 243 lakhs. In 1965-66 it rose to Rs. 4,500 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 4,257 lakhs. This is the fate of kerosene oil which is ordinarily used by the poor people in the villages which are not ordinarily used by the poor people in the village

[Shri Warior]

which are not electrified. The revenue from matches was Rs. 1,008 lakhs in 1955-56. In 1965-66 it rose to Rs. 2,850 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 1,342 lakhs. In the case of tea, it was Rs. 317 lakhs in 1955-56. In 1965-66 it became Rs. 1,700 lakhs, an increase of 1,303 lakhs. In the case of soap, it rose from Rs. 155 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs. 467 lakhs in 1965-66, an increase of Rs. 307 lakhs. On sugar, on which so much of controversy has been raised, it rose from Rs. 1,858 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs. 5,365 lakhs in 1965-66, an increase of Rs. 3,507 lakhs. We are paying so much on sugar, not only to feed ourselves, but feed people abroad also by export of sugar. Yet, I am quite sure, they will not change that policy. In the case of tobacco the revenue in 1955-56 was Rs. 3,648 lakhs. In 1965-66 it rose to Rs. 8,858 lakhs, an increase of only Rs. 5,192 lakhs. It looks as if tobacco is the special target of all successive Finance Ministers in their budget proposals. They all seem to be anti-tobaccoists. It is supposed to be a luxury item and so it is taxed out of all proportion. That is why the increase in revenue from tobacco alone amounts to Rs. 5,192 lakhs.

Of course, I can understand that for the development of this country if the Government wants money, we must pay. I can also understand that in a developing country austerity is necessary. Recently, I was reading a speech by Fidel Castro of Cuba, the erstwhile friend of China. China declined to supply Cuba rice. The only commodity exported by Cuba is sugar. Fidel Castro addressed the people of Cuba and asked: "do you want the economy of this country to go to ruins or eat a little less rice and more of vegetables and other things? I will provide you with more fish, more vegetables and other things."

In our country also, our benevolent new Prime Minister addressed several meetings and asked the people to substitute other food for rice and

wheat. But I am not convinced; nor are the other people convinced. Here in our country rice is available in every nook and corner; only, you have to pay through your nose. Even in Kerala I can purchase rice. I am sure, Shri Govinda Menon will substantiate that statement. Rice is available in Kerala at the rate of Rs. 2.50 per kilo. In Bombay rice is sold at the rate of Rs. 275 per quintal. In every State, every district, every taluka you can get rice, unless of course it is cordoned off, just like Bengal. It is a foolish thing that they did in Bengal. When rice is available for a higher price in any area, how can I convince the people that there is dearth of rice? When wheat is available in plenty, of course for a higher price, how can I convince the people that there is no wheat? So, it is difficult to convince the people that there is shortage of food. Of course, if the entire production in the country is procured and equitably distributed to the people all over the country then there is no question of disputing the contention of the Government that there is real dearth; not otherwise. If there is real scarcity, let it be equitably distributed over the whole country. If there is real plenty, let it also be equitably distributed over the whole country. Then nobody will complain. But that is not done. The position today is that those who are in the high income bracket, those who can afford to pay a higher price, they get enough food; but the poor people who cannot afford to pay a higher price, they do not get it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You have taken 30 minutes.

**Shri Warior:** I wanted to say something more.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** You have already taken six minutes more than you were entitled to.

**Shri Warior:** I wanted to have more figures given but never mind about it.

So also is the case of money. Why I oppose these taxation measures is

not because I grudge giving the Government enough money for development. Even a paper like the *Eastern Economist* says that there is no justification at all for this new taxation. I would have understood it if the *Eastern Economist* had said that there was no justification for more taxation on the corporate sector; but, no, on the entire taxes they are very clear. They say that these are asking for sacrifices without any gains at all.

In this connection may I bring to your notice two very relevant instances of the attitude of the Government in not being particularly serious about getting money from where it can get it and getting the money from where it cannot get it. They do not want to take the money from where they can get it. Money cannot come from people who have no money; money can come only from people who have money. Suppose, you ask the Marshal to search me and get Rs. 100. Can you get it? I do not think you can get it because I have not got it.

**An hon. Member:** You may be having it in your house.

**Shri Warior:** But there was an MP whose house was searched by the thief, not by the Enforcement Branch, who got Rs. 76,000 or Rs. 86,000.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** That amount was between Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 6,000 and the reporter said Rs. 86,000.

**Shri Warior:** I am sorry, if it is a printer's devil and it is actually Rs. 6,000; but there was another case of a very eminent man murdered in the heart of Delhi for keeping about Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 76,000. Then, there was another case. Recently a very respectable gentleman was caught at Palam Airport with a silly amount of Rs. 8 lakhs.

**An hon. Member:** Small amount.

**Shri Warior:** Silly amount. I do not call it a small amount. If anybody calls a large amount a small amount, we are not very serious

about these things. It is such a silly thing.

And may I add to the list one more? Here comes to my knowledge a judgment. This may also go on record with your permission. On September 28, 1965, Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. N. Ray delivering his judgment on an interim application in suit 600/61 in the High Court of Calcutta, made certain very serious remarks and passed strictures on the glaring collusion of revenue department with Hari Das Mundhra. This is a judgment, incontrovertible. The significant aspect of it may be read with your permission it reads:—

"It is significant that though Hari Das Mundra is indebted to revenue for over one crore of rupees by way of tax for several years, the revenue authorities have taken no steps to realise this amount. It was argued on behalf of the petitioner that Hari Dass Mundra has not paid for the shares and that he is not in a position to pay for the shares. Identical contention had been advanced in this suit and that contention was not accepted for the reasons discussed in the judgment. It is a matter between revenue authorities and Hari Dass Mundra as to why the revenue has not been collected. It is a matter within the province of revenue authorities".

who are within the province also of Shri Sachin Chaudhuri.

Sir, I have spoken at length about tax imposition; one more sentence about tax collection and the picture is complete. A news item appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta. These things do not come from your State or my States this will come only from Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and such other places and so you must also be interested in it. The search conducted by the Enforcement Directorate, Government of India, refers to the office of the solicitors firm Orr Dignam—O R R, Orr; DIGNAM,

[Shri Warior.]

Nignam; I do not know the pronunciation—

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jagannatha Rao): Orr Dignam. You can ask Shri Mukerjee.

Shri Warior: I do not consult my leader in these things.

....Orr Dignam and Company at 29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta and the residence of their senior partners. I have the names here but I do not read them. Many things were found. I wish to know from the Finance Ministry as to what happened to this; whether this case is proceeded with. This has appeared in a very respectable paper of Calcutta, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, of 12th February, 1966 on page 5. It is sufficient reference, I hope. I wish to know this because there were serious rumours about it and I do not want to give any credence to them until and unless we hear from the horse's mouth itself.

This is the story of the collection of taxes; this is the story of the imposition of taxes; this is the story of the spending of taxes. That is why I say that this Budget is not a people's budget or a budget for the people but against the people.

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा (बिल्हौर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई दिनों के इन्तजार के बाद आज मुझे जो बोलने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिये मैं बहुत आभारी हूँ।

यह बजट जो वित्त मंत्री ने उपस्थित किया है, इसे देखने से पता लगता है कि प्रति व्यक्ति के ऊपर हमारे देश में 40 रु० से अधिक टैक्स लगा दिया है और इस टैक्स का 30 प्रतिशत के लगभग अकेले प्रशासन पर खर्च होता है और प्रशासन कैसा है कि जिससे छोटे से छोटा और बड़े से बड़ा आदमी भी परेशान है। आप किसी भी दफ्तर में चले

जाइये या किसी बड़े दफ्तर में किसी अफसर के सामने जाइये, यदि उसे यह न मालूम हो कि आप डिप्टी स्पीकर हैं, तो शायद आपको चिक् उठाकर अन्दर जाने की नौबत ही न आये और चपरासी आपका कार्ड ही अन्दर न ले जाये।

महाराष्ट्र के भूतपूर्व गवर्नर बाबू श्री प्रकाश ने अपने एक लेख में लिखा है, उन्होंने अपनी बीती का जिक्र किया है। उन्होंने बताया कि जब वह महाराष्ट्र के गवर्नर थे, तो वह अपनी लड़की को जो अमरीका से आई थी, उसको रिस्वीव करने सान्ताक्रूज एयरपोर्ट पर गये। उस लड़की के साथ जो सामान आया, 10-5 मिनट में उसको देखा लिया गया और वे बक्से कस्टम से पास हो गये हैं। और वह अपनी लड़की को ले आये जब वह महाराष्ट्र के गवर्नर नहीं रहे, और फिर जब उनकी लड़की बाहर से आई तो वह फिर उसको लेने सान्ताक्रूज एयरपोर्ट पर गये, उस समय उसके सारे सामान को इस बुरी तरह से बखेर दिया गया, कि जिसको समेट कर रखने में उसको घन्टा भर लगा और रो-रो कर उसने अपने सामान को बक्सों में रखा, किसी ने उसकी सहायता नहीं की। यह है हालत हमारी इस हुकूमत के परिवार की। जिनके लिये हम मोटी रकम की शक्ल में टैक्स वसूल करते हैं बेचारे किसानों से।

फिर उस किसान की हालत को कौन पूछने वाला है, खाने की चीजों में एक छोटी चीज चीनी होती है क्रिस्टल शुगर किसानों को बिल्कुल भी नसीब नहीं होती। हमारे प्रदेश में ऐसे गांव के गांव पड़े हुए हैं जहां फैक्टरी की बनी हुई क्रिस्टल शुगर पहुंचती ही नहीं है। वह क्षेत्र किसी तरह से खाण्डसारी शुगर से गुजर करता था लेकिन उस खाण्डसारी शुगर पर भी वित्त मंत्री ने इस बार टैक्स लगा दिया है। खाद्य मंत्री ने तो यह कहा है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश से उसकी मूवमेंट रोक दी

गई है। जो फार्मर या वह घबरा उठा। आज जो खाण्डसारी प्रोड्यूस करता है वह परेशान है कि क्या होगा हमारा यह व्यापार रहेगा या नहीं रहेगा उसका यह व्यापार चलेगा या नहीं चलेगा। एक तरफ तो यह कहा जाता है कि किसानों को रेमूनरेटिव प्राइस देंगे। हम लोगों को इंसटिव देना चाहते हैं और काश्तकारों से हम यह आशा करते हैं कि वे अधिक पैदा करें लेकिन दूसरी तरफ काश्तकारों को जो मिलने वाली चीजें हैं उन पर नये टैक्स लगाये जाते हैं। हम ही नहीं राज्य सरकारें भी टैक्स लगाती रहती हैं। अधिक उपजाने के लिए किसानों को कुछ चीजों की आवश्यकता है जिन की पूर्ति करना बहुत जरूरी है। उनको ऐसे साधन चाहियें जिन का वे खेती में इस्तेमाल कर सकें। हमारे प्रदेश में बड़े बड़े बांध बने हैं और उन से बिजली उत्पन्न होती है। लेकिन ट्रांसमिशन लाइज का कहीं पता ही नहीं है। ट्रांसमिशन लाइज अगर बनी भी हुई है तो भी उनको बिजली नहीं मिलती है। ट्यूबवैल पड़े हुए हैं लेकिन एनर्जाइज नहीं किये जा रहे हैं। जहां पर बिजली पहुंची भी है वहां के जो किसान हैं वे भी दर दर की ठोकें खाते फिरते हैं लेकिन उनको बिजली का कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता है। बेचारों ने किसी तरह से कर्ज लेकर साहूकार से या बसे बचा कर डीजल पम्प खरीदे हैं और उन से वे काम चला रहे थे लेकिन अब सरकार ने डीजल तेल पर भी टैक्स बढ़ा दिया है। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि उनके पम्प पड़े रह जायेंगे। फिर आप को कहां से अन्न मिलेगा? आप किसान ने यह आशा करते हैं कि वह अन्न अधिक पैदा करके आप को दे उपज बढ़ाये लेकिन उत्पादन करने वाले जो साधन हैं उन पर आप इतने टैक्स लगाते जा रहे हैं किसान पर आप इतना बोझ डालते जा रहे हैं कि उनके प्रयोग को ही वह भूल जायेगा।

फटिलाइजर की भी बात की जाती है। आप फैक्ट्रीज भी खोलना चाहते हैं। बड़े बड़े

जो दुनिया के मुल्क हैं उनको आप आह्वान कर रहे हैं कि यहां आ कर वे फटिलाइजर की फैक्ट्रीज लगायें और फटिलाइजर पैदा करके दें। क्या फटिलाइजर आप इसलिए पैदा करना चाहते हैं कि किसान उसको ले जाये और उसकी फसल भस्म हो जाये? कारण यह है कि उसको समय पर पानी तो मिलेगा नहीं। अगर पानी नहीं मिलेगा तो फटिलाइजर किस काम आयेगा। इस वास्ते जरूरत इस बात की है कि उसको पहले पानी दिया जाये। हमारे प्रदेश में पानी है। आप वहां पर किसानों के लिए पानी की व्यवस्था तो करें। उत्तर प्रदेश ऐसा प्रदेश नहीं है जहां धरती के नीचे पानी न हो। मैं कहता हूं कि धरती के नीचे समुद्र है। बोरिंग करके उसको बाहर निकालने के उपाय आपको खोज निकालने होंगे। हमारे श्री केशव देव जी मालवीय ने जिस वक्त वह आयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कमिशन के मंत्री थे उस वक्त बताया था कि विदेशों से कुछ इस तरह की जीपें आई हैं जिन में रिग्ज लगी हुई हैं और उन रिग्ज से हजारों फीट तक बड़ी ग्रासानी से बोरिंग किया जा सकता है। लेकिन उधर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ है कि बड़ी बड़ी रिग्ज लगे बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज लगे जहां फटिलाइजर पैदा हो लेकिन साधारण रूप से पानी की कोई व्यवस्था न की जाये। किस तरह से यह काम चलेगा? किस तरह से किसान अन्न पैदा करके आप को देगा? किसान को तो खेती के लिए साधन चाहियें वक्त पर पैसा चाहिये। पैसा उसको वक्त पर मिलता नहीं है। जो पैसा मिलता भी है उस पर सूद बहुत उसको देना पड़ता है और उसको पाने के लिए उसको बड़ी हैरानी और परेशानी का सामना भी करना पड़ता है। पूरा पैसा उसको फिर भी नहीं मिलता है। किसान परेशान रहता है। छोटे छोटे जो किसान हैं उनको तो कर्ज मिलना भी नहीं है।

मेरे मित्र कह रहे हैं कि रिश्वत का भी मैं जिक्र इस सम्बन्ध में कर दूं। मैं उस बात



### [श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा]

को नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से लोग उसको कह चुके हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि जहाँ लोगों में अवज्ञा की भावना है जहाँ लोगों में काम के प्रति लापरवाही है लोगों में अनुशासनहीनता है वहाँ भ्रष्टाचार भी है। इस वास्ते भ्रष्टाचार का जिक्र करूँ या न करूँ कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। वह चीज तो अपनी जगह है। लेकिन आप देखें कि किसान से आशा यह की जाती है कि वह अधिक पैदा करे। लेकिन अधिक पैदा करने के लिए उसके पास साधन कहाँ हैं? आप गोसंवर्द्धन के लिए क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं? बड़े बड़े ट्रक्टरों की तो आप बात करते हैं लेकिन गोसंवर्द्धन की तरफ आपका ध्यान ही नहीं है। बड़े बड़े ट्रक्टर अपने मूलक में बनाने में तो शताब्दी लग जायेगी और छोटे छोटे हाथ से चलने वाले, पावर टिल्लज बन सकते हैं लेकिन उसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है। न जाये उधर आपका ध्यान, कम से कम गोसंवर्द्धन की तरफ तो सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये, गाय, बैल, नस्ल सुधार आदि की तरफ तो आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आप कहते हैं कि आप इंसेंटिव देते हैं। कहाँ इंसेंटिव आप देते हैं? खाद्य मंत्री ने एक इंसेंटिव का शब्द पकड़ लिया है। आप ने कहा है कि किसान को इंसेंटिव प्राइस आप देंगे। लेकिन क्या सचमुच किसान को इंसेंटिव प्राइस मिल रही है? किसान गल्ला आपके हाथों बेचना नहीं चाहता है, वह व्यापारी के हाथ बेचना चाहता है। अगर आपकी इंसेंटिव प्राइस होती तो वह गल्ला आप को न बेचता? क्यों व्यापारी को वह बेचता? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इन सब बातों पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें। आपकी कपनी और करनी में कितना बड़ा अन्तर है, इसको आप देखें।

एक तरफ तो सरकार खादी कमिशन के नाम पर करोड़ों रुपया दे रही है, इसलिए दे रही है कि गृह उद्योग चले, खादी उद्योग

चलें, कुटीर उद्योग चलें, काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज पनपें लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज खड़ी कर रहे हैं। धान जो हाथ से कूटा जाता है उस काम को आप खत्म करना चाहते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी धान फैक्ट्रीज आप लगाना चाहते हैं। तेल पेरने के लिए भी आप बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज लगाने को प्रोत्साहन देते हैं लेकिन धानी की तरफ आपका ध्यान नहीं है। आप चाहते हैं कि जो रुपया सरकार खादी प्रमोद्योग को इन कामों के लिए देती है वह बट्टे खाते चला जाये और काम चलने ही न पाये। ये परस्पर विरोधी आप के तरीके हैं। बड़े बड़े फार्म स्थापित करके उन में आप बीज उपजाना चाहते हैं। क्यों नहीं आप किसान को प्रोत्साहन देते हैं कि वह आप को अच्छा बीज जिसकी आप बड़ी तारीफ करते हैं, अधिक मात्रा में पैदा कर के दे। उसको वह अपने खेत में पैदा करके आप को दे। उत्तर प्रदेश की बात हम जानते हैं। वहाँ पर जमीन पर सीलिंग लगा कर छोटे छोटे किसान कर दिये गये हैं। उनके पास थोड़ी थोड़ी जमीन कर दी गई है। आपकी नीति यह है कि किसी आदमी के पास ज्यादा जमीन न रहने पाये। एक तरफ तो आप की यह नीति है और दूसरी तरफ आप मॅकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं। आप इस मुल्क को अमरीका बनाना चाहते हैं। हमारा मुल्क अमरीका नहीं बनेगा। यहाँ बेकारी बढ़ेगी और बेकारी बढ़ाने के बाद दंगे बढ़ेंगे, उपद्रव बढ़ेंगे, अराजकता बढ़ेगी जिसका नमूना हमें अब दिल्ली में ही आँखों के सामने देखने को मिल रहा है।

न प्राइस कंट्रोल आप कर सकते हैं, न अधिक उपजाने के लिए जो साधन मुल्क में मौजूद हैं, उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जा रहा है। जो कुछ आप कर रहे हैं उससे कोई भविष्य बड़ा अच्छा नहीं नज़र आ रहा है। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप देखें कि आप के प्रोग्रामों में कहाँ त्रुटि है, कहाँ कमी है।

आप ने टैक्स लगा रखे हैं। आप ने जो टैक्स लगाये हैं वे तो लगाये ही हैं हमारे प्रदेश में तो जमीन पर 25 परसेंट सरचार्ज भी लगा दिया गया है। इतना बोझ अगर किसान पर होगा तो उसकी कमर टूट जायेगी। वह पहले ही टूटी जा रही है। लेकिन वे इन टैक्सों को देने के लिए भी तैयार हैं। बशर्त कि आप साधन उपलब्ध करें इस तरह के, जिस तरह के मैंने आपको बताये हैं।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिले हैं, पूर्वी जिले हैं, जहाँ पर बहुत बुरी हालत है। हमारे सदन के एक मँम्बर ने रो रो कर आप को यह बताया था कि वहाँ लोगों को चार आने पैसे और एक लोटा मोलेसिस का मजदूरी में मिलता है। इतनी ही एक दिन की उनको मजदूरी मिलती है। स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने एक कमीशन की नियुक्ति की थी ताकि वहाँ पर कुछ विकास के कार्य किये जायें। वह स्कीम भी अब खटाई में पड़ गई है। कैसे आप का ध्यान इन तमाम चीजों की ओर दिलाया जाये, कैसे आपका ध्यान इन तमाम मुसीबतों की ओर आकर्षित किया जाये, समझ में नहीं आता है।

यातायात के साधनों की हालत यह है कि ट्रेनों में तीसरे दर्जे में भीड़-भाड़ का कोई ठिकाना ही नहीं है, उसकी कोई इतिहा ही नहीं है। हर रोज ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि कोई मेला चल रहा है। आपके पास अच्छे इंजन हैं, अच्छी गति वाले इंजन हैं, ज्यादा डिब्बे खींचने वाले इंजन हैं, लाइन भी अच्छी है, तो क्यों नहीं तीसरे दर्जे के अधिक डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं? लोगों को कुछ सुविधा मिल जाये, वह काम नहीं किया जा रहा है। आप को किसान की, देहात में रहने वाले आदमी की, खेतिहर मजदूर की परवा नहीं है जो तमाम मुसीबतों को झेलता है। आप के तमाम प्रोग्रामों को पूरा करने की उस में कहां से चेतना आयेगी? कैसे वे अधिक अन्न उपजा कर आप को दे सकेंगे?

आप इन सब पर सोच विचार करें। आप ने बड़े बड़े फार्म बना दिये हैं। क्या ये आप के फार्म लाभकर साबित हो रहे हैं, लाभ में चल रहे हैं? क्या ये एग्रिकलचरल फार्म घाटे में नहीं चल रहे हैं? अगर तमाम खर्च जोड़ दिये जायें, बड़े बड़े अफसरों की तनक्वाहें जोड़ दी जायें तो पता चलेगा कि तमाम ये एग्रिकलचरल फार्म घाटे में चल रहे हैं। क्या इसी तरह से आप तमाम किसानों को घाटे पर खेती करने के लिए मजबूर करेंगे?

जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ वहाँ एक पुल पड़ता है। मैंने दस वर्ष तक अपनी असेम्बली में उस पुल के लिए कोशिश की है। जिस दिन से मैं यहाँ आया हूँ बराबर उसका जिक्र करता आ रहा हूँ, बराबर प्रयास करता आ रहा हूँ। मैं कहता आ रहा हूँ कि यमुना पर वह पुल बने, कानपुर-झांसी रोड पर कालपी के पास वह पुल बने। उस पुल को बनाने का आश्वासन भी मिला था। एक प्रश्न के लिखित उत्तर में यह जवाब दिया गया था। यह कहा गया था कि इसको हाथ में लिया जायेगा। अब मालूम हुआ है कि उस स्कीम को उठा कर ताक पर रख दिया गया है और यह पुल नहीं बनेगा। इन लोगों ने क्या कसूर किया है, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ। हमारे क्षेत्र के लोगों ने जिस वक्त पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा युद्ध चल रहा था आप को हर तरह का सहयोग दिया था, हर प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान की थी। हमारे यहाँ के जवान भी मोर्चे पर जा कर कटे थे। जिस वक्त पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा युद्ध चल रहा था तो कहीं यह बवण्डर नहीं था। अन्न की कहीं कमी नहीं थी। अन्न की कमी का बवण्डर भी हमारे विरोधी साथी पैदा करते हैं जो यह चाहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट फेल हो जाये। ये लोग जो चेतावनी देते हैं, उसको आप समझें। अगर न समझें तो आपकी खुशी। एक तरफ तो हमारे मित्रों की चेतावनी है, जो इस तरह के बवण्डर क्रियेट करते हैं, केरल में दंगे इन्होंने करवाये हैं

### [श्री ब्रज बिहारी महरोत्रा]

बंगाल में और कलकत्ता में करवाये हैं, पंजाब में भरवाये हैं और अब दिल्ली में करवा रहे हैं, दूसरी तरफ हम हैं जोकि इनकी चेतावनी को समझ नहीं पाते हैं। इन को तमाम बे लोग मिल जाते हैं जो बेकार या अर्द्धबेकार होते हैं या जो बेजार होते हैं बवण्डर करवाने के लिए। इस वास्ते सरकार का इन तमाम चीजों की तरफ ध्यान जाना चाहिये और उसको सोचना चाहिये कि क्या तरीका इस सब से बचने का हो सकता है। एक ही तरीका हो सकता है कि 48 करोड़ वाले इस देश में हर आदमी को काम मिले, देहात में लोगों को करने के लिए काम मिले और खादी कमीशन की जो योजना है और जोकि एक अच्छी योजना है, वह ठीक तरह से चले। वह अभी चल सकती है जब आप उसे सच्चाई के साथ पूरा करने में अपना सहयोग प्रदान करें। आप एक तरफ तो खादी कमीशन को रुपया देते हैं सहयोग के लिये, दूसरी तरफ जो काम वह करता है उसको जड़ काटने का प्रयास करते रहते हैं। यह योजनायें कैसे सफल हो सकती हैं।

मैं यह आशा करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो टैंक्स लगाये हैं खंडसारी शुगर पर या बीजल आयल पर, उन को वापस ले लेंगे। इस से किसानों को इतमीनान हो जायेगा कि उन की बात सुनी जाती है, उन का कुछ खयाल है इस गवर्नमेंट को।

सुबह्यप्यम साहूब की जो योजनायें हैं वह ऐसी हैं जिन में विदेशीयन अधिक है, देशीयन कम है। हमारे देश की परिस्थितियों के अनुकूल योजनायें नहीं बनती हैं और इस से देश की समस्यायें बनी रहेंगी और सरकार को सफलता नहीं मिलेगी।

budget that has been presented by such a straightforward and honest person as Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri. Speeches have been delivered from both the sides of the House, when a number of things have been said about his person. I wonder, I am rather amazed, why while the budget is presented on behalf of the Central Government of a country like India, my friends should have imputed motives to his person, to his personal capacity. I wholly dissociate myself from those remarks and I disagree with them. No doubt, every hon. Member has a right to examine the budget from all angles just as was done by my friend, Mr. Warior, who spoke from his angle. Of course, he has every right to speak whatever he likes.

But we have to appreciate the position and also the time when this budget was prepared and presented to this House. It was only three or four months ago that we were at war. All of a sudden our transport services came to a standstill; our development activities had to be stopped altogether and many things happened which naturally gave a halt to the functioning of our economy. Keeping that in view and also keeping in view the urgency of the need that has arisen because of the war, naturally Government have to find resources.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I draw your attention pointedly to this: the Deputy Finance Minister should listen to what is being said here otherwise he has little business to sit there.

As I said, we have to keep in mind the time, the occasion and the circumstances in which the budget has been prepared.

First, I must congratulate the Finance Minister for one thing. For the last three years I have myself been agitating in this House that the present income-tax laws are intricate and

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I rise to support this

sometimes they create a sort of jumble. I have personal experiences of these while getting my taxes assessed—income-tax and others. It is very difficult to argue with the income-tax department people and make them agree. I must congratulate the Finance Minister for one thing: this time he has attempted to make the income-tax laws straight and this would make it a little easy for the assesses to know what and how they are assessed. I must once again congratulate the Finance Minister for having come up with a straight law so far as income-tax is concerned.

I am glad that the Finance Minister has come now. I was just appreciating the budget presented by him.

For raising the exemption limit so far as income-tax is concerned, we should really pay a compliment to the Finance Minister. He has taken a bold step. Though the receipts from this class of assesses may not be very much, still it is better because previously a lot of harassment was caused to the people and also to the income-tax department. I heartily appreciate this bold stand on his part, about which most of us here have been agitating for years. Today he has come up with these proposals which are very much to be appreciated.

Some irritants have been removed so far as functioning of corporate bodies in this country are concerned. Here I must make one or two things clear. I have been speaking about these before also. When I hear from some of my friends like Shri Alvares or Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, for both of whom I have great respect, it is all right; they may be correct because they speak from a particular ideology. But different voices are being heard from friends belonging to the Congress Party and this creates a sort of confusion. Government must make clear certain things once and for all. From the housetops it is said that we believe in mixed economy; if that is so, let it be clear once and for all to what extent

the private sector has to exist. Just raising the voices within the Party itself is creating a lot of confusion and I must say frankly that it is sometimes misleading. It is for the Leader of the Party to make it clear once and for all to all his colleagues, friends and comrades.

When you give a place for the private sector to function, let it function without irritants. Taxation is something different altogether. We heartily welcome taxing them for the sake of the community, but when you place some irritants, it becomes difficult. Nowadays what is the position of industrialists? It is not only the income-tax department and other tax departments, but a number of other representatives from different agencies also keep on visiting and placing impediments in the way of the smooth working of the industrial units. If the working of these institutions is made easier, is made more clear, then it would be better for those institutions, for the country as a whole and it would also facilitate collecting revenues which we need most.

We have been impressing on capital formation. Capital formation does not take place within the country. I cannot understand this: on the one hand we agree to borrowing money from foreigners and paying interest and everything, and on the other hand conditions are not created in the country for capital formation. If policies are enunciated where we allow capital formation on our conditions, i.e., if capital that is formed is plunged back into developmental activities of the country, that should be welcome. I personally prefer our doing that to getting money as aids and loans, though where it is necessary I would allow that also. But comparatively speaking, I would say that those conditions should be created which will permit capital formation in the country and that alone will take us towards a self-generating economy. When I see the present conditions through the institutions or undertakings that are run by

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the Centre or by the State, I feel that there is very little that is done to carry us forward towards a self-generating economy. If that is the economy, I do not know where it will lead us to. I will speak on it a little later.

Expenditure tax has been abolished. I welcome it, though, from a sentimental point of view, some friends may say that it should have continued. When we see how much of revenue has been collected, I must say that it is not worth it; it is simply wasting the time and energy of our officers. If the staff, both ministerial and executive, apply their minds to collecting the revenues, the arrears, that will be far better and more paying and that will be in the interest of the country as a whole.

Our efforts, as far as collection of taxes is concerned, should be with one point in view. Let there be less effort and let the deterrent be more severe. If that orientation is given to the system of tax collection, that would be easier; that would be helpful; that would be beneficial.

When I come to the functioning of the fiscal and financial policies, both at the Centre and in the States, I find that there is a gap between the two. Three or four years back, when Shri Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister I had suggested to him that under his lead as the Finance Minister of the Central Government, he should in collaboration with the States formulate their fiscal and financial policies so that firstly the tax structures could be codified, and secondly the spheres of taxation also could be well defined. I agree that a number of changes have taken place since then but this is a suggestion worth pursuing. Today, from the little experience that I have had by working in a State, and from what I have seen at the Centre also, I find that the spheres of taxation are not well defined. There is a big grouse among the local bodies today that the

State Governments are interfering in their spheres of taxation. We find that the local bodies and bigger corporations have mostly suffered for want of sources of revenue. I would like to know whether anybody has cared to look into this matter. I think nobody has done so. Then, again, the State Governments often say that the Centre is making inroads into their spheres of taxation. Can anybody say authoritatively how far they are correct?

Again, there is another thing on which a number of questions have been put; in fact, even the hon. Finance Minister himself has referred to this in his budget speech and said that our State Governments have overdrawn from the Reserve Bank without any sanction. I would like to know whether that kind of thing is going to be permitted. I would submit that the States should not be permitted to do so. Speaking in the light of the experience from my State, I feel that if that sort of permission is given to the States then there would be no end to it, and one does not know in what difficulties they will place the Centre and at what time. In view of that, I would submit that the Centre should have a stronger grip on this matter. Once the straight forward and perfect gentleman like our present Finance Minister takes up this question and does something in this regard, people would understand that he means what he says.

Then, I come to the question of the Plan expenditure. My hon. friends Shri Nath Pai and Shri Morarji had referred to this yesterday. In the First Plan, nearly Rs. 1400 crores were allocated to the States for planned development. In the Second Plan, the amount given was twice that. In the Third Plan, it was much more than that. So far as the Fourth Plan is concerned, in the first year we are proposing to spend the entire amount that we gave to the States in the First Five Year Plan. But may I ask, after pumping in these crores and crores of

rupees into the coffers of the States, to what extent they have been successful in creating a self-generating economy? I would submit that they have not been able to generate or create conditions for such a self generating economy. After all, we are responsible to somebody else for the repayment of the moneys, because we borrow money on interest and then pay the States. So, I feel that the Finance Minister at the Centre should take over the responsibility to see what is happening in the States in regard to these moneys which are allocated.

With your permission. I would like to place just one or two instances before the Finance Minister in this connection, from my own State. Take, for instance, the low income group housing scheme. When the scheme was started, money was allocated to the States, and lands were allotted; applications were called for from the people and lands were allocated to the people belonging to the low income groups. Under the very conditions under which the lands have been allocated, the person concerned, whoever it be, whether it be myself or A or B or C or D has to build the house on that land. But what has actually happened is this. That very land is being sold and has been sold at one thousand per cent profit.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir):** Who has sold the land?

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** The allottees to whom the land had been allotted had sold the land. That was the position in my State, and I believe that the same must be the case elsewhere also. In the case of these beneficial schemes where the money goes from the Centre to the States, why should that kind of thing happen? I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to look into that.

Another thing that I would like to mention is this. In a number of States I must say that today some groupism has taken place, and certain groups

want to survive and remain in power somehow. May I ask the hon. Finance Minister to see what sort of tactics are being resorted to by them in order to keep themselves alive in power? So far as my State is concerned, for instance, I may tell you that a number of people are being raised in uniform and without uniform, and lakhs of rupees are being spent on them in order that the groups in power may keep themselves in power. A similar thing might be happening in other States also.

My main point is that unless and until the Central Ministry of Finance has a hard grip on the finances of the country as a whole, things will not prosper and we shall not achieve the desired results. I would not like to go into details because I do not have much time. It will all depend on how our Finance Ministry at the Centre will function.

My hon. friend the Planning Minister has just left the House, but I would like to ask him one question. We have had the First Five Year Plan schemes, the Second Five Year Plan schemes and then the Third Five Year Plan schemes. May I ask the hon. Minister to see how many States have kept themselves absolutely consistent and how many of them have kept to the standards that they had kept before themselves? After getting the allocation from here, how have they been spending the money in their States? Unless somebody looks into these things, and unless some authority is there to look into these things, we cannot expect results in the country as a whole, and the people will continue to suffer as they are suffering today.

This morning, we were attending a meeting with a particular Ministry. I asked the particular Minister in charge of such and such Department "I was very happy to find certain results discernible before, but now what has happened to them?" I asked him why those results were not visible now. He

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replied back to me 'I do not want that you should speak something against me or against any colleague of mine.' I told him 'Please understand me correctly; I have equal interest in you or in your Ministry or in the other Ministries, and I am genuinely interested in the matter'. I too was associated with the small-scale industry for a certain number of years, and we had expected certain results. When the small-scale industries were started, a great fervour was created in their behalf and an atmosphere was created for them in the country. But today what is the position? Most of them are starved for want of components, spare parts and raw materials. Again, may I cite an instance from my own State?

The Pashmina wool industry and the shawl industry are known for ages not only here but outside the country as well. The raw material, namely the Pashmina wool has been stopped from coming into this country for the last ten or twelve years ever since the Chinese occupation of Tibet which was the source from which we were getting that wool. I happened to be the Minister in charge of industries there. I am not saying this to highlight what I had done, but I am merely giving this as an instance. We immediately realised that we would not be able to get Pashmina wool any more, and so we got the industry shifted towards Merino wool. Then, firstly, we used to import the cloth and then got it embroidered and then sold it. In the second stage, we got only the yarn, we got cloth, woven and then got it embroidered and then sold it. The third stage was that under the advice of the Central Ministry here, we set up two plants there to spin the yarn; we used to spin the yarn, then weave the cloth and then had it embroidered. Thus, three industries had come up as a result of this. But today what is the position? Not only these three industries but the whole industry is absolutely starving; they are not getting the necessary raw material. the imported wool tops.

On the one hand, we say that we are very much for export drive. I am glad that our Government are doing everything possible to boost up the exports. But we must also see that what we have already done here, for which we have spent the very precious money borrowed from outside on interest, is not allowed to suffer. I would like to know what effect has been created by all this spending? Of course, I would not say that the effect has not been created at all, but much of it is going down the drain, because these small industries cannot get the raw materials, components and spare parts. Therefore, I would submit that this matter has to be gone into. I would respectfully submit through you that our Finance Minister should look into this problem. I am sure he will have his full grip over this matter. He has been watching things while he has been here with us and I am sure he will watch things carefully when he is there on the Treasury Benches; we know how straightforward he has been, and how he has been trying to understand the problem and solve it and give his reaction. I am absolutely sure that he will look into this and see that these industries do not suffer.

All of us must not only sympathise with our Finance Minister today but must lend our full support to him, whether we are here on this side of the House or on the other side. I have already pointed out the conditions under which he had to take up this responsibility and how many pressures he has upon him. For instance, there is the pressure to reverse the adverse balance of payments position. Then, the pressure of repayment of interest is there. Then there is famine relief also; I do not know how much we shall have to pay for famine relief. Then, we have war damages, the damages that have been caused because of the war on our borders etc. So, the hon. Minister will have to look to a number of things and provide for them. I have not got the time to go into the

details, but I must say that the way in which he has been able to earmark funds for meeting certain items of expenditure for which we were not providing in the past at all, is something which we heartily appreciate.

But there are certain important things that he has to look to. For instance, the national income is disappointing.

Also our per capita income is ridiculously low. I would not go into details because I am hard pressed for time. But may I expect of the Finance Minister along with his other colleagues in the Centre and also with the Finance Minister in the States, to look into this matter and see how soon—how sooner—we will be in a position to make at least some shift towards a betterment of both the national income and per capita income? Once we do that, I think a number of other problems will be solved. Today the country is passing through many hardships.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** His time is up.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** In conclusion, I again lend my full and wholehearted support to the Budget. I am very glad to say that at least this time an honest and straightforward gentleman has given us a very straightforward Budget. But keeping in view all the cobwebs that have cropped up and the dents that are there, he has to do a lot of work, a lot of physical work, intellectual work and mental work. Only then will he be able to bring us out of many a difficulty through which we are passing.

**श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा (कांटा) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने यह सोचा था कि चूंकि वित्त मंत्री नए आये हैं इसलिए कुछ टेक्सों के भार में कमी होगी लेकिन वह तो टेक्स के ऐसे आंकड़े लेकर आए कि कुछ कहना ही नहीं और उन्होंने जन-साधारण के वैदिक उपयोग में आने वाली

आवश्यक वस्तुओं जैसे तेल, शक्कर, डीजल प्रायल और कपड़े आदि, सारी गरीब आदमियों के काम में आने वाली चीजों पर टैक्स लगा दिया। टैक्सों की आते ही उन्होंने भरमार कर दी और 111 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स वित्त मंत्री जी ने आते ही लगा दिये। इस पर भी मजे की बात यह है कि टैक्सों को और भी ज्यादा बढ़ाने की भविष्य में उनकी भावना मालूम होती है। एक दो शब्द उन्होंने ऐसे कहे हैं जिनसे कि इसका कुछ आभास सा मिलता है जैसे यह बजट जल्दी में बनाया गया है और इस पर शायद पुनर्विचार किया जाय और हो सकता है कि चुनावों के बाद हमें और भी टैक्स लगाना पड़ जाये। यह शायद चुनावों को दृष्टि में रख कर टैक्सों का बोझ कुछ कम कर दिया है क्योंकि चुनाव शीघ्र ही आ रहे हैं। सप्लीमेंटरी बजट चुनावों के बाद में पेश होगा मुझे शायद ऐसा दीखता नजर आता है। हर एक साल में नया बजट आने पर कर्मचारियों का पहली ही महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ा देना इस से यह प्रतीत होता है कि महंगाई भत्ता जो बढ़ाया गया है उस के उपरान्त टैक्स लगाया जाय तभी जाकर वह वसूल हो सकेगा क्योंकि पांच, सात परसेंट यह कोई महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ना नहीं है। केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की भाज हालत देखिये। अब खाली कोट, पैट देख कर आप खुश हो जायें उसकी बात असल है लेकिन वहां उनके घरों में जाकर देखिये तो शायद खाने, पीने के बर्तन भी नहीं होंगे। केन्द्र के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनकी हालत अभी भी ठीक है ऐसा कह सकते हैं वो 500 रुपए से ऊपर हैं लेकिन यह जो अभी 1000 से 2250 तक वेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारों हैं उनके भी 100 रुपये बतौर महंगाई भत्ते के बढ़ा दिये गये हैं तो क्या उनके घर में कमी हो गई थी जा इन बड़ी तनख्वाह पाने वाले एफसरान को 100 रुपया और बढ़ा दिया जब कि देश में काफी तादाद ऐसे गरीब लोगों



### [[श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा]

की है और कर्मचारियों की है जो कि 60 और 80 रुपये मासिक पर काम कर रहे हैं। इसके उपरान्त आप राज्य कर्मचारियों को ले लें। 80 लाख राज्य कर्मचारी हैं उन का अगर महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने की बात आती है तो राज्य सरकारें उसमें अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट करती हैं, केन्द्र से जब वह इसके लिए मांग करती है तो केन्द्र कहता है कि आप इसके लिये स्वयं साधन जुटाएँ और इसका भार राज्य स्वयं संभाले। अब राज्यों को पर्याप्त पैसा नहीं मिलता है तो राज्य बेचारे कहां से अपने कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ा सकते हैं और परिणामस्वरूप गरीबों की कठिनाइयां बढ़ती हैं और एक उनमें असन्तोष पैदा होता है।

यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ जाये और राज्य के कर्मचारियों का न बढ़े। क्या महंगाई दोनों की कम बेसी है क्या केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों के लिए अलग स्टोर खोल रखे हैं और राज्य के कर्मचारियों के लिए अलग स्टोर खोला रखे हैं? महंगाई दोनों के लिए बराबर है लेकिन मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि राज्य के कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता नहीं बढ़ा है जब कि केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों का बढ़ा है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य के कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाये और जितना पैसा बढ़ाये वह केन्द्र सरकार खुद दे क्योंकि कर्मचारियों के ऊपर यह कर भार इतना बढ़ गया है कि वह बेचारे अपना जीवन निर्वाह नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। बड़े शर्म की बात है जो इस तरीके से देश के अन्दर हर प्रान्त के अन्दर यह झगड़े चल रहे हैं। केरल में देखिये, कलकत्ते में देखिये, राजस्थान में देखिये, हर जगह भुखमरी फैली हुई है, संकटकालीन स्थिति बनी हुई है और अगर कोई मुंह उठाता है तो उसे सक्ती से दबा दिया जाता है। आज के दिन

लाठी चार्ज तो एक मामूली सी बात हो गई है। कुत्ते, बिल्ली की तरह आदमियों को मारना यह शासन को शोभा नहीं देता है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारा देश आजाद हुआ तो 179 करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स था जब कि आज 400 करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स हो गया है। जब मैंने बजट पढ़ा तो मालूम हुआ कि यह टैक्स का भार जन-साधारण पर बहुत पड़ा है। बीड़ी है तो माचिस नहीं है, चाय है तो चीनी नहीं है, टाई है तो कमीज नहीं है, मुंह है तो पेट नहीं है। सारा ही खत्म हो गया। आखिर किस तरीके से यह शासन चलेगा?

अब मैं आपको इन टैक्सेज के आंकड़े बतलाता हूँ कि कौन कौन टैक्स किस किस के ऊपर लगाया गया है? मिट्टी के तेल पर टैक्स 50 करोड़ रुपया लगाया गया है। माचिस पर साढ़े 20 करोड़ रुपया, कपड़े पर 90 करोड़ रुपया, चीनी पर साढ़े अठ्ठावन करोड़ रुपया, बीड़ी-तम्बाकू पर 12 करोड़ रुपया, पेट्रोल और डीजल आदि तेल पर 75 करोड़ रुपया, इस तरह कुल 400 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स लगा दिये। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि डीजल तेल पर जो कि किसानों के काम में आता है उस पर भी टैक्स लगा दिया, कपड़े पर भी टैक्स लगाया है लेकिन सिर्फ फाइन कपड़े के लिए लिखा है कि उस पर टैक्स लगेगा। सुपर फाइन पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया गया है क्योंकि यह सुपरफाइन कपड़ा तो मिनिस्ट्रों के खुद काम में आता है इसलिए उस सुपरफाइन पर कोई टैक्स नहीं है टैक्स सिर्फ फाइन कपड़े पर उन्होंने लगाया है। जाहिर है कि सुपरफाइन जो कि बड़े बड़े लोग पहनते हैं उस पर टैक्स लगाते तो बड़ा हो-हल्ला मच जाता इसलिए उस पर नहीं लगाया गया है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने टैक्स से मोटे कपड़े छोड़ दिये यह थोड़ी सी जरूर उन्होंने गरीबों पर मेहरबानी कर दी।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो टैक्सों का भार है यह और देशों के मुकाबले में भारत में इतना अधिक क्यों है ? इस बजट में मैंने दो, तीन जगह पड़ा है । बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के नाम लिये गये हैं । कि हम ने यह बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज चला रखी हैं । मुझे देखने से यह मालूम पड़ा है कि यह सारे जितने टैक्स हैं या सारी इंडस्ट्रीज को खा जाते हैं । मैं आप को कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज के मोटे मोटे आंकड़े बतलाऊँ कि किस तरीके से इंडस्ट्रीज के भ्रन्दर नुकसान हो रहा है ? गरीब आदमियों पर जितने कमर तोड़ टैक्स लगाये गये हैं वह सारे के सारे यंत्रीकरण खा जाते हैं ।

61 उद्योगों में 1780 करोड़ रुपये सगे हुए हैं । 1040 शेयर कैपिटल और 740 करोड़ रुपये ऋण और 1966 में यह रकम 2400 करोड़ रु० हो जायेगी । इन 61 उद्योगों में से जो गवर्नमेंट की मानी हुई कम्पनियाँ हैं उन की बाबत में बतलाना चाहता हूँ, कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं क्योंकि हमारे बंधुओं ने जो गैर सरकारी उद्योग ये उनकी बड़ी आलोचना की है कि उन के भाव तय कर दिये जायें उन के रेट्स तय कर दिये जायें और उन को नियंत्रण में चलाया जाय क्योंकि वे ज्यादा लाभ कमाते हैं । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह स्वयं अपना चेहरा झाड़ने में देखें, सरकारी बड़े उद्योगों की अवस्था को देखें तो उन्हें असली हकीकत का पता चल जायेगा । जिन ट्रान्सपोर्टों को आपने नेशनलाइज किया है उन की हालत को आप देख लीजिये । दिल्ली ट्रान्सपोर्ट, राजस्थान ट्रान्सपोर्ट और उत्तर प्रदेश ट्रान्सपोर्ट इन सब का दीवाला निकल रहा है और कुछ दिनों ही यह चलेगा ।

सरकारी कारखानों की बाबत में आपको बतलाऊँ कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील कम्पनी में 800 करोड़ रुपया लगा है जिसके कि भ्रन्दर दुर्गापुर, भिलाई और कर्केला के

कारखाने आते हैं । उनकी रिपोर्ट मिल चुकी है लोहे के दाम सब देशों से ज्यादा होते हुए भी 1964 के भ्रन्त तक मार्च की समाप्ति पर 6 करोड़ का घाटा है । 450 करोड़ का ब्याज करीब 30 करोड़ होता है वह भ्रलग है और पिछले साल 61 करोड़ का घाटा था ।

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची, में 100 करोड़ रुपया लग चुका है और 125 करोड़ रुपया और लगने बाकी है और तैयार होने पर 60 करोड़ से ज्यादा का उत्पादन नहीं होगा । इस कारखाने में 60 लाख रुपये की हानि भ्राग लगने से हुई है जिस में कि विदेशों का हाथ है । भ्रभी प्रोडक्शन चालू नहीं हुआ है । भ्राग लगने में विदेशों का हाथ था बाकी कम्प्युनिस्ट भाई भी जिम्मेदार तो हैं ही और वह जैसे चाहें उधर मुंह करवा देते हैं । वहां पर 60 लाख का नुकसान हो गया बगर प्रोडक्शन के किये हुए ।

नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन में 20 कोयले के कारखाने हैं जिन में कि सालाना 1 करोड़ 70 लाख का कोयला निकलता है और कोयला घुलता भी है । पिछले वर्ष 18 करोड़ रुपये का कोयला नहीं बिका और सारा ब्याज बर्गरह मिलाकर 4 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है ।

हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड में चार कारखाने बन रहे हैं । सबसे बड़ा कारखाना भोपाल का है । उस में उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है । कुल 60 करोड़ रुपया लगा है । इस में पिछले साल कुल साढ़े 4 करोड़ का उत्पादन हुआ है और 5 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई है । इस में भ्राये दिन मजदूरों से भ्रागड़े होते रहते हैं ।

फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के भ्रन्तर्गत दो कारखाने हैं, सिंदरी और नांगल । भ्रब तक 82 करोड़ रुपया लगा है । 1963-64 में कुल 26 करोड़ का उत्पादन हुआ

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

है। इसमें 2 करोड़ 23 लाख रुपये का लाभ दिखाया है उसमें पहले छूट और ब्याज को देखो तो दोनों बाराबर हैं और वह कुछ भी नहीं है बाकी इतनी गनीमत है कि इसमें नुकसान तो नहीं हुआ है।

15 hrs.

नेवेली लिमिटेड मिलिटर्ड में 80 करोड़ रुपये लगे हुए हैं और 32 करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज है। उसकी सब खानों का काम चालू है, लेकिन वहां पर ब्याज सहित 640 लाख रुपये का घाटा है।

जो माननीय सदस्य गैर-सरकारी कारखानों की आलोचना कर रहे थे, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी कारखाने जनता को क्या दे रहे हैं।

इंडियन रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड के तहत गौहाटी और बरोनी के तेल-शोधक कारखाने और गौहाटी, सिलिगुड़ी, हलदिया, बरोनी और कानपुर की पाइपलाइन की योजनाएँ हैं। उस पर कुल 62 करोड़ रुपये लगे हैं और ब्याज सहित 1 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है।

जहां तक एयर इंडिया लिमिटेड का सम्बन्ध है, उस पर 27 करोड़ रुपये लगे हैं। वहां पर पिछले वर्ष 2 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ हुआ था। इस संस्थान को छोड़ कर सब सरकारी कारखाने घाटे पर चल रहे हैं, जिन पर 1300 करोड़ रुपये लगे हैं। यह ठीक है कि कुछ छोटे छोटे कारखानों ने फायदा दिखाया है, परन्तु बड़े कारखानों की स्थिति को देखते हुए वह नगण्य है।

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair.]

जहां तक टैक्सों का प्रश्न है, मैं आंकड़े बे कर, आय को बताना चाहता हूँ कि भारत

में कम्पनियों पर अधिकतम टैक्स लगा हुआ है। भारत में कम्पनियों पर कर 70 परसेंट है और जो कम्पनी डिविडेंड देती है, उस पर साढ़े सात परसेंट और टैक्स है। इसकी तुलना में मिश्र में 18.8 परसेंट, हांगकांग में 12.5 परसेंट, इटली में 36.2 परसेंट, मलाया में 40 परसेंट, आयरलैंड में 31.7 परसेंट, ग्रीस में 38.2 परसेंट, पाकिस्तान में 50 परसेंट, अमरीका में 48 परसेंट, कनेडा में 50 परसेंट, यू० के० में 53.7 परसेंट, फ्रांस में 50 परसेंट, जापान में 38 परसेंट और बेलजियम में 30 परसेंट कर लगाया जाता है।

यह हमारे कांग्रेस शासन की स्थिति है। आज जनता टैक्सों के भार से कराह रही है। आखिर ये टैक्स कहां तक बढ़ाए जा सकते हैं। नमक और शक्कर तक पर टैक्स बढ़ा दिया गया है।

कोई भी बता दे कि जितने भी कारखाने चल रहे हैं, क्या उनमें से कोई भी गैर विदेशी सहायता या विदेशी मूद्रा के चल रहा है।

श्री अन्सार हुरबानी (बिसौली) : नमक पर टैक्स नहीं है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : रेलवे मंत्री ने कहा है कि उसको आधा कर दिया है। माननीय सदस्य उसको क्या मानते हैं? जब किराये का भाड़ा बढ़ा दिया गया है, तो वह देना पड़ेगा।

सभापति महोदय : उसका ताल्लुक ट्रांसपोर्ट से है।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जितनी भी फ़ैक्टरीज का मैंने जिक्र किया है, वे सब विदेशी सहायता से चल रही हैं। यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि दिल्ली से बम्बई को जो बोलिंग जाता है, उसमें चाय के लिए शक्कर

विदेशों से आती है। सिपाहियों के लिए डिब्बों में बन्द पानी भी विदेशों से आता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे यहां गंगा का पानी नहीं है। वह तो साल, दो साल तक नहीं बिगड़ सकता है। आज हमारी स्थिति यह है कि हम विदेशी घन खाते हैं, विदेशी शकर को चाय पीते हैं, विदेशी पानी पीते हैं, विदेशी कपड़े पहनते हैं, बि शो बोली बोलते हैं—आज हम विदेशों के चक्कर में हैं।

इस कि वायजूद सरकार को और से कहा जाता है कि हम दस साल में आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह कैसे सम्भव हो सकेगा। हम देखते आ रहे हैं कि पिछले तीन चार सालों में ५०० एल० ४८०—के तहत ३२५ करोड़ रुपये का अनाज अमरुका से मंगाया गया है। हमारा उत्पादन घटता जा रहा है और आयात बढ़ रहा है।

जब अन्न समस्या का चर्चा होता है, तो सरकार को और से कहा जाता है कि देश को पापुलेशन बढ़ रहा है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश में चिकित्सा-मुविधियों और डाक्टरों की स्थिति क्या है। सावियत संघ में ५३५ लोगों के लिये एक डाक्टर है, मास्को में ८०० लोगों के लिए एक डाक्टर है, जापान में ९४३ लोगों के लिए एक डाक्टर है, ब्राजिल में २,००० लोगों के लिए एक डाक्टर है, जब कि भारत में ६,००० लोगों के लिए एक डाक्टर है। इस स्थिति में पापुलेशन में बढ़ि क्यों नहीं होगी।

इस के अतिरिक्त ४०० प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्रों में डाक्टर नहीं हैं और ८०० विकास खण्डों में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र नहीं हैं।

डा० सुशोला नायर परिवार नियोजन को बहुत तारीफ करता है और कहती हैं कि हमने इस पर इतने करोड़ रुपया खर्च

कर दिया। लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों में इसके बारे में इतना अज्ञान है कि राजस्थान में औरतें नप के बारे में नहीं जानती और वे कहती हैं कि हम शफाबाने में नहीं जायेंगी, क्योंकि वहां पर सांप लगा रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जनता के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है।

जहां तक हमारी आबादी का प्रश्न है हमारे देश में १९५१ में ३३१ मिलियन १९६१ में ४३९ मिलियन, १९६४ में ४७६ मिलियन पापुलेशन थी और १९७० में वह ५६० मिलियन हो जायेगी, जिसके लिए १७५ मिलियन टन अनाज का जरूरत पड़ेगा। सरकार की ओर एलान किया गया है कि १९७० में १२५ मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा किया जायेगा। इस अवस्था में जो ५० मिलियन टन की कमी रहेगी, उसको कैसे पूरा किया जा सकेगा ?

सरकार का ओर से दावा किया जाता है कि देश में उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि खाद्य पदार्थों का निर्धारित लक्ष्य १० करोड़ टन था, लेकिन उत्पादन ८.१ करोड़ टन हुआ। इसी प्रकार कच्चे लोहे का निर्धारित लक्ष्य ३ करोड़ टन था, जब कि वह १.५ करोड़ टन हुआ, कोयले का निर्धारित लक्ष्य ९.८ करोड़ टन था और वह ६.६ करोड़ टन हुआ। खाद का निर्धारित लक्ष्य ९.२ करोड़ टन था, लेकिन वह .६२ करोड़ टन हुआ, सीमेंट का निर्धारित लक्ष्य १.३ था और वह केवल .९५ हुआ, तिलहन का निर्धारित लक्ष्य .९८ टन था, लेकिन वह .६७ हुआ, स्टील इंगट का निर्धारित लक्ष्य .९२ था, लेकिन वह .६० हुआ और पेट्रोलियम का निर्धारित लक्ष्य १.७ था, जब कि वह केवल .९२ हुआ।

राजस्थान में गांधी सागर डैम पर ८० करोड़ रुपया लगाया गया है, लेकिन किसानों को पानी नहीं दिया जाता है और

### [श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा]

फिर भी उन पर सुधार कर लगा दिया जाता गया है। एक कहानी है कि एक नाई ने किसी व्यक्ति की हजामत करने के बाद उसको कांच और दिखा दिया और उसके चार पैसे और मांग लिये। इसी प्रकार सरकार ने नहर निकाल कर किसानों को दिखा दी और उन पर टैक्स लगा दिया। गेहूं, तिल और गन्ने आदि की पिलाई तो बढ़ा दी गई है, लेकिन पानी का नाम नहीं है।

यही नहीं, किसानों को बीज दे दिये गए, जो उन्होंने जमीन में डाल दिये, लेकिन बगैर पानी के वे बीज धूप में जल गए।

जहां तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है, उसका निर्धारित लक्ष्य 45,000 मैगावाट था, लेकिन उत्पादन केवल 36,000 मैगावाट हुआ। डीजल इंजिन का निर्धारित लक्ष्य 166,000 था, लेकिन उनका उत्पादन केवल 60,000 हुआ। इसी प्रकार सिंचाई की व्यवस्था का निर्धारित लक्ष्य 295 करोड़ एकड़ था, लेकिन सिर्फ 2 करोड़ एकड़ के लिए व्यवस्था की गई।

ये आंकड़े बताते हैं कि सरकार इस देश को रसातल को ले जा रही है। जहां तक खर्च का सवाल है, वह कम नहीं हुआ है। अगर सरकार ने अपने खर्च में कमी की होती, तो उसको विदेशों के सामने हाथ न फैलाने पड़ते। अनुत्पादक मंदी में सरकारी खर्च 1950-51 में 518 करोड़ रुपये, 1960-61 में 836 करोड़ रुपये और 1963-64 में 1655 करोड़ रुपये हुआ। किसानों की हालत यह है कि उनके बदन पर कपड़ा नहीं है लेकिन सरकार की ओर से अपने खर्च में

कमी नहीं की जा रही है, बल्कि टैक्स पर टैक्स लगाए जा रहे हैं।

इस बार रक्षा के लिए 850 करोड़ रुपये खर्चा किया गया है। रक्षा के बारे में हम ने राजस्थान में अच्छा नमूना देखा था कि जब पाकिस्तान के विमान घड़ाघड़ा बम फेंक रहे थे, तो सुखाड़िया जी बालोतरा में भाग कर घर में घुस गये। हम कई सालों से चिल्लाते आ रहे हैं कि सीमा क्षेत्रों में सड़कें बनानी चाहिए, लेकिन उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। परिवहन मंत्री ने कहा है कि इस पर तीन साल और लगेंगे। क्या जब चाइना का हमला दोबारा हो जायेगा, तब ये सड़कें बनेंगी?

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान में हमारी जो हार हुई है, एक वैज्ञानिक तरीके से उस की जांच की जानी चाहिए और उस के अनुसार अपनी कमियों को पूरा किया जाना चाहिए।

राजस्थान में सड़कें भी नहीं बनाई गई हैं और वहां पर पानी की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, जिसके लिए हम अठारह सालों से चिल्ला रहे हैं। हमारे सिपाही पानी के बिना प्यासे मरते हैं। सुखाड़िया जी कहते हैं कि बह क्षेत्र हरा-भरा हो जायेगा।

आज हरा-भरा नजर आता है, लेकिन हम जब आंकड़ों के अनुसार देखते हैं दुनिया में, तो हमारे आंकड़े दुनिया में रसातल को ले जा रहे हैं। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। ये समझौते पर समझौते करते चले जा रहे हैं, पहला समझौता नेहरू-लियाकत समझौता हुआ, करोड़ों आदमियों को, डेढ़-पौने दो करोड़ हिन्दुओं का सत्यानाश कर दिया। उस के बाद कोलम्बो समझौता हुआ, तीसरा कुछ समझौता हुआ, चौथा हमारा ताशकन्द समझौता हुआ और इस ताशकन्द समझौते के बारे में कल ही

प्रश्न हुए थे, उन्होंने कहा कि कोई समझौता नहीं है, भुट्टो ने साफ कह दिया, जब तक काश्मीर का मसला हल नहीं होता, हमें कोई समझौता मान्य नहीं होगा। लेकिन हमारी सरकार फिर भी कहती है, कि हम बातचीत करेंगे। यह बातचीत किस पर करेंगे, क्या उस काश्मीर पर करेंगे जो हमारे पास है, क्या बातचीत करेंगे? हमारे स्वर्ण सिंह जी, विदेश मंत्री, अभी हाल में एक फौज बना कर रावलपिण्डी ले गये थे, लेकिन अपनासा मुंह लेकर वापस आ गये।

**सभापति महोदय :** अब आप खत्म कीजिये।

**श्री श्रींकार लाल बोरबा :** खत्म कर रहा हूँ, दो मिनट और दे दीजिये।

करोड़ों रुपये का खर्च हमारा रक्षा पर हो रहा है, हमारे विदेश मंत्री स्वर्ण सिंह जी फौज की फौज लेकर रावलपिण्डी गये, लेकिन अपनासा मुंह लेकर वापस आ गये। पाकिस्तान ने करोड़ों रुपये की हमारी सम्पत्ति जप्त कर रखी है, फिर भी आप समझौता करने के लिए तैयार हैं, बड़े शर्म की बात है।

पाकिस्तान के साथ कच्छ समझौता हुआ, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी पाकिस्तानियों ने वहां पर खाइयां खोदीं, वहां पर सड़क बना ली हैं, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी आप कहते हैं कि ताशकन्द समझौता सफल हो, यह बड़े शर्म की बात है।

मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि जितना टैक्स इन गरीबों पर लगा है, वह सारा टैक्स माफ किया जाये और इस पर पुनः विचार किया जाये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट की आलोचना करता हूँ।

**Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora):** The finance minister in his budget statement has tried to combine some reliefs with a number of increases in existing tax-levies in the hope that while no one will be happy the edge of criticism would be blunted.

I doubt very much if he has been successful. The increase in excise duty on sugar, tobacco, cloth and certain other consumer goods would not endear him to the common people. The increase in personal taxation is another tax measure, which is bound to be unpopular. The capital market which he was hoping to revive by his palliatives has not revived. The only argument which he can use in his defence is that faced as he was with the grim economic realities, resulting from conflict with Pakistan—fall in food production, tight foreign exchange and a host of other problems—this was the best he could do.

Since the budget debate provides this House with an opportunity to discuss the major economic and political issues, I would like to refer to a problem to which much attention has not been focussed. I regret to say that despite 18 years of experience, we have not been able to evolve a consistent frontier policy. There are problems in all regions located in the periphery of our country. Manipur, Nagaland and now the Mizo hills are faced with troubles. While the demand of these regions for secession from India cannot be accepted and is patently wrong, we have to analyse the reason behind this movement. During the British times, the administration in these areas was nominal. The British frontier policy was to leave these regions in the east, west and the north, free so long as the people were loyal to them. If they become troublesome expeditions were launched to quell disturbances, including aerial bombing, if necessary, as in the case of the NWFP against the Pathan tribals. After we became free and administration spread out

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to these areas, simultaneous attempt should have been made to bring about emotional integration of these frontier people in the main stream of Indian life and culture. We should not forget that the majority of population in these areas is from a different ethnic stock than the one living in the Indo-gangetic plain and the south. There is no common bond of religion that binds these areas with the rest of the country. What the administration should have done is to set the process of emotional integration in these areas first. Economically, the development of these areas started receiving attention rather late and, coupled with the feeling of inferior status, the feeling of economic neglect also grew. Ambitious local leaders took advantage of the situation and, encouraged by foreign elements, started talking of independence from the Indian Union. While it is true that so long as disturbances continue the government's primary duty is to restore law and order, it should not be the end of the story. You should seriously think what we can do to win the confidence of these unsophisticated simple people.

In my view, there is some misconception about the constitutional arrangement in our country. We normally think of the states and the centre and want bigger and bigger states. Only after the States Reorganisation Commission the principle of linguistic states was concluded and a number of new states come into being. While this might satisfy the aspirations of the major linguistic groups, how to satisfy the aspirations of the people who are isolated from us and do not feel the same emotional attachment to the national sentiments? This is the main problem that we face with regard to the tribal communities in the border regions. Major world powers like the USA and the Soviet Union have tackled this problem satisfactorily by conceding autonomous units wherever there is genuine demand for them. In the United States they have been given the sta-

tus of territories and can qualify to full statehood after a period of time. Can we not think of something on those lines? In our own country, wherever this experiment has been tried, it has worked satisfactorily and helped to remove discontent. The SRC had recommended the merger of Himachal Pradesh with Punjab but the late Prime Minister Shri Nehru in deference to the wishes of the people decided to maintain their separate identity and won their affection and goodwill in contrast to the hill people of neighbouring Punjab who remain discontented and clamour for merger with Himachal Pradesh. In Assam the hill districts ask for autonomous status and there is resistance. This creates frustration, discontent, and encourages separatist tendencies. I do not see any reason why we cannot have the same pattern as in the United States, that is, statehood for bigger units and territory for smaller ones. One of the chief objections that is put forward against constituting small administrative units is that they are dependent on central boundaries. But if the truth were to be told it would be found that the bigger states with infinitely larger resources are dependent on central subventions far more than some of the smaller units.

Some of the smaller units, notably Himachal Pradesh, have made very good use of the Central aid given to them and have made great progress during the last few years. For instance, while Himachal Pradesh with a total income of Rs. 7.35 crores, spent Rs. 20.85 crores in 1965-66, and its deficit was wholly met by the Centre, Orissa with an income of Rs. 57.39 crores spent Rs. 144.72 crores and 88 per cent of its deficit was met by the Centre; and Assam with an income of Rs. 53.05 crores spent Rs. 117.64 crores and its deficit was wholly met by the Centre, including the income from its share of Central taxes which Himachal Pradesh does not get. The proportion of income to

expenditure in the case of Himachal Pradesh works out to about 44 per cent while in the case of Orissa, it works out to only 39 per cent and Assam, 45 per cent.

The percentage of Central aid in the form of grant-in-aid, loan and share of Central taxes in the case of some of the major States works out as follows: Punjab, 88 per cent; Uttar Pradesh, 94 per cent; Madhya Pradesh, 93 per cent; Bihar, 96 per cent; Gujarat, 86 per cent; Mysore, 90 per cent; Orissa, 88 per cent; Assam, 100 per cent; Andhra Pradesh, 89 per cent; and Madras, 91 per cent. I hope in future, the argument of Central dependence would not be flung at smaller units to deny the right of self-rule to people who do not want to be suffocated by the embrace of their bigger brothers.

If autonomy is granted to small units, particularly in the border areas, it would neither weaken the national defences nor harm the national interests. On the other hand, by winning the affection of the border people, and reposing our trust in them, we will make them a bulwark against the enemy.

The need to win the confidence of the border people is all the greater today because of the Chinese menace from the north. It is no secret that the Chinese are mobilising all along the border, and are waiting for the snows to melt before they launch their fresh offensive. The Chinese intentions may not be to launch a full-scale offensive but to harass us so that we deploy our resources to defence and our economic development is retarded. In this limited offensive, the border people can be a great asset to us if they are content and feel that the fight against aggression is as much theirs as ours.

While the Government under the leadership of the Defence Minister has taken steps to strengthen the borders, the programme of economic development is still slow and halting. Despite promises, the road and rail-

way schemes to make the border areas more accessible are not progressing with the speed with which they ought to. Last year, the Minister of Railways had assured, that the broad gauge link to Haldwani and Kathgodam, the rail-head which connects the border areas in the central sector would receive priority. I would like to know what has been done about it. This broad gauge line, when laid, would also be of strategic importance because of the fact that the time lost by the military in shifting from the broad gauge to the metre gauge as at present would be avoided. So as things stand today it would not be good to be complacent, and the earlier we get this broad gauge done, and better it is for the swift movement of troops.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I sympathise with the present Finance Minister. He has inherited a very difficult job and it stands to his credit—not that he has presented a good or a bad budget—but he has been able to present one at all in such a short time. We are familiar with like performances. Before Independence, and after Independence, it is believed that our administrators can do everything, from administration to managing commerce and industry. So also any person who comes into the charmed circle of the Congress and is raised to Ministership, is expected to do everything and do it efficiently, from finance to food and foreign policy; from home policy to hell, from railways to rehabilitation, from atomic energy to astrology. So, our new Finance Minister has very successfully tried his hand at making a budget with which he was not familiar.

Sir, let us see what a budget ought to be. You will excuse me if I ask neighbour to read for me what the Finance Minister himself has said about the requirements of a budget, and then read to you something that a foreigner has said.



**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** By your leave. The Finance Minister, in his budget speech, said:

"The budget of the Government of India is a major instrument for implementing our plans and policies. It has to be framed, therefore, in response to current economic trends as well as the long-term requirements of the economy."

On the 25th January, 1965, soon after assuming the high office of President of the United States, President Johnson said:

"A budget is a plan of action; it defines our goals, charts our courses and outlines our expectations. It reflects hard decisions and difficult choices."

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Sir, let us examine this budget from what is required in our economy. It is a fact that our economy has been for some time in a bad way. Does the budget take away the strains from which this economy has been suffering? Does it diminish in anyway the rising inflation? I am afraid it does not. It rather increases inflation, as many speakers have pointed out. Does it stabilise the ever-increasing prices? But when inflation is rising, it would be impossible to check the rise in prices. I am afraid this strain on our economy is not tackled by the budget.

Then, let us see if there has been any relaxation in tax burden which has ever been increasing since Independence. It seems to me that this Government is a bottomless pit in which all money can be sunk but nothing comes out of it. The budget should be able to put into the pockets of the people more than it takes away from them—it should increase production, increase commercial and industrial activity and in a general way re-make the nation. But the budget does nothing of that sort.

Let us look at the direct and indirect taxation. Excise duty has

increased from Rs. 65 crores in 1951-52 to more than a thousand crores this year. A further increase has been made in the excise duty on sugar, cloth, tobacco, transport, etc. This is the condition of indirect taxes which fall heavily upon the consumers of all classes, especially on the salaried classes and the poor people.

About direct taxes, my Congress friends and friends in the opposition have given statistics about direct taxes in other countries. It appears that we are the heaviest taxed country in the world. There is multiplication of taxes. It is said that this multiplication is because there is tax evasion. If there is tax evasion, the remedy is with the police and the income-tax office. The remedy is not to increase the number of taxes. I have to pay a little income-tax and I have to engage some experts services. It costs me more than the tax I have to pay, because it is such a complicated affair to fill up the many columns that have got to be filled. Even when the expert makes the income-tax returns, so many questions are asked, which are absolutely useless. The honest man is harassed. Only the dishonest man prospers. The more the direct taxes are increased, the more are the ways found by the blackmarketers and corrupt industrialists and commercial people to evade due payment of those taxes. If it were not so, the taxes are such that very little would be left behind. If that little is left behind, how are the financial empire made after independence? The government seems to be sleeping over the proper collection of taxes and it allows criminal elements to prosper and honest men to suffer.

The real need of the present times is increased production. For that, we are wisely told that there must be capital. Capital, we are told, is gathered from savings. Savings are effected by tightening of the belt. So

far as the tightening of the belt is concerned, I am afraid it has gone beyond the last hole. The only possibility is that the belt will give way and along with it the pant also!

**Mr. Chairman:** Not the drainpipe.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** The drainpipe has an arrangement of draining itself! That is all right.

There is no possibility of increased production when capital is not formed or when all the capital that is formed or most of it is taken away by the government. That most of it is taken away by the government is plain from the fact that there is conspicuous consumption among the industrial and commercial classes. Those people who never travelled even in second class now travel not even by air-conditioned class, out by air. I have seen that 95 per cent of air traffic is either at the expense of the public taxpayer—that means, the administrators travel—or by tax waders. The taxes are so heavy that people think that it is better to spend money rather than pay to the government. This conspicuous consumption is on the increase.

Equity capital is found from the middle classes. But the middle classes are drained white. The salaried classes are today not the middle classes, but the lower middle classes and the lower middle classes have been reduced to the position of landless labourers in the villages. Where is the capital to come from, which will increase production?

We have an adverse balance of trade with every country in Europe—even with countries like Rumania and Italy, which are considered to be some of the poorest countries. Our exports used to be in the neighbourhood of 76 per cent of our imports. Now our exports are only 52 per cent of our imports. The adverse balance of trade has not been thought of in the budget, as if it does not impoverish the country. As a Congress

friend said yesterday, what do we get from foreign countries? We get fibre yarn, artificial silk, in exchange for what we send out. Our exports cannot compete in the world market, though we have got the cheapest labour here. Yet on account of the financial circumstances—taxes and other things—we cannot compete in the world market. A motor car costing Rs. 4000 in Germany costs here Rs. 15000, though our labour is cheap.

Pathetically, we are increasingly depending on foreign aid. I agree with the young man who was speaking yesterday, Mr. Morarka, that foreign aid can be helpful only under two conditions. Having not that help, we should be free to purchase in the competitive market of the world and not from America, paying 30 per cent more than what we would spend by purchasing from some other countries. Another condition is, we should be obliged to pay back our loans in dollars, but we must pay in kind. Unfortunately America need nothing from us. It produces everything that it needs within its own borders. Its internal trade is 95 per cent of its production; it is only 5 per cent that goes out.

Before independence we considered that our administration was topheavy, but that was nothing compared to what it is now. The expenditure on it has increased at least 500 per cent since 1951-52. There is a multiplication of offices, there is a multiplication of ministries. It is supposed that when a minister comes he only draws his salary. It is not known that a minister has a train of these secretaries, deputy secretaries, assistant secretaries, clerks, stenographers, peons and all sorts of people. Each ministry costs a fortune. Then, there are the useless governors who serve no purpose at all, except they may be useful for party elections. Then, there are the second chambers in the States. They provide only patronage to the ruling party, and

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the ruling party supposes that it is going to rule for ever.

Further, we have planning. With whose aid are we carrying on this planning? It is with the help of our corrupt and inefficient administrators. There are some members in the planning Commission who are politicians, and they are always thinking of leaving the Planning Commission on some pretext or the other and going to fresh fields and pastures new. They are always thinking when they would become diplomats or ministers. They are only birds of passage as even our Finance Minister today is. I think he will soon be relieved by more ambitious people who are supposed to be more knowing people also. I do not think he is very happy in his present job.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Now, Sir, since you have rung the Bell I will leave the budget and the administration and Planning. Though the Plans were declared to be neither properly conceived nor properly executed, yet it is said that one swallow of very bright plumage will make the summer in the Planning Commission. We wish him all success.

Talking about the political situation, every day there are questions asked in this House and there are adjournment motions moved which are fortunately now allowed and which were not allowed on previous occasions. Sir, I charge this Government for having created confusion in this country by its food policy. It is useless to say that the Opposition Parties are taking advantage and are exploiting the people. Sir, I remember, when we were in jail, we of the Working Committee and also all the leaders, in 1942-43, there was a famine in Bengal. 30 lakhs of people died in the city from which our Finance Minister comes. We felt very un-

happy that there was not a voice raised, that the people were dying, they would plunder a shop that was full of eatables, they did not go and raid a godown where the grain was stored. We were ashamed that our country had fallen so low that nobody could raise his voice when 30 lakhs of people died. Today, our rulers who were in jail then—I do not know how many, the proportion is perhaps very low—say that nobody should exploit the situation. Must we allow our people to die of starvation, and no voice should be raised, nobody should blame this Government? It is their bungling that has produced this starvation. Last year, six million tons of foodgrains from foreign countries were brought to India and this was considered to be the greatest amount ever got from abroad. It was stated in those days that they were building up buffer-stocks. When this year it is a little lean year, where have the buffer-stocks gone? They have disappeared. One does not know where they were stored. What has happened to them? This Government is responsible for the food situation. If the situation was not there, it would be impossible for the Opposition Members to exploit it. The situation is there, it is capable of being exploited, and so it is being exploited. It would be an evil day if nobody raises his voice against starvation. We are told time out of number that there are no starvation deaths. I say, Sir, it is wrong to say that anybody can die of starvation. People have starved for 60 to 70 days and yet lived. It is only that starvation brings about some disease or other from which people die. Our people have been dying inch by inch. Do you want us not to raise our voice here? I say it would be our duty to ring the bell of revolt against this Government and its policies which are responsible for this situation. The Government says that it is responsible for law and order. Who then, is responsible for food? They are not responsible for feeding the people and

they are responsible only for law and order! Gandhiji used to say: "I cannot carry spirituality to the poor except in a bowl of rice". I say, you cannot carry law and order to the starving people except in a bowl of rice. That bowl of rice is missing. Our economy has gone wrong, our calculations have gone wrong, our plans have gone wrong. It seems that under your skull there seems to be a little small quantity of grey matter. The skull seems to be devoid of even the ordinary quantity of grey matter. You are ruling this country, you are misruling it, you are creating misery everywhere and you shoot. These policemen and army people who are for our defence, who are our friends, whom we ought to respect and whom we ought to encourage, you are bringing them into contempt by making them to shoot their own countrymen. You know why the French Revolution took place. It was because the army was asked to shoot their own people instead of shooting its enemy. Today you are asking your army and your police to shoot their own fellowmen. How long are you going to do this? I charge you with the murder of people. I charge you with having bungled the situation. You have divided the country not only into zones but into States, not only into States but also into districts and sub-districts. One district cannot sell foodgrains to another district. One man living in one district cannot purchase food from the people of another district, though the blackmarketeers do it. Those who indulge in smuggling can do it, but an honest man cannot do it and he must obey you. You say: "even if you weep you will be punished". We have no freedom even to weep in our misery. You charge us for weeping. You say: "why are you weeping, you are creating trouble and you are creating riots". What did the Government do in Bengal? The Law Minister here said that there will be no inquiry. They had to rub their noses with the ground and have an inquiry. And then when did they do it? When there was rioting. When did they rush rice

stocks to Kerala? When there was rioting. And when did they increase the quantity of wheat in Bengal? The other day the Food Minister frivolously stated "I am giving all the wheat that is necessary". Today he has increased the quota after the riots. You are making the people riot against you.

Coming to the problem of linguistic States, you have again raised the bogey. How did you do? Why did you do it? One fine morning the Congress Working Committee decides that the State of Punjab should be divided. They have not studied even the maps. There are districts in Punjab which are predominantly Hindi-speaking, three or four. There are other districts which are predominantly Punjabi-speaking. In the middle, the population is mixed, speaking both Hindi and Punjabi, their ratio being 45 : 55, 60 : 40, 70 : 30 and so on. How are you going to divide this State?

You appointed two committees—one, a committee of this House and another, a committee of the Cabinet. The Working Committee decides the issue without having studied the problem. These Committees were formed to study the problem. Without studying the problem, the Working Committee give their order. This is not the way to do things. If you are going to have linguistic States, have them once for all. Divide Kashmir from Jammu and have a separate State of Jammu and Ladakh. Let us not have periodical rioting. Let us do it once for all. The operation may be made and the country may be divided linguistically so that we do not have this problem hanging above us. Today it is Punjab, Tomorrow it will be the little State of Vidarbha, and the third day it will be Tamilnad which would like to secede from India. This is not the way of government. Either govern or leave us to ourselves; leave us to God. Gandhiji used to say to the British Government: leave us to God or to confusion, because out of that confusion we will be able to do something; but this organised confusion,

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of our Government, cannot be managed.

Shri M. G. Thengendar (Nagapattinam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals of our Finance Minister and, while doing so, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to participate in this discussion.

Sir, in order to further strengthen the economy as well as to satisfy the needs of the people we have to increase the agricultural production. To achieve the targets of food production the Government should take steps to introduce and encourage modern methods of cultivation and increase the area of cultivable land. The Government should formulate a policy and supply required resources for multiple crop system in all the possible areas. There are large areas of waste land in the coastal areas of Tanjore district in Madras State. Lift irrigation should be introduced in these areas where drainage water which otherwise goes to waste in the sea is available in plenty for cultivation purposes.

During the rainy season most of the cultivable lands get flooded as there is no proper drainage, resulting in heavy loss to the farmers. Therefore, proper drainage schemes should be taken up in Mannargudi, Nagapattam and Tiruthurai pundi taluks. In Tanjore district nearly one third of the cultivable land is served by the Cauvery-Mettur Project, which was formulated more than 40 years ago. Supply of water to the lands is still continued at the same rate at which it was designed 40 years ago, even though more areas have been brought under cultivation. Moreover, large portions of irrigation channels have been silted up and water does not reach the tail end, thus greatly affecting production. So, immediate steps should be taken to strengthen the banks of the Grand Anicut Canal and its branches and to remove the

silt and deepen, wherever necessary, so that there is no water scarcity in the tail end villages.

Another important point is that the Government should provide all essential implements to farmers like better seeds, fertilizers and tractors. Farmers in Tanjore district feel the insufficiency of tractors for cultivation purposes. 70 per cent of the tractors available in Tanjore district are kept idle in Government workshops for want of spare parts. Government should release foreign exchange and permit import of spare parts for the tractors owned by Government as well as by private cultivators. Government should also set up a factory for manufacturing small tractors at a suitable centre in Tanjore district to meet the increased demand for tractors.

Russian power drill is a useful means to tap the underground water and it will solve the scarcity of water for cultivation. Shortfall of water supply from Mettur reservoir has badly affected the agricultural production this year. Therefore, more Russian power drills should be allotted to Tanjore in the coming years to meet the failure of the monsoon. In cases where the drilling operation is not successful, Government should meet the entire cost of drilling operations without taxing the farmers. Wherever it is successful, subsidy to the extent of 25 per cent can be granted for the erection of the power drill, as in the case of well schemes in Tanjore. In order to cope up with the power demand of the newly adopted well-scheme with electric pump sets in which more than 20,000 wells will be provided, a thermal power station should be constructed in Nagapattam, utilising all available sources of coal, including transporting lignite by ships from Neyveli through Cuddalore Port and coal from Calcutta port.

Short-term crop of ADT 27 (Japanica-Indika) which was introduced by

the Department of Agriculture of the Madras Government last year is found to be highly successful in Tanjore district. Therefore, this variety of paddy seeds should be introduced in large areas in order to increase paddy production.

Owing to failure of monsoon and scarcity of water during the last harvest, the whole of Tanjore district has been seriously affected. The yield of paddy was very poor in most of the areas and there was absolutely no yield in some areas. This year is a testing period for the farmers in that district. Therefore, it is desirable to give remission of land revenue and postponement of collection of agricultural loans to next year in Tanjore district. I hope the Centre will give directives to the State Government of Madras in this matter.

After the agricultural operations are over, during the off-season of nearly six months in a year the villagers in Tanjore and surrounding districts are jobless. To some extent their hardship is relieved by the establishment of the Aruran Sugar Factory at Vadapathi Mangalam in Tanjore district, where agricultural labour are employed in the factory. The setting up of the sugarcane factory in Tanjore district is a great boon to the jobless farmers of the district as well as surrounding districts. But the facilities and the financial aid given by the Government for expanding this sugar factory and improving the roads in this area are inadequate. Therefore, I would suggest that the sugarcane cess collected by the Government should be utilized solely for construction and improvement of roads in the sugarcane cultivation areas. Assistance should also be given to the farmers who are supplying sugarcane to the factory.

15.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

There is a lot of criticism about the inadequate reception of radio pro-

grammes transmitted through Tiruchi Station of AIR. Therefore, a more powerful transmitter should be installed in the AIR station at Tiruchi. Since one more broadcasting centre has been opened at Tirunelveli, from where all the main programmes of Tiruchi are being relayed and in view also of the extra programmes, the amount allotted for Tiruchi AIR is quite inadequate. Therefore, more funds should be sanctioned for Tiruchi AIR. Television scheme may also be introduced at Tiruchi for catering to the southern districts of Madras.

There is no major industrial undertakings so far in Tanjore district even though huge funds have been allotted for industrial development in the Five Year Plans.

16 hrs.

The re-imposition of the tax on cigar will curtail the demand for it in the market and will ultimately affect the producers at farms and the employment opportunity of the people of Tiruchi and Dindigul areas of Madras State. It may possibly lead to the virtual closure of this cottage industry. The incidence of this excise duty per cigar in the open market is as high as between 31 paise per piece and in cases of certain sort 19 paise and in others, the least being 1.5 paise per piece. Therefore, the tax incidence with the cost together make the manufacture as also consumption is impracticable. I persuade our Finance Minister to withdraw the tax re-imposed on cigar since the expected yield from this is Rs. 4.5 lakhs only.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue later.

16.01 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—  
Contd.

**DISTURBANCES IN DELHI—contd.**

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):  
Sir, I move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Mover will take 15 minutes and other Members ten minutes each.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** 20 minutes; but I will try to finish earlier.

**Shri Warior (Trichur):** Let us take the whole day for this now.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Sir, the House is aware that we are now about to discuss the happenings of yesterday in Delhi and to consider as to whether or not it constitutes a failure on the part of Government to do their duty. What has happened yesterday I do not ascribe to any community or even to a political party. I know the great Hindu community, to which people I am proud to belong myself, and which is the most tolerant society ever known to History. I also know the credo of the ruling party, which is that of neutrality in all matters, religious and communal. From my personal contact with many members of this party I know that they have nothing but the warmest feelings of affection and consideration for the Sikh community. I, therefore, cannot, even by implication, say or ascribe anything to either the ruling party or the majority community for the responsibility for the happenings that took place yesterday.

Similarly, about the Jana Sangh, on whose call the happenings of yesterday were escalated. Even about the Jana Sangh, as a party, I do not ascribe to them the responsibility for these happenings. I know many members of the Jana Sangh who are actuated by the highest motives of patriotism and fervour for the national welfare. Their general feelings of felicitation and for the future, for the good future of the country, are such as are broadly shared by many of the Sikhs also. But there is an element amongst them which is parochial, which is narrow minded and which takes shelter behind their slogans to create trouble when ever an opportunity arises. And what happened yesterday is the responsibility of that irresponsible element.

Sir, I stand today to castigate narrow-minded mobster element in the country which assumes the colours, sometimes of this party and sometimes of that party. That is the one element which I want to castigate. The second element which I want to castigate is the sectors of administration which are infected with sympathies with this element.

Police action and inaction being the precise subject which we are discussing today, let us first formulate and clarify as to what is the norm, what is the measure, with which we should judge the conduct of a police in a given situation. This morning, after this motion was admitted, I had an opportunity of looking into the latest edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica under the subject, "Police". The essay on the subject of police begins with this quotation:—

"The term "police" means the maintenance of public order and the protection of persons and property from the hazards of public accidents and the commission of unlawful acts."

This is the norm by which we have to judge as to whether the police of the Delhi Administration conducted itself in a manner which was befitting their duties as the maintainers of law and as the protectors of the property of the citizens against unlawful accidents and unlawful acts.

Sir, those of us who have studied the subject academically know that there are two varieties of police known to modern countries. The two varieties of the police are, civil police, and political police. Political police are highly centralised agencies to preserve in power a political party and ideology, but a civil police is distinguished from the political police precisely in this, that towards political parties and ideologies it is neutral. We are aware of Nazi Gestapo, Czarist Ochra, Soviet NKVD and Mussolini's Ovra. These are the varieties of police which are called political

police, but in our country, a democratic country, we have no political police but we have only the civil police.

Having made our minds clear as to what type of police we have, and what their duties precisely are, and by what standards we are to judge their conduct, let us try to find out as to what precisely happened yesterday. There is an objective report of the on-the-spot correspondent of the Statesman which is confirmed by the inquiries which I along with my colleagues also made on the spot and, therefore, instead of taking recourse to my own statement of the facts, I will quote a few excerpts from what this correspondent of the Statesman says as to what happened yesterday. He tells us about the genesis of the trouble:—

"The trouble began in the morning when Jana Sangh workers attempted to force a Chandni Chowk trader to close his shop (in response to the Sangh's hartal call) which he declined to do. Some people passing by in a jeep stopped to intervent. This is believed to have infuriated the Sangh workers who turned the jeep over and set fire to it."

This is how this trouble was started early in the morning at about 10 o'clock, or a little after when a procession of mobsters, carrying a Jana Sangh flag, came to the shop of a Sikh near the Chandni Chowk Gurdwara and they ask him to close the shop as a protest against the decision of the Congress Working Committee for the formation of a Punjabi Suba. The Sikh declined to do so. Thereupon, an altercation started between that Sikh, two of his assistants and this mob. There was a shop where sodawater bottles were being sold and the shopkeeper and his assistants took possession of those sodawater bottles to keep away this mob. In the mean time a jeep, which was in the possession of certain workers of Sisganj Gurdwara, happened to pass that way and they intervened there. On that

the mob was infuriated and they set fire to this jeep after the—five Sikhs were there in the jeep, I am told—got down. When the Sikhs in this jeep were about to be attacked, one of them—his name is Jathedar Santokh Singh, who happens to be a prominent worker of the Sisganj Gurdwara—then unsheathed his kirpan or sword and tried to chase the mobsters in self-defence. In the mean time there were policemen—not one, not two but over a dozen—who were standing by throughout this incident which lasted for about an hour and they were watching without intervening. They did not pay any attention or heed to the entreaties of the shopkeeper to protect him. When these five Sikh workers of the temple were attacked by the mob, even then the police did not intervene; but when Jathedar Santokh Singh, in self-defence, unsheathed his sword, immediately they came forward and a sub-inspector of police caught hold of both his arms with the result that he was incapacitated. It was at that time that the mob pelted him with stones and he received a number of injuries which have been treated in the hospital. This is the genesis of the trouble which started between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning.

Then, on-the-spot report of the Statesman tell us:

"The gurdwara was the focal point of the day's agitation launched by the Jana Sangh to protest against the Congress Working Committee's recommendation to form a Punjabi Suba."

I do not wish to dwell on the implications of that. But those mobsters and irresponsible people who are trying to convert a political decision of the Congress Working Committee into a kind of grievance against a particular people and want to express that grievance by preventing Sikhs or a minority community from performing their religious duties or enjoying the practice of their religion freely. Now, about the irresponsibility of these



[Shri Kapur Singh]

people, the House is in a better position to judge and, therefore, I refrain from making my own comments. This gurdwara is situated, as all of us know, not only in the vicinity but there is a common wall between the central headquarters of the police of Delhi, called Kotwali, and there was some police in the Kotwali. I would not go into whether it was adequate or inadequate. Some police was there. But the police, in spite of entreaties, in spite of contacts, in spite of protests, did not raise a little finger either to protect the gurdwara or to chase away the mob. When the inmates of the gurdwara tried to chase the mob away, it was then that the police came out and tried to intervene, not in protection of the inmates of the gurdwara, but in protection of the mob against their being chased away by the inmates of the gurdwara. This is exactly the point which I want to make out in support of my adjournment motion that, the police not only failed to perform their duty but they also acted in a manner which amounts to a conduct which would be more befitting a political police rather than a civil police.

Further on, the same reporter says:

"Around it was waged a battle from about 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. with anti-Suba mobs converging to it from three directions which often threatened to assume grave proportions."

It goes on to say:

"....the whole thing took place right on the door-step of the Kotwali Police Station (next to gurdwara) where not more than 50 policemen could be mustered. Reinforcements such as they were arrived some four hours later, only after the Deputy Home Minister, Mr. V. C. Shukla, and the Delhi M.P., Mr. I. K. Gujral, had contacted the Inspector-General of Police on telephone from the Kotwali itself.

"Till then, the police had merely restricted themselves to occasional tear-gassing of the mob but for some unstated reason did not take to the business of clearing it. It was Mr. Shukla and Mr. Gujral who arriving a little after 2 p.m. personally conducted the operation for the next hour or so when the Chief Commissioner, Mr. A. N. Jha and the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. B. B. Banerjee arrived. But even as the police finally managed to clear the crowds from the neighbourhood of the gurdwara, a number of hooligans unleashed orgy of looting and arson; some half a dozen shops, including one of a watch-maker, were looted and three partially burnt down—with the police still doing little to quell the rioters. Four cars, a jeep and three scooters were also set on fire.

Curiously, no Jana Sangh leader was in evidence anywhere near the gurdwara till well after 3 p.m.; the mobs, however, carried Jana Sangh flags safely held aloft at the rear...."

These are the facts which have been verified not only by myself and my other colleagues but by many of the people independently and with regard to the veracity of these facts particularly, there cannot be any serious doubt.

From the narration of these facts, certain conclusions inevitably follow. But before I proceed to draw those conclusions, I must mention my own praise of the work which the young Deputy Home Minister did when he reached the spot. He acted not only with great impartiality but with great vigour, and everybody, including the people in the gurdwara and all those people who were affected by these riots, are one in the opinion that if he had not come there and if he had not acted with the vigour, as he did, the situation would have become far worse.

Sir, I do not want to dwell on this painful story for very long, nor do I want to go into these painful details. What I have narrated, as far as I can see, amply demonstrates and leads to three inevitable conclusions. Those three conclusions are, firstly, that the Delhi Administration miserably failed in assessing the possible developments inherent in the Jan Sangh call for *hartal*. The Delhi Administration was aware not only of what was happening in Punjab but they were also aware of what had recently happened in other parts of the country, and what do these *hartals* lead to. They, therefore, cannot plead that they had no evidence before them to assess as to the possibilities of a call for a *hartal* in Delhi. If they were not in a position to assess this, if they were not capable of making a proper assessment, as they should have done, then it shows not that they are innocent or that they were helpless but it merely shows that they are grossly incompetent people, and that also would lead to the only conclusion that they failed in performance of the duties which are expected of them.

The second conclusion which follows from the incidents which I have narrated is that the police also miserably failed to perform their basic duty of protecting property and persons against unlawful acts.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha):** You are very late in coming to these conclusions.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Well, I may be very late but those conclusions have to be stated here.

The third conclusion is that the police deliberately and demonstrably acted in a manner that might do credit to a political police but is highly reprehensible in a civil police.

For these three reasons, I censure the Government and ask the House to back me in doing so.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the House do now adjourn."

**Shri Bagri.**

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह प्रस्ताव सरदार कपूर सिंह ने पेश करते हुए जो कुछ कहा है कि सरकार और सरकारी पुलिस दिल्ली में भ्रमन चैन कायम रखने में नाकाम-याब रही है इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं सिर्फ यही नहीं कहूंगा बल्कि इससे भी बाहर जा कर बात आगे की कहूंगा । इससे पहले कि मैं यह बताऊँ कि किस तरह से पुलिस नाकामयाब रही है, इसको आपको कुछ पीछे से देखना पड़ेगा । बात क्या है, वजह क्या है, क्यों दिल्ली में हंगामा हुआ है और किस बिना पर हुआ है । पंजाबी सूबा बनाया जाए या हरियाणा प्रान्त बनाया जाए या ये बनाये जाये या न बनाये जाय इस सवाल पर हड़ताल किन लोगों की तरफ से करवाई गई है । उन लोगों की तरफ से करवाई गई है जो यह समझते हैं कि पंजाबी सबा नहीं बनना चाहिए । कल जो घटनायें घटी हैं उसके अन्दर ताकत किन लोगों की है, किन लोगों की शक्ति है, कौन वे लोग हैं, जो यह कर्म करना चाहते थे और किन लोगों की शक्ति से यह कर्म हुआ । मैं समझता हूँ कि जो लोग उसके अन्दर शामिल हैं वे सभी इन घटनाओं के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं और इस में सरकार तो सब से ज्यादा जिम्मेवार है, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ । इसका कारण यह है कि संसदीय कमेटी बनी, पंजाबी सूबे के बारे में तो किन लोगों ने इस तरह की कोशिश की कि पंजाब और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के दिल और दिमाग को फिरकादाराना जजबात के अन्दर भड़काया जाए ? मैं बड़े घदब के साथ माननीय नन्दा जी को सब से पहले इसके लिए नरदानता हूँ । नन्दा साहब ने यह बयान दिया था कि इस बात को पंजाबी अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं और जो नकायस और नतीजे हैं उनको वे अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं और सन् 1947 में बटवारे के समय जो कुछ हुआ है, उसको उन्होंने

## [श्री वागड़ी]

अच्छी तरह से भुगतता है और इसलिये वे सोच समझ कर कोई फैसला करेंगे। उसके बाद मुख्य मंत्री पंजाब के बक्तव्य आए। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विपक्षी लोग हुआ करते हैं वे तो शायद अपने हकों की रक्षा के लिए कुरी से कुछ मांग कर लिया करते हैं। लेकिन अध्यक्ष के खिलाफ भी बहुत बड़े बड़े लफ्ज कहे गए इस पंजाबी सूबा कमेटी को लेकर के। पंजाब की जनता और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के दिलों में फिरकादारी का बीज बोया गया और आप मोटी बात समझ लीजिये कि जनसंघ इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है तो मैं उसको मामूली समझूंगा इस कांग्रेस सरकार के मुकाबले में क्योंकि जिसमें बड़ी शक्ति है वह अगर पाप करता है छंटा सा भी तो वह ज्यादा नुकसानदेह होता है बनस्वित उसके जो शक्तिशाली नहीं होता। जनसंघ की फिरकापरस्ती चाहे वह कितनी ही खतरनाक है, वह कमजोर सरकार के मुकाबले में। सरकार की एक क्षणिक फिरकापरस्ती भी देश को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचा सकती है और पहुंचा रही है। यही नतीजे हैं श्री राम किशन जी, श्री नन्दा जी और सरकार ने बड़े बड़े नेताओं के भाषणों के कि पंजाब का बटवारा नहीं होगा। अगर होगा तो वह पाकिस्तान के नतीजे होंगे और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि तमाम पंजाब के लोगों और हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों में उसने एक फिरकापरस्ती की हवा दी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय और थोड़ा सा ध्यान आपका मैं इधर खींचना चाहता हूँ। जिस बक्त कांग्रेस कार्यकारिणी ने फैसला दिया कि पंजाबी सूबा बनेगा श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नाम से यह बयान आया तो इन्दिरा जी ने यह नहीं कहा कि मैंने यह बयान नहीं दिया। क्यों? क्योंकि शुरू शुरू में उसके गीत गाये जा रहे थे तारीफ हो रही थी कि बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है तब तक तो चुप रही कि हाँ मैंने ही किया है लेकिन

जब लोक सभा में बात आयी तो कहा कि मैंने नहीं कहा यह। कामराज जी ने कहा। यानी फिर एक दुविधा समाज के अन्दर और देश के अन्दर पैदा हुई। और मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी अपने दिमाग के अन्दर दो किस्म के खाने रखे है कि इधर नफा हो तो इधर खिंच जायें और उधर नफा हो तो उधर खिंच जायें। जब पंजाबी सूबे का एलान किया कि पंजाबी सूबा बनगा तो फिर बाकी के पंजाब में विद्रोह पदा करने के लिए एक जगह पैदा कर दी। हरियाना प्रान्त के अन्दर जाकर यह बात कही गई कि पंजाबी सूबा तो बन जायेगा लेकिन यह रोहतक, गुड़गांव, करनाल और हिसार वगैरह यह एक एक जिले अलग अलग बांट दिये जायेंगे। उनकी कोई हस्ती नहीं रहेगी और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वहां भी फिरकादाराना फसाद करवाने की एक नाकामयाब कोशिश की जाती है और सरकार उसके ऊपर चुप है। कोई भी साफ नीति सरकार ने उसके लिए नहीं बनायी। और मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में क्यों यह सब हुआ? दिल्ली में हड़ताल क्यों? दिल्ली में तो पंजाबी सूबा बनने नहीं जा रहा है। दिल्ली में तो कोई पंजाबी सूबे की बात नहीं है। पंजाबी सूबे के पक्ष या विपक्ष की बात मैं नहीं कहता हूँ। न मैं यह कहता हूँ कि वह होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए हरियाना प्रान्त होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि अगर चंडीगढ़ के अन्दर हाथी साहब बात कर के आते हैं और कहते हैं कि वहां पर हालत बिगड़ी तो हमारे एक उपमंत्री वहां पर रहें लेकिन दिल्ली में हड़ताल जब की जा रही है और उन लोगों की तरफ से जिनके नाम पर कि पंजाब में हड़ताल हुई हर जिले और हर कस्बे के अन्दर हमले हुए हिसक उपद्रव हुए तो दिल्ली के अन्दर क्या यांघी बाबा की जय

बोलने के लिए की जा रही थी क्या और जब दिल्ली के अन्दर यह हुप्पा तो मुझे अकृतोस के साथ कहना पड़ा है कि सरदार कपूर सिंह की जवान दो तरह की कैसे बोलती है ? एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि शुकना साहब को धन्यवाद है अगर इस तरह से धन्यवाद दोनों कि दो बजे तक तो पिटावाये और फिर जा करके मदद कर दे तो धन्यवाद है, मैं कहता हूँ कि यह धन्यवाद नहीं, मुजरिम है सरकार और सरकार के मंत्री लोग मुजरिम हैं कि दो बजे तक क्यों नहीं गए ? फिरकादाराना बात जो है चाहे वह किसी तरीके से हो मैं हिन्दू मुसलमान सिख ईसाई की बात नहीं कहता यह भाषा भी इस देश के अन्दर फिरकादाराना भाषा है कि हिन्दू और सिख एक हैं तो मुसलमान क्या दो हैं ? और फिर उनके अन्दर भी मन्दिरों में नहीं जा सकते वह क्या हैं ? तो इस सवाल को इस तरह से मत लो । हिन्दुस्तानी का सवाल लो, भारतीय का सवाल लो मैं बिदमत में यह भ्रज कर रहा था कि इस सरकार ने जितनी लापरवाही से काम किया है उसको लापरवाही नहीं कहा जायेगा बल्कि व लोग जिन्होंने दुकानें जलायी जिन्होंने जीप जलाई जिन्होंने विद्रोह किया वह कम मुजरिम है वनिस्वत इस सरकार के जिसने कि उस जुर्म को न सिर्फ पनपने दिया बल्कि फैलने के लिए शक्ति दी, मदद दी । क्या मतलब हुप्पा ? अभी राज्य सभा में तों हाथी साहब कहते हैं कि दो बजे पुलिस पहुंच गई थी . . . . .

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): I have not said so. The police were there at 10 o'clock

श्री बागड़ी : कोतवाली में थी । हाँ, एक घानेदार या कोतवाली में, कोतवाली में

पुलिस थी । यह ठीक बात है ।

तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश के अन्दर इस प्रथा को रोको । कहाँ तक इस देश को तबाह करके रखोगे ? गांधी जो जैसी महान हस्ती इस फिरकादारी की महान बलिबेदी पर चढ़ गई । उसके बाद भी आंख नहीं खुलती है । डाक्टर लोंहिया जैसे कौमपरस्त इन्सान पर पत्थर और ढेले चलाये जाते हैं और तब भी उसकी निन्दा नहीं . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . गोल गोल में ही ठीक रहोगे । तुम सारे ही गोल गोल हो ।

तो मैं यह भ्रज कर रहा था उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि इस बीमारी को रोको । जनसंघ पार्टी के नेताओं से तो मैं एक बात कहूंगा कि अगर वह एक मजहब के, एक दल के और एक फिरके के नहीं हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की सारी कौम की बात वह करते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कोई बच्चा, कोई शिशु, कोई नारी, कोई घर, कोई खर, कोई जमीन, कोई मन्दिर, कोई मस्जिद, कोई गुरुद्वारा, कुछ भी हो, अगर उसकी हानि हिसक वृत्ति से होती है तो उसको जनसंघ यह माने कि वह भारत की संतति नहीं बल्कि गोरी और गजनी की सन्तान है और कांग्रेस के सरकारी दल के नेताओं से कहूंगा कि बहुत दिन तक देश के साथ खिलवाड़ हो गया । जो काम आपकी पुलिस ने किया है, मैं खुद गया मोक़े पर, मुझे तो खैर, कोई धन्यवाद क्या देगा ? मैं पिटावाकर आता तो शायद धन्यवाद देते । मैं भ्रज करूंगा उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि अगर जनसंघ के भाई कहते हैं कि यह जो तमाम एजीटेशन है इसमें जो गुंडागर्दी हुई है, उसमें उनका कोई हाथ नहीं है तो उनको दिलेरी के साथ कहना चाहिए कि हर शहर में जब हुप्पा है और सरकारी

[श्री बागड़ी]

इमारतों के ऊपर हमले हुए हैं। हिसार के छन्दर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक साइबेरी है बच्चों के पढ़ने की। उसमें भाग लगा दी। सरदार इकबाल मेम्बर पालियामेंट गए, उनके साथ एक साहब और थे, उसके ऊपर भी हमला कर दिया और यह कहा कि यह ठारासिंह जा रहे हैं। . . . (ब्यबधान) . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री बागड़ी : हिसार जिले के छन्दर सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों ने दूकान बन्द नहीं की। वहां पर जाकर के उनके कारखाने पर हमला करके उनको पीटा। बानेदार को मैंने टेलीफोन किया तो उसने कहा कि उसने बन्द क्यों नहीं की? मैंने कहा कि तुम भी उन्हीं के साथी हो क्या? तो तुम्हें पंजाब को जलवाना है तो ठीक तरह से जलवाओ। सन् 1947 के हालात पैदा करने वाली वह तमाम दोनों शक्तियां आज मौजूद हैं और मैं आपको और सबन को यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि सबन अपनी जिम्मेदारी को सोचें। उस वक्त तो गांधी जी थे जिन्होंने अपनी खून की आहुति देकर इस देश की फिरकापरस्ती से बचा लिया था। आज यह खिलवाड़ नहीं है जो जगह जगह घर घर इस तरीके की एक भाग लगाई जा रही है। और मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं सन्त फतेहसिंह को और उनके साथियों को जो फिरकापरस्ती को उन्होंने बचाया है और उसको हवा नहीं दी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिये।

श्री बागड़ी : एक शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। मैं भर्ज करना चाहता हूं सरकार से कि ऐसी हवा मत बनाओ कि पहले दोनों सड़ें और फिर दोनों को गोली से मारो।

या तो बीच में पड़ते ही नहीं हो और पड़ते हो तो गोली मारते हो। हिन्दुस्तान के किसी बच्चे का खून हो, वह हालत पैदा हो, उससे पहले उसको रोको। यह जिस तरीके से कल हुआ है और गोली चली है उसके छन्दर सरकार की और जनसंघ की फिरकापरस्ती दोनों की मैं मजबूत करता हूं और मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि नन्दा साहब तो बहुत भ्रातृवादी हैं, इसमें जो वह फेल हुए हैं तो उनको तो इस्तीफा दे हो देना चाहिए। यह अच्छा मौका है।

Shri H.N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I am glad that my hon. friend Shri Kapur Singh tried to set the tone to this evening's debate by stressing that nothing should be done or said in the course of this debate which might conceivably aggravate whatever communal tendencies have been sought to be worked up by certain interested agencies. Between Hindu and Sikh in this country I can not imagine that there can be any sort of a barrier. We know how when the areas comprising Pakistan were torn away from our country it was a stab in our body-politic, which has left a wound in our mind and heart, and I am sure that we would discountenance very strongly whatever efforts are made to drive a wedge between our different Indian communities, particularly between the Hindu and the Sikh, who in nature and in fact are like brothers, and who, as in the case of our own Speaker as far as his family is concerned, are half-Hindu and half sikh, because there is no difference between the one and the other. It is exactly from that point of view that we are approaching this debate.

We have been constrained to ask for a discussion in the nature of a censure on Government, because it is quite clear that as far as Government's responsibility is concerned, there has been failure of a rather egregious sort, particularly, in Delhi.

In order to bring that home to the House, I shall follow Shri Kapur Singh's example in referring to *The Statesman's* report. I do so because whatever the reactionary policies of this newspaper, it has a reputation for comparative accuracy in reporting and it has no animus against the Government and particularly against the head of the Government, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. In this paper, there is a very pointed series of observations about what its special staff reporter says happened yesterday in the Chandni Chowk area and some other places in Delhi. The staff reporter of *The Statesman* calls yesterday a 'day of violence and shocking police inaction.'

**Shri Kapur Singh: Shame!**

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Shri Kapur Singh illustrated how police inaction had taken place. I find also that yesterday was the day of Sankranth, the junction between the first of a month and the last day of a month, and there was a congregation at the Gurdwara Sisganj which every body at least in the police office should have known about, and yet this paper reports—I am quoting its words:

'Jan Sangh workers, their ranks swollen by an unknown number of hooligans repeatedly clashed with the Sankranth congregation at the Gurdwara'.

It was the height of irresponsibility that on the day of Sankranth, when there was to be a congregation at the Gurdwara, very famous Gurdwara where when we pass by we feel like paying homage to the great Gurus who have written such a wonderful page in the history of India, in regard to that Gurdwara, the police who have their headquarters next door, because the Kotwali is just next door, took nothing like any precautions in the matter.

The paper further says:

"Around the Gurdwara, their was waged for nearly seven hours a pitched battle."

That is what the *The Statesman* says and the whole thing took place, ironically, at the door-step of the Kotwali police station.

We discovered also that our friend the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, and a Member of the other House, held the fort till some time after three o' Clock when the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, Mr. A. N. Jha and the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Banerjee, desultorily arrived. I cannot understand it. Shri Jha is a very learned man. Possibly he is unhappy in the grime of the Delhi Administration. But when he is the Chief Commissioner, I cannot for the life of me understand how a Deputy Minister who had his job in Parliament—he had a full day yesterday—could run with a Member of Parliament from the other House and both could hold the fort, carry on operations even from the Kotwali while the Chief Commissioner was nowhere in the picture and the Inspector General of Police was confabulating with somebody somewhere on, heaven knows what particular subject.

Shri Shukla has been very frank. He said in the House earlier today that he saw a jeep burning 40 yards from the Gurdwara, which would be perhaps a lesser distance...

**Shri Kapur Singh: 40 feet.**

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Whatever it is, it is most preposterous—this kind of thing happening. *The Statesman* reporter says that Mr. Shukla had told the reporter or somebody whom he had heard, 'Frankly speaking the authorities had not expected such a situation to develop. . .'

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): May I clarify what

[Shri Vidya Charan Chukla]

I said: What I said was that Delhi being a very large city, it was very difficult to anticipate which particular area would erupt like that, so that keeping vigil in anticipation of trouble in a particular area could not be possible.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I am very glad he has said that. It only reinforces my argument. It was a charming ingenuousness on the part of an individual. I can forgive it in him, he being comparatively a young man. It was very very ingenuous of him to say so but it would be very inappropriate if it emanates from a Minister of Government that they did not anticipate near about the Sisganj Gurdawara—which is next door to the Kotwali, when there is a congregation in the Gurdawara on that day—what was going to happen. Possibly they were too busy guarding the AICC office and Mr. Kamaraj's person. They were busy in that particular area and did not go to old Delhi where people live, and where there are all sorts of people, good, bad and indifferent. They were guarding that sedate corner of New Delhi where there are more motor vehicles than pedestrians; they were perhaps concentrating their forces in Jantar Mantar.

Therefore, there has been a failure of Government. A Government so adept in repressing people's movements is discovered in this capital city of Delhi to be virtually conniving at the most mischievous goings-on under its very nose at Chandni Chowk and elsewhere. It was almost lending a helping hand to elements that thrive on communal discord and would make shambles of our secularity. We are all concerned about maintaining the secular character of our democracy and it is exactly these elements who would make a shambles of our secularity who were given a helping hand. Who were given conniving assistance by the Government of this country.

My hon. friend, Shri Kapur Singh, referred to the agitation of the Jan Sangh, a sectarian, irresponsible and dangerous agitation. But like Shri Kapur Singh. I would say that in fairness to the Jan Singh, there have been elements in that party who have been against it. We have discovered our friend Chaudhuri Lahri Singh, quitting that party. We have seen that the President of the All India Jan Sangh, Shri Balraj Madhok, a former Member of this House, went to see Sant Fateh Singhji in the Akal Takht and both of them embraced each other. That was a good thing.

But even so, the Jan Sangh cannot escape responsibility. And it is a very perverse thing that government forces in Delhi and Jan Sangh have been found to be in connivance. Even earlier, in Amritsar, when sec. 144....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : केरल और कलकत्ते में जो यह झगड़े कराये हैं क्या यह जन संघ वालों ने करवाये हैं ? यह झगड़े वहाँ पर किस ने कराये हैं उनका नाम बतलाइये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आईर, आईर ।

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** What happened there? Sec. 144 was lifted in spite of the opposition of the District Magistrate of Amritsar, because Chandigarh was contacted by some reactionary communal elements in Amritsar meetings were held and demonstration took place which caused a lot of damage in that city. That is the kind of thing which has taken place.

The Punjab Government, which is notorious for its attitude towards the Punjabi Suba and consequential changes, is incapable of setting in train those processes of inter-communal unity which the Centre must now undertake, in view of the impending changes in the State structure in this region of India. In regard to the Jan Sangh and similar

organisations which carry on agitations on things like the nomenclature of the Banaras Hindu University and modifications there in. Government gives way to pressure when it comes from communal sources, when communal, reactionary forces put pressure, Government is very malleable, and in Delhi they have worked almost hand in glove with the reactionary forces.

**Shri Bado (Khargone):** What has happened in West Bengal?

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** I say this is most unfortunate because we are at a time when Master Tara Singh's denigration in the Punjab is nearly complete, when, instead of the communal, chauvinist demand for a purely Sikh State, the principled demand made pre-eminently by Sant Fateh Singhji for a linguistic Punjabi Suba has won the acceptance of the country. It is exactly at this point of time, a very auspicious and fortunate point of time, that these deplorable incidents take place in this region, and give a handle to the irresponsible communal elements in this part of our country. So, when I think of the Punjab Government's role, I wonder if it would not be right thing for the Centre to assume responsibility till the new State on a linguistic basis emerged in this part of India.

Trouble can be prevented not by repression, but by principled action which is sure to satisfy the people; whether it is on the question of food or in regard to the linguistic demand, it is principled action which alone can satisfy the people. Trouble can be prevented if Government realises that it must not rely exclusively on its apparatus of law and order. It must rely on the goodwill and good sense of the people, which will be forth coming when principled decisions are taken and implemented, and the small minority of communal-minded miscreants are not given the kind of encouragement which they appear to

have received from the Administration in Delhi.

I am concluding. Punjab is an area about which so often recently we have had occasion to make reference. We have heard of it as the sword arm of India. It is the home of a people who are courageous and have at the same time a childlike quality, the home of a people who love life and who work with golden hands, the home of a people who have made the maximum sacrifice in the fight for freedom, and the maximum sacrifice in the fight for the maintenance of that freedom, which was seen only in the very recent months. At long last the hope of a State where the Punjabi language is given her rightful place as the people's mother-tongue is very nearly being realised, and it is at this point of time that these unfortunate things happen. At long last, apart from Punjab area itself, the desire of the Hindi-Speaking people of Haryana for their own Prant is within a measurable distance of fulfilment; at long last consequently on the formation of a linguistic Punjabi Suba, the territory and boundaries of Himachal Pradesh are likely to be rationalised. This is an auspicious moment. Let not the failures and the foibles of Government taint and mar the shape of things in India as they are going to be constructed by our own people; let the Government wake up to its responsibility, and all should be well, but the Government has failed in its responsibility, and therefore has earned a riprimand from the House, which is why we support the adjournment motion.

**Shri Khadiilkar (Khed):** This morning when the Speaker called on Mr. Kapur Singh to seek the permission of the House to make a motion, I felt the Speaker was a little generous, a little indulgent towards the Opposition.

When this matter was brought before the House and the Home Minister made a comprehensive statement, arguments were made from the Oppo-



[Shri Khadilkar.]

sition to prove that there was a failure. Some of us look at problems more objectively and not merely from a partisan angle. When the motion on Kerala was brought forward or a motion on the Bengal situation was brought forward, though we did not appreciate the censure part of it, we did feel that there was some urgency for a discussion of this nature on the floor of the House. There was sneaky sympathy all round. Today the picture is totally different. While making the motion that Mr. Kapur Singh had made, he tried to give a communal twist to it.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Forget it.

**Shri Khadilkar:** From this side are had to protest twice or thrice; then he apologised and corrected himself. That correction took a little time. To my surprise this morning when I saw the usual drill performed by the Opposition members, I remembered what Panini once called Shva, Yuva and Maghava, coming together. All types of heterogeneous elements standing up together in support of a motion which has less of substance and no justification whatsoever. As Mr. Mukerjee rightly pointed out, we are faced with a situation which needs very delicate handling. If they are confused by the announcement of the decision as it does not spell out all the consequences, I would have understood it. There was some ground for argument because in this country the problem of linguistic reorganisation has, I feel, been handled on many occasions in a little haphazard manner.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Whose fault is it? Government cannot make up its mind.

**Shri Khadilkar:** Today people are a little puzzled. It is natural. Punjabi suba means Punjabi language state. The boundaries are to be carved out. What is left has to be organised. The picture is not clear. It is natural that there is a confused atmosphere. In

Delhi all the communities live in peace and even in Punjab the Sikhs and Hindus have for centuries been living in peace. In fact in the same family you find some have become Sikhs while some have remained Hindus. Naturally, after this announcement there is a certain amount of uneasiness. (*Interruptions*). What happened in Delhi yesterday? You may find many mistakes in Mr. Nanda but nobody has ever charged him of communalism. He has proved it to this country that in any communal situation, he rises above the situation and deals with it in the most impersonal, non-communal manner. Yesterday some incidents took place in Delhi. On a former occasion, the Opposition were ensuring the government for using excessive force. This time, the sum and substance of the adjournment motion is that the government failed to use enough force and shoot down some people. I would like to ask Mr. Mukerjee, or Mr. Masani or Mr. Nath Pai: are they convinced in their heart of hearts that yesterday Government did not use enough force, absolutely necessary minimum force, for the maintenance of law and order? Were they not acting in a delicate situation? In a very delicate situation where certain communal attitude of two groups was already there—let me be very frank. . . (*Interruptions*.) Have some patience; your case is weak; you have no case at all; so at least have some patience. One is the Akali attitude and the other is the Jan Sangh attitude. When these two communal attitudes are there in the atmosphere, which are likely to clash, in such a situation, I must say that I have studied the whole problem. I went myself yesterday to the bazar and found out, out of curiosity, and I was convinced in the evening that everything had almost returned to normal. Then, what is the case that they have made out? They have made out that at about 9 or 10 the police force was not on the spot. May I tell them most humbly

that the Jan Sangh—I made enquiries—formally took a decision at 9 p.m. the day before yesterday night, and then, the Government perhaps must have got some information. That is point number one. Then, I had a talk with the Jan Sangh leaders, with some of them who are here, and they assured the Government that they would see that this demonstration or protest, hartal or whatever it is called, would be absolutely peaceful. When that assurance was there, what happened? (*Interruption*). Here, as Shri Hiren Mukerjee has said, this issue before this House is very unfortunate,—a motion for adjournment, or censure, which has been brought before the House. If it had been brought forward in a different context, I would have said something more constructive and the Opposition would have come forward with some constructive suggestions. We must be very frank with ourselves and with the people. It is very natural that when they create a Punjabi Suba, normally, an illiterate, half-educated person feels, "Oh, it is going to be a State of the Sikhs." You cannot blame him; as one man put it, it will be a State without a barber shop. They are so to say, trying to ridicule it. (*Interruption*).

**Shri P. Venkatasubbalah** (Adoni): He should not say such things on the floor of the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Khadilkar:** But I am not taking it from that angle. (*Interruption*). In such an atmosphere, when we particularly agitated for the creation of a unilingual Maharashtra State, we had started it for the formation of a language State. So, in this creation of a Punjabi Suba, a Punjabi State, it must be made very clear to the people of Punjab, to the people of Haryana, all over, that is a language State and that it is not a Sikh State. That is point number one, which is very important.

Now what happened yesterday I expected, apprehended, more danger,

when I moved about, but I felt that what little had happened—and it was checked at the proper time, the action was timely—it was checked by proper action by the Government, and such a thing should not be repeated anywhere else. The minds of the people must be disabused of this idea, that it is likely to ultimately reduce itself to a communal State like a Sikh. No; the responsibility—I must be frank—the responsibility lies with those who have agitated for it. They must take the responsibility. They must assure every minority group of languages in that State, if they want to function in a democratic set-up, that "here we are; there would not be any sense of inferiority; there will be no second-rate citizenship in this State; whatever your mother-tongue, you will be equally treated, on an equal footing." That must be told on every occasion, and it is the responsibility of the Sikh leadership at this juncture. The Congress has taken the decision and the Government will have to process it. But after taking that decision, which is fully justified, we must go ahead. It was a hang-over of the past; it ought to have been done long ago. But with all this, it is the responsibility of the Sikh leadership now to assure all the communities, and particularly the non-Punjabi speaking communities again and again, with insistence, with persuasion, and carry conviction to them, by their own action. Even if you feel disturbed emotionally, you must remember that language is an elemental force, which we have seen in this country. People would be a little disturbed; when they get a little disturbed, you must assuage them. It is no use bringing forward a censure motion. Shri Kapur Singh rightly feels proud that the Punjabi language has been installed as one of the languages at State level and a new Punjabi-speaking State has been created. He must go to the people, go to the Hindus, and with whatever persuasion he can command, tell them, "it is not a Sikh State; beware; it is going to be Punjabi State; all communities will live here in the

[Shri Khadiilkar]

same surroundings. We do not want to disturb the communal life, the family life." You must tell them that this is not a question of segregation (Interruption). In a cheap manner, they try to take a common attitude against certain policies of the Government. As the Prime Minister said, it is a pre-election strategy (Interruptions).

I suggest that this motion before the House should be treated with the greatest contempt and not merely defeated, because it is a sinister attempt to create a situation to blame the government, when the Government is acting with firmness and using just that amount of force which is required to maintain law and order. In this atmosphere, when the Home Ministry and the police authorities have acted with commendable restraint, the opposition members condemn them, saying "Oh, they did not go to the spot immediately. As soon as they saw a little smoke, they did not shoot or start a lathi charge". That is the contention of the Opposition which is ridiculous. Responsible people from the PSP and the Communist Party and Mr. Ranga should feel ashamed at joining hands with such a sinister move.

With these words, I condemn this motion.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** "असुर्यानां तेलोका  
अन्धेन तमशा वृताः

तांस्ते प्रेत्यापि गच्छन्ति ये के चात्महनोजनः"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तक चार वक्ताओं ने भाषण दिये हैं और सब ने भारतीय जन संघ को साम्प्रदायिक बतलाया है। मैं आप के सामने यह बात प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय जन संघ साम्प्रदायिक नहीं है, जो लोग उस को साम्प्रदायिक कहने वाले वह स्वयम् साम्प्रदायिक हैं। उदाहरण के लिये भारतीय जन संघ की सदस्यता जहाँ हिन्दु ग्रहण करते हैं वहाँ ईसाई, मुसल-मान और सिख भी उस के सदस्य हैं।

लेकिन साम्प्रदायिक हैं अकाली। वह कभी भी किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति को सिख बनाये बिना अपना सदस्य नहीं बनाते। यह साम्प्रदायिकता का उदाहरण है। यदि आप जन संघ के लोगों के घरों में जा कर देखें तो दसों गुरुओं की तस्वीरें मिलेंगी, लेकिन किसी भी अकाली के घर में या किसी गुरुद्वारे में किसी रामकृष्ण आदि हिन्दू महापुरुष की तस्वीर आप को देखने को नहीं मिलेगी। यह साम्प्रदायिकता का नमूना है।  
..... (व्यवधान) .....

**श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) :** हमारे घर में जा कर देखो।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** जितने अकाली हैं मैंने कभी नहीं कहा कि वह हिन्दु नहीं हैं, लेकिन उन में से एक भी व्यक्ति अपने आप को वैदिक धर्म का हिन्दु मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। यह उन की साम्प्रदायिकता का लक्षण है।

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन पर कुछ कहिये।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** असल में झगड़ा उन के घर में है। मास्टर तारा सिंह और सन्त फतेह सिंह के अकालियों के दो गुट हैं। दोनों इस प्रयत्न में लगे हुए हैं कि गुरु-द्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी पर अधिकार कर लें। मास्टर तारा सिंह अनशन कर के भी विफल हो गये। उन को हटा कर सन्त फतेह सिंह को रखा गया। उस के बाद मास्टर तारा सिंह फिर आ गये, लेकिन उन को हटा कर फिर सन्त फतेह सिंह को रखा गया और इस सरकार ने जिस की स्मृति नष्ट हो गई है उन के नेतृत्व को मान लिया।

17 hrs.

मैं यह मानता हूँ जैसे छोटे छोटे कुत्तों के बच्चों और पिल्लों को बालक लड़ाया करते हैं, इसी तरह से अंग्रेजों के ये पद-शिष्य यही सीखे हैं कि भारत में जो रहने वाले हैं उनको समय समय पर लड़ाया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 19 वर्ष से पंजाबी सूबे की मांग चली आ रही है। पं० नेहरू ने इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया। इसी संसद् में इस का विरोध किया गया था, लेकिन उसी पिता की पुत्री ने इसके लिये अपना मत दिया। इनके पिताजी ने उसका खण्डन किया, लेकिन मेरी बहन इन्दिरा जी ने इसके लिये अपनी स्वीकृति दी। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि पिता का अनुकरण नहीं किया। मैं इन शब्दों के लिये अपनी बहन से क्षमा चाहता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि झगड़ा कैसे हुआ। गुब्बारे में प्रातः में कुछ अकाली लोग दकटो हुए, उन्होंने बैठक की और उस में कहा कि ये लोग जो पंजाबी सूबे का विरोध करते हैं, उनके हमने छित्तर मारकर पंजाबी सूबा लेना है।  
..... (व्यवधान) .....

मेरी बात सुन लें। इस पर क्या हुआ। उधर से यानी हमारे जन संघ की तरफ से कुछ कार्यकर्ता शान्त भाव से जा रहे थे।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** गुब्बारे में गये थे।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :** गुब्बार में कोई नहीं गया, झूठ बोलते हो।

हमारे जन संघ की तरफ से हाथ जोड़ कर कह रहे थे कि आज जो कुछ पंजाब में हुआ, जो खून-खराबा हुआ है उसके विरोध में हड़ताल करनी है वीर यज्ञदत्त जी अनशन कर रहे हैं अमृतसर में और दिल्ली में स्वामी सत्यानन्द जी भी पंजाबी सूबे के विरोध में अनशन कर रहे हैं, इस लिये अपनी दुकानें बन्द करें। वहाँ चांदनी चौक में यह जीप क्या करने गई थी? वहाँ इन लोगों ने जाकर तलवार घुमाई, जैसा सब से प्रथम वक्ता श्री कपूर सिंह ने कहा कि जत्येदार सन्तोष सिंह ने अपनी तलवार घुमाई। भला बताइये वहाँ पर ये लोग क्या करने गये थे, इन्होंने खुद इस बात को मान लिया है कि जीप

वहाँ ले गये और दूसरे लोगों पर तलवार घुमाई और उस से एक व्यक्ति की बांह कट गई, कितने आदमी घायल हुए बैठे हैं उनको भी पूछना चाहिये।

क्या गुब्बारे इस लिये हैं कि वहाँ से पत्थर फेंके जायें? मैं आपको अपना अनुभव बता दूँ। हिन्दी आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में जब जालन्धर में जलूस निकाला गया, माई हीरागेट में एक गुब्बारा है। हमारा जलूस शान्त-भाव से वहाँ से जा रहा था तो गुब्बारे से मेरी खुली जीप पर ईंट और पत्थर फेंके गये, मुझ को चोट लगी और कितने आदमी घायल हुए, उसके पश्चात् गोली चली। जालन्धर कांड बहुत प्रसिद्ध है, जिस में 5-6 मर गये और पचासों घायल हुए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप बताइये कि क्या गुब्बारे इसी काम के लिये हैं, क्या गुब्बारों की पवित्रता इसी तरह से ये कायम रख सकेंगे। गुब्बारे में दुखी लोग संतप्त शान्ति लेने के लिये जाते हैं, लेकिन वहाँ से अकाली पत्थर फेंकते हैं, और कल गुब्बारे से तल लेकर सामने की दुकानों को जलाने के लिये गये, आग लगाने के लिये गये और ऐसे लोगों को गिरफ्तार कराया गया और वे अभी तक गिरफ्तार हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जनसंघ की तरफ से राम बाबू, जो आपकी दिल्ली कारपोरेशन के सदस्य हैं, स्वयं घटना स्थल पर पहुँचे, उन्होंने देखा कि कुछ गुण्डे लोग लूट रहे थे उन्होंने लूटेरों से दुकान की रक्षा की। क्या वे जन संघ के नहीं थे? अभी मुखर्जी साहब बोल रहे थे उन्होंने जन संघ का नाम लिया, लेकिन उनकी यह नीति है कि जो सबल पक्ष हो उसे अपने साथ ले लो, मैं उन से पूछता हूँ कि कलकत्ते में किसने दंगा कराया, केरल में किसने कराया, यह सब कुछ किसने कराया, क्या जन संघ ने कराया। जन संघ के लोग गुब्बारों, मस्जिदों, गिरजाघरों और मन्दिरों को, सब को एक समान समझते हैं, इज्जत की निगाह से

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

देखते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीश गंज जैसा गुरुद्वारा, जहाँ हिन्दू धर्म की रक्षा के के लिये गुरु तेग बहादुर जी ने अपना सिर दिया, क्या उसके बदले में अकाली लोग पंजाबी सूबा मांगते हैं। जहाँ तक पंजाबी सूबा मांगने का सवाल है, मैं उसके बिल्कुल खिलाफ हूँ, लेकिन यह कहना कि —

राज करेगा खालसा बाकी रहे न कोय

श्री कपूर सिंह : आकी रहे न कोय ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इस भावना को लेकर यह सब कुछ आज किया जा रहा है। हम आपको विश्वास दिलाते हैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जन संघ ऐसा विघ्न नहीं कर सकता। आपको याद होगा कि गत दिनों दिल्ली में 7 लाख का जलूस यहाँ आया था, कितना अभूतपूर्व वह जलूस था, किसी ने पीने के लिये एक गिलास पानी तक नहीं मांगा। कुछ गुण्डे लोग ऐसे मौकों का फायदा उठाते हैं। भारतीय जन संघ के लोगों ने ऐसे कई लुटेरों को पकड़ा भी और उन में जो अकाली थे, उनको पुलिस ने छोड़ दिया, यह कल की घटना है।

मैं पुनः आपका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अकालियों की यह जो मांग है, वह बिल्कुल साम्प्रदायिक है। अभी हीरेन मुखर्जी कह रहे थे या दूसरे, भाई कह रहे थे कि यह भाषा के आधार पर है। आपने गुरुग्रन्थ साहब नहीं पढ़ा, उसको पढ़ कर देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि ग्रन्थ साहब के 90 प्रतिशत शब्द संस्कृत और हिन्दी के हैं। आज सारे सिखों के नाम हिन्दी में हैं, मुझे बताइये कौनसा नाम पंजाबी गुरुमुखी में है। यह तो अध्यक्ष महोदय एक अंग्रेज यहाँ आया था—मैकाले और वह सिख बना था और उसने कुछ ऐसा रगड़ा दिया सिख बन कर हिन्दू जाति में तोड़-फोड़ की तब से यह कहा जाने लगा कि हम हिन्दू नहीं हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह पंजाबी सूबा की मांग पाकिस्तान रेडियो के आधार पर नहीं है, क्या यह मांग सिर्फ गुरुद्वारों के अन्दर से नहीं निकलती है कि हम पंजाबी सूबा लेंगे? क्यों नहीं चुनाव लड़ कर देखें और प्रजा से मांग करें, प्रजातन्त्र में जनता की राय का पालन करना चाहिये। लेकिन आज यह मांग गुरुद्वारों से निकली है।

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Pupri): Sir, I rise on a point of order. He is not speaking on the motion before the House, the question of Law and order. He is describing the old story.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आपकी सेवा में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप यह समझते हैं कि यह जनता की मांग है तो आप पंजाब की जनता को एक बार यह मौका दें कि पंजाब की जनता सब भुला कर यह कह सके कि वह क्या चाहती है? उनकी बात को आपको सुनना होगा।

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Sir, what about my point of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under what rule is he raising it?

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Under rule 376. The discussion is..... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : हम चाहते हैं कि इस उपद्रव की जांच की जाये। यह जो कुछ भी हुआ है गुरुद्वारे में नहीं हुआ है, गुरुद्वारे के बाहर हुआ है। इसकी निष्पक्ष जांच हो कि क्या इसमें जन संघ का कोई आदमी था, अगर कोई था तो उसे फांसी पर लटका दो, लेकिन अकाली दोषी हैं तो उन्हें क्षमा नहीं किया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Sir, I am raising it about "the business before the House."

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मास्टर तारासिंह की तरफ से अमृतसर में तथा पंजाब के बड़े बड़े नगरों में हिन्दी के साइन बोर्डों को पोता गया और उन्होंने ही यह ऐलान किया था कि दिल्ली में भी सीधी कार्यवाही करेंगे, यह जो कुछ हुआ है मास्टर तारासिंह के ऐलान के आधार पर हुआ है...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अलग बात है, आप बैठिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उनकी मांग को आपने मान लिया है, इससे मास्टर तारासिंह खिसिया गये हैं, क्योंकि इससे गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी पर उनका अधिकार नहीं हो सकेगा । इसलिये इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ हो रही हैं । भारतीय जनसंघ बहुत देश भक्त है । उसकी तरफ से बल रात्रि को जल्सा हुआ । क्या कोई गड़बड़ी की गई ? अगर वे चाहते तो कोई गड़बड़ी कर सकते थे । सात लाख ना जब जलूस दिल्ली आया था तो भी वे कर सकते थे । लेकिन उन्होंने नहीं की । अभी बाहर सरदार बूटा सिंह बहुत उछल रहे थे । मुझ से वह बाहर बात कर रहे थे । उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि हमारे काज को हानि पहुंचती है नहीं तो जितने बत्तल किये हैं, हम उसके मुकाबले में सबड़ों बत्तल करके दिखा सकते हैं...

श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) : बिल्कुल झूठ बोल रहे हैं । मुझे पता नहीं स्वामी होकर...

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप झूठ अब बोल रहे हैं । आप मुकर रहे हैं ।

श्री बूटा सिंह : आप बिल्कुल झूठे हैं...

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : तुम्हारी बात झूठी है ।...

श्री बूटा सिंह : आप बकवास करते हैं, झूठ बोलते हैं । मैंने अभी यह...

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप बकवास करते हैं । झूठ बोलते हैं ।

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Had you stopped him, this scene would not have arisen: I pray that the whole thing should be expunged. It is not consistent with the Rules of Procedure of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri A. P. Sharma. I request hon. Members not to take more than 10 minutes.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अच्छा हो कि प्रधान मन्त्री से इस मामले में अवश्य ही बोलने के लिये आप वहें...

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : आप क्यों परेशान हैं ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : प्रधान मन्त्री से सुनना चाहते हैं । वह सारे मामले को गड़बड़ कर रही हैं ।

श्री शिव नारायण : हम लोगों को भी बुला लें । हम जवाब दे देंगे ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इस तरह से मामला नहीं चल पाएगा । क्या तमाशा बना रखा है ?

श्री श्री प्र० शमा (बक्सर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस की तरफ से बोलते हुए हमारे भाई खाडिलकर साहब ने इस बात के ऊपर आश्चर्य प्रकट किया है कि जो स्थगन का प्रस्ताव सरदार कपूर सिंह ने इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका समर्थन प्रो० हिरेन मुखर्जी ने किस तरह से किया है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे इस में कोई आश्चर्य मालूम नहीं होता है । अगर यह प्रस्ताव जनसंघ की तरफ से भी आता जिस की तरफ से हड़ताल करवाई गई थी, हड़ताल के लिए लोगों

[श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा]

का आन्दोलन किया गया था और जिस की वजह से दिल्ली में इतनी गड़बड़ी हुई —

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) :  
उनकी तरफ से भी धाया था ।

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा : मुझे उसमें भी आश्चर्य नहीं हुआ होता अगर उनके प्रस्ताव का भी समर्थन प्रो० हिरेन मुखर्जी ने किया होता । इस लिए कम से कम मुझे तो इस में कोई आश्चर्य मालूम नहीं होता है । इसका कारण यह है कि जो इस तरह के काम देश में होते हैं जिन में भ्रष्टाचार फैलने की बात होती है, कानून तोड़ने की बात होती है, तो आम तौर से इस तरह की जो पार्टियां हैं, जो साम्प्रदायिक पार्टियां हैं, या जो प्रतिस्पर्धावादी पार्टियां हैं, ये सब एक हो जाती हैं, एक हो कर इस तरह की बातें करती हैं ।

प्रो० हिरेन मुखर्जी ने रिएकशनरी एलीमेंट्स की बात कही है । उन्होंने कम्युनल रिएकशनरी एलीमेंट्स की बात कही है । लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक कम्युनल रिएकशनरी एलीमेंट्स का सवाल है या कम्युनिस्ट रिएकशनरी एलीमेंट्स का सवाल है या किसी भी रिएकशनरी एलीमेंट्स का सवाल है, या सारे रिएकशनरी एलीमेंट्स का सवाल है ये सारे के सारे रिएकशनरी एलीमेंट्स जो हैं ये एक हैं और उनका एक ही मकसद होता है कि जो देश में सरकारी व्यवस्था है, जो व्यवस्था चल रही है, उसको कमजोर किया जाए और देश के अन्दर गड़बड़ी फैलाई जाए ताकि उनके जो राजनैतिक स्वार्थ हैं वे सिद्ध हों ।

दिल्ली के अन्दर जो गड़बड़ी हुई है, उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ बात कही गई है । इस सदन में दो दिनों से काफी

इस प्रधान पर भी चर्चा हुई है और कहा गया है कि कांग्रेस कार्यकारिणी ने जो फमला किया है उसकी वजह से इस तरह की गड़बड़ी देश में मची है । उसके साथ ही साथ प्रधान मंत्री ने क्यों यह साफ शब्दों में कहा कांग्रेस कार्यकारिणी के प्रस्ताव के बाद अखबारनवीसियों की बैठक में कि प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष ही खुलासा करेंगे ? आज भी इस सदन में उस बात की चर्चा की गई है । श्री बागड़ी ने इसकी चर्चा की है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे प्रधान मंत्री हो या कांग्रेस का कोई भी सदस्य हो कांग्रेस कार्यकारिणी जो फैसला करती है, सभी कांग्रेसजनों के लिए वह मान्य है । कांग्रेस देश की सब से बड़ी राजनीतिक संस्था है, कांग्रेस ने देश को आजादी दिलाई है और आज देश में कांग्रेस ही हुकूमत चला रही है । अगर कांग्रेस कार्यकारिणी ने कोई फैसला किया है तो चाहे कांग्रेस दल हो या प्रधान मंत्री हो या साधारण कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता हो, उन्होंने अगर यह कहा है कि वे फैसले हमें मान्य है तो इस में कोई गलत बात नहीं है । इस में क्या गलती है कांग्रेस जनों का यह काम है कि कांग्रेस कार्यकारिणी और कांग्रेस जो फैसला करे उसको वे भ्रमली जामा पहनायें । बार बार यह कहना कि कांग्रेस कार्यकारिणी ने चूँकि यह फैसला लिया है इसलिये देश में गड़बड़ी फैली है यह बिल्कुल गलत है । यह वही लोग कहते हैं जो लोग कि कांग्रेस के विरोधी हैं, जो इस सरकार के विरोधी हैं और हर मौके से फायदा उठा कर अपनी जो राजनीतिक महत्वाकांक्षायें हैं जो पोलिटिकल उनकी एगेंडाइजमेंट्स हैं, उनको पूरा करना चाहते हैं ।

दिल्ली में जो कुछ हुआ है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ । अभी इस सदन के सामने जो प्रस्ताव

है उस में यह कहा गया है कि दिल्ली की जो पुलिस है या जो सरकार है वह फेल हुई है गड़बड़ी को रोकने में। वह गड़बड़ी को दबा नहीं सकी है। इसके माने क्या हैं ? इसके माने यह हैं कि पुलिस को जितनी शक्ति का प्रयोग करना चाहिये या या पुलिस को जितनी ताकत लगानी चाहिये थी उनके कहने के मुताबिक पुलिस ने उतनी ताकत नहीं लगाई। आप को मालूम ही है कि अभी आज से कुछ दिन पहले जब बंगाल में गड़बड़ी हुई थी, वहां पर भी प्रतिक्रियावादी लोगों ने गड़बड़ी की थी। और उसको जब दबाने की कोशिश सरकार ने की, स्थिति पर काबू पाने की सरकार ने कोशिश की, बल प्रयोग किया तो यहां पर इन्हीं लोगों ने चिल्लाना शुरू किया था कि सरकार की तरफ से ज्यादाती हो रही है, पुलिस वहां पर ज्यादाती कर रही है। एक तरफ तो ये खुद गड़बड़ी कराते हैं और लोगों को गड़बड़ी करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करते हैं। और दूसरी तरफ जब पुलिस वहां पर जाती है और हिंसात्मक प्रवृत्तियों को रोकने की कोशिश करती है, काबू में लाने की कोशिश करती है तो ये चिल्लाते हैं कि पुलिस ज्यादाती कर रही है। फिर यदि पुलिस की तरफ से कम से कम शक्ति का प्रयोग किया जाता है शांति कायम रखने के लिए तो उसकी भी सख्त आलोचना की जाती है ...

**श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री (रामसनेहीघाट):** जहां पर हिन्दी के साइन बोर्डों को मिटाया जाता है वहां तो कुछ नहीं किया जाता है

**श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा :** जो लोग इस तरह की हरकतें करते हैं, इस तरह के 'बन्द' के नारे लगाते हैं, आन्दोलन चलाना चाहते हैं उन के अपने स्वार्थ रहते हैं जिन की वे पूर्ति करना चाहते हैं। उनको अपनी कमजोरी का पता होता है। वे जानते हैं कि किस तरह से लोगों को भड़काया जाए, किस तरह से एक आन्दोलन खड़ा किया जाए और जब लोग

जोश में आ जाते हैं उस वक़्त वे यह भी जानते हैं कि वे लोगों को काबू में नहीं रख सकते हैं, उन के कंट्रोल के बाहर स्थिति चली जाएगी। लेकिन इस सब को अच्छी तरह से जानते हुए भी वे ऐसा इसलिये करते हैं कि इन हरकतों के पीछे बराबर उनका एक ही उद्देश्य रहता है कि वे इस अराजकता में से इस गड़बड़ी में से कुछ हासिल कर लें। जब देश में गड़बड़ी हो तो कुछ न कुछ वे हासिल करना चाहते हैं। अगर व्यवस्था ठीक तौर से चलती रहे, देश के अन्दर सुव्यवस्था कायम रहे तो मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकता हूं कि प्रतिक्रियावादी लोगों का और खास तौर से जो विरोधी पार्टियां हैं उनका कोई काम आगे बढ़ने वाला नहीं है। इस वास्ते इस बात को जानते हुए कि इस तरह के आन्दोलनों को ये कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते हैं, आन्दोलन करने के बाद वे इस तरह की बातें करते हैं।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज अगर किसी की जिम्मेवारी है देश के अन्दर गड़बड़ी पैदा करने की तो यह विरोधी दल वालों की है। विरोधी पार्टियों के लिए एक रास्ता तय किया जाए और अगर ये उस तय किये गये रास्ते से नहीं चलती हैं और देश में कोई गड़बड़ी होती है तो इनको सेंसर किया जाए बनिस्वत इस के कि सरकार को सेंसर किया जाए जो कि कम से कम ताकत का इस्तेमाल कर के देश में व्यवस्था कायम रखना चाहती है। इसलिये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आखीर में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बात को अच्छी तरह समझना चाहिये कि जो इन के काम करने के तरीके हैं वह गलत हैं और बेहतर है कि देश के अन्दर जो प्रजातांत्रिक तरीके हैं, जो डेमोक्रेटिक मेथड्स हैं उस मेथड से अपनी शक्ति की आजमाइश किया करें। चुनाव में करें, उस में आजमाइश करें, मौका मिलेगा। लेकिन इस तरह की हरकतें देश में न करें। इससे देश का कल्याण होगा और इसी से सब का कल्याण होगा।



[श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा]

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कड़े से कड़े शब्दों में जैसा कि खादिल-कार साहब ने भी कहा, इस प्रस्ताव को जो सरदार कपूर सिंह ने सदन के सामने रखा है, इसको रद्द ही नहीं करना चाहिये बल्कि इस को कन्टेम्प्ट की दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए ।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): I think the issues involved in the adjournment motion are far more serious and if situations are allowed to develop in the manner as they have happened in quick succession in different parts of the country, the very security and the secularism of this country would be threatened. They will have more far-reaching consequences than what we are discussing today. I would, therefore, have liked if cheap speeches like Mr. Khadilkar's were not made in this House while discussing this. Of course, he has specialised himself in that art and nobody could prevent him; whenever occasion comes, he shows himself.

Here a question has arisen whether this was a proper occasion to censure the Government. It has been stated that the allegation now is that, in Delhi, while meeting the situation the Government did not use the maximum force which was necessary whereas on other occasions it has been alleged that Government have been using the maximum force—Government have been accused of using the maximum force. Anyway, this is beside the point.

The whole question is that, as has been admitted by Mr. Khadilkar himself, last night at 9.30 p.m.—probably he was a special invitee to the confabulation of Jan Sangh—the Jan Sangh, which gave a call for this agitation, for this hartal, assured that they would not have anything to do with any violent demonstration whatsoever. If that was the information with the Government, may I know

what steps did they take to prevent any such action knowing fully well that the political party which was responsible for this hartal was not for it? If one goes through the reports that have been published in the Press, it is evident that the Jan Sangh flags were there, but the Jan Sangh leaders were nowhere to be found and that the hooligans took the leadership of the whole situation. There was a fight going on for about three or four hours near the Gurdwara and at the doorsteps of Kotwali. Yet, no steps were taken; no police was there to prevent them. With the emergency powers with all the powers of detention, etc., in their hands, why did the Government not round up all these hooligans and goonda elements? Did they not anticipate that things would take such a serious turn, with all the experience that we have of the happenings in different parts of the country in recent days? Was it not the necessary or the primary duty of the administration and the police to arrest such persons so that they could not take advantage of the situation? Here was the gross failure of Government. Still, Members come up here and say that the Government acted very wisely and with restraint. This is the cardinal point that they have been unable to protect the life and property of the citizens of this country. The police was corrupted and was negligent, as has been evident in this case specially. In fact, there have been charges against the Delhi police not merely now but even before; charge have been levelled against the Delhi police by responsible persons that they connived at communal elements.

I hold no brief for the Jan Sangh. They are responsible for what they are doing. This was a very delicate matter and they should not have exploited this occasion to engineer trouble in this country which ultimately might threaten the very secular basis of our society. But, at the same time, it must be made clear that it does

not necessarily follow from what the Jan Sangh did or what the Jan Sangh had proposed to do, that the people will not agitate. It is wrong to say that since they started the agitation and they had called for a hartal the consequences will be borne by them and the whole thing would be their responsibility. Shri Khadilkar was eloquent in saying that those people who started this, if they could not give any security to the minorities, were responsible. Shri Khadilkar is now a turn-coat because he has gone to the Congress. I hope he has not, however, forgotten what happened in Maharashtra and Gujarat; he was one of those persons responsible for the agitation that started in Maharashtra and Gujarat. We have every right to start agitation and organise agitation against injustice, against oppression; people must have freedom for democratic expression to their aspirations and feelings. That is the cardinal principle. Therefore, it is wrong to say that because the hartal was organised, therefore, the consequences and the responsibility must necessarily fall on those who had done this.

As has been very emphatically stated in this House this morning by Acharya Kripalani, if in a democratic country when there is injustice people do not agitate, and we do not agitate and we do not organise hartals, and if there is no democratic and organised expression against injustices then democracy cannot exist in this country, and neither can it progress.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Bhagalpur): But there should not be hooliganism and burning of trains and Government property.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** If there is hooliganism, let us condemn it by all means. I have repeatedly stated so in this House. While participating on the adjournment motion relating to the situation in West Bengal I had said that nobody in his senses would ever agree that we

should take to violence in order to get our demands accepted; and violence should be condemned by all sections. Why are these things happening? Who is responsible? That is the main question. Is it not a fact that because of the policies that Government are pursuing, and because of the attitude and approach they have to different problems, situations are taking such turns?

Take this question of the Punjabi Suba. Or take the question of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Always, Government vacillate, delay and unless some violent movement, riot or something comes up somewhere, Government will not come to a decision. That is responsible for these elements, whoever they may be, organising such things. Government are mainly responsible for this sort of affairs. Take the case of the Punjabi Suba for instance. Why is the Jan Sangh agitating? The Congress people accuse others, and the Prime Minister had the cheek to say that because it was the pre-election year, all these agitations were going on. I accuse them that because it is the pre-election year and because they want to take advantage of the Punjabi Suba, when the Parliamentary Committee is meeting, when there is a Cabinet Sub-committee, it was the Congress Working Committee which came out with a decision, which has resulted in these disturbances all over the country.

**Some hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** They did not want that the whole Parliament should take the responsibility, because the Parliamentary Committee was sitting, and the Jan Sangh representatives were there on that committee. The Committee was crying for a co-operative solution. Probably it would have been able to bring forward some acceptable solution. But the Congress Working Committee did not wait for that occasion.

**Shri P. K. Deo** (Kalahandi): They sabotaged it.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** They came forward with a decision that out of the present Punjab, Punjabi-speaking State should be formed.

**An hon. Member:** What is wrong?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** What would happen to the other areas? It creates all sorts of difficulties. It arouses suspicion in the minds of people. If anybody is exploiting the present situation, it is the Government.

Again about this Punjabi Suba, let us make this very clear. It was improper for the Congress Working Committee not to have waited till the Parliamentary Committee and the Cabinet Sub-Committee had come to a decision. If they had anything in mind they could have given their direction to the Congress Members on the Committee, in the Party, in the Cabinet and elsewhere. But here the Prime Minister says before the Committee comes to any conclusion that whatever decision the Congress Working Committee takes, it will be binding on the Government.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):** No, Sir.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** She has stated it in so many words, that whatever decision the Congress working Committee takes, it will be binding on the Government.

Therefore, my point is who is undermining the authority of Parliament and the constituted Government? Political considerations are the main considerations for this Government. That is why all this trouble.

As regards Punjabi Suba, let us not stop here. Having taken a decision, as early as possible let Government come forward with its decision on this matter, and before doing that...

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** Concrete proposals.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Concrete proposals should be brought forward. May be we carve out the Punjabi-speaking regions into a separate State. But what about the other areas also, Hariana? Let us not invite trouble again. We should make it clear that Hariana if it is only carved out of the present Punjab, will not be a viable state. Therefore, it is necessary that other areas of UP and Delhi should be combined together with it to make it a viable state.

**Some hon. Members:** No, no.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I tell you, do not delay this decision. Otherwise, you may invite further trouble. If you want to avoid trouble, make it a perfect thing. The matter should be approached from all aspects. As regards the other areas, the hilly areas, they may be attached to Himachal Pradesh. There is no disagreement on that point.

Therefore, on this whole question, Government must approach the problem from all aspects, take the people into confidence, discuss matters with them and try for a peaceful settlement. But if Government try in the way they are doing it now, that is, doing it for political considerations, then there is bound to be trouble and on that account, Government should be censured. We are perfectly right in supporting this censure motion on this occasion.

**श्री गुं० सि० मुसाफिर (अमृतसर) :**  
डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं चंद शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ जिनका कि सम्बन्ध सिर्फ कल के बाक़ये से है। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी और तम्बे, चौड़े मसल को यहाँ इस वक़्त लाना जबकि उसकी पूरी तस्वीर हमारे सामने नहीं है यह हमारे लिए मूनासिब नहीं होगा। एक बात बिलकुल साफ़ है कि हिन्दू और सिक्ख आपस में लड़ना नहीं चाहते। हिन्दू और सिक्ख की क्या बात है? मैं तो इस प्रकार सोचता हूँ कि हम सब एक ही

हैं जितने भी यहां हिन्दुस्तान वाले हैं। जैसे 45 साल पहले मैं न लिखा था :—

“सिक्ख, जैनी, पारसी, हिन्दू या मुसलमान बन, बन जो मरजी हो बन, इंसान पर इंसान बन”।

यह मेरी आज से 45 साल पहले की कविता है। कल यहां बड़ा झगड़ा हुआ, बड़ा टेंशन हुआ। यहां प्रस्ताव भी आये। पुलिस पर भी कहा गया बेऐतबारी के मुताल्लिक, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर भी कहा गया मगर हमें भी देख कर हैरानी हुई। आज सुबह ही मैं और मेरे मित्र यहां राज्य सभा के मेम्बर श्री सुरजीत सिंह अटवाल जब गुरुद्वारा शीसगंज में गये तो वहां पर कीर्तन हो रहा था और काफ़ी तादाद में वहां सिक्ख और दूसरे हिन्दू मौजूद थे जिन्होंने कि अपने सिर रुमालों से ढके हुए थे। वह वहां पर बैठ कर कीर्तन सुन रहे थे। उधर तो हमने कुछ दुकानें जली और लुटी हुई देखीं और इधर यह नजारा देखा। इसे देख कर हमें इस बात का विश्वास हो गया कि हमें भले ही लड़ाया जाय मगर हम लड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। पंजाब में और यहां जब गुरु गोविन्द सिंह के शस्त्र विलायत से आये तो उस वक्त जिस तरीके से सब ने मिल कर उनका स्वागत किया वह भी इस बात का सबूत है कि हम आपस में नफरत लेकर नहीं रहना चाहते न ही एक दूसरे की निन्दा करके रहना चाहते हैं। मगर यह बात बिलकुल ठीक है और मेरा कहना एक तल्ख ड्यूटी हांगी और मैं इस सदन में साफ़ तौर पर कहता हूं कि शब्दों की बात नहीं है, अकेले शब्द की बात नहीं है मगर जिस तरीके से अकाली पार्टी को लाया जाता है उस ढंग से मैं कोई 35 साल से गोया अकाली पार्लिटिक्स जो है उसको एलेक्शंस में फंस करता रहा हूं।

मुझे अकाली उम्मीदार को फंस करना पड़ता है। इस के बावजूद मैं यह राय रखता हूं कि चंद सालों से हालात बिलकुल बदले

हुए हैं। आज जनसंघ वाले भाई बेशक कुछ कहें एक माने में मैं कहूंगा और मुझे कुछ थोड़ा सा दुःख भी होगा कहते हुए, अपने साथी भाइयों और अपने कांग्रेस के मेम्बरान ने जो कहा है मुझे कुछ दुःख भी होगा उनकी बात का यहां खंडन करने का क्योंकि यहां इंतजाम को कायम रखने के लिए कोई यह नहीं है कि इस बात की उत्तेजना दी जाय कि वहां गोली चलाई जाय, गोली चलाना कोई ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है अगर किसी दूसरे ढंग से आराम करा दिया जाय तो वह एक अच्छी बात है। गोली तो पुलिस ने नहीं चलाई मगर पुलिस की लापरवाही से जो लोगों के दिलों पर चोटें लग गयी हैं वह उन गोलियों से ज्यादा सख्त हैं। अब कोतवाली से कुछ गज के फासले पर 10 बजे एक दुकानदार अपनी दुकान को बन्द करके अन्दर बैठ जाता है, पुलिस को ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को, डिप्टी कमिश्नर को और सब को वह टेलीफोन करता है। साढ़े 11 बजे उसकी दुकान का लोहे का फट्टा ऊपर उठा कर दुकान का माल लूट लिया जाता है उसे जर्म्मा कर दिया जाता है बाक़ी मैं उसका जिक्र बहुत ज्यादा करूँ तो भी ठीक नहीं होगा क्योंकि यहां का हमारा जो इस वक्त सदन में अमन का वातावरण है मैं उस पर भरोसा रखता हूं और हमें शान्ति से इस बात को सोचना चाहिए मगर इस बात को मानना भी चाहिए किसी न किसी ढंग से। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार के पास बड़े काम हैं, होम मिनिस्टर के पास बड़ी उलझनें हैं। वह अभी-अभी कलकत्ते से आये हैं। हर लिहाज से उन्हें सारे देश का इंतजाम करना है और ठीक से काम चलाना है। मैं यह तल्ख बात इसलिए नहीं कहता कि मैं सरकार को बदनाम करना चाहता हूं। मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि आगन्दा ऐसी नौबत न पेश हो, दुबारा फिर इस किस्म की बात न हो। अब आप इसको क्या समझेंगे? कल साढ़े 4 बजे के करीब मैं और वही अटवाल साहब जिनका कि जिक्र मैं ने पहले

[श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर]

किया दोनों गये तो पुलिस ने हमारी गाड़ी लाल किले के सामने रोक दी। पुलिस ने कहा कि अन्दर गाड़ी ल जाओगे तो तुम्हारी गाड़ी जला दी जायगी। साढ़े 4 बजे की बात है। फिर हम पैदल गये। हमने देखा कि 70-80 आदमी लाठियों से दुकानों को तोड़ रहे थे, टायर वालों की दुकान को वह तोड़ रहे थे। उसके बाद पुलिस आई और वे भाग गये। मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने यह शरारत की, मार की, वे कोई इतने बहादुर नहीं हैं कि उन पर गोली चलाने की जरूरत है। हमने अपनी आंखों से देखा कि जब दो चार घुड़सवार पुलिस वाले आये, तो वे छोकरे भाग कर दूसरी मार्केट में चले गये।

11 बजे तक जलूस का जोर रहा, मगर सब लोगों ने दुकानें बन्द कर दी थीं। आज सुबह फिर हमने उन दुकानों को जा कर देखा। उन सब पर ताले लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन ऊपर से दरवाजों को तोड़ कर अन्दर से घड़ियों और दूसरे माल को लूटा गया है। इसका मतलब साफ है कि दुकानदार वहाँ मौजूद नहीं थे—वह अपनी दुकान पर ताला लगा कर अपनी जान बचाने के लिए चला गया था। लेकिन जब 2 बजे तक एक-एक दुकान को चुन-चुन कर लूटा गया, तो उस वक्त पुलिस कहाँ थी? चार-साढ़े चार बजे फतेहपुरी के करीब एक होटल जलाया गया। क्या सुबह से ले कर साढ़े चार बजे तक पुलिस इस बात का इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकती थी कि वह थोड़े से माब को, उन छोकरों को, भगा दे?

मैं समझता हूँ कि जनसंघ को भी इसमें पूरी असफलता हुई है। अगर जनसंघ का यह मकसद नहीं था कि वहाँ पर शरारत हो, लूट-मार हो, और अगर वहाँ पर लूट-मार हो गई है, दुकानें जलाई गई हैं, लोगों को जखमी किया गया है, तो इसका मतलब

यह है कि जनसंघ अपने मकसद में कामयाबी हासिल नहीं कर सका। या तो जनसंघ कहे कि उसका मकसद ही यही था, लेकिन अगर यह मकसद नहीं था, तो उसको कामयाबी नहीं हुई।

गुरुद्वारा सीसगंज गुरु तेगबहादुर जैसी एक ऐसी पवित्र हस्ती के साथ सम्बन्धित है, जिनकी बाबत कहा जाता है : "तेगबहादुर, हिन्द की चादर"। वहाँ पर गुरु तेगबहादुर ने अपना सीस दिया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी पवित्रता को मद्दे-नज़र रखते हुए जलूस वालों को उस तरफ कोई इस तरह का मुजाहरा नहीं करना चाहिए था।

गुरुद्वारे के सामने बाहर जो एक नई एम्बैसेडर कार जलाई गई है, वह एक सरकारी आफिसर, एक इनकम टैक्स आफिसर की थी, जिसकी लड़की की शादी थी और वह अपनी लड़की को गुरुद्वारे में माया टेकने के लिए लाया था। वह गुरुद्वारे में अपने पूजा-पाठ में मसरूफ था और बाहर उस की कार जला दी गई। हमने कोतवाली के करीब तीन और कारें, दो स्कूटर और एक जीप भी देखीं, जिनको ऐसे बुरे ढंग से जलाया गया है, जिनको इस तरह मुकम्मल तौर पर स्मैश किया गया है कि वह कोई मामूली हादसा मालूम नहीं होता है।

जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा है, मेरा मकसद हरगिज़ यह नहीं है कि मैं किसी को बुरा कहूँ या किसी को भला कहूँ, लेकिन हालात का जो रुख है, उसको हमें पलटना चाहिए। हमें आंधी के साथ बह नहीं जाना चाहिए, बल्कि उसका मुकाबला करना चाहिए। अगर यह कह कर हमारा छुटकारा हो सकता है कि जिन लोगों ने दुकानें जलाई, उन्होंने अकालियों की हरकत से भड़क कर जलाई, तो मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले आठ-दस साल से अकालियों ने भी

अपना रबैया थोड़ा सा बदला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस रबैये के बदलने से उन्होंने कुछ हासिल ही किया है। उन की लीडरशिप किसी दूसरे शब्द के हाथ में आ गई है, जिस ने और ढंग और तरीका प्रकट्यार किया है। उस तरीके ने प्रकालियों को कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाया है।

मैं जनसंघ के भाइयों को, जिन के लीडर सदन में मौजूद हैं, बड़ी नम्रता से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वे उन तरीकों को न अपनायें, जो आज से पंद्रह, बीस, साल पहले प्रकालियों ने कुछ हद तक अपनाये थे। उनको भी नुकसान हुआ, वे कुछ हासिल न कर सके और यकीनन जनसंघ वाले भी कुछ हासिल न कर सकेंगे, क्योंकि देश ने अपना भ्रमन कायम रखना है। अगर वे सरकार से कोई बात दंगे और फ़साद से मनवाना चाहते हैं, तो उन को यह बात भी याद रखनी चाहिए कि कल उन की भी हुकूमत हिन्दुस्तान में हो सकती है—मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन की हुकूमत होने वाली है, लेकिन अगर हो भी जाये, तो इस में कोई ताज्जुब की बात नहीं है—और जो बीज वे इस वक्त डाल रहे हैं, इस के नतीजे तब उन के सामने आयेंगे। क्या वे चाहते हैं कि उस वक्त भी ऐसा ही हो? क्या स्वामी जी उस वक्त यही तरीका प्रकट्यार करेंगे कि लट्ठ ले कर, जो सामने आये, उस के पीछे चल पड़ेंगे और भ्रमन भंग करने वालों को उत्तेजना देंगे कि वे देश में गलत तरीके और ढंग से बात करें।

इस हाउस को पंजाब के बारे में फ़िक्र होगी, चिन्ता होगी और वह चिन्ता की बात भी है, मगर मेरी इत्तिला है कि वहां पर जो आठ दिन झगड़े हुए, उन के दौरान कोई कम्युनल टेन्शन पैदा नहीं हुआ, वहां पर फ़िक्रदारी की बात कम पैदा हुई। इस के मुकाबले में यहां एक दिन की टेन्शन में ही फ़िक्रदारी और साम्प्रदायिकता की बातें होनी शुरू हो गई हैं।

दस साल की बात है कि 1956 में कांग्रेस का इजलास भ्रमृतसर में हुआ। मैं रिसेप्शन कमेटी का चेयरमैन था। उस वक्त प्रकालियों और जनसंघ वालों ने अपने अपने जलूस निकाले। दोनों ये नारे लगाते थे कि “हिन्दू-सिख इत्तहाद, जिन्दाबाद”, लेकिन जलूस दोनों ने एक दूसरे के खिलाफ़ निकाले। लोग हमारे बड़े पंडाल में से उठ कर जलूस में चले गये। मैं डर रहा था कि पंडित जी मुझे झाड़ डालेंगे कि तुम्हारा पंडाल भी खाली पड़ा है। जब जलूस वाले वापस आये, तो मैं ने हाथ जोड़ कर उनको कहा कि वे हमारी बात भी सुनते जायें। तब प्रकाली और जनसंघ वाले दोनों हमारे पंडाल के अन्दर आ गये। मैं ने मास्टर कार्सिंह को भी स्टेज पर बिठाया और जनसंघ के नेताओं को भी स्टेज पर बिठाया और वे बड़े आराम और शान्ति से कांग्रेस की कार्यवाही को सुनते रहे।

यह मैं कोई कहानी नहीं सुना रहा हूँ— मैं एक हकीकत बता रहा हूँ। लोगों में ऐसा खयाल पैदा हो गया था कि वे शान्ति से काम करें। इस बात मैं अपने इस यकीन को दोहराता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जो आक्रांति हुए हैं, वे फिर नहीं होंगे। मैं मेबर साहबान से भी अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि वे सारा बोझ होम मिनिस्ट्री पर ही न डाल दें, बल्कि वे खुद भी कोशिश और यत्न करें और एक गैर-सरकारी कमेटी बनायें, जो आपस में मसालहत करने की बातों को सोचे। इस तरह से हमारा काम अच्छी तरह से चलेगा।

श्री प्रकाशचंद शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब के विभाजन की समस्या कोई नई समस्या नहीं है, जो कि 1966 में उत्पन्न हुई है। जब से हमारे देश का विभाजन हुआ है, तब से ही यह समस्या किसी न किसी नाम से बराबर उठती रही है। कभी इस समस्या के समाधान में सरदार पटेल को अपनी शक्ति लगानी पड़ी

### [श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

और कभी श्री गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री को अपने मस्तिष्क का उपयोग करना पड़ा। आज यह समस्या जिस रूप में उपस्थित है अर्थात् पंजाबी सूबा बनना चाहिए या नहीं? इस के औचित्य या अनौचित्य पर मैं विचार नहीं करना चाहता, हालांकि सदन के अधिकांश सदस्य मेरे विचारों से परिचित हैं। प्रारम्भ से इस विचार का रहा हूँ कि विभाजन के बाद जो पंजाब बहुत छोटा रह गया है, इस कटे हुए पंजाब का और विभाजन नहीं होना चाहिए, यद्यपि पंजाब सरकार से मेरी यह भी शिकायत है कि उस ने हरियाणा के साथ डबेलपमेंट के सम्बन्ध में और भाषा के प्रश्न पर सौतेली मां का बर्ताव किया है। इतना सब होने पर भी मैं इस विचार का रहा हूँ कि पंजाब की एकता को किसी कीमत पर न टूटने दिया जाय।

अभी श्री गुरुमुख सिंह मुसाफिर एक जलूस की चर्चा कर रहे थे। मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि अमृतसर कांग्रेस के समय जब महापंजाब और पंजाबी सूबे के समर्थकों के जलूस निकले, तो पुलिस ने दोनों जलूसों के रास्ते बड़ी सावधानी से अलग अलग कर दिये थे लेकिन एक चौराहा ऐसा था, जहां से दोनों जलूसों को साथ साथ पास होना था। जालंधर से जो अखबार निकलता है उस ने एक घटना दी। मकान की छत पर खड़ी एक बहन दोनों जलूसों को देख रही थी। उस बहन ने लिखा कि डेढ़ बजे आ कर जब दोनों जलूस बराबर जा रहे थे तब किसी बात पर आपस में गरमा गरमी हो गई। उधर से कृपाणें खिंच गई और इधर से भासे निकल आये। लेकिन फिर भी पुलिस और मिलिटरी की सावधानी से वह दंगा होते होते रुक गया। वह बहन लिखती है कि दोनों जलूस मेरे सामने थे। अकालियों के जलूस में भी मेरे दो भाई जा रहे थे और जो महा पंजाब समिति का जो जलूस था उस में भी मेरे

तीन भाई जा रहे थे। काश! परमात्मा न करे, कहीं दोनों जलूस जोश में आ कर टकरा जाते, भाले और कृपाण आपस में लड़ पड़तीं तो दुनिया कहती कि सिख और हिन्दू आपस में लड़ गये। लेकिन सच्चाई यह थी कि एक मां के पेट से पैदा दो सगे भाई आपस में लड़ कर खत्म हो जाते। जोश में आ कर हो सकता है कि एक केशधारी दूसरे बिना केशधारी पर हाथ छोड़ता और बिना केशधारी केश वाले पर हाथ छोड़ता लेकिन जब अपने घर में जा कर माये का पसीना पोंछ कर दोनों सोचते कि किस ने किस के ऊपर हाथ छोड़ा, तो अन्दर से आवाज आती कि एक ने अपनी बुआ को विधवा बना दिया और दूसरे ने अपनी भतीजी को विधवा बना दिया।

पंजाब में सिख और हिन्दू मांस और खाल की तरह जुड़े हुए हैं, हिन्दू और सिख दोनों एक वृक्ष की दो शाख हैं। गुरुद्वारों में जहां सिख जाते हैं उसी प्रकार से हिन्दू भी प्रार्थना में सम्मिलित होते हैं। दोनों मन्दिरों में भी जाते हैं। हरिद्वार के कुम्भ मेले में जहां हिन्दू आते हैं वहां सिख भी गंगा स्नान के लिये उसी श्रद्धा से आते हैं, लेकिन बुरा हो जाये इन राजनीतिज्ञों का जिन्होंने एक बाप दादे की औलाद को, एक मां की सन्तान को दो टुकड़ों में बांट दिया। ऐसी स्थिति इस समय पंजाब के अन्दर है।

ठीक कहा जानी गुरुमुख सिंह जी ने कि कांग्रेस बकिंग कमेटी के निर्णय के खिलाफ पंजाब में रोष है, लेकिन पंजाब में रोष होने के बावजूद भी, प्रदर्शनों और हड़तालों के बावजूद भी आज तक पंजाब के हिन्दुओं और सिखों में टेंशन नहीं है। मैंने अभी अपनी आंखों से जलंधर, लुधियाना और अमृतसर में देखा कि उपद्रवों के बाद भी लोगों में हिन्दू-सिखतनाव नहीं है।

कल दिल्ली में जो आन्दोलन हुआ है मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह हिन्दू और सिख वैमनस्य का रूप न ले। इसलिए श्री गुजरातीलाल नन्दा इस सारे कांड को निष्पक्ष जांच करायें। आया इस कांड के पोछे राजनीतिक स्वार्थों की सिद्धि के लिये जनसंघ और अकाली दल के नेता थे या नहीं? अगर जांच के बाद ऐसी बात निकलती है तो मैं कहता हूँ कि दोनों को कठोर से कठोर दंड दिया जाना चाहिये, चाहे वह जनसंघ के हों या अकाली दल के हों। लेकिन यदि इन दोनों में से कोई नहीं है और कोई गुंडा एजेंट है जिसने परिस्थिति का लाभ उठाया है या कुछ उन राजनीतिक स्वार्थ वालों ने जो कि दूसरे प्रान्तों में इस प्रकार का लाभ उठाते हैं इस हवा का लाभ उठाया है तो भी इस बात की जानकारी दिल्ली को और सारे देश को होनी चाहिये। ताकि इस परिस्थिति से कोई कड़वाहट या नई मनोवृत्ति न बढ़ने पाये। ऐसी बात निश्चित रूप से होनी चाहिये।

मैं पंजाब से थोड़ा बहुत परिचय रखता हूँ। मैं पंजाब का इस सदन में चार साल तक प्रतिनिधित्व भी कर चुका हूँ, पंजाब के साथ मेरे सांस्कृतिक और पारिवारिक सम्बन्ध हैं। इस दृष्टि से मैं कहता हूँ कि वातावरण चाहे जो बना हो लेकिन विभाजन के समर्थन में आज सारे पंजाब के सिख नहीं हैं, मैं अपने सगे साथियों से भी कहता हूँ कि आप इस प्रश्न को लेकर सारे सिखों को दोषी मत ठहरायें। नामधारी सिख इसके साथ नहीं, मजहबी सिख इसके साथ नहीं, रय-दासिये सिख इसके साथ नहीं और कांग्रेस में भी ज्ञानी गुरुमुख सिंह और सरदार इकबाल सिंह जैसे राष्ट्रीय व्यक्ति इस मांग के साथ नहीं थे। मुझे नहीं पता अगर अब कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी के निर्णय के बाद उनके मस्तिष्क में कुछ परिवर्तन हो गया हो। लेकिन मैं सब कहता हूँ कि इन दो व्यक्तियों के सिवा एक और व्यक्ति ने मुझसे पचास की ओर कि

सदा से कांग्रेसी रहा है और कांग्रेस के अन्दर रहा है।

श्री गु० सि० मुत्तारिह : कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी ने जो फैसला किया है मैं 100 की सदी उसके साथ हूँ और उसका समर्थक हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : मैं स्वयं कह रहा था कि कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी का निर्णय होने के बाद ज्ञानी गुरुमुख सिंह जी के और सरदार इकबाल सिंह जी के विचारों में कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ हो तो मुझे पता नहीं। क्योंकि मैंने समाचार पत्रों में भी पढ़ा कि कांग्रेस के महासचिव श्री टो० मण्यन ने पंजाब के कांग्रेसियों को लिखा है कि वह कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी के फैसले का स्वागत करें। अगर इस प्रकार के निर्णय से गुरुमुख सिंह जी के विचारों में परिवर्तन हो गया हो तो कोई आश्चर्य नहीं। मेरा कहना यह है कि अकालियों की इस मांग को लेकर अकालियों का एक विशेष गुट मास्टर तारा सिंह समर्थक है जो पंजाब रोजन में हिन्दी के साइन बोर्ड पोत रहा है, जो डाइरेक्ट ऐक्शन की धमकी दे रहा है, जिसने पंजाब के बाद दिल्ली में भी डाइरेक्ट ऐक्शन की धमकी दी, उसको दोषी ठहराया जाये।

दो दिन पहले मैं अमृतसर में था। मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि सन्त फजै सिंह के तीन चार सत्यागो एक स्थान पर मुझसे मिले और उन्होंने निश्चित रूप से यह शब्द कहे कि हम पंजाबी सूबे के समर्थक हैं और आप पंजाबी सूबे के समर्थक नहीं हैं। आप इससे विरोध में आन्दोलन करें और हम समर्थन में आन्दोलन करें, लेकिन हमारे इन आन्दोलनों से हिन्दू सिखों के पारिवारिक सम्बन्धों में किसी किसम की दरार नहीं पड़नी चाहिये। जब उन्होंने यह शब्द कहे तो मुझे पता लगा कि सारे अकाली आज इस प्रकार के नहीं हैं जिनके सोचने का ढंग यह हो।

अब मैं एक प्रश्न सरकार से करना चाहता हूँ या ज्ञानी गुरुमुख सिंह जी से पूछना



## [श्री प्रकाशवीर शारदा]

चाहता हूँ। अगर जनसंघ के कार्यकर्ताओं की उपद्रव कराने की मनोवृत्ति थी, अगर किसी के मन में इस प्रकार का विचार था, तो दो दिन पहले इसी चांदनी चौक के बगल में गांधी मैदान में दो दिन तक बराबर उनका उत्सव होता रहा, जिसमें मैंने सुना है 50 हजार की तादाद में लोग सम्मिलित होते थे। अगर उनकी उपद्रव की मनोवृत्ति थी तो उस समय ही वह उसको भड़का सकते थे। दूसरी सब से बड़ी चीज यह कि यह जो कांड कल हुआ वह चांदनी चौक में क्यों हुआ जब कि दिल्ली के कई मोहल्लों में कई कालोनियों में जन संघ का प्रभाव है और वह चाहते तो वहाँ यह सारी बातें आसानी से हो सकती थीं। यह प्रश्न मेरे मस्तिष्क में भी है और दिल्ली वालों के मन में भी है जिसका जवाब मिलना चाहिये?

दब मैं अपने बक्तव्य को समाप्ति की ओर ले जाते हुए तीन बातें विशेष रूप से कहना चाहूंगा। जो परिस्थिति आज दिल्ली में हो रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में एक भाई ने यह पूछा कि दिल्ली में तो पंजाबी सूबा नहीं बन रहा है, पंजाबी सूबा पंजाब के अन्दर बन रहा है, दिल्ली में यह नाराजगी क्यों पैदा हुई? मैं अपने मित्र को जवाब देने के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज की दिल्ली वह दिल्ली नहीं है जो 1947 के पहले की दिल्ली थी। आज दिल्ली में 75 फी सदी पंजाबी बैठे हुए हैं जो बंटवारे के बाद आये हैं। उनके रिश्तेदारों के खून का छीटा वहाँ गिरता है तब उनके दिल में तड़प होना स्वाभाविक है, अगर उनके रिश्तेदारों की दुकानें वहाँ जलती हैं तो उनकी आह निकलना स्वाभाविक है। अगर दिल्ली में रोष है तो दिल्ली के ढांचे पर सोचना पड़ेगा कि दिल्ली में कौन सी बात ऐसी है जिससे इस प्रकार की नीबत आई है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि दिल्ली और

पंजाब के बाद सारा देश एक ही स्थिति पर आकर सोचता है।

दूसरी बात मैं नन्दा जी के द्वारा सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा, इस आन्दोलन या इस आन्दोलन के पहले की स्थिति का निश्चय तो हम बाद में करेंगे, आज तो यह सोचें कि मन्दिरों, गुम्बारों, मस्जिदों और गिर्जाघरों का राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों के लिये भी प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिये? आज यह प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है कि राजनीतिक आन्दोलन पूजा के स्थानों पर बैठ कर चलाया जाये। क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि वह कोई दूसरा देश है और वह उसकी सीमा के अन्दर प्रवेश नहीं कर सकती। वहाँ पर बैठ कर देश-द्रोह की प्रवृत्तियाँ चलती हैं। इस वास्ते सरकार को आज निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा कि इस प्रकार के आन्दोलन गुम्बारों, मन्दिरों में न किये जायें। मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार यह निर्णय समान रूप से सब जगह लागू करने की कोशिश करे। अगर आप्र समाज के अन्दर बैठ कर राष्ट्रद्रोह के आन्दोलन चलाते हैं तो उसकी भी निन्दा की जानी चाहिये और उसके खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये। मन्दिरों या गुम्बारों में बैठ कर जो राजनीतिक आन्दोलन चलाये जा रहे हैं और देशद्रोह की प्रवृत्तियाँ पैदा की जा रही हैं सरकार को उस पर दृढ़ता से कोई निर्णय लेना चाहिये वरना यह चीज आगे चल कर भयंकर रूप लेगी दिल्ली में जो हुआ आई, आया वह पंजाब की हवा का प्रभाव था या नहीं? मैं श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, गृह मंत्री श्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दा और श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण के पास जो व्यक्ति बेंच पर बैठे हुए हैं उनसे और पूरी कैबिनेट से कहता हूँ कि वह इस जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकते। आप आज इस समस्या का समाधान सोचिये और खुल कर हल निकालिये। ऐसा हल निकले जिससे केवल पंजाब की रक्षा न हो बल्कि पूरे देश की

रखा हो। पंजाब ही नहीं, इस हवा का प्रभाव दिल्ली पर, हरियाणा पर, राजस्थान पर नहीं, पूरे देश पर पड़ने वाला है। इन स्थितियों से देश को बचाइये।

18 hrs.

**Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have sat in this House ever since the first general elections, but I have never been more pained in my life than today to hear the invectives that were hurled in this House between the Sikhs and the Hindus. It almost sounded as if the members of these two great communities belonged to two different countries.

Punjab is a great State. It has produced some of the greatest fighters of this country. We are proud of them. Let us remember one thing. In the recent war our brothers from Punjab and from different corners of the country fought shoulder to shoulder in the defence of our country. And we must remember at all times that, no matter what problem comes before the country, we are Indians first and Indians last. Therefore, the level of the debate that I heard this morning pained me and it was according to me, far from satisfactory.

I think we must understand one thing, that whenever we have hurled remarks in this House, more so on communal grounds, the trouble sparks off in the distant corners of our country, and so we, who are to some extent responsible for these things, should also realise that we must act with forbearance and see that no trouble takes place.

It is important that the Punjabi Suba question is put in its proper perspective. The demand for a Punjabi Suba is a demand by the Punjabi-speaking people for a State of their own. It is not a demand for Sikh State. I think it is here that confusion comes about. I feel that when there is a fight for a linguistic State

in any part of the country, it is a fight by the people of the whole of this country and not by those who belong to any one particular community. There is no doubt that whenever there is trouble there is always a breakdown of law and order, and that has certainly been the case whether it was in Punjab or in Delhi. I think that whatever happened was indeed a sad state of affairs. I hope that Government will institute an impartial inquiry into the matter.

India is a caste-ridden country, divided as it has been over the centuries into water-tight compartments and all our leaders who sit in this august House must realise that we have to grapple with these fissiparous tendencies in this country as they exist. It is only when we realise this situation can we bring about national and emotional integration.

Something was said this morning by my hon. friend who belongs to the Sikh community about attacks on Gurudwaras. I have mentioned this thing before to my friends of the Sikh community, and I repeat it again, that if there is any question of taking up any Sikh claims, for God's sake let some one else take it up. The moment the Sikhs take up the claims for Sikhs, or the Rajputs for Rajputs or the Jats for Jats, it just disintegrates into thin air. I hope that in future if there are any such problems that belong to the Sikh community, or for that matter any other community, for the sake of national integration and emotional integration, let somebody else take up that case. If any religious place of worship has been attacked by any goonda, be it a mosque, be it a gurdwara or a temple, it belongs to all of us, the people of India, and so we condemn it.

In the end I can only say this much, that while we quarrel among ourselves and add communal colouring to this debate. Pakistan and China are smiling up their sleeves, because it is only our enemy countries that

[Shri Karni Singhji.]

benefit from our dissensions. I hope that this debate will be put in its proper perspective and I hope that we will steer clear of communal colouring.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज प्रातःकाल जब श्री नन्दा जी अपना ध्यान दे रहे थे तो मैं यह सोच रहा था कि क्या यह बयान नन्दा जी का उनके उस सदाचार के रूप में है जिसको वह राजनीति में महत्व देते हैं, अथवा वह एक शब्द-जाल है जिसमें और कांग्रेसी भी लिपटे रहते हैं। मेरी वह बात अब श्री ज्ञानी गुरुमुख सिंह नुसाफिर के भाषण में स्पष्ट हो गई है। ज्ञानी जी एक ऐसे आदमी हैं जो स्पष्ट वक्ता हैं और जो ऐसे समय में बहुत मूख-बूझ से बात करते हैं। उन्होंने दो बातें कहीं हैं—एक तो यह कि जनसंघ अपने काम में असफल रहा है, मैं उनकी इस राय से मुक्तफिक हूँ। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जनसंघ चाहे कितने अच्छे उनके इरादे हों, वह इसमें असफल रहा है और इस में मैं समझता हूँ कि स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द जी भी कुछ नहीं कह सकते।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने कही—पुलिस के बारे में। वह स्वयं इस बात का प्रमाण है, पुलिस की नालायकी है और इस के लिये ही आज हमने यह स्थगन प्रस्ताव रखा है। उसको भी उनके भाषण ने स्पष्ट प्रमाणित कर दिया है। फिर भी कांग्रेस की यह हालत है कि कांग्रेस के हमारे साथी यह मान कर चलते हैं और कुछ शब्द जाल से अपनी कमजोरियों को छिपाये जाते हैं। खाडिलकर साहब ने गलत तरीके से सरकार के पक्ष में बकालत करने की कोशिश की और ए० पी० शर्मा ने भी यही कोशिश की। शर्मा जी भूल गये कि यह वही कांग्रेस है जो इस उद्देश्य से काम करती है कि यह आदमी जनसंघ का है, इस को कांग्रेस में ले लो, यह स्वतंत्र पार्टी का है, इस को कांग्रेस में ले लो। क्या यह भूल

गये कि कुछ दिन पहले महाराजा प्रताप गढ़ जो जनसंघ के थे उनको कांग्रेस में लिया गया, क्या वह रात भर में बदल गये। यह इस प्रकार की जमायत है जिसके लिये मैं बड़ा करता हूँ कि जिसका पिण्ड और ब्रह्माण्ड दोनों एक हैं। कांग्रेस के भीतर ब्रह्माण्ड है और बाहर पिण्ड दोनों एक दूसरे से मिलते हैं। अपने भीतर सब बीमारियों को ले लो और फिर बाहर गालियाँ दो। अकाली लोगों को जब कांग्रेस में ले लेते हैं तो वे शुद्ध हो जाते हैं, स्वतंत्र पार्टी से ले लेते हैं तो वे शुद्ध हो जाते हैं, बहुत से इनके अन्दर भे गये और बहुत से वापस आये, यह रोडाना का धन्धा है पंजाब में और सारे देश में।

18.05 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENUKA RAY in the Chair]

इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस प्रकार की जो जमायत चल रही है और जिस ने इस प्रकार से वकिंग कमेटी में निर्णय लिया था, उसको यह देखना चाहिये था कि इस के पीछे क्या राज है। यह वकिंग कमेटी जिसने यह निर्णय लिया, उसके जो सभापति जी हैं, कांग्रेस के जो अध्यक्ष हैं, उनकी आज क्यों यह हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि वह उस बाजार में जाकर वास्तविक बात को देखें और क्यों ए० आई० सी० सी० के दफ्तर में बैठकर पुलिस की सुरक्षा में रह कर उन्होंने अपने आपको बचाने की कोशिश की। यह उनका आत्म बल है, यह उनका मनोबल है। एक वह दिन था जब निडर हो कर जाते थे। आज हो सकता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जय्ये, गृह मंत्री जय्ये, वे मंत्री हैं, उनके साथ लड़ाकूमात बहुत होता है लेकिन जिस तरीके से कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष ने इसकी जिम्मेदारी ली है, जैसाकि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि उनकी जिम्मेदारी है, वही बतायेंगे, वह दिल्ली के बाजारों में क्यों नहीं गये, क्यों कुपे बैठे रहे।

श्री भागवत झा आजाब : वह यहां नहीं है ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : वह नहीं है, तो दूसरे लोग हैं, वह जाते वहां पर ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह मद्रास में है ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सारी बात के भीतर एक ही बात मिलती है कि यह सारी चीज जिस ढंग से चल रही है, दिल्ली में जो नंगा रूप सरकार का सामने नजर आया, अगर इन में आत्मबल है, उनको फौरन स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये था । जब प्रातःकाल अध्यक्ष महोदय ने इसके लिये अनुमति दी तो उन्होंने प्रमाण मांगा कि आप यह बतलायें कि यह सरकार असफल हुई तो कैसे हुई । उसके बाद गृह मंत्री के बयान से साबित हो गया । उपगृह मंत्री ने कहा कि 40 गज पर जीपवार जल रही थी । उनको यह भालूम होना चाहिये कि 40 गज तो, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में ही यहां से वहां तक ही हो जाता है । 40 गज पर जीपवार जल रही हो तथा पुलिस के 10-20 जवान हों । अभी मुसाफिर साहब ने कहा कि बहादुर हों तो

18.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

सिर्फ दो आदमी ही बचा सकते थे । उन लोगों को वे लोग नहीं भगा सके, इस से ज्यादा कमजोरी और शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है । यह सब होते हुए भी हमारा जो सत्तारूढ़ दल है, उसका एक तरीका बन गया है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि अपनी गलती को कभी गलती नहीं कहना, उसको छुपाने की कोशिश करना, दिल के अन्दर ये लोग जानते हैं कि यह सरकार की भूल है । लेकिन जब बटन दबाया, तब आराम के साथ सरकार के साथ बटन दबा देंगे । यह आत्मबल की प्रवृत्ति देश को कमजोर करके छोड़ेगी । आज एक ही बात हो रही है कि जगह जगह डर दिखाया जा रहा है कि हम अपने आपको जला डालेंगे,

भार डालेंगे । विदर्भ में कहा गया है, वहां से भी यह बयान आया है कि या तो सरकार विदर्भ बनाये, नहीं तो हम भी जल कर मरेंगे । यह प्रथा सरकार ने चलाई है । यह पंजाबी सूबा किसी अनुूल पर नहीं दिया गया है, इसलिये दिया गया है कि वह जल कर मरेंगे, उस बयान के भयंकर स्वरूप से वह डर गये हैं । इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि यदि यह सच्चाई पर होता तो अपने आप सामने आता, लेकिन पालियामेन्ट्री कमेटी का निर्णय न आना, कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी का निर्णय न आना और कांग्रेस के निर्णय को सामने लाना, यह सीधी राजनीतिक चाल है और कुछ नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो-तीन बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । पहली बात तो यह कि जिन लोगों का यहां नुक्सान हुआ है, उनके बारे में सरकार क्या करना चाहती है । जो बेचारे निरपराध लोग हैं जिन लोगों का नुक्सान हो गया है, उनको सहायता देने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की है या नहीं है । इस प्रकार से जिन अफसरों ने लापरवाही दिखाई है उनकी भी जांच होनी चाहिये । मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इस बात की भी जांच होनी चाहिये कि ऐसे अफसर तो कहीं पोजिशन में नहीं थे जो अन्दर से सम्प्रदायवादी हैं और जो यह चाहते थे कि झगड़े हों यहां पर ? इसलिये सरकार का यह कर्त्तव्य है कि वह इस सब की जांच कराये । प्रातःकाल गृह मंत्री ने इशारा किया था कि हम एक्शन ले रहे हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको कुछ बताना चाहिये कि वह क्या एक्शन ले रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं । इसका सारा जो निचोड़ है वह इस सदन के सामने आना चाहिये । यही हमारा मंतव्य है ।

जो यह स्थगन प्रस्ताव आया है और जिस के लिये हम लोगों को यह कहा गया है कि भानुमती का कुनबा इकट्ठा हो रहा है, और जिन लोगों ने यह कहा है उनको शर्म नहीं आती है इस तरह की बात कहते हुए ?

[श्री काशीराम गुप्त]

भानुमती के कुनबे की अगर जिम्मेदारी है तो इनके ऊपर है। यही इसके जिम्मेदार हैं। यही इसको इस प्रकार से कमजोर करने के जिम्मेदार हैं। यही आज विरोधी पक्ष को सबल नहीं होने देना चाहते हैं और रोजाना इसको तोड़ने मरोड़ने की कोशिश करते हैं। उसी का यह नतीजा हो रहा है कि जो शासन है वह कमजोर होता जा रहा है, भ्रष्ट होता जा रहा है और ये बेशर्मा के साथ अपनी बात के लिए बाह बाह करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Home Minister.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** It is beyond 6 O'Clock. Let this debate be continued tomorrow.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No.

**Several hon. Members:** No, no.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think this discussion has served a useful purpose . . . .

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मेरे पास कुछ ऐसे सबूत हैं जो मैं हाउस के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। इन से यह साबित हो जाएगा कि हिन्दू सरकार इस मामले में बिल्कुल नाकामयाब रही है, नाग्रहल साबित हुई है। इन सब सबूतों को पेश करके मैं आपको इस चीज को साबित करना चाहता हूँ। मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. I have called the Home Minister.

श्री बूटा सिंह : या तो आप कल तक के लिए इसको पोस्टपोन कर दें और कल इस सारे मामले पर विचार हो जाए और अगर आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो मुझे सिर्फ पांच मिनट इन सब सबूतों को पेश करने के लिए दें। मैं पांच मिनट में अपनी बात कह दूँगा।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Home Minister.

**Shri Nanda:** Sir, this discussion has served a very useful purpose . . .

श्री बूटा सिंह : ये जो कपड़े हैं, शर्ट्स बगैर हैं, इनको मैं पेश करना चाहता हूँ . . . (व्यवधान) जय्येदार संतोख सिंह की भी स्टेटमेंट मेरे पास है। उस में उन्होंने आँखों देखा हाल बताया है। मेरे पास अखबारों की कटिंग भी हैं। उन सब को पेश करके मैं यह साबित . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He cannot go on like this.

श्री बूटा सिंह : . . . करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस मामले में बुरी तरह फेल हुई है। डी० सी० बुरी तरह से फेल हुए हैं, आई० जी० बुरी तरह से फेल हुए हैं। दुकानें लूटी गई हैं। इन सब चीजों को मैं साबित करना चाहता हूँ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Member is going on speaking. He should resume his seat.

श्री बूटा सिंह : पांच मिनट का समय आप मुझे दें। मामले को हाउस के सामने रख कर मैं सारी बात को साफ करना चाहता हूँ। उन सब बातों का जवाब भी देना चाहता हूँ जो उठाई गई हैं। या तो आप इस डिसकसन को कल तक के लिए पोस्टपोन कर दें या मुझे आप पांच मिनट का समय दें ताकि मैं आपके सामने अपनी बात रख सकूँ।

**Shri Nanda:** Sir, as I said, this discussion has served a useful purpose. It has cleared the air regarding the issues arising out of the situation, the disorder, the disturbance, that occurred here, in Delhi. But beyond that, it has served a wider purpose also. It has brought out the issues in the wider context of the situation in the country. We think of various movements, agitations, which bring out people in large numbers on the streets

—maybe it was not their intention but the consequence is that inevitably—they come into conflict with the forces of law and order because conditions are created in that manner. The country is confronted with a situation which has its implications from the wider point of view of democracy and stability of this country. I wish to make one or two general points before I deal with the specific matters in details regarding the occurrences which were the subject-matter of the discussion here.

We all deplore—everybody does—what has happened, the arson—it may be a few shops; it may be six or seven shops . . . .

**Shri Buta Singh:** 14 shops.

**Shri Nanda:** It may be 14 shops—that is not our information—it may be so. That is certainly highly to be deplored and condemned. We are all very sorry for that. But in this situation there is something, the redeeming feature—I want to draw attention to that—that we can draw satisfaction from the fact that while these things were happening in some parts of the city, the Sikhs and the Hindus in the city as a whole—let us see it in the proper proportion and perspective—have demonstrated that they can live as brothers, that they can live closely together in a spirit of amity and friendship. Some people—I do not want to single out any party or group—do seek, do aim at erecting barriers between community and community—Hindus and Sikhs—, at creating rift between them, but they will not succeed. All those people who want to divide this country on this basis will not succeed. (*Interruptions*) Hindus, Sikhs and members of all other communities are bound together; they will stand together to fight the battles of India, to protect the borders of India, to preserve the integrity and independence of this country, and to work for the progress of this country.

This is a vast city and Hindus and Sikhs are interspersed all over and here is an evidence of the fact that, while in some places here and there trouble was generated, in practically the whole of that place, the bonds which hold together the Hindus and Sikhs, stood the tests of yesterday's strain. We should not be complacent about this. I feel that there are dangers; there are risks. The poison of communalism is being generated in certain places. We have to try to see that it does not spread to the lanes, streets and bazaars of Delhi. It is quite possible that we, in Delhi, can arrange our affairs in such a way, can function in such a way, that we will set an example, a shining example, which will help to eliminate this poison from the places where we are seeing it now.

I wish to say here—though I had no intention of touching this question—a word about the question which has created some troubles or around which some troubles have arisen here and there. The very fact that conflicting trends in arguments have been expressed here on that issue shows that there are pros and cons. It is true that it took several years; there was a point of time when the question had been settled. Later the matter had to be taken up in a certain way because times change. As soon as a situation arose when again the matter did call for re-examination, this Government came up to Parliament quickly without loss of time and the whole House gave its support and then if the Party, the Congress, comes out with its own mind on the subject, why is it to be resented? (*Interruptions*). They say that this is a pre-election year. This Party is great enough to take risks also. It is not going to gain something by it. It has taken risk and it will take risks. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Lift the Emergency then. If you have got the courage, do that first, revoke the emergency.

**Shri Nanda:** About Emergency, there will be other occasions to deal with that question. So far as we are concerned, we are not coming in the way of lifting of the Emergency. (Interruptions)

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Are we coming in the way?

**Shri Nanda:** On this question I wish to say that there should not be any communal tinge about it. There is none. The demand, as it has come, is based on certain considerations of reorganisation of Punjab—not on communal basis and the resistance to it should also not be on a communal basis. It is quite possible—it is fact—that there are considerations on both the sides; that is why it has taken time. There are considerations which have to be adjusted and on the balance, a decision has to be taken. The decision is being taken and I appeal to the House and to all our people in the country to realise that it will be a national decision; the whole nation has to support it, the whole nation has to see to it that it is implemented peacefully and properly throughout. Therefore, I appeal to those friends who may have different views on it to think of what will happen. If there is this agitation, if there are strikes here, hartals there, this, that and the other and passions are roused, then, I do not think that Punjab will be helped; I think the resentment and the bitterness and all that will hamper progress in that area, and will come in the way of the progress of Hindus and the Sikhs, and of the Punjab. Therefore, once this decision is taken, that should be taken out of the range of controversy. Whatever things have to be dealt with and to be considered should be brought up and coolly considered and examined and solutions found for them.

**Shri Ranga (Chitoor):** Government should have done that years ago; then they could have saved the country.

**Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana):** Better late than never.

**Shri Nanda:** Now, I would say a word about the Gurdwara. It is a sacred place. It is not a sacred place of one community but it is a sacred place for all of us. It is a precious trust of the nation. Its protection is a national responsibility, and it will have very high priority; for the Administration, the protection and the safeguarding of this place will be a matter of high priority. Therefore, I appeal to our friends for whom it is, of course, a place of worship—it is a place of worship for others also—that they should have absolutely no apprehensions on the score of the security of these places.

Now, I come to the main question which was the charge about the failure of Government. An impression has been created that yesterday's occurrence constituted a failure on the part of the Government to discharge their responsibility. I request the House in this matter to draw a distinction between the failures of an individual or individuals here and there and the way in which the administration has grappled with the situation and discharged its responsibility. It is in this perspective that the performance of the administration has to be viewed. It is quite possible for a certain number of people here and there at some point to have been exposed to danger because the police had not come immediately in sufficient numbers and in proper time; that is quite possible; and it may be that some damage is also done because of that. But the situation has to be viewed in relation to the entire responsibility of the administration and the task and the challenges which had to be met.

It is true that there were cases of personnel who yesterday were not found up to the mark in carrying out their duties; they did not rise to the occasion, and the administration has acted in their cases also. I have before me a statement to the effect

that one inspector, three sub-inspectors, and an assistant sub-inspector were replaced immediately; the conduct of the officers has to be inquired into and the question of disciplinary action certainly would follow and arise out of that. That statement is before me here. As regards anything more, I concede that there may be a flaw here or there may be a deficiency there. But let us consider it in the whole context, and in how many places what the task was which the administration had to deal with and so on. The *hartal* was not confined to one small area here, but it was all over. And arrangements had to be made for the whole population, because this was a call which had gone out to everybody. It might be about two million people who were in one way or another....

**Shri Ranga:** How many Gurdwaras are there in the city?

**Shri Nanda:** There are Gurdwaras..

**Shri Ranga:** How many?

**Shri Nanda:** In the case of the Gurdwaras, there were people there and I am quite sure that the Gurdwaras could not have suffered any kind of damage at all; it was not possible at all because all the force was there. I am coming to that point.

I was saying that the responsibility of the administration was so wide. I have got the details here, and I do not want to burden the House with the details of a number of places where something happened and where the police were present and they had dealt with the situation and saved the situation in one, two, three or four or five or six places. In one place the influence of the party which gave the call for *hartal* was very much stronger; there also the things went all right because of the arrangements made. In one place, concentration takes place and something happens. It was not that there was no police there at that time. There were about 100—that is the

information I have got—to begin with. Later on, from 11 onwards, every half an hour, reinforcements were sent, 50, another 50, another 50. It was a force of about 500 persons finally. So it may be that meanwhile because of sudden developments, large numbers assembled and they may not have been able to cope with that in the case of one or two places. This must be considered.

We are told by hon. friends in regard to certain places where an agitation has been carried on and then some people do certain things. We were told here the other day, 'For the sake of property, will you kill people?'. Do not hon. Members know how one thing leads to another? They start a lathi charge; the crowd becomes furious, something worse happens and then something still worse follows. Therefore, there must be some restraint also exercised. (*Interruption*)

I am not saying that what was done was quite satisfactory. I am not going to defend anything of that kind. We are going to look into the matter; we are going to examine it. Whoever has not played his part, is going to suffer; he will be punished. Also we have to take care of the future.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Fix the responsibility.

**Shri Nanda:** Delhi had a long period of quite. Maybe there may be trouble in future. We have to arm ourselves for that. We have to be fully prepared for that.

So far as the day's occurrences were concerned, the question was, 'why did you not prepare yourselves before?' Shri Dwivedy asked, 'Why did you not round up *goondas*?'. At 9 o'clock the previous night, this decision was taken for a *hartal*. That night 169 persons were rounded up. By midnight, the officers sat down and made their plan for deployment of their forces. It was because of these precautions that it was found possible to contain this agitation and to localise



[Shri Nanda.]

it, and to ensure that there was the minimum of loss that occurred. That also should have been avoided. I accept that position. But then we have to judge the administration in this overall context. And at 5 O'clock, the whole thing was over. That was how the administration faced up to its task, in spite of any deficiencies which might have occurred in the course of the day.

So I think on this main issue of the performance of the administration, when you see it as a whole, we do not find that it deserved all that kind of appellations—I do not say attack. Certainly, they deserved better.

Again, I wish to tell hon. Members there is the question of balance. Suppose a policeman does make excessive use of force? Suppose he is not able to keep his nerve intact, he will certainly be guilty. Similarly, any policeman who does not act affectively when the occasion requires is also guilty.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** Even the IG.

**Shri Nanda:** Then there is not such a very very clear line, there is the question of discretion. If we do not want to demoralise our forces, we have to see that there is that area of discretion where nobody can judge precisely as to what happened and why it happened.

The hon. Member, Shri Dwivedy, spoke about a portion of UP and other States being carved out for the sake of forming another State. Does the hon. Member want to extend it, to create all kinds of new problems for this country? (Interruptions).

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I wanted a peaceful settlement.

**Shri Nanda:** I wanted to say a few words about the implications of what has happened and things which have emerged in the discussion.

Hon. Member Mukerjee has said: "do not succumb to communal pressures, stand fast by your secular ideals." It is perfectly all right, but we also want to stand by our democratic institution and ideals. There are not only pressures of one kind, but pressures of many other kinds, and I have to say this because it has relevance. I am not saving this of any one party again, but in the whole country in a hundred places agitations are started for all kinds of things. There is the food problem, there is the kerosene problem, there is some other problem, and then thousands of persons are brought out because it is something which hurts them. Maybe there are hardships, maybe there are privations, that may be so because this country is passing through difficult times. And then you go to everybody, and say, "you are not having enough rice, you are not having enough kerosene." Naturally, his mind is affected. You bring out people on the streets in a hundred places, and then you say the police was not enough. Shall we turn half the nation into policemen because you are going everywhere and for every little thing there is agitation and a large number of people are brought out in the streets? This is the problem before us. Those people on the one side will say that we have not done enough to protect; on the other side, thousands of people are asked to move about, and in that mood, roused and stirred by some grievance. Is that the way to settle those grievances? Certainly, even food and other things can be discussed. These are matters for the whole nation. It is not a question that this party is wedded to one line regarding food or regarding kerosene. These are matters where, taking into account . . .

**Shri Vasudevan Nair** (Ambalapuzha): Don't dilate too much on this. Confine yourself to the subject.

**Shri Nanda:** Because these are the sources of agitation, the problem arises out of that, and there is not

a certain sense of responsibility. Those who do that, for political or whatever consideration, have a responsibility, because as I said I am not talking only of this, but of the future. This country has various problems and if in the solution of these problems these are the methods which are going to be employed everywhere, then it is those who do that, who talk of these ways, who will have the responsibility of undermining the democratic structure of this country. I make an appeal again finally that in regard to.....

**Shri Ranga:** My hon. friend forgets that we feel, we sincerely feel, that they are undermining the social economy of this country, and therefore it is our sacred duty to agitate.

**Shri Nanda:** We shall not fight shy of looking into anything that may have gone wrong, and we shall take all proper action against anybody who has acted wrongly in the matter. I appeal to you that there should be no more agitation of this kind.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** As you know, I always take very little time of the House. I want only to express my deep distress at this rise of violence all over the country, and I wish that the hon. Members of the Opposition who speak in such ringing, resounding tones here against the Government, would use some such resounding language outside in condemning violence. (*Interruptions*). I am deeply distressed at the loss of property our Sikh brethren have suffered in Delhi.

I am an admirer of the people of Punjab, whether they be Sikhs, Hindus or of any other religion, because I have worked with them for a number of years. I have seen them in the most difficult conditions after the partition of the country, how with great courage and endurance they made a new life for themselves and not only thereby strengthened themselves, but

I believe, strengthened the nation as a whole.

That is why we were so anxious that there should be a peaceful and just solution of their demands for a linguistic State. Some remarks have been made about the working committee. Some Opposition Members are rather new to politics. The working committee has played a role in the life of this nation for a very long time. People of the country look up to it for guidance and for its views. Even now it is so. People want to know what the working committee is thinking.

**An hon. Member:** Why did you disown it?

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** I am very sorry; I have not disowned it, nor have I disowned its decision. Hon. Member does not know me. I have been accused of many things but never of lack of courage. Apart from the working committee, other political parties have also expressed their views regarding the Punjabi suba and linguistic States; I have not heard any voice asking as to why they have said so. Ultimately a decision has to be taken by the government and will be taken and will then be implemented. Here I want to say no more than that I would like to assure the minorities that their rights are fully guarded under the Constitution and whatever decision is taken, naturally the rights and protection of the minorities have to be kept in view. I am sure that all the people concerned in whatever decision taken, whether they are Sikhs or Hindus, will fully co-operate in this. Mention has been made by the Home Minister and by the other people of the forbearance of the people here. I must congratulate these people, the Sikhs who were in the gurdwara and around for the forbearance which they showed yesterday and I hope that they will continue to have a restraining influence on the community, on their

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi.]

colleagues both in Delhi and in Punjab.

**Shri Buta Singh:** We were fully co-operative.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** Thank you. We have in India made an image for ourselves in the outside world, the image of unity, the image of stability and an image of strength and working together. Let us not tarnish that image for small things, if I may say so. It is up to us to consider whether we should keep that image bright and shining in the world or whether we allow it to be dimmed. I am very sorry that it will be dimmed if we continue as we have been doing. As the Home Minister has said and as I have said earlier, we are not and we do not want to gloss over our deficiencies or our mistakes. We are human beings and we are bound to make mistakes, and I believe that everybody makes mistakes. There is not a single person in this world who does not make mistakes. We do not want to gloss over them. Whenever we have made a mistake we have had the courage to admit it also.

**Shri Ranga:** You did not agree to an enquiry in Bengal.

**Shrimati Indira Gandhi:** But the image of India has to be kept up by all of us. In this I have previously also asked for the co-operation of all the hon. Members. I must thank some of the Members of the Opposition because yesterday when I appealed to them to come and help in the situation, they did make an appeal for peace and they asked the people not to resort to violence. I hope they will continue with this and perhaps extend non-violence to this House also.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is now my duty to reply to some of the points that have been made during this debate. To begin with my hon. friend Mr. Bagri took

me to task for having offered what he described as my 'dhanyawad' to the Deputy Minister. I want to explain that I conveyed no 'dhanyawad' to him; I merely took note of the vigour and the impartiality with which he worked when he arrived on the scene. And it would have been wrong on my part not to take note of it. But I conveyed no *dhanyawad* to him.

The most difficult part of my duty is to deal with the speech which my hon. friend Shri Khadiolkar has made. I do not know how to deal with it in any temperate language. All that I can say is . . .

**An hon. Member:** Leave it.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** I will not leave it. I will have to say certain things which you must listen to with patience. He has made a speech which by no stretch of imagination can be called an edifying speech. It appears that he was more concerned with the coming political events than with the standards which this House expects in debates of this kind.

Shri Khadiolkar has in his speech said that the mover, this morning, was interrupted before he corrected himself, although the true facts are that I was explaining myself, and after I gave my explanation to the House, the House was more than satisfied. He has tried to argue that my explanation is not relevant after I was interrupted, but that is a way of dealing with the debate which might do him and his methods credit, but it is not the way which should find favour in this House.

He also said that our case is that Government failed to use enough force and shoot down some people. He knows, or he ought to know what the gravamen of our charge against this Government in this particular matter is. But the way he has used

his special pleadings might do him credit or credit to his political loyalties, but they do not do any credit to his courage for facing facts.

Lastly, he said something about there being no barber shop, and it evoked hilarity in certain sections of the House. The ruling party is welcome to the support of a gentleman who has displayed such bad taste and such vulgarity. I cannot take any serious notice of it.

I now pass on to Shri Rameshwara-nand who has made a very entertaining speech, but he made no point that requires my answer. Then, Shri A. P. Sharma made a speech which was full of sound and fury, but, as far as I can discern, there is no relevant point in it. I now must mention specially the speech which has been made by my hon. friend, Shri Gurmukh Singh Musafir. I must congratulate him for the courage he has displayed in virtually supporting my motion.

Now, I come to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri who, as usual spoke in chaste Hindi, but when that is said, all has been said about what he spoke and there is no further good point in it.

Lastly, the hon Home Minister has spoken and I have listened to him with great respect, as, indeed, all his speeches are entitled to it. In his speech, he seems to have expounded two doctrines about the theory of governance, which has simply astounded me. He said in his speech that, in the case, which we are discussing, there is only a failure of individuals here and there.

**An hon. Member:** Enquiry will be held.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** He has, thus, in fact said that his Government is not responsible for what its functionaries might do here and there. (Interruption).

**Shri Nanda:** We are fully responsible.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** This is a doctrine which he has expounded, if I have understood his observations correctly.

**Some hon. Members:** No, no.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Let me finish. Another observation—his exact words I do not remember—was that for the sake of protection of property human life cannot be endangered. I do not want to say anything more about it except this, that these are doctrines which will do good to the heart..... (Interruption).

**Shri Nanda:** Sir, may I intervene? What I said was that this is what is being said from the other side. We want to save property also.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** The observation of the hon. Home Minister has the effect of laying down two doctrines for the art of governance in this country: firstly, that the Government is not responsible for the deeds of its functionaries, and secondly, that the Government will not endanger the life of human beings for the protection of their property. My reply to this is ..... (Interruption).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** These are observations .... (Interruption).... let me proceed. What is the use of interrupting like this? I have the right to my own arguments. They may appeal to you or they may not appeal to you.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Are they going to vote for the Adjournment Motion?

**Shri Kapur Singh:** The observations which the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has made might do good to the heart of Prince Kropotkin because, these are observations which implicate anarchism and not good government.

[Shri Kapur Singh.]

With these words, I say that after having carefully listened to the speeches made, I am confirmed in my conviction that there has been made out a very good case for censuring this Government in respect of the matter which we have discussed this evening.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is :

"That the House do now adjourn".

*The motion was negative.*

18.46 hrs.

#### GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now resume the discussion on the General Budget. Shri Thengondar may continue his speech.

**Shri M. G. Thengondar:** Sir, in the age-long Nagapattinam port, passengers and businessmen coming from Malaya and Singapore are not getting proper facilities.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He can continue tomorrow.

18.47 hrs.

#### \*PROCUREMENT LEVY SCHEMES OF STATES

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is a half-an-hour discussion. Is the House in a mood to take it up today?

**Some hon. Members:** No, no.

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) :** क्यों नहीं ? जो माननीय सदस्य ठहरना नहीं चाहते, वे चले जायें । मैं तो यह बहस चलाना चाहता

हूँ । यह बहस एक दफ़ा स्थगित हो चुकी है । अगर मंत्री महोदय तैयार हैं, तो इस को चलना चाहिए ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right; if he insists that it should be taken up, he can start.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने 22 फ़रवरी को एक तारांकित प्रश्न के द्वारा,

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** On a point of order, Sir. When the House stands adjourned, there should be no further proceedings.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I did not adjourn the House. I only wanted to know the opinion of the House. He insists that it should be taken up.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** सदन कहां स्थगित हुआ है ? इस बारे में कोई वोट नहीं हुआ ।

इस वक्त विभिन्न राज्यों में जो अनाज-बसूली की योजनाएँ चल रही हैं, उन के बारे में मैंने 22 फ़रवरी को एक तारांकित प्रश्न के द्वारा सरकार से पूछा था कि क्या उसने इस विषय पर कोई तौलनिक अध्ययन किया है ?

**श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Bell is being rung.....

The Bell has stopped ringing. There is no quorum in the House. The House stands adjourned till 11-00 A.M. tomorrow.

18.51 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 16, 1968/Phalguna 25, 1887 (Saka).*