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Thursday, March 21, 1968
Chaitra 1, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Thursday March 21, 1968/
Chaitra 1, 1890 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ग्रामीण युवक कार्यक्रम

* 748. श्री देवराज पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण युवक कार्यक्रमों के बारे में एक नई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जायेगी; और

(ग) यह कार्यक्रम कहाँ कहाँ पर चालू किया जायेगा तथा किस किस तारीख को यह कार्यक्रम चालू किया जायेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION
(SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) :
(a) No new scheme has yet been formulated.

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

श्री देवराज पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में शिक्षित बेकार युवक लोगों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ रही है और इन युवकों के लिए बहुत कम काम हुआ है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्यक्रम को सुदृढ़ और स्थायी

बनाने के लिए तथा आवश्यक धन देने के लिए सरकार किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY :
As it is, we have a number of youth clubs established in various Blocks; they are nearly 1,17,000 and, on an average, it works out to about 26 youth mandals for each Block. Apart from this, we have various training programmes for training youth workers and youth leaders in the rural areas. But I am aware that the funds that are provided for the youth activities in the rural areas are far from satisfactory. We have not been able to provide adequate resources either for training or for economic and social activities.

श्री देवराज पाटिल : मन्त्री महोदय ने 28 फरवरी, 1968 को एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी जिसमें खाद्य, रक्षा मंत्री, संसद सदस्य, शैक्षिक संघटनों के प्रतिनिधि बगैरह उपस्थित थे, क्या उसमें यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि देश के ग्रामीण युवकों के निर्माण की योजना को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए और एक सुदृढ़ ग्रामीण युवक कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए सरकार को आवश्यक धन देना चाहिए ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY :
It is true that I called a meeting of the representatives of various Ministries in the Government of India and also the representatives of the voluntary organisations. We had a few meetings and ultimately we decided to set up a preparatory committee to formulate a programme, a national youth programme, for the rural youths. The position is that we find that a large number of Ministries at

the Central level and at the Provincial level are dealing with youth programmes....

SHRI RANGA : Are they interested in co-ordination ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I am coming to that. I am giving the present picture. A large number of Ministries and Departments are dealing with youth programmes both at the Central level and at the State level. There is no co-ordination between these Ministries and Departments. Further, there is no definite form or content or direction in regard to youth programmes. I felt that for nearly more than two decades we had neglected youth programmes as such and thought that it would be....

MR. SPEAKER : He may answer only the question.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I am answering the question. I thought that there has got to be a formulation of the programme. The Preparatory Committee has met once already and they are about to finalise the programme very shortly.

श्री बसयन्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में पंचायत समितियों द्वारा जो युव क्लब स्थापित किये गये उनके लिए कोई कार्यक्रम भी पंचायत द्वारा रखा गया है या वैसे ही उनको स्थापित करके छोड़ दिया गया है ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I have already given the figures; we have established 1,17,000 youth clubs and they have.....

MR. SPEAKER : The question is whether the Panchayat Samitis are being associated or you have given them up. How many thousands are there is not the question.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : The Blocks and the Panchayat Samitis are involved in these programmes.

We have given a minimum programme and we have changed recently the programme also, i.e., we are laying emphasis on agriculture.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : I would like to know what are the main features of the youth programme which they have formulated.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : If the hon. Member is referring to the programmes that we have at the Block level, the main feature of this programme is that we are giving improved agricultural practices and training is given to youths and youth clubs to undertake these improved agricultural practices.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know whether Government have received any reports from the various State Governments in regard to the number of unemployed rural youth at present and in view of discontent prevailing among the youth, whether Government have any programme to resettle some of these rural youth who are landless also so that they can add to the food production in compact areas where there is enough culturable land available in the different States ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : For the landless youth, we have programmes of co-operative farming. They can take that up. For the non-agricultural youth, we have a programme for giving them training in local crafts.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What is the number of the unemployed rural youth ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think the hon. Minister has got that figure now.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : In view of the fact that lands have been distributed to innumerable Scheduled Caste and Harijan people under Part III of the Constitution and under various Central and State laws but these have been

transferred to the political leaders and the middlemen, may I know what steps Government are taking to check such a thing and implement the programme in the proper manner?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Co-operative farming is essentially meant to benefit the Harijans and the tribal classes. We are now revitalising this programme all over India and if there are certain transfers of land and the like, if the hon. Member brings such cases to our notice, we shall take action.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ग्लाकों में यूथ बलब तो हैं लेकिन उनको सक्रिय करने के लिए क्या आर्थिक सहायता दी जायगी ताकि वे वास्तव में सक्रिय हो सकेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any financial assistance?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : As I said in the beginning, we are suffering from lack of resources for going ahead with the programme. Recently we have taken the help of international agencies, such as the Ford Foundation and USAID for helping certain youth clubs which undertake economic programmes in the blocks.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : The hon. Minister has said that there is no co-ordination between the Centre and the States as far as the youth programme is concerned. Youth programme comes under the State List. Why should there be duplication of work at the Centre and the States? Will it not be advisable to dispense with this work at the Centre but only give advice or allocate funds to the State Governments?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : We do not want advice, but let them give us money.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Particularly in Tamil Nad, the State Government have started a Seeranippadai which is more or less a youth programme for the welfare of the villages and for doing social work in the villages voluntarily. More funds could be allotted to such organisations instead of wasting funds on organisational work at the Central level.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : It is true that the State Governments, the Central Government and the voluntary agencies are dealing with various starts of programmes. It is not our desire to duplicate the work done by the State Governments or the voluntary bodies. Our only attempt is to co-ordinate all these activities.....

SHRI RANGA : Give them money.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY :and to provide adequate funds for this programme in future.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister did not understand the meaning of the original question put by Shri Deorao S. Patil because he is not in touch with the rural youth and the rural area during the last few years. In this country when we are talking of agro-industries or agriculture-based industries, we are not making any opening for the rural educated youth to get employment or to help in more production either in agriculture or in industries based on agriculture. The idea behind rural youth programmes in some foreign countries like the USA is to train the youth in the rural areas. So, we have to give them knowledge about agro-industries and create an opening for them in such industries. But the hon. Minister has not thrown any light on this or even given any direction in this regard. He only says that Government have no scheme yet. I would like to know when Government are going to have this new scheme and implement it.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I did not say there was no scheme at all. I said we have schemes to train

rural youth. As a matter of fact, there is a central scheme which came into existence in 1962. We have already trained 22,000 youths in various camps.

श्री झारखंडे राय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने का कष्ट करेंगे कि विभिन्न प्रदेशों में जो पड़ती जमीन पड़ी हुई है जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में ही 25 लाख पड़ती बंजर जमीन पड़ी है तो ऐसी जमीन को भी उपजाऊ बनाने का प्रयास इस ग्रामीण युवक कार्यक्रम में शामिल होगा और इस कार्य के लिए क्या उनका इस्तेमाल किया जायगा ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : The various kinds of activities undertaken by rural youths are horticulture, fisheries, poultry and various other educational activities. There is a big list.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल क्या है और जवाब वह क्या दे रहे हैं ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I am coming to that. He raised the issue of activities and also utilisation of waste land. There is a big list.

श्री रवि राय : सवाल तो आप ने समझा नहीं है ।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Wastelands have been identified..... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : We will go to the next question No. 749 by Shri Rabi Ray. The Minister may also answer along with this Nos. 755 and 756 as they are inter-related.

श्री झारखंडे राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने यह पूछा था कि जो लिस्ट आप बतला रहे हैं उस लिस्ट में पड़ती, बंजर जमीन को उपजाऊ बनाने का भी कार्यक्रम है या नहीं ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : That is also included.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOODGRAINS

*749. **SHRI RABI RAY :**

SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural scientists have opined as reported in the Hindustan Times of the 27th February, 1968 that the country will be surplus by 1975;

(b) if so, what are their findings and recommendations in this regard; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to implement those recommendations in order to achieve the said target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. This view was expressed by members of a Panel discussing on the topic "Will there be a famine in 1975".

(b) and (c). Only certain views were expressed and there were no specific recommendations. The Government of India is already committed to working towards self-sufficiency in foodgrains by 1971.

EVOLUTION OF HIGH-YIELDING STRAINS

*755. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress made in the evolution of high-yielding strains in the country had been rather slow;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which have been taken to intensify research on high-yielding strains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to accelerate the pace of research on high yielding strains of different crops in the country, it was considered necessary to organise researches on all-India basis by pooling the available resources. With this object in view the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have formulated a number of coordinated research projects some of which have already been sanctioned by the Government of India and put into operation and others are likely to be implemented shortly.

HIGH-YIELDING VARIETIES PROGRAMME

*756. **SHRI ESWARA REDDY :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been prepared for increasing the acreage under the high-yielding varieties programme in the States during the next Kharif season;

(b) if so, the extent of increase planned in each State; and

(c) the extent of additional production likely as a result of the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-529/68.)

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अगले कुछ सालों के के बाद देश अन्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा और श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने भी जब उन्होंने जनरल वजेट के डिबेट का जवाब

दिया था तो उन्होंने भी सदन से इस बात का वायदा किया था कि 1970-71 के बीच में देश खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायगा तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए क्या-क्या ठोस कदम उठा रहे हैं वह इस सदन को बतलायें ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The question is a very wide one. But I may say that our main reliance is on improved seed, application of research achievements and supply of inputs like adequate fertilisers, water and so on.

SHRI RANGA : What about insecticides ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : That is also there.

श्री रवि राय : मैं मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गाडगिल साहब जोकि प्लानिंग कमिशन के उपाध्यक्ष हैं उन्होंने एक महीने पहले इस आशय का एक बयान दिया था कि जो योजना या खोज हो रही है वह सिर्फ जिस इलाके में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था अभी तक हो चुकी है उस इलाके के लिए यह खोज आदि हो रही है या देश में जो 26 करोड़ एकड़ कृषि लायक जमीन है जिसमें से कोई 5 एकड़ जमीन अभी तक सिंचित होती है तो जो 26 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन अभी तक सिंचित नहीं हुई है उस के बारे में अगले तीन, चार साल के लिए क्या खास खास कदम जो गाडगिल साहब ने कहा है वह इस सिलसिले में सिंचाई के लिए उठा रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The impression that all our programmes are confined to only irrigated lands, which are about 20 per cent, as has been mentioned by the hon. Member, is not correct. In the broad strategy of the agricultural programme, even non-irrigated lands are involved. The hon. Member is asking me whether

there is a programme for developing minor irrigation or other irrigation. That is in fact beside the question. But I may say that there are programmes and we are laying adequate emphasis on irrigation facilities.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Experience all the world over shows that these high-yielding varieties of seed are high-yielding up to a limit, and after that, diminishing returns set in. These varieties put a great deal of pressure not only on the inputs, fertiliser and the like, but also on the land. May I know how long these high-yielding varieties will go on yielding this high percentage of yield and when will the land become sub-normal so that it will start yielding less than what it used to before ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There are no limitations on the development of science. In fact, as far as the yield potential is concerned, already we have achieved 5 tonnes per hectare. Under the research activities undertaken at the IARI, it would be possible to increase the potential to as much as 10 tonnes per hectare. We are making progress so far as that is concerned. There is no reason why the hon. Member should fear that there are limitations in that there will not be development beyond a particular limit.

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : जहां तक मुझे स्मरण है माननीय खाद्य मंत्री ने इस सदन में कई बार कहा है कि 1971 तक हम खाद्यान्न में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे। अब कृषि वैज्ञानिकों की यह भविष्यवाणी हमारे दिल में एक तरह से दहशत सी उत्पन्न कर रही है। तो क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हम इन वैज्ञानिकों की बात का विश्वास करें या उन की बात का ?

क्या मैं उन से यह प्रार्थना करूँ कि जहां तक खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर होने का सवाल है हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता

जिस बात की है वह है पानी। बिहार में बहुत जगह अभी तक पानी खेतों में नहीं पहुंचाया गया है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का आश्वासन देंगे कि आगामी 2-3 वर्षों में बिहार और देश के हर एक खेत में पानी पूरी मात्रा में पहुंचाया जायेगा।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the first part is concerned, Government are sincerely trying to attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains during the next few years. As to whether every field would be covered by minor irrigation, it will not be possible to do so. But as I have submitted, adequate emphasis is being laid on minor and major irrigation facilities.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने देश में उपज बढ़ाने वाले राग तैयार करने के मिलसिले में अनुसंधान केन्द्रों की चर्चा की है। तो, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो अनुसंधान केन्द्र खोले गये हैं हमारे देश के अन्दर, उन की कुल तादाद कितनी है और कितने राज्यों में इस तरह के अनुसंधान केन्द्र खोले गये हैं तथा जो राज्य अविकसित हैं और जहां गल्ला कम पैदा होता है वहां भी क्या इस तरीके के अनुसंधान केन्द्र खोलने की कोई योजना सरकार के सामने विचाराधीन है ? यदि हां, तो उस योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We are relying mainly on improved and new strains of paddy and wheat. These are being tried all over the country including Bihar from which the hon. Member comes. As regards the yield potential, in terms of the experience of the last two years, most of our estimates are proving successful and the plans are succeeding as earlier chalked out. We have already large number of research stations spread all over the country.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : May I know whether the Government is aware of the difficulties experienced by farmers in the development of agriculture through the new high-yielding varieties? There is a large number of agriculturists with small holdings who have not been able to adopt new techniques for want of credit facilities. Secondly, in order to enable the States to execute the minor irrigation schemes, will the Government see to it that sufficient financial assistance is given to the States in time? Several States including Andhra Pradesh have submitted so many minor irrigation schemes. But even in the Budget I find that sufficient funds have not been provided whereas States like Andhra are asked to give their surplus paddy to other States.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as provision of adequate credit facilities to small holders is concerned, the problem exists. As the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, the problem is very much there. But now the Reserve Bank has taken a decision to see that as far as the high-yielding variety is concerned credit facility is made available to small holders also; and efforts are being made to remove all the bottle-necks. As regards financial assistance to States in regard to minor irrigation the existing pattern is that 60 per cent is provided by loan, 15 per cent by way of grant to State Governments and the State Governments have to provide only 25 per cent. Adequate provision has been made in the Central Budget to assist the State Governments.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, recently a survey was conducted by the Reserve Bank of India according to which by 1975 our food requirements will be 152 million tonnes and the population would cross 630 million. May I know whether, according to the Government, by 1975 we shall be able to produce 152 million tonnes. Secondly, with this production target, may I know what would be the

requirement of fertiliser and irrigation potentiality and whether we shall be able to achieve these requirements?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Various groups of experts who are now working in the various projections are coming out with different figures. We are proceeding on the basis that by 1970-71 we should have 120 million tonnes. There is a wide disparity between the various figures given, and I do not want to bring in that controversy on the floor of the House. According to the figure which has been more or less agreed to by various experts, we should have as far as possible by 1970-71, 120 million tonnes of foodgrains and the input for fertiliser should be to the tune of 4 million tonnes. That is the broad outline provided by the experts.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What is the expectation by 1975?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Sometimes the experts proceed on the basis of what would be the requirement per adult and whether it would be in terms of cereals and pulses or the calorific intake. Some of the experts have mentioned a figure of 133 million tonnes by 1975.

SHRI R. BARUA : May I know whether the Government of India is sending out a team to organise and execute the irrigation plans in the various States and to ensure better use of high-yielding crops and better use of fertiliser?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Central teams visit the States from time to time and all these activities are coordinated. As far as the implementation is concerned, it is entirely within the jurisdiction of the State Governments.

श्री शारदानन्द : मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब किसानों को ऋण देने की व्यवस्था उन्होंने की है लैंड मारगेज बैंक के

द्वारा तब क्या सरकार कोई मूल्यांकन पुस्तिका तैयार करेगी ताकि काश्तकारों को ऋण मिलने में सुविधा रहे ? अभी तक स्थिति यह है कि उन को ऋण मिलने में कठिनाई रहती है, वह इधर उधर पैसा बरबाद करते हैं और जितना ऋण उन को मिलता है उस से ज्यादा पैसा खर्च हो जाता है। क्या सरकार इस तरह की कोई योजना बनायेगी कि काश्तकारों की जमीनों का मूल्यांकन हो और मूल्यांकन पुस्तिका उन को दे दी जाय तथा वह को-ऑपरेटिव बैंकों से सीधा हिमाद-किताब कर लें।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There is no lack of policy approach from the Centre. In fact, some of the land mortgage banks, for instance, in Andhra and Gujarat, are working very satisfactorily, and the land mortgage bank in the State of the hon. Member can follow that.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : By vigorously pursuing this high-yielding variety programme Government hope that they will be able to make a breakthrough in agricultural production. Agricultural production and self-sufficiency in foodgrains could be achieved only when it is tackled in a package manner—remunerative prices, credit facilities, processing and marketing. May I know whether the Government is trying to take a comprehensive view of the matter and appoint an Agricultural Commission, on the lines of the Royal Agricultural Commission constituted previously so that this programme may not be dealt with in a piece-meal manner? It is very necessary to create incentive among the farmers. If the prices fall down, there is every possibility of not achieving that self-sufficiency in view of the piece-meal policies that are being pursued by the Government. Have they given thought to this aspect of the matter?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, he has stolen my question.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The present policy approach of the Government is the same as suggested by the hon. Member. As far as a Commission on Agriculture is concerned, Government is actively considering the proposal whether we should have an Agricultural Commission on the same lines as the one in 1929.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already spent 15 minutes on this question and there are at least 20 more members who want to ask questions. I would like to have the sense of the House. If the Members so desire. I can continue with it for the whole question hour. But the food debate is going to come up soon. Also, there are a few more questions on food today itself. So, shall I pass on to the next question?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. SPEAKER : If that is the sense of the House, I will continue with it for another 5 minutes and then pass on to the next question.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : As a humble farmer of this country I feel a sense of shame that we are still depending upon foreign countries for our foodgrains and the main responsibility for this lies squarely on the Government, that too the Central Government. According to the statement which they have laid on the Table, remarkable performance has been shown by the Government of Madras both with regard to area as well as yield under the high-yielding variety programme. They have made a demand of Rs. 25 crores for minor irrigation for this year alone and the hon. Minister, while replying has stated that all the demands of the States for minor irrigation will be met and that only 25 per cent of the whole allotment will have to be met by the State. Taking into consideration the performance of Madras, may I know whether this whole amount of Rs. 25 crores is going to be met by the Central Government this year?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I share the sentiments of the hon. Member that our country should dispense with food imports as early as possible. But he made a remark that the Centre is responsible for the unsatisfactory development of agriculture. May I point out to him that agriculture is entirely a State subject? So, unless the States also exert their utmost to make this agricultural programme successful, it will not be possible to increase agricultural production.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The Nasik press comes under the Centre; that is the difficulty of the State Governments.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In regard to assistance from the Centre to the States, as far as minor irrigation programme is concerned, out of the Plan ceiling 60 per cent is loan, 15 per cent is grant and 25 per cent is provided by the State Governments; not Rs. 25 crores but 25 per cent.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : In the budget there was a provision of Rs. 25 crores over and above the Plan allocation and we were made to understand that this is going to be utilized for irrigation purposes. Let the Minister at least state as to how much we will be getting for minor irrigation.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : For figures regarding individual States I would require notice.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अधिक उपज देने वाले बीजों के लिये पानी और मिट्टी की जांच बहुत जरूरी होती है क्योंकि सिंथेटिक खाद जो दी जाती है उस में अधिक पानी की जरूरत होती है। आज जो बड़े-बड़े डैम्स की स्कीम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर हैं कम से कम उन के लिये हर प्रांविस् में रुपयों की बड़ी कमी है। उन स्कीम्स के बारे में जिन से अन्न का उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ाया जा सकता है या आपने कोई वार्ता या कोई रिकोमेंडेशन इरिगेशन

मिनिस्ट्री से की है या आपकी वार्ता हुई है और अगर हुई है तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है ?

आप गेहूं, मक्के और चावल आदि के बीज नए निकाल रहे हैं, नई वेराइटीज निकाल रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो दूसरे अन्न देश में पैदा होते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में भी क्या आपका विभाग कोई जांच कर रहा है और उनके बीजों के लिए भी क्या कोई खोज हो रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the first part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, the hon. Member should address the question to the Irrigation and Power Ministry. As far as the second part is concerned, I must put it on record that our scientists are achieving great successes in the field of research. We have succeeded in evolving very important strains of maize, paddy, bajra, wheat etc. in our own country. But, at the same time, we are having proper co-ordination with similar scientific organisations in the world. There is no lack of co-ordination between our scientists and scientific activities in other parts of the world.

श्री शिकरे : समाधान की बात है कि खाद्यान्नों में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए देश में नई जमीन खेती के लिए तैयार की जाती है, इम्प्रूव्ड मीड्स का तथा फर्टिलाइजर्स का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयोग करने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है। लेकिन हमारे यहां गोआ में हम तो देखते हैं कि जो जमीन वहां खेती लायक है और जिस का उत्पादन निःसर्ग की कृपा से हमेशा अच्छा रहता है, सदोप नियोजन की वजह से उसका विध्वंस हो रहा है। गोआ की बहुत सी जमीन नदियों के किनारे है। हाई टाइड के समय में भी वह समुद्र के लेवल से नीचे रहती है। उस जमीन के संरक्षण के लिए मिट्टी के बंधारे हैं। लेकिन

उन नदियों में से मैग्नेज और और आयरन और का ट्रांसपोर्ट करने वाले बाजीस, उन बंधारों का विध्वंस करते हैं और खेतों में पानी भर जाता है। इस विध्वंस को स्टाप करने के लिए क्या कोई कदम सरकार की तरफ से उठाये जायेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Centre is very liberally helping Goa. But may I say that large tracts of land are lying fallow in Goa and if the hon. Member uses his influence those tracts can be cultivated ?

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : The hon. Minister has stated that the Central Government is doing something to increase inputs etc. to achieve food self-sufficiency, but other defects are also there; for example, the lack of proper co-operation between the Central Government and the State Governments and the lack of co-operation and co-ordination between different departments of the Government, such as, electricity, irrigation, food and agricultural departments. May I know whether the Government has taken any steps to remove these difficulties so that the State Governments and the Central Government may co-operate in achieving food self-sufficiency by 1975 ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There can be always scope for improvement but may I say that as far as the implementation of the high yielding varieties programme is concerned, the States and the Centre are having complete co-ordination in their programmes and we are proceeding as per the targets fixed. We have almost achieved the targets which were fixed a year earlier and there is very encouraging response both from the farmers and from the State Governments.

SHRI RANGA : In his question he asked for co-ordination between the irrigation department, the electricity department and the agriculture

department at the State level. There is no answer to that.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already said that there can be scope for improvement in the State co-ordination arrangements but the Central teams that visit the States include representatives of all the departments concerned which were mentioned by the hon. Member. Proper co-ordination is brought about by raising the specific issue and by trying to solve the issues.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : These targets were fixed previously also but they were not achieved because of the lack of proper co-ordination between the different departments. I wanted to know whether the State Governments are coming forward and have also fixed the targets. Has the Central Government got any information whether they have overcome these difficulties or not ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already submitted that targets have been achieved as far as rural electrification and high yielding varieties programme are concerned and that is why there is such a good atmosphere for agricultural production in the country.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : एग्रिकलचरल साइंटिस्ट की जो रिकोमेंडेशन है क्या उन रिकोमेंडेशन में एक रिकोमेंडेशन यह भी है कि लैंड ओनर-शिप रिलेशन को बदला जाए या यह रिकोमेंडेशन उन्होंने नहीं की है। अभी हमारे देश में बहुत से लोग बेजमीन वाले हैं, लैंडलैस हैं। जब तक उनको जमीन नहीं दी जाती है उनको प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल सकता है उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एग्रिकलचरल साइंटिस्ट्स ने लैंडलैस जो लोग हैं उनको जमीन देने के बारे में भी कोई रिकोमेंडेशन की है या नहीं की है। यदि की है तो वह क्या है ? यदि नहीं की है तो सरकार लैंडलैस को लैंड देने की कोई योजना बना रही

है ताकि हमारे देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सके और हमारा देश 1971 तक खाद्यान्नों के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बन सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have drawn the attention of the State Government to implement the land reforms legislations in their States so that whatever surplus land is available should be distributed on priority to landless labourers.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : In view of the past experience of creating so much confusion before the farmer, may I know whether in future, for better and proper implementation of the agricultural programmes, the Ministry is considering a proposal to abolish the Community Development Department ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : That is beyond my purview. It is mainly a State subject and, I think, the States and the Centre can discuss it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Apart from the country being self-sufficient in foodgrains by 1971, as the President announced to the joint session of Parliament last year, may I know if Government are aware of the fact that different Departments of the Government of India have given different estimates about the present bumper crop? For instance, the Food Department of the Government of India says it will be 92 million tonnes; the Agriculture Department says it will be 95 million tonnes and the Planning Commission says it will be 100 million tonnes. There is a wide disparity even in the estimate in relation to the present bumper crop on which the Government is banking so much. In that context, may I know, when the Government says that we are going to be self-sufficient by 1971 in foodgrains and we are going to have a surplus in foodgrains by 1975, whether Government base their hopes on slippery estimates like this or do they have any other firm estimate ?

Do they have any astrologer to tell them about the food prospects and all that ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member is perhaps referring to the various estimates published from time to time in various places from the various State Governments. May I submit for the information of the House that these are always advance estimates and that the final production statistics are altogether different? Advance estimates are always based first when the sowing takes place on the basis of acreage and some calculations are made on acre yield. Then, after two months, taking into consideration the condition of the crops, some estimates are made. In regard to estimates, sometimes some variation does occur at the State level and the Centre. But the general picture which has been given out in the country that this year we have a bumper crop and good prospects of foodgrains production is really correct. There is nothing wrong in the general estimate that has been worked out.

MR. SPEAKER : Bedabrata Barua.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He says there is always disparity in the estimates between the Centre and the States. I say there is a disparity in the estimates so far as the Departments of the Central Government are concerned. There is a difference in the estimate prepared by his Food Department and the Agriculture Department, as I have pointed out.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : There are certain hazards in what has come to be called exploitive agriculture which we are supposed to enter into in 1967. But exploitive agriculture or intensive cultivation scientifically done may lead to crop diseases. Even high-yielding varieties in the traditional varieties, may lead to some crop diseases that may wipe out the entire crop in the area. Does not the Government consider, in view of the very low importance that is now being given, only 10 per cent of the budget

is being spent on agricultural science, to take steps, because we are going in for intensive cultivation from this year, to give more importance to agricultural science in the years to come ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have reorganized the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Formerly, it was under the direct control of the Ministry, but now we have made it an autonomous body. More autonomy is being given to scientists and co-ordinated research programmes are planned. Formerly isolated activities were going on in some States and at the Centre. Now research activities are co-ordinated and at the same time efforts are being made to see that inputs are made available to the farmers in adequate quantities.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : At present groundnut is crushed to extract oil and then it is used either as cattle feed or as manure. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that a process has been evolved in America whereby the oil could be extracted from the groundnut while the groundnut seed could maintain its own shape and that could be used as a food, mixing with jowar or bajra or wheat, whatever it may be ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I seek your protection, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Onkar Lal Berwa.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : राजस्थान का आधे से ज्यादा एरिया रेगिस्तान है। हमारे विशेषज्ञों ने इसराइल की मदद से उस को हरा-भरा बनाने के लिए उस के साथ एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस रेगिस्तान को हरा भरा बनाने में हमारे कृषि-विशेषज्ञ कितने काम-याव हुए हैं और अब तक कितनी जमीन हरी-भरी बना सके हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Ganganagar District has now become one of the important leading districts from the point of view of agricultural production in our country. When these areas come under the Rajasthan Canal, perhaps some of the problems of Rajasthan would be solved. (Interruptions).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : There was an agreement entered into between the Minister of Agriculture of Rajasthan and the Israel Government about arid land cultivation. What has happened to that agreement ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I require notice for this.

IMPORT OF EQUIPMENT FOR CROSS-BAR TELEPHONE EXCHANGE IN DELHI

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*750. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :**
SHRI N. S. SHARMA :
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the equipment for the new Cross-bar type Telephone Exchange commissioned in Delhi has been imported from Belgium;

(b) if so, the cost thereof;

(c) the details of agreement entered into with the Belgium Firm in this regard; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that this equipment is costlier as compared to the old equipment, and if so, the comparative cost of the old and new equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The f.o.b. cost of the equipment was approximately 41,586,384 Belgium Francs = Rs. 39,60,608/- (pre-devaluation).

(c) The order was for supply of 7,000 lines automatic telephone exchange of Cross-bar type for installation at Karolbagh as per specification supplied by P&T. The installation was to be carried out by P&T staff.

(d) No, Sir.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्पीमेंटरी पूछने से पहले मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे सवाल का पार्ट (डी) इस प्रकार था :

"Whether it is also a fact that this equipment is costier as compared to the old equipment, and if so, the comparative cost of the old and new equipment."

मिनिस्टर साहब ने उत्तर में केवल "नो" कहा है। उन को कम्पैरेटिव कास्ट तो बतानी चाहिए।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as the comparative cost is concerned, in the old type we were spending about Rs. 1150 per line and with the new imported one which we have installed in Karol Bagh, the cost comes to approximately Rs. 1100 per line.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि इस क्रॉसबार टाइप के एक्सचेंज के इन्स्टालेशन में कई गुना ज्यादा खर्च आता है।

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : मैंने कहा है कि वह चीपर है, उस की कास्ट पचास रुपये कम है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पहले एक्विपमेंट को बदलने से क्या क्या लाभ हुआ है।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I would like to clarify two things. One is that we are not changing the equipment. The programme is for additional construction programme of new exchanges in India. Naturally, with our growth, we are taking to newer and latest technology, and the latest technology is

crossbar, because it has lesser moving parts, lesser maintenance cost, it is more computerised it is better to maintain and easier to run.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरी सूचना यह है कि करोल बाग एक्सचेंज के अलावा मद्रास और दूसरी जगहों पर भी ऐसे एक्सचेंज लगाए गए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जितने भी क्रॉसबार एक्सचेंज लगाए गए हैं, इन में फारेन एक्सचेंज कितना लगा है। क्या यह भी ठीक है कि पहले जो एक्सचेंज काम करता था, उस में कोई फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं लगता था, या बहुत थोड़ा लगता था ? क्या सरकार फारेन एक्सचेंज की स्थिति को देखने हुए इस प्रकार की कोई योजना बनायेगी, जिससे हमारे देश में पैदा होने वाली चीजों को ही इस्तेमाल किया जाये ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : When we entered into a programme of foreign collaboration in regard to this cross-bar, the foreign collaboration had two parts in it. One was that we were to import 48,000 lines for six exchanges, but it also included collaboration for manufacturing here. We have already started manufacturing cross-bar in India and we shall be completing 100,000 lines in all by about the end of next year. Even now, as we are installing the imported one in Delhi, we have already started installing in Ernakulam and Shillong the Indian-made cross-bar.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What was the foreign exchange involved in these three exchanges ? That was my question. I was not asking about the future.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : When we called for tenders for the supply of 48,000 lines for internal exchanges and 6500 lines for trunk exchanges, the total tender at that time was in the proximity of Rs. 464 lakhs including collaboration agreement for manufacturing in India.

श्री रा० स्व० बिद्यार्थी : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि बेलजियम के यंत्र दूसरे देशों में विफल साबित हुए हैं और उनके मुकाबले में स्विटजरलैंड, जर्मनी और नार्वे के यंत्र ज्यादा कामयाब हुए हैं ? क्या यह भी सत्य नहीं है कि साफ्ट करेन्सी में इस से अच्छे यंत्र मिल सकते थे और विशेषज्ञ भी यह चाहते थे कि वहां से लिये जायें, लेकिन मंत्रालय ने कुछ कन्सिडरेशन्स को सामने रख कर उस को नहीं माना ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Firstly when this agreement was entered into in 1964, we had called for global tenders and three tenders were considered, from Japan, Sweden and from Belgium. While the Japanese tender was the cheapest, the Swedish one was higher than the Belgium one. But the main considerations were those of technology. After considering the technology and weighing all the aspects, it was felt at that time by the technical experts that we should go in for the Belgium cross-bar. So far as its failure or success elsewhere is concerned, I would not dare to make a statement on that, but I would only say this that our experiment and experience here has been good.

श्री रा० स्व० बिद्यार्थी : मेरे दूसरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि साफ्ट करेन्सी में इस से अच्छे यंत्र मिल सकते थे और विशेषज्ञ भी यह कहते थे कि वे अच्छे रहेंगे, लेकिन मंत्रालय ने उन को लेने का प्रयास नहीं किया ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I do not know what his conception of soft currency is. But so far as I know, the Belgium currency is soft currency for us.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The cross-bar scheme, the coaxial scheme and the micro-wave scheme are all sophistications needed by high business circles and by people who want facilities like direct telephones and they

are not of importance to the masses. When we are losing very heavily on telephones while on postage actually there is a profit of Rs. 8 crores on 15 paise stamps, from the point of view of the common man, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government could not postpone this sophistication till such time as there was more money in telephones and people were ready to pay these higher postages which are a cruel imposition.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The hon. member is a learned person. He is wrong in assuming that we are losing on telephones. We are not; we are making money on telephones.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Then why not reduce the rates ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as high sophistication is concerned, we are not taking to higher forms of sophistication and technology for the fun of it. We do so because we want to give better, enhanced and extended service to the consumer.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : अभी आप ने बताया कि हम ने तीन देशों में टेंडर मांगे थे। इन तीन देशों में सबसे लोएस्ट बिड का था ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : जापान का, मैंने अर्ज किया।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल : और क्या कारण था कि जो लोएस्ट टेंडर था उस को न दे कर के दूसरे को दिया ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : This was 4 years ago and it was discussed here at length at that time. The point is, there were three tenders and naturally those who evaluate the tenders, evaluate the price and the technological facilities and in balance come to a decision.

SHRI KIRUTTINAN : I want to know from the minister the names of the cities in India where the cross bar system has been introduced so far and

the names of other countries other than Belgium with whom India has entered into an agreement to import the cross-bar equipment. As far as I know, the cross-bar system has been introduced in Dlehi and in Madras. It is very easy therefore to introduce direct dialling between Madras and Delhi. May I know why there is delay in doing this and when it will be done?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as direct trunk dialling is concerned, by the end of this year, we will be able to connect 17 cities including Madras under direct trunk dialling. About the other question, we have already introduced the cross-bar system in Madras, Bombay and Delhi. We are now installing more cross-bar exchanges in Delhi, Bombay, Ernakulam and Shillong.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: The minister said that the imported cross-bar equipment costs about Rs. 4.64 crores. May I know whether one of this imported equipment, which was meant for Delhi, was seized by Pakistan during 1965 and it is now installed at Islamabad? May I know what steps Government are taking to get it back?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The reply to the first question whether Pakistan seized it, is 'yes'. About the steps we are taking to get it back, it is part of a bigger policy.

SUBSIDY ON FOODGRAINS

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*753. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:**
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether subsidy on foodgrains has been abolished throughout the country and if so, since when;

(b) if not, which of the States are still receiving subsidy on foodgrains and the extent of subsidy to each State; and

(c) the total annual subsidy being paid by Government at present?

L20LSS/68—2

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) With the revision in the issue prices of foodgrains supplied from Central stocks w.e.f. 1st January 1968, the subsidy has been abolished in case of imported wheat and indigenous coarse rice only, while in the case of imported milo and imported rice, it has been reduced to some extent.

(b) The element of subsidy is built-in into the issue prices of the foodgrains and no subsidy as such is separately paid to any State Government. However, with the issue prices being uniform for all the States, the element of subsidy in the issue prices is also uniform for all the States.

(c) The estimated annual subsidy in the sale of foodgrains from Central stocks during the financial year 1967-68 is about Rs. 106 crores.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि 1966-67 में कुल कितनी रकम खाद्यान्न की सहायता के रूप में विभिन्न राज्यों को दी गई है और उस रकम में से काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट को कितनी रकम दी गई है यह मैं स्पेसिफिक तौर पर पूछना चाहूंगा ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have already said that we do not give any amount to the State Governments. As I said, the issue prices are uniform throughout the country, including the Jammu and Kashmir State. At whatever price we issue to other States, at the same price we issue to Jammu and Kashmir also.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ब्वेश्चन एक दो बार पहले भी आया लेकिन उसे माननीय मंत्री महोदय टाल देते हैं । मेरा सीधा ब्वेश्चन एक यह है कि काश्मीर में चावल का भाव जो है वह हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे सूबों से 50 प्रतिशत कम है और वह इसलिए वहाँ पर कम किया जाता है कि उसकी

सहायता सेंटर से दी जाती है तो यह में पूछना चाहूंगा कि ऐसा क्यों है ? मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या दस करोड़ रुपया काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट को अनाज के लिए पिछले साल नहीं दिया गया और मन्त्री महोदय की नोटिस में क्या यह बात भी आई है कि काश्मीर असेम्बली में आनरेबल मेम्बरों ने भाषणों के दौरान में यह कहा है कि काश्मीर से गेहूं और चावल सस्ते भाव का जो है वह पाकिस्तान को स्मगलिंग होता है और उस स्मगलिंग में जिम्मेदार लोगों का भी हाथ है ? क्या सरकार अब सहायता काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट को देगी तो उस में इसका ध्यान रखेगी और इस सिलसिले में क्या इंतजाम वह करने वाली है, यह बताएंगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already said that we are not issuing foodgrains to Jammu and Kashmir at a price less than what is being issued to other State Governments. Perhaps Jammu and Kashmir Government might be subsidising from their own budget.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I would like to know whether any difficulties were felt when this system of subsidy on foodgrains was introduced in the country and whether those difficulties have been removed at present ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The question of withdrawal of subsidy was examined by expert bodies like the Foodgrains Policy Committee and the Agricultural Prices Commission. They also advised the Government of India that we should withdraw the subsidy. Subsequently the matter was discussed in a Chief Ministers' conference and many Chief Ministers also expressed the view that the subsidy should be withdrawn. It was also beyond the means of the Government of India to go on subsidising. Therefore, the subsidy was withdrawn.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : The minister said that the Jammu and Kashmir Government are subsidising rice from

their own funds. I would like to know whether the Government of India are giving huge loans and grants to the Kashmir Government to subsidise rice? If so, why is this type of treatment not meted out to other States? What is the amount of loans and grants so far given and how much of it has been repaid by the Kashmir Government?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the Food Ministry is concerned, I have already made it very clear that we are issuing foodgrains to the Kashmir Government at the same price at which we are issuing it to other States. Therefore, the question does not arise.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The question was whether loans are given to Kashmir Government in order to subsidise the foodgrains there. Which-ever ministry gives it, it is the people's money. Why should he mislead the House like this ?

MR. SPEAKER : The answer is clear. You may not approve of it. He says the subsidy is given by the State Government. Loans stand on a different basis. Loans are given to every State. That is a different matter. I do not know whether he can answer it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Only for this purpose loan is given.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ पर चावल 6 आना सेर बिक रहा है और हमारे यहाँ पर डेढ़ रुपया सेर है।...

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has accepted that the State Government is giving subsidy. The point at dispute is whether the Central Government is giving subsidy. He says, no.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the minister consider the question of Kerala which is facing the problem of giving a subsidy of Rs. 19 crores, out of an income of Rs. 145 crores? If they give Rs. 19 crores for rice, all the developmental works will suffer. Either they have to give the subsidy

or increase the price of rice. We are distributing only 3 ounces of rice. Naturally if the price is increased, the price in the open market also will go up and that will be passed on to the common man. That will be a great burden to the people. Therefore, either the Central Government should give full subsidy or they should give the full quota of rice to Kerala. Will the Government give a categorical reply if they are not determined to take vengeance on the Kerala people for the crime of voting down the Congress and bringing a non-Congress ministry into power?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : At what price foodgrains should be sold in Kerala is a question which can be considered by the Government of Kerala. As I have already submitted, we are not discriminating against any State. We are issuing foodgrains including rice to all State Governments at the economic pool price.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Sir, I asked a specific question. You have withdrawn the subsidy. As a result of that we have to give Rs. 19 crores which means that we have to stop all developmental works. If you give 75,000 tonnes of rice, so that we can give 6 ounces per head, then we can enhance the price a little more. You are not prepared even to give that quantity of rice and you are asking us to increase the price of rice. I want to know whether you are prepared to increase the quantity or to give the subsidy.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Even now we are subsidising to the tune of Rs. 4½ crores the rice supplies being made to Kerala.

QUESTION UNDER RULE 40

ACTION TAKEN ON THE FIFTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS REGARDING IMPORT OF SULPHUR
BY S.T.C.

*2. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the Chairman, PUBLIC UNDER-

TAKINGS COMMITTEE be pleased to State :

(a) Whether in view of the fact that the Fifth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the contract entered into by the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. for import of sulphur was a Special Report made on a special reference by the Speaker, the Committee have asked for expeditious action on their recommendations;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if expeditious action has been demanded, the reaction of Government to the recommendations made in the above Report?

THE CHAIRMAN, PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS COMMITTEE (SHRI D. N. TIWARY) : (a) and (b) Sir, the usual practice is that the recommendations contained in the reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings are replied to in six months. In this case, Government were asked to furnish replies to the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Fourth Lok Sabha) by the 1st of March, 1968.

(c) On the 19th March, 1968, replies to 19 out of 24 recommendations contained in the report have been received from the Government. Replies to the remaining 5 recommendations are awaited.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विशेष रिपोर्ट होते हुए भी 19 दिन तक इन्होंने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया, जब कि 1 मार्च को इन का जवाब आना चाहिये था और अभी भी पांच सिफारिशों के बारे में इन की प्रतिक्रिया बाकी है। मैं आप के माध्यम से चेयरमैन साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन की रिपोर्ट के 26वें पृष्ठ पर "अमरज्योति" के

बारे में लिखा है, क्या सरकार ने उस पर कोई निर्णय किया है—में उसका एक वाक्य पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ :—

“Considering all aspects of the matter the Committee are of the view that the entire deal was finalised with the good offices of Shri M. R. Dutt and Major Bipin Khanna and that the firm of Messrs. Amar Jyoti was set up as there was the possibility of earning a commission of over Rs. 11 lakhs on the sulphur contract.”

इन का और कोई उद्देश्य नहीं था, इस फर्म ने कोई काम नहीं किया था, केवल 11 लाख रुपया कमीशन खाने के लिये यह फर्म बनाई गई थी—ऐसा पब्लिक अप्रडर्टेकिंग कमेटी कहती है। क्या इस के बारे में सरकार ने कोई प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है और जो सम्बन्धित मुजरिम हैं—अधिकारी हों या फर्मवाले—उन को दण्ड देने के वास्ते क्या उन्होंने कोई निर्णय किया है ?

श्री इ० ना० तिवारी : अभी जवाब नहीं आया है, पांच रिक्मेन्डेशनजों बाकी हैं, उनमें आयेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या ये महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं—इस का ऐसा मतलब है।

श्री इ० ना० तिवारी : महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है—ऐसी बात नहीं है। सभी महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, I have a suggestion in this matter. What we do generally is, when the Committee takes up certain industries the regular report goes and the Ministry gives certain replies. Again the Committee considers them and there is the action taken report. But in this case, so far as the sulphur deal or the Rourkela matter is concerned, you referred this matter specifically to the Public Undertakings Committee. I would suggest that whenever any matter is specially referred to such committees those reports should be discussed in the House because the

House is exercised on these points. It is not that the Government will give some reply to the Committee and they will decide the matter. Let the House discuss matters which have been specially referred by the Speaker to such financial committees.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider. I cannot say anything now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अनाज की बसूली

* 751. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कारणों का पता लगाया है कि कुछ राज्यों में अनाज की बसूली धीमी प्रगति में हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या उपाय करने का है ताकि बसूली कालक्षय प्राप्त किया जा सके ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारें इन बुटियों को दूर करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं लेकिन कुछ राज्यों में फसलों को कुछ क्षति पहुंचने से इन राज्यों में लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने में कठिनाई होगी।

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN FLOUR MILLS

* 752. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India's notification provides that chemical analysis in the laboratories attached

to flour mills of wheat products be carried out with the help of distilled water and not ordinary hard water;

(b) whether it is a fact that hard water analysis tends to show a higher proportion of gluten in the wheat products like atta and suji etc.;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the Annapurna Flour Mills, Varanasi and some other flour mills manipulate the results of chemical analysis by forcing the Chemists to use hard water/ordinary water which contains salt; and

(d) whether Government propose to carry out surprise raids and get the samples seized analysed in their own laboratories to determine whether particular flour mills are indulging in adulteration, and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. No notification has in fact been issued by the Government of India regarding chemical analysis of wheat products in the flour mills.

(b) With the use of hard water the apparent increase in the gluten percentage is very negligible.

(c) Such an allegation is contained in letter received only from the ex-Chemist of the Annapurna Flour Mills, Varanasi.

(d) Surprise inspections are being and will continue to be carried out.

MARKETABLE SURPLUS OF FOODGRAINS

*754. SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have suggested to the State Governments to collect data regarding actual production of cereals and the marketable surplus of the same;

(b) if so, how many States have undertaken such surveys and by what time Government are likely to get the requisite information from all the States; and

(c) the steps which are proposed after the collection of the data in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). State Governments are already collecting data on production of cereals based on the results of crop-cutting surveys. Towards the later part of 1967, the State Governments were requested to undertake, *inter alia*, studies on estimation of marketable surplus, i.e. the proportion of the production actually marketed by the producers within a year. A proposal for undertaking such a study in Maharashtra has been included in the State's Annual Plan for 1968-69.

(c) The data available under the studies are expected to be useful in the formulation and review of food policy.

IMPACT OF WAGE BOARD'S AWARD ON COST AND WAGE STRUCTURE OF N.C.D.C. MINES

*757. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have estimated the impact of Coal Wage Board's award on the cost and wage structure of the National Coal Development Corporation mines;

(b) the average capital outlay and cost of production of mining machinery; and

(c) the steps taken to boost up the sales realisation in line with the increasing cost?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Government conducted a cost investigation into selected representative collieries in all the coalfields with a view to assessing the impact of the recommendations of the Wage Board. No colliery of the National Coal Development Corporation was, however, costed.

(b) and (c). The information is not readily available.

DISMISSAL OF WORKERS IN WEST BENGAL COLLIERIES

*758. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in certain collieries like Ratibati, Kuardi and Babisole collieries in West Bengal, there has been dismissal of workers on a large scale;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop such dismissal ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :
(a) No.

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

गन्ने की अधिक पैदावार देने वाली किस्में

*759. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में गन्ने की अधिक पैदावार देने वाली किस्मों की खेती के तौर-तरीकों से किसान पूरी तरह परिचित नहीं है जिसके फलस्वरूप गन्ने की इन किस्मों को बहुत छोटे पैमाने पर उगाया जाता है;

(ख) गन्ने की अधिक फल देने वाली किस्मों के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी संगठन क्या क्या अनुसंधान कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से अधिक फल देने वाली गन्ने की किस्मों की खेती को लोकप्रिय बनाने तथा बढ़ावा देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) किसानों को गन्ने की अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों से परिचित कराने के लिये प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं।

(ख) गन्ना प्रजनन संस्थान, कोयम्बतूर देश में विभिन्न मस्य-जलवायु के लिये किस्मे तैयार कर रहा है। राज्य अनुसन्धान केन्द्र इन किस्मों का स्थानीय परिस्थितियों में परीक्षण करते हैं और उन में से जो किस्मे फलन-फूलने वाली और प्रयोग में बढ़िया पायी जाती हैं, उन्हें वाणिज्यिक खेती के लिये दिया जाता है। गन्ना प्रजनन संस्थान चुने हुए अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों को क्षेत्र विशेष में इन किस्मों को उगाने के लिये पनीरी भी मज्जाई करता है।

(ग) नर्मियों में उगाए गए स्वस्थ बीज खेती के लिये दिये जाते हैं। उन्नत किस्मों का अधिक उपज सम्बन्धी गुण का प्रदर्शन करने के लिये फल प्रतियोगिताएं भी आयोजित की जाती हैं।

PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA IN HARYANA

*760. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate at which the procurements of foodgrains are being made by the Food Corporation of India in Haryana;

(b) the experience of the Corporation to make direct purchase from the growers;

(c) how many centres have been set up for the purpose of direct purchase; and

(d) whether the procurement is progressing satisfactorily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The rates per quintal at which the Food Corporation of India is purchasing foodgrains in Haryana are :—

Wheat (superior)	Rs. 77 to Rs. 83
Wheat (ordinary and Mexican)	Rs. 72 to Rs. 77
Maize	Rs. 55 to Rs. 58
Bajra	Rs. 54 to Rs. 57
Barley	Rs. 50 to Rs. 55

(b) Growers bring their stocks of foodgrains in mandies where they are sold by open auction. The Corporation makes purchases by participating in bidding at the auction. No difficulty has been experienced in the purchase of maize and bajra but the stocks of wheat and barley were generally found heavily weevilled and infested and such stocks are not purchased by the Corporation.

(c) Initially the Corporation started purchases at 62 centres but these were reduced to 14 as arrivals at the other 48 centres were very poor.

(d) Considering that the Corporation entered the market only from end December, 1967 and the fact that this is the fag-end of the rabi season, the procurement cannot be said to be unsatisfactory.

CROP LOANS TO FARMERS

*761. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATIL :
SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme to provide crop loans to farmers through Credit Banks in Coimbatore has been studied by Government;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has been found useful as an incentive and encouragement for the farmers; and

(c) whether similar schemes are proposed to be introduced in Madhya Pradesh and elsewhere in India for the benefit of the farmers in the whole country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The Cooperative Institutions in all the Districts of Madras State including Coimbatore have adopted the Crop Loan System of financing the cultivators. There has been no special study of the functioning of this system of finance in Coimbatore district by the Central Government. The general experience, however, is that the crop loan system, being a production oriented system of finance, suits the needs of the farmers.

(c) Crop loan system has been introduced in all the States (except Nagaland) in the country.

SUBSIDY ON FERTILISERS

*762. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major part of the subsidy on fertilisers produced indigenously has already been withdrawn by Government in the light of recommendation made by the Agricultural Prices Commission;

(b) whether Government are aware that in the prevailing circumstances, a Working Group on Intensive Agricultural Programme, has suggested continuation of the subsidy on fertilisers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI

ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Subsidies on fertilisers produced indigenously which were being given during 1966-67 to off-set the increase in prices of imported raw materials as a result of devaluation have been withdrawn with effect from 1.4.67.

(b) Such a proposal was made during the discussions at the Central Conference of the Key Personnel on Intensive Agricultural Programmes held recently but no such recommendation was made by the Working Group or by the Conference.

(c) There is no proposal before Government to subsidise fertilisers.

THREATENED STRIKE BY DOCK WORKERS

*763. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the decision of the dock workers to go on an indefinite strike any time after the 10th March, 1968;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Such a strike notice has been received from two trade unions of dock workers in the Mormugao port only.

(b) The demand is about the payment of bonus to gangmen, winchmen and Dock Labour Board staff for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67.

(c) The dispute regarding gangmen has already been referred to adjudication. The dispute regarding others is under examination.

TEXAMACO WORKS, BALGHARIA

*764. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of workers of Texamaco Works, Balgharia, West Bengal have been laid off since the 12th February, 1968;

(b) if so, the total number of workers laid off and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) and (b). Since 19.2.1968 about 3,500 workmen have been laid off. The lay-off has been resorted to by the management on the ground of alleged go-slow by the workmen in different sections of the establishment.

(c) The case has been taken up in conciliation by the Labour Directorate of the West Bengal Government.

SUBSIDY ON FERTILIZERS FOR UNIRRIGATED AREAS

*765. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI NANJA GOWDER :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some official experts have suggested subsidy of fertilisers sold in unirrigated areas and to meet this expenditure through the levy of a cess on total sales of fertilizers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A

reference to subsidising fertiliser in unirrigated areas was made in the discussions at the Conference of Key Personnel on Intensive Agricultural Programmes held in New Delhi from 22nd to 24th February, 1968 but the Working Group or the Conference did not recommend such a proposal.

(b) Government does not propose to subsidise the sale of fertilisers in unirrigated areas.

MID-TERM ELECTIONS IN HARYANA

*766. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of persons have submitted their applications in Haryana for being enrolled as voters;

(b) whether it is a fact that these voters are residing outside Haryana;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some political parties are taking interest in getting their names in the voters lists entered to cast their votes at the time of mid-term elections; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Complaints from individuals as well as political parties were received by the Commission alleging attempts to get residents of Delhi, Meerut District of Uttar Pradesh Punjab and of Rajasthan enrolled in the electoral rolls of the border constituencies of Haryana.

(d) The Commission has taken timely action in the matter by directing the Electoral Registration Officers that in all the constituencies in which an abnormally large number of claims for inclusion of names have been received, every claim should be checked by an on the spot verification. This has been done and all bogus claims have been eliminated.

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

*767. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN BAJPAI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the need for industrialisation of Indian agriculture has been examined;

(b) if so, with what results; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The new strategy for agricultural development envisages the introduction of new technologies in farming. This involves the assured supply of inputs to farmers and initiating them into efficient farm management techniques. In regard to the supply of inputs, it has been the endeavour to assess and promote the demand and to ensure supply either from indigenous production or from imports. Since this is contingent on adequate capacity in the industrial sector efforts have been made to create this capacity in respect of the various inputs like farm machinery and equipment, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation equipment etc. Wherever the indigenous capacity is inadequate all out efforts are made to augment it. It may be mentioned in this connection that in order to promote scientific agriculture with the help of modern equipment Government are setting up agro-industries corporations which aim at promoting activities in the agro-industrial sector and enabling farmers with modest incomes to acquire farm equipment.

AUCTIONING OF LAND IN RAJASTHAN

*768. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the agitation of Kisans in Rajasthan against the policy of auctioning land in the Canal area; and

(b) if so, whether Government had advised the Rajasthan Government to make use of the money earned out of sale of land for further improvements and implementation of the Rajasthan Canal project, work on which is too much curtailed due to lack of finances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. It has, however, been ascertained that some agitation was planned but the State Government postponed the auction.

(b) No, Sir.

ABOLITION OF COURT FEES

*769. SHRI DEVEN SEN. Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Resolution passed at the Punjab and Haryana State Lawyers' Conference on the 3rd March, 1968 demanding abolition of court fees; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) and (b). The information is being collected by the Ministry of Home Affairs who have accepted the transfer of the Question.

FRAUD IN NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANISATION

*770. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fraud involving a sum of more than Rs.

6,00,000 has been unearthed by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the National Savings Organisation;

(b) if so, whether action against the persons responsible for the same has been taken; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A report of a fraud has been received and has been remitted to the Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation. The exact amount involved is not yet known.

(b) and (c). The fraud is being investigated. A District Organiser of the N.S.O. has been suspended and has also been arrested by the Police. Further action will be taken after the investigations are over.

DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

*771. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will MINISTER OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken for the development of village industries to lessen the excessive burden on land and to make rural economy stable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): The steps taken for the development of village industries are essentially for the purpose of not only stabilising but improving the economy of the people in the rural areas. The village industries have provided whole-time employment to the unemployed people and also part-time employment when there is slackness of activity during off farming periods. This had helped in increasing their earning capacity and the promotion of village industries is to be taken as part of socio-economic development. One of the effects of the growth of village industries is also the lessening of excessive dependence on land.

RICE SUPPLY TO CEYLON

*772. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Ceylon have requested for rice loan;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to give rice on loan to the Ceylonese Government; and

(c) the quantity of rice to be loaned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). On the request of the Government of Ceylon, Government agreed to loan them 10,000 tons of Burma rice and a ship carrying 8483 tons sailed from Rangoon on the 15th March, 1968 for discharge at Colombo. However, the Government of Ceylon subsequently intimated that they did not now require the loan of rice. The ship has, therefore, been diverted to Cochin.

REDUCTION IN IMPORT TARGET OF FOOD-GRAINS

*773. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI K. M. KUSHIK

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently reduced the original target for the import of 7.5 million tonnes of foodgrains during 1968;

(b) if so, to what extent and the factors responsible for cutting down the import; and

(c) the savings which are likely to be accrued as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No. Sir.

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

ग्राम्य क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन की सुविधायें

*774. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में संचार व्यवस्था के काम में आने वाली वस्तुओं के निर्माण पर कुल कितना खर्च किया जा रहा है तथा उनसे विशेषतया टेलीफोनों की कितनी मांग की पूर्ति हो जावेगी; और

(ख) टेलीफोन सेवा का देहाती क्षेत्रों में विस्तार करने के रास्ते में क्या-क्या कठिनाइयाँ पेश आ रही हैं और उन्हें दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) देश में संचार व्यवस्था की स्थापना के लिये सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों और डाक-तार कारखानों द्वारा 1966-67 के दौरान विभाग की सप्लाय की गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य इस प्रकार है : .

	(करोड़ रुपये में)
भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग लिमिटेड	15.33
हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लिमिटेड	7.20
हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लिमिटेड	1.51
डाक-तार कारखाने	5.55
कुल जोड़	29.59

देश में निर्मित और विभाग में तार भण्डार के मुख्य नियन्त्रक द्वारा खरीदे गये अन्य सामान का मूल्य लगभग 6.25 करोड़ रुपये है। 31 मार्च, 1967 को देश भर में 9.34 लाख टेलीफोन थे। 31 मार्च, 1967 को ही टेलीफोनों के लिये अनिर्णीत पड़े आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या 3.89 लाख थी।

(ख) विभाग के सामने टेलीफोन सेवाओं के विस्तार में जिस में देहाती क्षेत्रों में सेवाओं का विस्तार भी शामिल है, मुख्य समस्या रुपये और सामान दोनों की कमी की है। विभाग उपलब्ध साधनों से इन सेवाओं के विस्तार के लिये हर सम्भव प्रयत्न कर रहा है। फिर भी देहाती क्षेत्रों में दूर-संचार सेवाओं के विस्तार की दृष्टि से सरकार ने घाटे के बावजूद मार्बजनिक् टेलीफोन घरों की व्यवस्था करने की नीति अख्तियार की है।

STRIKE BY P & T LINES STAFF IN U.P.

*775. SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the decision of the Lines Staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in Uttar Pradesh to go on an indefinite strike from the 1st March, 1968;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No Sir, actually, there was no such strike on 1st March, 1968.

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

BLACK-LISTING OF FIRMS

*776. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the duty of the Vigilance Officers attached to the various Departments to place the facts in regard to black listing of firms before Secretaries and the Ministers;

(b) if so, what was the reason for the Vigilance Officer's (Food Department) not placing the fact of the

black-listing of the Anandchand Pyarelal Group of firms in 1962, 63 before the Director-General and other higher authorities;

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government so far against the Vigilance Officer for not doing this; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (c). These questions do not arise.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

*777. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sugar output during the current season is likely to be less than the normal consumption in the country; and

(b) if so, how the balance will be met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The sugar output during the current season 1967-68 is likely to be around 22 lakh tonnes which though less than the normal consumption in the country will be sufficient to cover the releases for the remaining months at the current rates.

FOOD AND PICKLE UNITS IN BIHAR

4576. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2161 on the 29th February, 1968 and state :

(a) the names and places of Food and Pickle Units in Bihar showing the names and addresses and value of sales of each unit during the years 1965, 1966 and 1967; and

(b) the names of the units against whom punitive action was taken during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

NATIONAL IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.

4577. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. and several other factories in the same compound employing about 3,000 workers have closed during the year;

(b) if so, what are their difficulties; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to assist the companies to re-open at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) to (c). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

MINE DISASTERS

4578. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mine disasters, State-wise, since the 15th August, 1947 and the total number of persons killed and injured;

(b) the reasons for each explosion;

(c) the damage in rupees on account of such explosions;

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the survivors in the case of the dead and the injured; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to prevent further disasters?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) and (b). A State-wise statement giving particulars of mining disasters, i.e. fatal accidents involving 10 or more deaths, that have occurred since August 1947 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-530/68]. The causes of these disasters have also been indicated.

(c) Not known.

(d) Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the compensation payable for death ranges from a minimum of Rs. 1,000 to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 and for permanent total disablement from a minimum of Rs. 1,400 to a maximum of Rs. 14,000 depending upon the monthly wage of the workmen.

(e) The problem is being attacked from all possible angles; better enforcement of the safety provisions of the Mines Act and Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, spread of safety-consciousness amongst managements and workers, education and training of workers, etc. etc.

डाकघर बचत बैंक के लेखे

4579. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने देश के डाकघरों में इस समय अपने बचत बैंकों में खाते खोल रखे हैं;

(ख) ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है जो अब तक दस अथवा पन्द्रह वर्ष के राष्ट्रीय तथा प्रमाणपत्र पत्र खरीद चुके हैं; और

(ग) डाकघरों ने यह धनराशि कितनी बचत बैंकों में जमा की हुई है तथा वे उस राशि पर किम-किम दर में व्याज दे रहे हैं?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. कुं. गुजराल):

(क) 31 मार्च, 1967 को बचत

बैंक खातों की संख्या 1,51,85,604 थी (इसमें सावधि संचयी जमा खाते जिनकी संख्या 36,31,035 थी, शामिल नहीं हैं) ।

(ख) 10 या 15 वर्ष के कोई राष्ट्रीय रक्षा पत्र नहीं हैं। तथापि 12 वर्ष के राष्ट्रीय रक्षा-पत्रों की बिक्री जारी है। मार्च, 1967 के अन्त तक बेचे गये इस प्रकार के बचत-पत्रों की संख्या 1,52,92,155 थी ।

(ग) डाकघर बचत बैंक में जमा और बचत पत्रों की बिक्री से प्राप्त रकम भारत सरकार के पास बकाया नकद रकम का एक भाग है। डाकघरों द्वारा इस रकम को कहीं और नहीं लगाया जाता ।

आटा मिल

4580. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विद्यमान आटा मिलों के नाम क्या हैं और वे किन-किन स्थानों में हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि केवल 40 प्रतिशत तक मैदा तैयार करने के सरकारी आदेशों के प्रतिकूल उत्तर प्रदेश में वाराणसी में अन्न-पूर्णा आटा मिल में 55 प्रतिशत मैदा तैयार किया जाता है;

(ग) क्या अन्य आटा मिलों के बारे में भी सरकार को इसी प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं और यदि हां, तो इन मिलों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) आटा, सूजी और मैदा तैयार करने के लिये इन आटा मिलों को गेहूं का कितना मासिक कोटा दिया जाता है ।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [(श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-531/68]

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) एक मिल के बारे में स्वीकृत सीमा से अधिक मैदा तैयार करने के सम्बन्ध में एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है और मिल के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाई की जाय, वह विचाराधीन है ।

(घ) मिल का पूल मासिक कोटा 1650 मीटरी टन है लेकिन वास्तविक आवंटन बहुत कम है और सरकार के पास गेहूं की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करते हुये प्रतिमास में भिन्न-भिन्न होता है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में तारघर

4581. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश में जिलावार कितने तारघर खोले गये; और

(ख) वर्ष 1968 और 1969 में मध्य प्रदेश में में जिलावार कितने तारघर खोलने का विचार है ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) तथा (ख) सूचना विवरण पत्र में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-532/68] ।

EXPORT OF FISH

4582. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total exports of fish and the foreign exchange earned by Government during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that only 20 per cent of the total catches in the Indian ocean are collected by Indian fishermen because of primitive fishing boats and equipment;

(c) whether it is also a fact that out of 86,000 tons of fish catch collected in 1966 in Mysore State, over 25,000 tons

were converted into manure because of lack of preservation arrangements;

(d) the number of cold storage and quick freezing plants for preserving fish, State-wise; and

(e) the nature of collaboration taken for improving fishing conditions, the countries from whom taken and the cost of foreign collaboration in Malpe and Karwar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The total exports of fish and foreign exchange earned (value of exports) during 1965, 1966 and 1967 (upto November) are as follows :

Total exports of fish and the foreign exchange earned during 1965, 1966 and 1967 (up to November)

Year	Qty. in kgs.	Value in Rs.
1965	14650131	64633442
1966	18369645	131245197
1967*	18684878	169042247

*Indicates the figures for first eleven months.

(b) The marine fish catch by Indian fishermen in the Indian Ocean for the year 1966 was 8.90 lakh tonnes which roughly worked out to 40% of the total World catch (Live weight) of 22 lakh tonnes in the Indian Ocean during 1966.

(c) The fish catch in Mysore in 1966 was 105630 tonnes (65,630 Tonnes of Marine catch and 40,000 tonnes of Inland catch). Information regarding quantities of fish converted to manure is not available. The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) A statement showing state-wise distribution of cold storages, frozen storages and freezing plants is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-533/68.]

(e) A fishery station is being set up at Karwar under the Indo-Norwegian

Project and it includes setting up of an Ice-cum-freezing plant, a modern sea house, a slipway and a fishing harbour. For this purpose, materials and equipment are being received from the Norwegian Agency for International Development. Upto 1965-66, the value of materials and equipment received for this purpose amounts to about Rs. 61 lakhs. Information regarding total value of aid received for the Indo-Norwegian Project at Karwar and the expenditure incurred by the Government of Mysore on the project is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

A preliminary project report for development of fisheries in Malpe has been prepared by a Yugoslavian agency. An amount of Rupees one lakh fifty seven thousand five hundred was paid for the survey and preparation of a preliminary project report.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

4583. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of people who have registered for new telephone connections at the end of December, 1967, State-wise;

(b) the number of connections which the Department is likely to make in the next twelve months, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to supply the constantly increasing demand for telephones in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-534/68.]

(c) Steps are being taken to meet the demand as far as possible within the limited resources available by expansion of the existing exchanges

and installation of new exchanges. It is expected that about 6.5 lakhs telephones would be provided during the 5 year period ending 31-3-71.

TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT

4584. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cables and other equipment are in short supply in spite of their production in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) (i) In addition to expanding the production of equipment in the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore and the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras, a proposal is under consideration for setting up another factory for manufacture of long distance transmission equipment.

(ii) The Bombay Telephone Workshops of the Department is being shifted to a set of new buildings at Devnar in Bombay where the production of manual exchange equipment will be augmented.

(iii) In addition to expanding the capacity of the existing Hindustan Cables Ltd., factory at Rupnarainpur, a project is on hand for establishing another cable factory at Hyderabad.

IMPLEMENTATION OF LABOUR LAWS

4585. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government in implementing the Code of Discipline for employers and workers State-wise; and

(b) the names of States and the nature of their response to Government's advice to implement the labour laws fully and to make prompt payment to the workers of their legitimate dues ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) State Governments were advised to strengthen their Implementation Machinery in their respective States for securing the observance of the Code of Discipline by employers and workers.

(b) Almost all the State Governments have reported that necessary steps were being taken by them to strengthen the implementation machinery to ensure implementation of labour laws and prompt payment of legitimate dues to the workers. The subject is also proposed to be discussed at the forthcoming session of the Labour Ministers' Conference to be held on April 19, 1968.

DEVELOPMENT IN FISHERIES

4586. **SHRI G. S. REDDI :** Will the MINISTER OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue directions to the Reserve Bank of India to give loans for the development of fisheries schemes on a large scale; and

(b) whether Government also propose to give effective incentives to develop fisheries cooperatives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The question of providing adequate financial assistance for the development of deep sea fishing has been receiving close attention. The Industrial Development Bank of India is operating a discounting scheme for financing sales of indigenous machinery on deferred payment basis. The facilities under the scheme were liberalised last year

and are available for the purchase of fishing trawlers manufactured indigenously.

(b) Fisheries Cooperatives are given preference by the States in selection of candidates for training in mechanised fishing, for supply of mechanised boats on loan-cum-subsidy basis, and lease of inland waters for fishing. The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has extended assistance to a few Fisheries Cooperatives for large-scale fishery projects and is considering further proposals from other Cooperatives.

FISHERIES PROJECT AT VISAKHAPATNAM

4587. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that great potential of fishing resources are available in Andhra Pradesh, north of Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make a survey of fishing grounds south of Godavari River up to Pulicat Lake on top priority level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The surveys conducted by the Deep Sea Fishing Station indicated good fishing grounds north of Visakhapatnam.

(b) There is a programme for surveying and charting of fishing grounds South of the River Godavari upto Pulicat Lake. This will be undertaken as soon as the fleet of the Deep Sea Fishing Station is adequately increased.

भिड़ और ग्वालियर स्टेशनों के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों में लेटर बक्सों की सुविधाएँ

4588. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के भिड़ और L20LSS/68—3

ग्वालियर स्टेशनों के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों में लेटर बक्स की सुविधा प्रदान की गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो जनता की सुविधा के लिये कब तक यह व्यवस्था किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) चूँकि मध्य रेलवे की 657/658 गाड़ियों में यात्रा करने वाला मेलपियन एक ऐसी बागी के तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बे में यात्रा करता है जो हर रोज इस्तेमाल में नहीं लाया जाता, अतः गाड़ी में लेटर बक्स की व्यवस्था नहीं है । फिर भी वह जनता द्वारा विलम्ब शुल्क की पूर्ण प्रदत्त वस्तुएं दिये जाने पर स्वीकार कर लेता है ।

MAHAKALI COAL MINES

4589. SHRI K. M. Koushik: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Mahakali coal mines in Chanda district of Maharashtra State has gone into liquidation;

(b) the amount of Provident Fund arrears due from the employers;

(c) the amount of provident fund recovered from the workers and not deposited with the Provident Fund Commissioner up to the date of liquidation; and

(d) who is responsible for the loss that has ensued to the workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 3,31,394.42 P (employer's & employees' shares).

(c) Rs. 1,65,697.21 P (employees' share).

(d) A claim for the provident fund dues has been registered with the

liquidator but the workers will not suffer any loss although the employer has not deposited these dues as full refund (both employees' and employer's shares with interest thereon) will be made to the workers out of the Special Reserve Fund set up under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme.

PROMOTION OF GROUND-NUT CROP AND OIL

4591. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the personnel of Expert Committee for the promotion of groundnut crop and oil production;

(b) whether a meeting of the committee was held in Hyderabad recently; and

(c) if so, the proposals made by the Committee for the increased production of the crop in the Southern parts of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No expert Committee has been constituted for the purpose. However, there is the Indian Oilseeds Development Council comprising representatives of various interests to look after the promotion of oilseeds crops and their products. List of members of the Indian Oilseeds Development Council is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-535/68.] The Council is being reconstituted. The personnel of the new Council will be finalised soon.

(b) The last meeting of the Council was held on 23rd October 1967 at Hyderabad;

(c) Recommendations relating to Southern States were :

1. A thorough survey might be carried out and areas endemic to red-hairy-caterpillar, demarcated. Both ground and aerial campaigns should be organised to eradicate this pest which occurs in an epidemic form. In

border areas of Andhra Pradesh and Madras, where the occurrence of the pest is common, the two States should coordinate their campaign measures for effective control of the pest.

2. The Southern States might be provided with helicopters, if available, instead of fixed-wing-planes as the palm trees commonly found in the area constitute an obstruction. The possibility of stationing a part of the fleet in a suitable place in the south might also be considered.

3. The Southern States should organise control measures against leaf miner and aphids also on a campaign basis. But the spraying/dusting operations to be most effective, should synchronise with the proper stage of the pest.

4. Andhra Pradesh and Mysore states might consider the feasibility of adopting loan system for plant protection measures which is in vogue in Madras (giving the required chemical instead of cash) so that no time is lost in launching a campaign.

5. Andhra Pradesh should cover at least 2 lakh acres under double cropping of groundnut in Nagarjunasagar Project area by the end of 1970-71. Mysore state should raise the target of coverage under summer groundnut to 2.5 lakh acres by 1970-71.

6. The scope of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in Andhra Pradesh might be extended to include the additional targets of coverage proposed by the State under the aggressive programme on groundnut production in Nagarjunasagar Project and Krishna Delta areas.

7. In order to assess the impact of special programmes, crop-cutting experiments should be conducted in Project and non-project areas.

मध्य प्रदेश में तारघर

4592. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में जिला-वार कितने तारघर हैं;

(ख) कितने तारघरों में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में तार भेजने की व्यवस्था है; और

(ग) ऐसे तारघरों की संख्या कितनी है जहाँ से केवल अंग्रेजी में ही तार भेजे जा सकते हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) यह सूचना विवरण पत्र में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है । देखिये संख्या LT-536/68]

(ख) 270

(ग) 287

DESPATCH OF TELEGRAMS TO TAMILNAD IN TAMIL

4593. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have rejected the request of the Madras Government to allow telegrams to be sent in Tamil in Tamilnad; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) As the exact phonetic reproductions of the scripts of different languages require separate sets of Morse codes, each language would require an elaborate special course of training and opportunity to keep up practice and speed. It is neither practicable nor administratively feasible to proliferate such sets of codes representing all or a number of regional languages.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

4594. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets of production of sugar for the different quarters of 1967;

(b) whether the target for the 1st quarter has been achieved; and

(c) whether the production targets for the whole year will be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No targets were fixed for production of sugar quarterly or annually in 1967.

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

LOAN TO RAJASTHAN FOR PURCHASING HYBRID SEEDS

4595. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have granted any loan to the Government of Rajasthan for the purchase of hybrid quality of paddy and coarse grain this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes. A short-term loan of Rs. 210 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Rajasthan for the purchase of improved seeds during the year 1967-68. Normally, these loans are given on the basis of 50% of the expenditure incurred by the State Government on purchase and distribution of the seeds. Of the above amount of Rs. 210 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 115 lakhs was given on 100% basis to help the Rajasthan Government tide over its difficult resource position in giving relief to the farmer at the time of heavy floods in that year.

राजस्थान में हिन्दी में टेलीफोन निर्देशिका

4596. श्री मोठा लाल मोना :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में टेलीफोन रखने वाले लोगों द्वारा की गई मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए हिन्दी में टेलीफोन निर्देशिका छापने के लिये एक योजना बनाई गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कब तक छप जाने की संभावना है;

(ग) उस पर कितना धन व्यय होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) राजस्थान सर्कल की टेलीफोन निर्देशिका हिन्दी में निकालने की योजना डाक-तार विभाग की ओर से ही बनाई गई थी।

(ख) निर्देशिका की छपाई का काम हो रहा है और इसके जून, 1968 तक निकल जाने की आशा है।

(ग) लगभग 21,000 रुपये।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान में चावल मिल

4597. श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धान की अच्छी फसल होने के कारण पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में इसका भारी स्टॉक जमा हो गया है जबकि

राजस्थान में धान की कमी के कारण चावल मिल बन्द हो रही हैं; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान में खाद्यान्नों की कीमतों में गिरावट

4598. श्री मोठा लाल मोना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में सभी किस्मों के खाद्यान्नों की कीमतें गिर गई हैं और खाद्यान्न का भारी स्टॉक जमा हो जाने के कारण खाद्यान्न खराब हो जाने की संभावना है;

(ख) क्या इस स्थिति को सुधारने के उपाय करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये क्या उपाय करने का विचार है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) सितम्बर, 1967 से खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में गिरावट की प्रवृत्ति आयी है। तथापि, खाद्यान्नों के खराब होने की कोई संभावना नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकें

4599. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा गत दो वर्षों में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में कितनी पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की गई थी;

(ख) क्या अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित होने वाली सभी पुस्तकों, पुस्तिकाओं प्रतिवेदनों और पत्रिकाओं के हिन्दी संस्करण भी प्रकाशित किये गये थे और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) अंग्रेजी प्रकाशनों से कितने प्रतिशत किमानों को लाभ पहुँच रहा है?

छाछ, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 169 प्रकाशन (128 अंग्रेजी में और 41 हिन्दी में) ।

(ख) अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित होने वाली पुस्तकों, पुस्तिकाओं और प्रतिवेदनों आदि के हिन्दी रूपान्तर परिपद् द्वारा प्रकाशित किए जा रहे हैं। इस प्रयोजन के लिए वुनियादी, वैज्ञानिक तथा व्यावहारिक महत्व के प्रकाशनों का चयन किया जाता है। “इंडियन फार्मिंग” (अंग्रेजी मासिक) की भांति हिन्दी पत्रिका “खेती” भी हर महीने प्रकाशित की जाती है ।

(ग) दो लोकप्रिय पत्रिकाओं “इंडियन फार्मिंग” तथा “खेती” को छोड़कर भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिपद् के प्रकाशन मुख्यतया अनुसंधान कर्त्ताओं, कालिज के विद्यार्थियों तथा प्रगतिशील किसानों और वैज्ञानिक कृषि में दिलचस्पी रखने वालों के प्रयोग के लिए हैं। इस समय यह अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है कि अंग्रेजी प्रकाशनों से कितने किसानों को लाभ पहुँच रहा है ।

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARMENTS OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes. Such a representation was received on 19th February, 1968.

(b) In accordance with the establish-ed practice their representation is being forwarded to State Government of Orissa for consideration, when they recommend names for the three seats reserved for trade and commerce interests.

SUGAR PRODUCE

4601. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICUL-TURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total sugar production in the country this year by the end of February, 1968; and

(b) the quantity procured under 60 per cent levy and the quantity released for 40 per cent open sale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICUL-TURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOP-MENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) 17.74 lakh tonnes.

(b) Levy sugar released from the production of 1967-68 from 23rd December, 1967 to 29th February, 1968—3.02 lakh tonnes.

Sugar released for open sale from 23rd November, 1967 to 23rd February, 1968—2.64 lakh tonnes.

INTERNATIONAL PRICE OF SUGAR

4602. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICUL-TURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2239 on the 29th February, 1968 and state :

(a) the International Price of sugar per quintal this year; and

(b) the amount of subsidy per quintal given for the export ?

REGIONAL P & T ADVISORY COMMITTEE
4600. SHRI A. DIPA :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been made by Titlagarh Merchants' Association regarding keeping one member of Merchants' Association in the Regional P and T Advisory Com-mittee; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The averages of the London Daily Prices (which is an index of the international price of sugar) for January, February and March 1968 are given below :—

£ per long ton C.I.F. U.K. 96° Basis	
January	23.92
February	23.50
March (up to 10-3-68)	22.29

(b) Sugar this year is being exported under the provisions of the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958. No subsidy will, therefore, be paid for the export of sugar in 1968.

SUPPLY OF BORING MACHINE TO ANDHRA PRADESH

4603. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that boring operations in Andhra Pradesh have been held up for long due to non-supply of Rig boring machines and iron pipes; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to relieve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of difficulties in carrying out boring operations in Andhra Pradesh on account of the non-availability of rigs and pipes. At the end of the Third Five Year Plan, the State Government had the following fleet of boring machines :

	Nos.
1. Hand boring sets.	92
2. Light percussion rigs.	23
3. Medium percussion rigs.	3
4. Light direct rotary rigs.	8
5. Medium direct rotary rigs.	1
6. Caly rigs.	3
Total	130

The Government of India have been assisting the State Government in the release of foreign exchange. During 1965-66, Rs. 16.94 lakhs in foreign exchange were released in favour of the State Government for import of 9 medium percussion rigs. The State Government has already acquired 2 such rigs and has placed an indent on the Director General, Supplies and Disposals for supply of 5 more rigs. During 1966-67 foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was released for the import of 4 medium percussion rigs and two medium direct rotary rigs. The State Government have placed an indent only for the 2 direct rotary rigs. The State Government have indicated that during 1968-69 they would require 10 rigs; firm proposals from the State Government are awaited.

There was a proposal from the State Government for the import of 200 medium percussion rigs from Poland on a deferred payment basis. The proposal is under consideration.

दिल्ली में श्रमिकों के लिये रहायशी मकान

4604. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में श्रमिकों के लिये बनाये गये रहायशी मकानों की संख्या अपर्याप्त है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके लिये कितने अतिरिक्त मकानों की आवश्यकता है;

(ग) 1968-69 वर्ष में श्रमिकों के लिये दिल्ली में कितने मकान बनाने का सरकार का विचार है;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार एक ऐसा विधान लाने का है जिसके अन्तर्गत श्रमिकों के लिये क्वार्टर बनाने पर लाभ का कुछ भाग खर्च करना मिल मालिकों के लिये अनिवार्य किया जा सकेगा; और

(ड) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और मभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(घ) और (ङ). औद्योगिक आवास के बारे में भविष्य की नीति का प्रश्न, औद्योगिक उपक्रमों में चलने वाली विभिन्न कल्याण योजनाओं की जांच करने के लिये बनाई गई श्रमिक कल्याण समिति के सामने विचारार्थ पड़े महत्वपूर्ण विषयों में से एक है। इस समिति की सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

RESETTLEMENT OF LANDLESS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN ORISSA

4605. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the centrally sponsored scheme for resettlement of Landless Agricultural Labourers has been implemented in Orissa;

(b) if so, the progress achieved and the financial assistance rendered so far and the areas where the landless labourers have been resettled in Orissa; and

(c) the provisions made for 1967-68 and 1968-69 for this purpose and results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes.

(b) Under the Centrally sponsored scheme, an area of 1,685 acres have been reclaimed and allotted to 360 landless agricultural workers' families. Central assistance amounting to Rs.

1,70,000 was paid to the State Government up to the end of the Third Plan. The districts, where resettlement has been made, are Ganjam, Sambalpur, Phulbani and Cuttack.

(c) During 1967-68, anticipated Central assistance to be paid to Orissa is of the order of Rs. 2 lakhs. For 1968-69, only a tentative allocation of Rs. 6 lakhs is being considered depending on the progress achieved. The report regarding results of 1967-68 schemes of Resettlement are not available yet.

USE OF FERTILIZER CRYSTALS WITH INORGANIC SALTS

4606. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the use of fertilizer crystals with inorganic salts;

(b) whether these give better results as claimed by Russian Chemist Kukin Sulaiman Kulon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. Government's attention has not been drawn recently to such items.

(b) In the absence of proper reference to the work of Russian Chemist, Kukin Sulaiman Kulon, it has not been possible to compare the results.

(c) Does not arise in view of the (b) above.

किसानों के लिये पास बुक

4607. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मूकदमेबाजी तथा भूमि सम्बन्धी विवादों को कम करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने

किसानों को ऐसी पास बुकें दिये जाने की सभी राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी है जिनमें उनकी भूमि के रिकार्डों का ब्यौरा दिया हो; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) तथा (ख). जी हां। राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की भूमि मुधार कार्यान्वित समिति की सिफारिश पर राज्य सरकारों को जनवरी, 1965 में उन सब लोगों को प्रमाणपत्र या खता पुस्तकें देने की सलाह दी गई थी जो पट्टेदारी उन्मूलन नियमों के अन्तर्गत या काश्तकारी नियमों की व्यवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत स्वामित्व के अधिकारी हैं।

राज्यों के उत्तरों से पता चलता है कि मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में खता पुस्तकों को जारी करने की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। सम्बन्धित काश्तकारी अधिनियमों तथा जमीन-दारी उन्मूलन नियमों के अधीन आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, केरल, मद्रास, मैसूर, उड़ीसा, पंजाब तथा त्रिपुरा राज्यों में और उत्तर प्रदेश में योजना के एक भाग के रूप में चक्रवर्दी के लिए स्वामित्व के प्रमाणपत्र जारी किए जा रहे हैं। गेष राज्य इस मुद्दा पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

धान और गेहूं की छोटी पौध

4608. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) धान और गेहूं की छोटी पौध वाली किस्म की बहुत बढ़िया फसल पैदा करने के लिए प्रति एकड़ नाइट्रोजन, फास्फोरस और पोटैश उर्वरकों की अधिक से अधिक कितनी आवश्यकता होती है और यह मात्रा गेहूं और धान की साधारण किस्म के लिए अपेक्षित उर्वरकों की मात्रा से कितनी अधिक है; और

(ख) 1970-71 में गेहूं और धान की छोटी पौध वाली किस्म की खेती कराने का क्या लक्ष्य है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) अपेक्षित उर्वरकों की मात्रा मिट्टी की किस्म, भूमि की उर्वरता, सिंचाई के जल की उपलब्धि व उगाई जाने वाली फसलों आदि के अनुसार घटती बढ़ती रहती है। फिर भी, धान की बौनी किस्मों और गेहूं के लिए प्रायः उर्वरकों की निम्न मात्रा की सिफारिश की गई है :—

फसल	उर्वरकों की प्रति हैक्टेअर अपेक्षित मात्रा (किलोग्राम में)		
	नाइट्रोजन	फास्फोरस	पोटास
धान	80-120	45-60	45
गेहूं	80-120	50-60	35

उपरोक्त आवश्यकतायें, गेहूं और धान की स्थानीय किस्मों की अपेक्षित उर्वरकों की मात्राओं से प्रति हैक्टेअर 40-80 किलोग्राम नाइट्रोजन, 25-40 किलोग्राम फास्फोरस तथा 15-25 किलोग्राम पोटैश अधिक है।

(ख) 1970-71 तक धान और गेहूं की खेती क्रमशः 50.6 लाख हैक्टेअर और 32.4 लाख हैक्टेअर भूमि में की जाने की योजना है।

पशु संख्या

4609. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में पशुओं की संख्या विश्व की कुल संख्या के 25 प्रतिशत के बराबर है परन्तु विश्व के दूध उत्पादन करने वाले देशों की सूची में भारत का स्थान बहुत नीचे है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) सन् 1961 में विश्व में पशु तथा भैंसों की कुल संख्या 1087.5 मिलियन थी जिसमें से भारत में संख्या 226.7 मिलियन या 21 प्रतिशत थी। यह सच है कि भारत में दूध का उत्पादन बहुत कम है। अखिल भारतीय गाय का दूध उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में कोई पद्धतिनुसार सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया। फिर भी विपणन तथा निरीक्षण निदेशालय द्वारा किए गए तदर्थ अनुमानों के अनुसार सन् 1951 और सन् 1956 में और केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन के अनुसार वर्ष 1961 में देश में कुल दूध का उत्पादन 1951 के 174 लाख मेट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 1956 में 191.7 लाख मेट्रिक टन तथा 1961 में 207 लाख मेट्रिक टन तक पहुंच गया।

(ख) देश में पशुओं के विकास तथा दूध उत्पादन करने के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कई योजनायें शुरू की गई हैं।

इन योजनाओं का उद्देश्य वैज्ञानिक-प्रजनन, पर्याप्त खुराक, प्रभावशाली रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम, उचित प्रबन्ध तरीकों द्वारा अच्छी किस्म के पशु पैदा करना है और इसके अतिरिक्त किसानों को अधिक दूध पैदा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु दूध के लिए लाभकारी बाजार प्रदान करना है।

महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं में से कुछ संक्षिप्त रूप से नीचे दी गई हैं : —

479 नमूना ग्राम खण्ड विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक में एक कृत्रिम बीयाधान केन्द्र है और जिसमें

2000-10000 प्रजनन योग्य गाय/भैंसों की संख्या है। पशु विकास पर भारी प्रभाव डालने और दूध के उत्पादन को तेजी से बढ़ाने के लिए कृषि उत्पादन के लिए 'पकेज प्रोग्राम' की पद्धति पर 26 सघन पशु विकास परियोजनायें स्थापित की गई हैं। इन परियोजनाओं में पशु विकास सम्बन्धी सभी पक्ष शामिल हैं जैसे—नियंत्रित प्रजनन, पर्याप्त खुराक, प्रभावशाली रोग नियंत्रण, बेकार बैलों की नपुंसकीकरण, लैंगिक स्वास्थ्य नियंत्रण, चारा विकास, डेरी विस्तार तथा विपणन सुविधायें। प्रत्येक परियोजना में लगभग एक लाख प्रजनन योग्य गाय/भैंस आती हैं।

दूध उत्पादन को तेजी से बढ़ाने के लिए प्रजनन नीतियां हाल ही में पुनर्विलोकन की गई हैं। देशीय पशुओं का विदेशी डेरी नस्लों के साथ प्रजनन सम्बन्धी एक विस्तृत कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के दो छोटे जर्सी फार्मों के अतिरिक्त भारत में इन नस्लों के बैलों की उत्पत्ति के लिए इंडो स्विस् प्रोजेक्ट एट मुनार (केरल) फार ब्राउन स्विस्, एक इन्डो जर्मन प्रोजेक्ट एट मण्डी (हिमाचल प्रदेश) फार स्पॉटिड हाइलैन्डर और एक इण्डो-डैनिश प्रोजेक्ट एट हेसरघटा (मैसूर) फार रेड डैने कैटल स्थापित किए गए हैं। अमरीका और आस्ट्रेलिया से डेरी नस्लों के पशुओं के आयात का प्रबन्ध कर दिया गया है।

सरकारी फार्मों पर जो ग्रामीण पशुओं को अपग्रेड करने के लिए बैल सप्लाई करते हैं दूध उत्पादन में वृद्धि लाने हेतु और वैज्ञानिक तकनीकियों के अपनाये जाने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सम्बन्धित पशु प्रजनन कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। राष्ट्रीय महत्व की नस्लें रखने वाले छः केन्द्रीय फार्म (विदेशी डेरी नस्ल के 2, थारपारकर का 1, सिन्धी पशु का 1, और एक-एक मुराी तथा सूती भैंसों का) स्थापित किए जायेंगे जिनमें से

3 पहले ही स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं। इसी प्रकार चुने हुए स्टेट फार्मों को विस्तृत करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि वैज्ञानिक प्रजनन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके और वंशानुवंश प्रजनन क्षमता वाले बैल सांड उत्पन्न किए जा सकें। सरकारी पशुधन फार्म, हिसार ने हरियाणा और मुर्ग सांडों के वीर्य की जांच कार्य शुरू किया है। अनुत्पादक पशुओं से अलग उत्पादन योग्य पशुओं को पालने वाली चुनो हुई गऊशाय्याओं की सहायता की गई है और उन्नत पशु पालन तथा प्रवन्ध विधियां शुरू की गई हैं ताकि ये संस्थायें भी उन्नत सांडों को उपलब्ध करने में भी समर्थ हो सकें।

बेकार सांडों का अध्याकरण निरुत्त रोग निरोध और नियंत्रण उपायों और चारा विकास कार्यक्रमों को भी शुरू किया गया। ये भी दूध उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में सहायक होंगे।

उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी का उत्पादन

4610. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रत्येक चीनी कारखाने में प्रति वर्ष चीनी का कितना उत्पादन हुआ;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस अवधि में केन्द्र तथा अन्य राज्यों को पृथक-पृथक कितनी चीनी सप्लाई की; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति वर्ष की कितनी खपत हुई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण (अनुबन्ध) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L.T.-537/68]

(ख) और (ग). चीनी मिलों से विभिन्न राज्यों को चीनी की सप्लाई का विनियमन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये निदेशों के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश सहित प्रत्येक राज्य को सप्लाई की गई चीनी की मात्रा संलग्न विवरण (अनुबन्ध 2) में दी गई है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में परती भूमि का आबंटन

4612. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नवम्बर, 1967 से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भूमिहीन लोगों तथा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि (परती तथा पंचायतों की भूमि) का आबंटन करना बन्द कर दिया है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो अब तक कितनी एकड़ भूमि आवंटित की गई है और कितने व्यक्तियों को दी गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). परती भूमि का वर्गीकरण ऊसर भूमि और अन्य प्रकार की बंजर भूमि के रूप में किया जा सकता है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर, प्रथम वर्ग की भूमि का आबंटन खारी मिट्टी के सुधार के लिये नलकूपों से पर्याप्त पानी के अभाव के कारण, इस समय समाप्त कर दिया गया है। ऊसर भूमि सुधार योजना को समाप्त करने से पूर्व 7,227 एकड़ भूमि पर 2,890 परिवारों को बसाया गया।

फिर भी, दूसरे प्रकार की परती भूमियों का आबंटन अभी भी जारी है। 1967-68 के

अन्त तक राज्य सरकार 800 एकड़ भूमि पर 304 परिवारों के पुनर्स्थापन का कार्य पूर्ण करने की आशा है। 1966-67 में, 955 परिवारों को 6,633 एकड़ कृषि योग्य भूमि का आवंटन किया गया।

जहां तक पंचायतों की भूमि का सम्बन्ध है, भूमि प्रबन्ध समिति को उस समय तक भूमि किसी को देने से रोक दिया गया है, जब तक कि कानून में संशोधन नहीं कर दिया जाता जिसके द्वारा तहसीलदार भूमि प्रबन्ध समितियों के प्रस्ताव का भूमिहीन हरिजनों और सेवा निवृत्त सैनिकों को भूमि के आवंटन में निर्धारित प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पूर्व निरीक्षण करने का अधिकारी होगा। इस संशोधन के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में प्रस्तुत करने के लिये आवश्यक विधेयक तैयार है।

ASSISTANCE TO CONSUMER COOPERATIVES FOR MANUFACTURE OF BREAD

4613. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give financial assistance to the Consumer Cooperative Stores to enable them to set up small plants for the manufacture of bread;

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance proposed to be given; and

(c) the number of plants to be set up under the Consumer Cooperative Stores ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the Central Government does not provide financial assistance directly to consumer cooperatives. Assistance is provided to the

State Government who actually finance the consumer cooperative stores.

(b) The pattern of assistance under the scheme is as follows :—

(i) Loan to the State Governments for providing assistance to a consumer cooperative towards block capital expenditure of an approved bakery unit up to 100% where such expenditure does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh and up to 40% where it exceeds Rs. 1 lakh.

(ii) Grant to the State Governments for providing managerial subsidy to a consumer cooperative for a bakery unit up to 100% of the approved expenditure during the first year, 66⅓% during the second year and 33⅓% during the third year.

(c) No fixed number of bakery plants has been envisaged. It will depend upon response from consumer cooperatives. So far assistance has been sanctioned for 3 units.

बिहार में ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्रों में डाकघर

4614. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्र में डाकघर नहीं खोला गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्रों में डाकघर खोले जा चुके हैं तथा कितने क्षेत्रों में अभी तक कोई डाकघर नहीं है; और

(ग) दो हजार की जनसंख्या के लिये एक डाकघर खोलने के अपने लक्ष्य को सरकार का विचार कब तक पूरा करने का है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) ऐसे ग्राम पंचायतों वाले गांव—

(i) जिन में डाकघर हैं—4,427

(ii) जिन में डाकघर नहीं हैं—4,466।

(ग) वेहाती क्षेत्रों में डाकघरों की व्यवस्था करने की नीति केवल जनसंख्या को आधार बना कर ही नहीं बनाई गई। 2,000 या इससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले गांवों या दो मील की दूरी के भीतर के गांवों के समूह में डाकघर तभी खोले जाते हैं जब मौजूदा डाकघर से दूरी 3 मील से कम न हो और नये डाकघरों का घाटा प्रति वर्ष 750 रुपये प्रति डाकघर से अधिक न हो। 2,000 से कम जनसंख्या वाले ग्राम समूहों में भी डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं बशर्ते कि मौजूदा डाकघर से दूरी 3 मील से कम न हो और प्रति डाकघर घाटा 500 रुपये प्रति वर्ष से अधिक न हो। मौजूदा डाकघरों से दूरी की सीमा ऐसे स्थानों के लिये घटाकर 2 मील तक कर दी जाती है और जो सामुदायिक प्रायोजनाओं, राष्ट्रीय विकास सेवा खण्डों के मुख्यालय हों या जहां जिला परिषद्, स्थानीय बोर्डों द्वारा संचालित स्कूल, या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्वीकृत या सहायता प्राप्त स्कूल स्थित हों। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जिन्हें विभाग द्वारा डाक सुविधाओं के विस्तार के उद्देश्यों के लिये अत्याधिक पिछड़े हुए माना गया है, न्यूनतम जनसंख्या सम्बन्धी कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। नये डाकघर खोलने के लिये आगे और शर्तें ये हैं कि नये डाकघर खोलने के बाद मूल डाकघरों का घाटा 500 रुपये वार्षिक से अधिक न हो और इसके लिये आवश्यक फंड उपलब्ध हो।

बिहार में डाक सुविधायें

4615. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में बिहार छपड़ा, चम्पारन और मुजफ्फरपुर जिलों में नई टेलीफोन लाइनों, शाखा कार्यालयों, उप-डाकघरों और टेलीफोन केन्द्रों को खोलने का क्या लक्ष्य है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नये डाकघरों, उप-डाकघरों और टेलीफोन केन्द्रों को

खोलने में प्रायः बहुत विलम्ब किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ठीक समय में इनको खोला जाये, इसके लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संस्द्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क)

जिले का नाम	शाखा डाक-घर	उप-डाक-घर	लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर	टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज
छपड़ा	20	2	1	2
चम्पारन	12	3	---	1
मुजफ्फरपुर	15	1	1	3

(ख) नये डाकघर और उप-डाकघर खोलने के मामले में एक बार योजना के मंजूर हो जाने पर कोई देरी नहीं होती। फिर भी टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों, सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों आदि के खोलने में कुछ देरी हो जाती है क्योंकि उनमें पूंजी की लागत काफी होती है और लाइनों का निर्माण तथा उपस्कर आदि स्थापित करना पड़ता है। पूंजी के साधन बड़े सीमित हैं। इसी तरह से बहुत से आवश्यक उपस्कर और की सप्लाई भी कम है। जहां तक मोतीपुर एक्सचेंज का सम्बन्ध है, इस एक्सचेंज को खोलने के लिये योजना की मंजूरी अभी 8 मार्च, 1968 को ही दी गई है।

(ग) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों आदि के लिये और अधिक राशि प्राप्त करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। सामान और उपस्कर के उत्पादन को भी बढ़ाया जा रहा है। फिर भी देश के साधनों की इस समय की स्थिति को देखते हुए फिलहाल कुछ देरी अपरिहार्य है।

ANNAPURNA FLOUR MILLS, VARANASI

4616. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE**: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a report/reports was/were received to the effect that the products of Annapurna Flour Mills, Varanasi are not according to the specifications laid down by the Central Government;

(b) whether any inquiry was ordered by the Food Department, Government of India;

(c) if so, the results of the inquiry;

(d) the wheat quota given by the Central Government to this Mill; and

(e) whether this quota has since been stopped in view of the adulteration and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE**) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Samples drawn by the enquiring officer and analysed in the Food Department Laboratory were found to be according to the specifications.

(d) During February-March 1968, 511 tonnes were allotted each month to this mill.

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply at (c) above.

कोविलपट्टी (मद्रास) में डाक तथा तार विभाग की इमारतें

4617. **श्री मधु लिमये** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार मद्रास राज्य में कोविलपट्टी में डाक तथा तार विभाग की इमारत के किराये के रूप में प्रति मास 520 रुपये दे रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विभाग ने 3,700 रुपये की लागत पर अपनी इमारत के लिये भूमि खरीदी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां अपनी इमारत के निर्माण में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस उद्देश्य के लिये 27 जुलाई, 1967 को 33,090 रुपये की लागत पर भूमि खरीदी गई थी ।

(ग) भवन निर्माण के लिये आवास की अनुसूची को 21 नवम्बर, 1967 को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है । प्रारम्भिक ड्राइंग तैयार की जा रही है ।

कोविलपट्टी (मद्रास) में डाक तथा तार विभाग की इमारत

4618. **श्री मधु लिमये** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार 50,000 से कम जनसंख्या वाले नगरों और शहरों में अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये ऊंची लागत पर क्वार्टर बना रही है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या ऐसे नगरों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) विभाग अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये सभी स्थानों पर क्वार्टरों का निर्माण कर रहा है, बशर्ते कि इसके लिये औचित्य हो और साधन तथा स्थान उपलब्ध हों ।

(ख) जिन कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर नहीं दिये गये हैं उन्हें मकान किराया भत्ता वित्त मंत्रालय के आदेशों के अनुसार दिया जाता है। मौजूदा आदेशों के अन्तर्गत 50,000 (1961 की जनगणना के अनुसार) से कम जनसंख्या वाले कस्बों में मकान किराया भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता।

दिल्ली में विस्थापित व्यक्ति

4619. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :

क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसे कितने विस्थापित व्यक्ति हैं जो पाकिस्तान से आने के बाद वैकल्पिक आवास प्राप्त करने के हकदार थे लेकिन उन्हें अब तक ऐसा आवास (मकान) नहीं दिया गया है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति, दुकान प्राप्त करने के हकदार हैं और कितने व्यक्ति मकान प्राप्त करने के;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार उन्हें झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी योजना के अन्तर्गत आवास आवंटित कर रही है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें सरकार की नीति के अनुसार वैकल्पिक आवास न देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार उनके पुनर्वासि के सम्बन्ध में काम कब तक पूरा करेगी ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ङ). 1952 में किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार लगभग 22,000 अनधवासी परिवारों को रिहायशी आवास की आवश्यकता थी

और 8,400 अनधवासी परिवारों को व्यापार के लिये स्थान की आवश्यकता थी। पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय, जिसने पहले ही दिल्ली में पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के लिये मकान तथा दुकानें बनाने का कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिया हुआ था, लगभग 41,000 रिहायशी खण्डों तथा 6,500 दुकानों का निर्माण किया और इन सम्पत्तियों में से अधिकांश का उपयोग अनधवासियों को बसाने के लिये किया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा भी मार्केट्स बनाये गये। जब 1956 में पुनर्विलोकन किया गया, उस समय यह अनुमान लगाया गया कि 1952 में किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अन्तर्गत आने वाले परिवारों में से केवल 3,000 परिवार शेष बच गये थे जिन्हें आवास नहीं दिया गया था। उनमें से अधिकांश कोटला फिरोजशाह, पुराना किला, तिब्बिया कालेज चम्मरीज, किम्सवे कैम्प की पुरानी बैरकों और अंगूरी बाग तथा परदा बाग में रह रहे थे जिन्हें तुरन्त खाली करवाना था। सरकार द्वारा मई, 1957 में यह निर्णय किया गया कि किम्सवे कैम्प की पुरानी बैरकों तथा तिब्बिया कालेज चम्मरीज में रह रहे विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को वैकल्पिक आवास देने के लिये प्राथमिकता दी जाये। ऊपर दिये गये क्षेत्रों के अनधवासियों के बारे में जब राशि उपलब्ध होगी तभी कार्यवाही की जा सकती थी। तिब्बिया कालेज की चम्मरीज खाली करवा ली गई थीं और वहाँ रहने वालों को वैकल्पिक आवास दे दिया गया था। किम्सवे कैम्प की पुरानी बैरकों में रहने वालों के लिये मकान बनाने के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम को राशि मंजूर कर दी गई थी। प्रायः ये मकान बन कर तैयार हो चुके हैं और योग्य विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को अलाट करने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। पुराने किले में रह रहे विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को भी वैकल्पिक आवास दे दिया गया है और अंगूरी बाग तथा परदा बाग के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों

को उस समय वैकल्पिक आवास दिया जायेगा जब दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा, जिन्हें ये क्षेत्र हस्तान्तरित किये गये थे, खाली करवा लिये जाते हैं। वे विस्थापित व्यक्ति जो फिरोज-शाह कोटला में रह रहे थे, उन्हें वैकल्पिक स्थान पर ले जाने का प्रस्ताव था किन्तु उन्होंने उस स्थान को छोड़ने की अनुमति नहीं दी और मामला अभी विचाराधीन है। चूँकि अवशिष्ट समस्या कोई तीव्र नहीं थी इस लिये इसे दिल्ली में अनधवासियों को उठाने के सामान्य प्रश्न में विलय कर दिया गया था और शेष अनधवासी दिल्ली नगर निगम या दिल्ली प्रशासन की विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत वैकल्पिक आवास प्राप्त कर सकते हैं जिसके लिये वे पात्र हों।

पंजाब तथा हरियाणा में समाहार
दरें

4620. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :

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

(क) जनवरी तथा फरवरी, 1968 में पंजाब तथा हरियाणा में भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने मेक्सिकन तथा देसी गेहूं किन दरों पर खरीदा ;

(ख) सरकार ने दिल्ली तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में राशन की दुकानों के माध्यम से इस गेहूं को किन दरों पर बेचा ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि क्रय तथा विक्रय मूल्य में काफी अन्तर है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) पंजाब में भारतीय खाद्य निगम बाजार में कोई सीधे गेहूं की

खरीदारी नहीं कर रहा है। गेहूं की खरीदारी शीर्ष विपणन संघ द्वारा की जाती है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने इस सप्ताह में विपणन संघ से निम्नलिखित भाव पर गेहूं खरीदा है :—

बढ़िया गेहूं — 89.92 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल
बोरी तथा बिक्री कर रहित

माधारण मेक्सिकन — 84.92 रुपये
प्रति क्विंटल बोरी तथा बिक्री
कर रहित

इसके अलावा भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने पंजाब सरकार से उनके प्रान्तीय आरक्षित भण्डार से भी निम्नलिखित भावों पर गेहूं खरीदा है :—

बढ़िया गेहूं — 97.11 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल
बोरी तथा बिक्री कर रहित।

माधारण मेक्सिकन — 92.09 रुपये प्रति
क्विंटल बोरी तथा बिक्री कर
रहित।

इन मूल्यों में अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य और विपणन संघ द्वारा लिये गये प्रासंगिक खर्च भी शामिल हैं।

हरियाणा में भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने विनियमित मंडियों से निम्नलिखित भावों में गेहूं खरीदा था :

बढ़िया गेहूं — 77 और 83 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल
के बीच।

माधारण मेक्सिकन — 72 और 77 रुपये
प्रति क्विंटल के बीच।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को जनवरी और फरवरी, 1968 में पंजाब और हरियाणा राज्यों से कोई गेहूं नहीं मिला था। दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों से गेहूं का खुदरा भाव मेक्सिकन/दंडा 0.98 पैसे प्रति किलो ग्राम और बढ़िया फार्म गेहूं का 1.02 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम रहा है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

COMMITTEE ON LAND ACQUISITION LEGISLATION

4621. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the working of the Committee to review the Land Acquisition Legislation in the country; and

(b) when it is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Committee held its second meetings on the 14th and 15th September, 1967, and finalised a comprehensive Questionnaire. About 6,000 copies of the Questionnaire were circulated to all State Governments, Private/Public organisations, Members of Parliament and Speakers of State Legislatures and individuals interested in the matter. About 400 replies have been received by the Committee so far.

The Committee held sittings at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Hyderabad, Nagarjuna Sagar, Bangalore, Madras, Madurai and Trivandrum and recorded evidence of persons affected by land acquisition or having experience of the working of the Land Acquisition Act. The Committee is holding further sittings at Jaipur and Udaipur from 26th to 29th of March, 1968, for recording further evidence.

(b) The Committee has been requested to submit its Report by the end of July, 1968.

RODENT MENACE

4622. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new scheme to destroy all rodents in a specified area has been successfully experimented in Kanpur District of U.P.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to adopt it on All-India basis to deal with rodent menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A small area at Kalyanpur near Kanpur is being kept free of rodents. The technique consists of baiting with zinc phosphide, gassing of rat burrows with cyanide salts and use of anticoagulants like warfarine. It involves intensive survey and control work which is possible over a limited area. The technique is well known to the workers in the field of rodent control but there are limitations in adopting it on an all-India basis as huge resources in staff and finance would be required.

TREASURY BRANCH OF BOMBAY G.P.O.

4623. SHRI M. L. SONDHAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Bombay took over the administration of Treasury Branch of Bombay G.P.O. and other city offices terminating the contract with effect from the 1st December, 1965;

(b) if so, how the ex-employees have been absorbed by Government;

(c) whether these employees have been given protection in regard to their emoluments and other services conditions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) They were absorbed in the Department as clerks/shorffs/Class IV according to their qualifications and

age. They were allowed pay at the minimum of the scale in which they were absorbed.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

PUBLIC CALL OFFICES IN DELHI

4624. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is wide-spread complaint about inadequacy of Public Call Office in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to remove this grievance of the public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Government are aware of the inadequacy of public call offices in Delhi and New Delhi.

(b) A schedule has been drawn up for immediate utilisation of 2% of the available exchange capacity for the provision of public call offices. It has also been decided to increase the percentage figure to 5% within a year and to plan for a provision of 10% of exchange capacity as a standard in future.

CREDIT FACILITIES FOR AGRICULTURISTS

4625. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of agriculturists with small holdings have not been able to adopt new techniques for lack of credit facilities; and

(b) whether Government propose to conduct a survey of the extent of credit required in the rural sector and to set up agencies such as rural banks to provide the required credit ?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) For agriculturists in areas covered by high yielding varieties programme, intensive agricultural district programme and intensive agricultural area programme, adequate arrangements have been made for provision of credit for the supply of inputs through cooperative institutions, with the financial support of the Reserve Bank. In addition, the State Governments sanction taccavi loans in kind to meet the requirements of essential inputs especially seed and fertiliser. This effort is supplemented by Central Government which allows short-term credit to facilitate the distribution of seed, fertilisers and pesticides.

In other areas, credit arrangements for adoption of new techniques of agriculture are far from adequate. But here also the cooperatives are progressively adopting the Crop Loan System and efforts are made to ensure that the supply of credit is related to production potential and not the assets of the cultivator or the size of his holding.

(b) The All India Rural Credit Review Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India is already engaged in a comprehensive study of the problems of agricultural credit in the context of the new strategy for agricultural production. A separate survey is not considered necessary.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTES

4626. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes run by his Ministry;

(b) the total number of persons trained in them annually; and

(c) whether Government provide them assistance in getting jobs and how many persons trained in these institutes are unemployed at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) 356 as on 31st January, 1968,

(b) Year	Number trained
1963	22,001
1964	28,382
1965	76,603
1966	44,407
1967	61,093
	(Provisional)

(c) Employment assistance is provided to persons trained in Industrial Training Institutes through Employment Exchanges in the normal manner.

Precise information regarding unemployment among ex-trainees is not available. However, according to sample surveys conducted in 1965 in U.P. and in 1966 in Delhi nearly 90% of the passed out trainees were found to be already in employment.

Recently an All India survey to ascertain the employment status of ex-trainees who passed out from the Industrial Training Institutes in October 1965 has been initiated.

राज्यों को चावल की सप्लाई

4627. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 22 फरवरी, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1592 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967 में केन्द्र द्वारा किन किन राज्यों को चावल की सप्लाई की गई ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य को कितना कितना चावल दिया गया ; और,

(ग) 1957 से 1967 तक केन्द्र द्वारा बिहार को कितना चावल दिया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). 1967 में विभिन्न राज्यों को सप्लाई किये गए चावल की मात्रा बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया; देखिये संख्या LT-538/68]

(ग) 362.7 हजार मीटरी टन।

समस्तीपुर चीनी मिल

4628. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार समस्तीपुर चीनी मिल के प्रबन्ध बोर्ड में मजदूर संघ के प्रतिनिधि को शामिल करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और किम हिसाब में और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). सरकार का समस्तीपुर चीनी मिल के लिये गठित प्रबन्ध बोर्ड में मजदूर संघ के प्रतिनिधि को शामिल करने का विचार नहीं है। तथापि महा प्रबन्धक की अध्यक्षता में गन्ना उत्पादकों और मजदूरों के दो-दो सदस्य लेकर एक समिति स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया गया है जोकि मिल के दैनिक कार्यचालन के बारे में महा प्रबन्धक को सलाह देगा। प्रबन्ध बोर्ड समिति के सुझावों पर यथा योग्य विचार करेगा।

ERNAKULAM DISTRICT TELEPHONE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

4629. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Department

have asked the Ernakulam District Working Journalist Organisation to suggest their representative to be included in the Ernakulam District Telephone Advisory Committee;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the nominee of the organisation was not included in the Committee and some other person was nominated; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken to rectify the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. A representative of All India Newspaper Editors' Conference was nominated.

(c) The nomination of the press representative on the Telephone Advisory Committee was made after considering a panel of names of nominees suggested by various Press organizations.

AUTOMATIC BAKERIES

4630. SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 584 on the 15th February, 1968 and state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred to set up automatic bakeries in the country and the capital likely to be invested in the proposed bakeries; and

(b) the production capacity of these bakeries and the estimated production capacity of the remaining proposed bakeries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The total expenditure so far incurred up to

the end of February, 1968 is Rs. 104 lakhs (Approx.). The total anticipated capital outlay on the establishment of 9 bakery units is Rs. 270 lakhs excluding the cost of machinery being received as a gift under the Colombo Plan.

(b) The capacity of the Bombay Unit is 72000 loaves of 400 grams per day while that of the remaining units is 36000 loaves of 400 grams each per day.

ABOLITION OF WAGE BOARDS

4631. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bi-partite Committee set up by the Standing Labour Committee has suggested abolition of the present wage boards; and

(b) if so, the reasons given by the Committee and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) No, Sir. The Bi-partite Committee has yet to submit its report to the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE ACT

4632. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of contribution paid by the employers under the Employees State Insurance Act is proposed to be increased; and

(b) if so, the amount paid by the employers at present and the increase proposed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). The rate of employer's

special contribution is being increased from the present 2½% to 3% of the total wage bill in implemented areas with effect from the 1st April, 1968.

PROFIT SHARING BONUS

4633. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the authorities of the Indian Standard Wagon Company of Burnpur, Asansol have not paid the profit sharing bonus for the year 1966-67 to the workmen and have kept the workshop closed since October, 1967; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government to make the employer to pay the bonus?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under conciliation. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN BIHAR

4634. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether OXFAM, the British Relief Organisation, propose to launch an agricultural development programme in Bihar this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any team of specialist volunteers has arrived in Bihar to launch the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Government are not aware of this programme.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

4635. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister in her address to the

Seventh Convocation of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in New Delhi on the 10th February, 1968 outlined a five point programme for agricultural research; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister in her speech suggested the following points for consideration in the programme of agricultural research:—

(i) to consolidate the gains of intensive agriculture and prevent a slide-back, by giving special attention to prevention of plant diseases;

(ii) to pursue the concept of quality no less than the goal of larger quantities;

(iii) to make dry farming more remunerative so that the strategy of intensive agriculture does not widen inequalities in the countryside; and

(iv) to design and promote tools and techniques which will add to the efficiency of the farmer;

Research on these items is being undertaken under the All-India Co-ordinated Crop Improvement Projects sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

YIELD FROM HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES OF FOODGRAINS

4636. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the yield of Tainan-3 variety of paddy in Kerala, ADT-27 variety of paddy in Madras, the Mexican wheat variety in Rajasthan and K-68 in Uttar Pradesh

this year is higher than the State averages for 1962-67;

(b) if so, by what percentages and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any such variety either of paddy or of wheat has been experimented in Bihar; and

(d) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) Information regarding actual per acre yield of these varieties of paddy and wheat during 1967-68 has not yet become available. However, during 1966-67, the percentage increase in the per acre yield of these varieties over the State averages were as under :—

S. No.	State	Crop/ Variety	% Increase
1.	Kerala	Paddy (Tainan-3)	40
2.	Madras	Paddy (ADT-27)	93
3.	Rajasthan	Wheat (Mexican)	254
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Wheat (K-68)	184

The higher yields of these varieties are due to their higher yield potentials and the fact that the programme is concentrated in areas having assured irrigation/rainfall supported by the required supplies of various agricultural inputs, like improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, credit, etc. Short duration training courses for the participating farmers are also organised before the commencement of each crop season wherein the recommended package of practices for different crops is explained to them for proper adoption.

(c) Yes. Taichung Native-1 variety of paddy and Mexican varieties of wheat (Lerma-Rojo) were taken up for large scale cultivation in Bihar, during 1966-67 and 1967-68.

(d) The results in terms of yield have not yet become available from the State Government. However, these varieties are reported to have given much higher yields than those of the traditional varieties.

CIVIL MARRIAGES

4637. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the civil marriages in India, medical certificates are not required; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A party to a marriage is free to satisfy himself or herself about the medical fitness of other party entering into the marriage. It is not considered expedient to impose any legal requirement in this behalf.

MAXIM GORKY MEMORIAL POSTAL STAMPS

4638. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to issue Maxim Gorky Memorial Postal Stamps;

(b) if so, when and of what denominations;

(c) whether U.S.S.R. has brought out memorial postal stamps for Indian leaders; and

(d) if so, when and for which Indian leaders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) On the 28th March 1968 in the denomination of 15 paise.

(c) Yes.

(d) The following two Commemorative postage stamps have been brought out by U.S.S.R. in honour of Indian leaders :

(1) Rabindra Nath Tagore on 8.5.61.

(2) Jawaharlal Nehru on 20.8.64.

अखिल भारतीय श्रम अर्थ-व्यवस्था सम्मेलन

4639. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिसम्बर 1967 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में मद्रास में हुए ग्यारहवें अखिल भारतीय श्रम अर्थ व्यवस्था सम्मेलन में डा० बलजीत सिंह ने अपने अध्यक्षीय भाषण में कहा था कि चूँकि उत्पादन पर मजदूरी आधारित नहीं की जाती इस लिये हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था अधिक मजदूरी और अधिक लाभत—प्रधान हो गई है तथा इसके परिणाम स्वरूप देश में बेरोजगारी बढ़ गई है ;

(ख) उस सम्मेलन में और क्या क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले गये, और

(ग) उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ।

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हुरशी) :

(क) से (ग) : समाचार-पत्रों में छपी रिपोर्टों के अनुसार सम्मेलन एक गैर-सरकारी निकाय द्वारा बुलाया गया और सरकार को इस सम्मेलन को कोई भी अधिकारिक रिपोर्ट या सिफारिशें सरकारी तौर पर प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं । इस प्रकार की सामान्य टिप्पणियों पर आगे किसी कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

खाद्यान्न की खुले बाजार में बिक्री

4640. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्यों ने खाद्यान्न की खुले बाजार में बिक्री की अनुमति दे रखी है; और
(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसका भारत के खाद्य निगम द्वारा खाद्यान्न समाहार पर किसी प्रकार का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब जिन्हे) : (क) राज्य जोनों के अन्दर सांविधिक राशन वाले क्षेत्रों को छोड़ कर खुले बाजार में खाद्यान्नों की निर्बाध बिक्री पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है । दिल्ली और कानपुर के सांविधिक राशन वाले क्षेत्रों में सभी खाद्यान्नों और हंटराबाद में चावल की निर्बाध बिक्री के लिए अनुमति दे दी गई है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

एशिया तथा सुदूर पूर्व सम्बन्धी आर्थिक आयोग द्वारा सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम का अध्ययन

4641. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रमों का अध्ययन करने के लिये एशिया तथा सुदूर-पूर्व सम्बन्धी आर्थिक आयोग का 13 सदस्यीय एक दल हाल में भारत आया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य उपपत्तियां क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुप्तास्वामी) : (क) जी हाँ। भूमि बंदोबस्त तथा भूमि सुधार के विशेष संदर्भ में सामुदायिक विकास की भूमिका का अध्ययन करने के लिये एशिया तथा सुदूर-पूर्व सम्बन्धी आर्थिक आयोग, बैंकाक द्वारा प्रायोजित 13 सदस्यों की एक अध्ययन-एवं-प्रशिक्षण टोली ने 16 से 21 फरवरी 1968 तक भारत का दौरा किया।

(ख) इस बारे में एशिया तथा सुदूर-पूर्व सम्बन्धी आर्थिक आयोग से अभी तक कोई प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अनेक फसलें उगाने की प्रणाली

4642. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् पूसा, नई दिल्ली ने एक नई कृषि प्रणाली की खोज की है जिसके द्वारा वर्ष में चार फसलें उगाई जा सकती हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस प्रणाली को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हाँ।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्था ने "रिले कर्पोपिंग" के रूप में एक नई तकनीक का विकास किया है जिसके द्वारा एक किसान 4 या 3 खाद्यान्न फसलें और एक तिलहन की फसल एक ही वर्ष में एक ही भूमि पर उगा सकता है।

(ख) इस नई तकनीक की मुख्य विशेषताएं निम्न हैं :—

(1) उगाई जाने वाली खाद्यान्न फसलें हैं—मूंग, मक्का, आलू और गेहूँ। आलू के स्थान पर तोरिया एक तिलहन फसल, उगाई जा सकती है।

(2) मूंग की 'बैसाखी' किस्म को जो कि मौनसून मौसम की फसल के रूप में उगाई जाती थी, गेहूँ की कटाई और मक्का की बुवाई के बीच समय में गर्मी के मौसम की फसल के रूप में सफलतापूर्वक उगाई जा सकती है।

(3) मूंग की खड़ी हुई फसल में उसके काटने से कुछ दिन पूर्व मूंग की कतारों में सिफारिश की गई उर्वरक की मात्रा देकर मक्का के पौदे लगाये जाते हैं। तोरिया 'तिलहन फसल' हाथ के औजारों की सहायता से 15 सितम्बर के आसपास मक्का की खड़ी फसल के अन्दर लगाया जाता है। दिसम्बर के अन्त में या जनवरी के प्रथम सप्ताह में गेहूँ बोया जाता है।

(4) प्रयोग किये गये उर्वरकों की कुछ मात्रा उतनी ही है जितनी मक्का और गेहूँ के लिये सिफारिश की की गई थी। इन चारों फसलों के लिये पहली जुताई की कुल संख्या वही है जो कि किसान केवल गेहूँ के लिये ही करते हैं। इससे फसलों की खेती की लागत बहुत कम हो जाती है। इस फसल ढंग में दो फसलें 'मूंग और तोरिया' शामिल हैं जो कि गहरी जड़ वाली हैं और अधिकांशतः मिट्टी की नीची सतहों से भोजन खींचती हैं और दो उथली जड़ वाली फसलें हैं—गेहूँ और मक्का—जो कि

अपने पौष्टिक तत्वों के लिये पूरी सतह से शक्ति प्राप्त करती हैं। इस प्रकार यह करोपिंग ढंग बहुत ही वैज्ञानिक है।

- (5) यह तरीका देश के उत्तरी भागों में छोटे किसानों के लिये बहुत ही उपयुक्त है और इससे छोटे फार्मों में बड़े पैमाने पर नियुक्ति के अवसर मिल सकेंगे। मूंग के अतिरिक्त अन्य कोई भी खाद्यान्न की फसल केवल दो सिंचाई से गर्मी के महीनों में पूरी नहीं हो सकती है जिससे फार्म के पशुओं के लिये अधिक प्रोटीनयुक्त फलदार चारा उपलब्ध हो सकेगा। इससे गर्मी के महीनों में चारे की कमी भी कुछ पूरी होगी।

- (6) क्योंकि फसलें बहुत जल्दी-जल्दी बोई जाती हैं, इसलिये खपतवार दबे जाते हैं।

- (7) रिले करोपिंग की तकनीकी 'कुओं से सींचित' क्षेत्रों में प्रयोग में लाई जा सकती है, साथ ही नहर से सींचित क्षेत्रों में भी जहां पर सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध सुनिश्चित है।

(ग) निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

- (1) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा भारत में कृषि अनुसंधान विषयक अपने स्पेशल न्यूज विशेषांकों के माध्यम से उपरोक्त बहुविध तकनीकों का विस्तृत प्रचार किया गया है। ये विशेषांक 29 दिसम्बर 1967 को अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी तथा अन्य प्रमुख भाषाओं के 30 समाचार पत्रों में छपे हैं जो 20 लाख से भी अधिक मात्रा में छपते हैं।

- (2) क्रापिंग तकनीक को आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित किया गया है और उसे कृषकों को बताने के लिये आकाशवाणी के टेलीवीजन केन्द्र से भी, प्रसारित किया गया।

- (3) बहुत-से कृषकों को उनकी प्रार्थना पर रिले क्रापिंग की साइक्लोस्टाइल करवा कर उन्हें भेजा गया।

- (4) मूंग बैसाखी के बीज के नमूने 500 से अधिक कृषकों को दिये गये। कृषकों को आवश्यक निर्देश भी दिये गये कि वे इसे गर्मियों के महीनों में और फिर मानसून ऋतु में उगायें ताकि 1969 के गर्मी के मौसम में उनके पास स्वयं अपना बीज उपलब्ध हो सके।

- (5) संस्था के स्टाफ की प्रत्यक्ष देखरेख में दिल्ली संघक्षेत्र में 4-5 मार्गदर्शी प्रदर्शनों की व्यवस्था की गई है।

CREDIT FACILITIES IN AGRICULTURE

4643. SHRI D N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while credit relaxations had taken place in other sectors of economy it has not been introduced in respect of food-grains, oilseeds, pulses which is affecting the functioning of the trade adversely;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India has been impressed upon to consider this issue; and

(c) if so, its reaction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Credit relaxations have taken place in certain priority sectors such as (i) credit for

exports (both pre-shipment and post-shipment), (ii) for agricultural inputs (fertilisers and pesticides), and (iii) to small scale industries guaranteed by the Credit Guarantee Organisation. In the case of groundnut and certain other oilseeds, the control on advances has been modified in the current year in the light of good crops and appreciable fall in prices. So far as cereals and pulses are concerned, the continuation of the existing restrictions is considered necessary in order to discourage hoarding tendency.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

नागालैण्ड में फलों की खेती

4644. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नागालैण्ड में फलों की खेती तथा उनके स्टोर की व्यवस्था और दुलाई के लिये सरकार क्या सहायता देती है अथवा देने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) नागालैण्ड में फलों की खेती और उनके स्टोर की व्यवस्था के लिये स्टेट प्लान स्कीम के अन्तर्गत सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। राज्य सरकार ने 1968-69 में क्रियान्वित करने के लिये अपनी वार्षिक प्लान के प्रारूप में निम्नलिखित स्कीमों को शामिल किया है :—

स्कीम का नाम	1968-69 के लिये प्रास्ताविक व्यय
बागबानी विकास स्कीम	1.50
सन्तति फलोद्यान एवं नर्सरी	1.50
फल परिरक्षण फैक्टरी	2.00
सन्तरे व अननास की खेती	0.60
ठण्डे गोदाम	0.86

नागालैण्ड राज्य की प्लान के लिये वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिये विशेष प्रबन्ध है जिसके अन्तर्गत राजस्व व्यय केन्द्रीय अनुदान और पूंजी व्यय केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता से पूरा किया जाता है।

खाद्यान्न को स्टोर करने की सुविधायें

4645. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार किसानों को इस प्रकार की सुविधायें देने का है जिससे उन्हें उचित किराया लेने वाले भाण्डागारों में उस अवधि के लिये खाद्यान्न को स्टोर करने में सहायता मिल सके जिसमें सट्टेबाज खाद्यान्न की कीमतों की कम दरें बनाये रखते हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार किसानों को, जब तक उन्हें अपने उत्पादन की उचित कीमतें नहीं मिलती हैं, कुछ वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम तथा राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों ने बहुत-से भाण्डारगार बनवाये हैं जहां किसान अपनी कृषि उपज को उचित किराये पर रख सकते हैं। इस बारे में उल्लिखित सुविधायें पहले से मौजूद हैं। जमाकर्ता केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम और राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों की भाण्डागार रसीदों पर बैंकों से ऋण तथा पेशगियां ले सकते हैं।

वकील परिषद् की परीक्षा

4646. श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछाबाबाय : क्या

विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र वकील परिषद् ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि ऐसे विधि स्नातकों को, जिनका तीन वर्ष का पाठ्यक्रम पूरा हो चुका हो, वकील परिषद् की परीक्षा देने से छूट दी जानी चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद युनुस सलीम) : (क) और (ख) महाराष्ट्र विधिज्ञ परिषद् से ऐसी कोई भी प्रार्थना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। किन्तु महाराष्ट्र राज्य वकील संस्था, अकोला के सचिव ने 17 जनवरी 1968 को महाराष्ट्र राज्य वकील संस्था के 24 और 25 दिसम्बर 1966 के अधिवेशनों में पारित संकल्पों की एक प्रति अग्रेषित की है। इन संकल्पों में से एक में यह मुद्दा दिया गया है कि जिन विधि स्नातकों ने विधि का तीन वर्ष का पाठ्यक्रम पूरा कर लिया है, उनके लिये विधिज्ञ परिषद् परीक्षा बन्द कर दी जाये। विधि स्नातकों के इस वर्ग को 8 मार्च, 1968 को जारी किये गये अधिवक्ताओं के रूप में प्रवेश (प्रशिक्षण और परीक्षा) नियम, 1968 द्वारा प्रशिक्षण और परीक्षा से छूट दे दी गई है।

डाक व तार विभाग में विभागीय परीक्षा

4647. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक व तार विभाग में विभागीय परीक्षाओं के लिये निर्धारित सभी पुस्तकें केवल अंग्रेजी में ही मिलती हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि डाक व तार निबन्धावली (खण्ड चार) में यह कहा गया

है कि सभी विभागीय परीक्षाएँ अंग्रेजी में होंगी;

(ग) उपर्युक्त पुस्तकों का अब तक हिन्दी में अनुवाद उपलब्ध न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त पुस्तकों का कब तक हिन्दी में अनुवाद किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) विभागीय नियम-पुस्तकों के हिन्दी में अनुवाद और छपाई का काम हाथ में ले लिया गया है और उसमें प्रगति हो रही है।

(घ) कोई ठीक-ठीक तारीख नहीं दी जा सकती, किन्तु अनुवाद कार्य को यथासम्भव शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिये कार्रवाई की जा रही है। इस उद्देश्य के लिये विशेष रूप से एक अधिकारी की नियुक्ति भी की गई है।

SYMPOSIUM ON FOODGRAINS

4648. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a symposium was held recently in Delhi by Agricultural experts regarding growing foodgrain crops;

(b) the conclusions arrived at in the symposium; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. A symposium on cropping patterns including grain crops was organised

by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, from 27th to 31st January, 1968.

(b) A copy of the recommendations adopted by the symposium is placed below.

(c) The proceedings of the symposium, containing detailed recommendations, have been forwarded to all State Governments, Agricultural Universities and Central Institutes for taking necessary action on the recommendations made by the symposium.

BONE—MEAL PLANT

4649. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed a Bone-meal Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be derived therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A new chemical process has been evolved for the production of sterilized bone-meal. No plant for the manufacture of bone-meal has been developed at the Institute.

(b) The new process ensures complete dis-integration of bones by means of caustic soda which is removed from the end product by neutralizing it with hydrochloric acid.

(c) The benefits of this process are :—

(i) No special plant or equipment is required for operating the process.

(ii) It can be worked on a small cottage industry scale or a big scale, as required.

(iii) The chemicals required are cheap and commonly available.

(iv) It eliminates expensive steam digesters required for the usual process.

(v) The product obtained is completely sterilized and is safe to use as poultry or cattle feed unlike the steam digested product.

BURMA'S OFFER TO SUPPLY RICE

4650. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Burma have offered to supply rice to India from its new crop;

(b) if so, the quantity offered; and

(c) whether a decision has been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c) A quantity of 100,000 tons of rice offered by the Government of Burma from their new crop has been purchased and a contract for this purchase has been signed on the 7th March, 1968.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SECOND WAGE BOARD FOR CEMENT

4651. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a machinery to ensure implementation of the recommendations of the second Wage Board for the Cement Industry as accepted by Government;

(b) if so, the nature, composition and functions of such a machinery; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) to (c). Government do not propose to set up any special machinery for the purpose. As usual, implementation of the recommendations of the Second

Cement Wage Board is being secured through the State Governments, who are the "Appropriate Government" under the Industrial Disputes Act, in relation to the Cement Industry.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES

4652. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government propose to take for multiplying the capacity of Telephone Exchanges in the major cities; and

(b) the measures adopted to increase the operational efficiency of the telephone systems and for expeditious execution of requests for auxilliary installations, transfers of telephones and similar other work-orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Plans have been finalised to increase the capacity of Telephone Exchanges in all the major cities of the country consistent with the limited resources available. The present capacity and the additional capacity proposed in some of the important towns in the country is given below:—

Sl. No.	Town	Capacity of exchanges as on 3-9-67	Additional capacity proposed
1.	Bombay	1,06,950	56,250
2.	Calcutta	1,16,381	52,600
3.	Delhi	70,875	63,700
4.	Madras	46,100	18,600
5.	Hyderabad	21,500	4,600
6.	Bangalore	13,900	13,000
7.	Ahmedabad	12,700	8,500
8.	Kanpur	8,500	7,500
9.	Poona	10,100	6,000
10.	Nagpur	8,200	4,500
11.	Lucknow	8,000	2,000
12.	Agra	6,600	1,500
13.	Varanasi	4,500	2,100
14.	Allahabad	3,500	4,000
15.	Madurai	4,800	2,400
16.	Jaipur	6,500	5,400

(b) A. Following steps have been taken to increase the operational efficiency of telephone systems:

1. Ensure prompt attention to complaints.
2. Periodical routine testing of telephones and dials.
3. Sampling the service given to the subscribers by specially arranged observations.
4. Introduction of statistical quality control techniques.
5. Increase in the equipment in various exchanges within the resources available to meet the heavy traffic obtaining in the country.
6. Introduction of advanced technology in local and trunk services.
7. Provision of intensive training and refresher training courses to improve the standard of operation and maintenance.

B. Requests for auxiliary installations transfers of telephones and other work orders are already being attended to by the Circle with expedition, subject to their technical feasibility and availability of essential stores, provided the requests are in conformity with the departmental rules.

C. Departmental rules relating to installation, transfer of telephones and similar other works have been recently reviewed and simplified to a great extent to expedite action on such cases.

SOWING OF MAXICAN VARIETY OF WHEAT

4653. SHRI D. C. SHARMA:

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area in which the Maxican variety of wheat has been sown in the current crop throughout the country:

(b) the estimated expected crop; and
 (c) the estimates of the area on which Mexican wheat is proposed to be sown for the next crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Out of the total target of 66.80 lakh acres fixed at the All-India level for the high-yielding varieties of wheat for rabi, 1967-68, the Mexican varieties were to be grown over an area of 54.30 lakhs acres, the balance being covered under K. 68 and other local improved varieties of wheat. The information regarding actual coverage has not yet become available from all the States, but the trend is that the total target fixed for the Mexican varieties of wheat for the current crop season is likely to be achieved in full.

(b) The yield figures are not yet available. However, in view of the favourable weather conditions, additional yield of 2/3 to 1 ton per acre is expected from these varieties.

(c) The target for these varieties for the next crop season is yet to be finalised.

EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF ARREARS OF LICENCE FEE OF RADIO SETS

4654. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have exempted radio licence holders and others having unlicensed radio sets and transistors etc. from punishment, if instead of paying the arrears of fees, they pay the annual fee and apply for a new licence; and

(b) if so, the reasons for declaring this amnesty which is likely to encourage evasion of payment of licence fee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a)

For a period of three months ending 30th April, 1968 persons having radio and television sets without licences have been allowed to obtain licences without production of proof of date and source of acquisition and on payment of the due licence fee only. For the same period, persons having expired radio licences have also been allowed to renew their licences on payment of the due licence fee only i.e., without surcharge.

(b) The amnesty has been declared for a limited period with the intention of stopping continued evasion of licence fees and to ensure that hereafter persons having unlicensed radio sets abide by the licensing regulations of the Government.

SOVIET-DESIGNED MACHINE FOR WATER DISTRIBUTION

4655. SHRI AHMAD AGA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Soviet-designed machine for distribution of water has been patented in India which needs no electric power and is set in motion by water only;

(b) whether this has been given a trial; and

(c) if so, the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation is not aware of any Soviet-designed machine of the type mentioned in the Question having been patented.

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

मध्य प्रदेश में मछली पालन कार्यक्रम

4656. श्री यं० चं० दीक्षित: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मछली पालन उद्योग के विकास के

लिये 1968-69 के लिये 7 लाख रुपये की राशि की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में सन् 1968-69 के दौरान मात्स्यकी के विकास के लिये 35 लाख रुपये के प्लान व्यय का प्रस्ताव किया।

(ख) 30 लाख रुपये का व्यय अनुमोदित किया गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में फसलों को हानि

4657. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि दिसम्बर, 1967 में मध्य प्रदेश में सूडियों ने चने तथा अन्य दालों की फसलों को बुरी तरह से खराब कर दिया था तथा इससे 8 लाख एकड़ भूमि पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में व्यापक कार्यक्रम बनाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) . मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने नर्मदा घाटी के स्थानीय क्षेत्रों में चने की सून्डी से छुटकारा पाने के लिये एक योजना तैयार की है। वनस्पति-रक्षा, संगरोध तथा

संचयन निदेशालय में इस योजना की जांच की जा रही है। यह बता देना भी आवश्यक है कि भारत सरकार राज्य योजनाओं के वनस्पति रक्षा संबंधी उपायों पर होने वाले व्यय का 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान देती है और वह कीटों के बड़े स्तर पर आक्रमण होने की स्थिति में, नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों पर प्रयुक्त होने वाली कीटनाशक औषधियों पर होने वाले 100 प्रतिशत व्यय को वहन करती रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त, जिन वायुयानों द्वारा कीटनाशक औषधियां छिड़की जाती हैं, उनके सक्रिय व्यय पर भी उपदान दिया जाता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि की नमी और भूमि का कटाव

4658. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भूमि की नमी तथा भूमि के कटाव को रोकने के लिये वर्ष 1968-69 के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई 75 लाख रुपये की गैर-योजना मांग को स्वीकृति दे दी है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख). इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध स्पष्टतः भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण योजनाओं से है। इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की कोई गैर-योजना मांग नहीं है। फिर भी, योजना आयोग ने 1968-69 के भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण कार्यक्रम के लिये 250 लाख रुपये का खर्च अनुमोदित किया है, किन्तु राज्य सरकार द्वारा की गई वास्तविक बजट व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी नहीं है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकार से प्रतीक्षित विस्तृत प्रस्तावों की प्राप्ति पर,

भारत सरकार केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित प्रक्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत पहले से चल रही भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण की योजना को जारी रखने के कार्य का अनुमोदन करना चाहती है। सन् 1967-68 के दौरान, चम्बल तथा हीराकुड परियोजनाओं के जलगृहों में केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित भूमि संरक्षण की योजना की कार्यान्विति के लिये राज्य सरकार को 51 लाख रुपये की कुल सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है।

खरता रोग का उन्मूलन

4659. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने खरता रोग के उन्मूलन के लिये विदेशों से दवाई के आयात के लिये आयात लाइसेंस देने तथा इसके लिये विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर करने का केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

फ्रीज ड्राइंग मशीन

4660. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि मुर्गी और मुर्गियों को महामारी से

बचाने के उद्देश्य से मुर्गीपालन विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत टीके बनाने के लिये फ्रीज ड्राइंग मशीन सप्लाई की जानी चाहिये; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) पशुपालन के राज्य निदेशकों को पत्र लिखे गये थे और उनसे पूछा गया था कि यूनीसैफ सहायता द्वारा प्राप्त किये जाने वाले मुर्गियों के रोगों के टीके लगाने हेतु वर्तमान फ्रीज ड्राइंग मशीनों के लिये फालतू पुर्जों के सम्बन्ध में वे अपनी आवश्यकतायें बतायें। इस पत्र के उत्तर में निदेशक, पशुपालन, मध्य प्रदेश ने फालतू पुर्जों के अतिरिक्त एक नई फ्रीज ड्राइंग मशीन की सप्लाई के लिये भी प्रार्थना की।

(ख) पशुपालन के निदेशक से प्राप्त फालतू पुर्जों की सूची के पुर्जों की उपलब्धि के लिये यूनीसैफ को भेज दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त पशु महामारी के टीके बनाने के लिये एक नई फ्रीज ड्राइंग मशीन तथा उसके आवश्यक फालतू पुर्जों की उपलब्धि के लिये 85,000 रुपये तक की विदेशी मुद्रा भी जनवरी, 1967 में राज्य के पशुपालन विभाग को दी गई थी। यह मशीन मुर्गियों के लिये टीका बनाने के लिये भी प्रयोग में लाई जा सकती थी।

DAMAGE CAUSED BY HEAVY RAINS IN VIDARBHA AREA

4661. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the damage caused by the continuous rains for a number of days in December, 1967 to Jawar, Cotton and Tur Crops in Vidarbha area of Maharashtra and the estimated fall in production; and

(b) the assistance given by the Central Government for the relief of affected cultivators ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Detailed information has been called for from the Maharashtra Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR DAIRY AND POULTRY SCHEMES

4662. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have advised the State Governments that 75 per cent of the plan resources should be earmarked for the development of Cooperatives in dairy and poultry schemes and out of the above allocations, 50 per cent of funds should be reserved for the weaker sections;

(b) if so, whether this principle of allocation of funds have been accepted and implemented in all the States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain broad guidelines for development of dairy and poultry industry on cooperative basis were suggested to the State Governments. When the draft Fourth Plan and the Annual Plan for 66-67 were formulated, the schemes that could be taken up in the co-operative sector were identified, and the various State Governments were advised to implement those schemes through co-operatives. The State Governments have accepted the general policy of promoting co-operatives for dairy and poultry development.

The share of co-operatives in relation to the budget provision for

dairying for the year 1966-67 for some States were as follows :—

State	Budget Provision for 1966-67 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Share of Co-ops. (Rs. in Lakhs)	Percentage in relation to Budget Provision
Andhra Pradesh	75.60	23.18	30
Punjab	49.51	4.81	9
Uttar Pradesh	100.00	100.00	100
Gujarat	100.00	44.00	44
Bihar	44.00	11.00	25
Mysore	42.00	12.00	28
Madras	77.56	32.82	42
Kerala	21.04	6.18	29

In the States of Maharashtra, Punjab, Madras, Mysore, Kerala and the Union Territory of Delhi, co-operatives, are being increasingly associated with intensive poultry development programmes and have been given financial assistance for this purpose.

With regard to ear-marking of assistance for weaker sections of the community, instructions have been issued in Uttar Pradesh that members of dairy co-operatives belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes, and land holders whose holdings do not exceed 3.5 acres, should receive 75% of the loan amount available with each society for purchase of milch cattle. This procedure was commended to all the State Governments. In Madhya Pradesh, a procedure similar to the one obtaining in U.P. has been prescribed.

(c) Earmarking of funds is found difficult by States in which Dairy and Poultry Cooperatives have yet to develop satisfactorily.

खाद्य उत्पादकों की मूल्य सूची

4663. श्री देवराज पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में तैयार किये जाने वाले खाद्य उत्पादों की मूल्य सूची तैयार करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और इसे अपनाने के सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

कृषि प्रश्न

4664. श्री देवराज पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कितने सरकारी कृषि प्रक्षेत्र हैं और वे कहां कहां हैं; और

(ख) इस प्रकार के प्रक्षेत्र खोलने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को क्या सहायता दी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). तीन केन्द्रीय राज्यकीय प्रक्षेत्र सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान) जेतसर (राजस्थान) और झारसुगुड़ा (उड़ीसा) में स्थित हैं । राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे फार्म खोलने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई सहायता नहीं दी जाती है क्योंकि इन्हें सीधे ही केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाया जाता है ।

देश में लगभग 4,000 बीज प्रवर्धन प्रक्षेत्र हैं । इनके स्थान के बारे में लोक सभा में 5 अप्रैल, 1966 को पूछे गये अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3229 के उत्तर में दिये गये आम्वासन की पूर्ति में 16 फरवरी, 1968 को लोक सभा के पटल पर रखे गये विवरण की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है । बीज प्रवर्धन प्रक्षेत्रों को कृषि उत्पादन योजनाओं L20LSS/68—5

के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया जाता है । सहायता का वर्तमान प्रतिमान समस्त स्वीकृत कृषि योजनाओं के लिये राज्य सरकारों को 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान करना है । राज्य सरकारों को यह सहायता समस्त प्लान सहायता के एक भाग के रूप में दी जाती है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकारें देश भर में कई कृषि प्रक्षेत्र सीधे ही चलाती हैं परन्तु इनके लिये उन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई सहायता नहीं दी जाती । यह प्रश्न शायद ऐसे प्रक्षेत्रों से संबंधित नहीं है ।

CLOSURE OF COAL MINES

4665. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal mines closed during the last two years;

(b) the number of workers thrown out of employment; and

(c) the tonnage and qualities of coal which were being mined in the closed mines ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) 66.

(b) 16,335.

(c) (i) Tonnage per month for 20 collieries 96,490. Information in respect of the remaining collieries is not available.

(ii) Quality of coal Grade II, III, Run of mine and ungraded.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF WAGE BOARDS

4666. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Ques-

tion No. 643 on the 15th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the tripartite committee constituted by the Standing Labour Committee have since submitted its recommendations on the cases of non-implementation of Wage Board's recommendations;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the decision taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and when the recommendations are likely to be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) The Committee referred to is a bi-partite body, and is required to suggest measures to eliminate delays involved in the working of the Wage Boards and for securing full implementation of their recommendations. The deliberations of the Committee are still in progress.

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

(d) The Committee has to deal with matters on which the interests concerned have divergent views. The Committee has held five sittings and its report may be expected soon.

COAL WAGE BOARD'S AWARD

4667. **SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :**

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI NAMBIAR :

SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number and names of collieries which have not so far implemented the Coal Wage Board's recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : Implementation of the Board's recommendations has not so far been started by 313 collieries, employing approximately 14% of the total number of workmen in the industry. A statement showing the names of these collieries is placed on the Table.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-539/68.]

WAGE STRUCTURE AND CONDITIONS OF WORK IN FILM INDUSTRY

4668. **SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :**

SHRI K. RAMANI :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 63 on the 15th February, 1968 regarding Wages Structure and Conditions of work in the film industry and state :

(a) whether the sub-committee have since finalised the recommendations in the light of the comments received; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) and (b). The sub-committee held its final meeting on the 11th March, 1968 and will now be making its report.

PRICE OF SUGAR

4669. **SHRI K. RAMANI :**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

SHRI B. K. MODAK :

SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the retail price of sugar in sugar-producing and non-producing States in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Sugar is produced in all States except Jammu and Kashmir. Among the Union Territories, only Pondicherry produces sugar. A statement showing the retail prices of sugar in various States and Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-540/68.]

OFFICERS IN SUPER BAZARS, DELHI

4670. **SHRI K. RAMANI :**
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of officers working in Super Bazars in Delhi and their annual wage bill; and

(b) the total number of other employees working in Super Bazars in Delhi and their annual wage bill ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) 24. Their annual wage bill amounts to Rs. 2,62,488.

(b) 1125. Their annual wage bill amounts to Rs. 23,80,445.

IRON ORE MINES WAGE BOARD

4671. **SHRI K. RAMANI :**
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of iron ore mines which have not implemented the recommendations of Iron Ore Mines Wage Board;

(b) the names of such mines; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure implementation of the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :
 (a) The number of mines which have not implemented the final recommendations of the Wage Board is 359.

(b) Complete particulars are not readily available.

(c) The recommendations have no statutory force and their implementation is being secured mainly through persuasion and advice. Necessary efforts in this regard continue to be made by the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery. A dispute about non-implementation of the recommendations by 15 employers in the Barbil area has been referred to adjudication.

COLOURISATION OF VANASPATI

4672. **SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :**
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 473 on the 15th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the report of the committee of experts set up in regard to the colourisation of Vanaspati;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) if not, when the examination is likely to be completed and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The report is still under examination.

(c) Views of the other Ministries concerned with the recommendations made in the report are awaited.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

4673. **SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :**
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 510 on the 15th February, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the report of the expert committee on consumers' price index; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). The Report is under consideration.

OILSEEDS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

4674. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated an All-India Coordinated Oilseeds Improvement Project to intensify research on all major oilseeds in the country; and

(b) if so, the amount to be allotted for the development of groundnut in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) The above project involves research work. The sum allotted for research on groundnut, sesamum and castor in Andhra Pradesh is reckoned at Rs. 10.37 lakhs for a period of four years from 1967-68 to 1970-71, of which the amount allotted for groundnut works out to Rs. 2.67 lakhs.

For development, an expenditure of Rs. 19.77 lakhs has been approved separately under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for maximised production of groundnut in the State during 1967-68 and an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been tentatively provided for 1968-69.

PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

4675. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the States where the foodgrains are procured only from millers;

(b) the States where the foodgrains are procured only from peasants; and

(c) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, procured both from peasants and millers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is no State where foodgrains are procured only from millers.

(b) Gujarat, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Assam and Maharashtra.

(c) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana.

STAFF QUARTERS FOR P & T EMPLOYEES IN TRICHUR

4676. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of staff quarters for P & T employees in Trichur;

(b) whether it is a fact that the progress in the construction of quarters is behind schedule; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Sanction for construction of 52 units of quarters at a cost of Rs. 7.4 lakhs has been accorded. The work is expected to be taken up during next financial year i.e. 1968-69.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

DEVELOPMENT OF FISHING INDUSTRY IN KERALA

4677. SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON :

SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Yugoslavia has offered to supply some trawlers to Kerala State for the development of fishing industry in the State;

(b) if so, whether permission has been granted for the supply of trawlers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. There was no offer from Yugoslavia for the supply of trawlers to Kerala State.

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

**EMPLOYEES OF RIVER STEAM
NAVIGATION Co.**

4678. SHRI VISWANATHA
MENON :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the River Steam Navigation Co. met the Labour Minister in December, 1967 and submitted a memorandum to him;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that he had assured them that all the employees will be absorbed;

(c) whether all the employees have since been absorbed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-
MENT AND REHABILITATION
(SHRI S. C. JAMIR) :** (a) Yes.

(b) No. Only assurance given was that efforts would be made to find alternative employment for them.

(c) Out of about 8,170 employees of the River Steam Navigation Company before its closure, about 5,180 men have been employed so far in the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation and various private and public sector undertakings through the assistance of Government and its agencies.

(d) A Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners to explore ways and means for finding re-employment opportunities for the surplus employees of the River Steam Navigation Company. The Bureau of Public Enterprises has intimated all public sector undertakings that the surplus persons should be absorbed as far as possible on a preferential basis, if otherwise found suitable, wherever vacancies exist or are likely to arise in future. The Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation have issued instructions to the Employment Exchanges to register the surplus employees and render them every possible employment assistance. The Calcutta Port Commissioners and the Labour Dockyard, Calcutta, have been permitted to recruit the employees without the intervention of the Employment Service.

COST DATA FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

4679. SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 439 on the 15th February,

1968 regarding cost data for agricultural products and state :

(a) whether the Government have since taken any decision on the recommendations made by the Standing Technical Committee in this regard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Food and Agriculture are taking necessary action to implement the recommendations of the Standing Technical Committee viz. (i) for studying the cost of cultivation of principal crops in the country on a continuous basis and (ii) for extending the coverage of schemes for constructing indices of input costs, in consultation with the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance. Pending finalisation of these schemes and the arrangements for their implementation, a token provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1968-69 for their implementation.

I.A.D.P. SCHEMES

4680. SHRIMATI SUSEELA

GOPALAN :

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Intensive Agricultural Development Programme Schemes in operation at present in the different States; and

(b) the amount invested on (i) irrigation, (ii) fertiliser, and (iii) seeds in each of the States under these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is only one I.A.D.P. (Intensive Agricultural District Programme) scheme

popularly known as Package Programme in operation in the country. It is being implemented in a total number of seventeen districts (one selected district in each State, except in Kerala where the scheme is in operation in two districts).

(b) In I.A.D.P. no separate allotments are made to the States for investments in irrigation, seeds, fertilisers, etc. and, therefore, the amounts invested on these items in each State are not readily available. The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

WEATHER FORECASTS

4681. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the farmer's needs for improved forecasts on weather have been looked into; and

(b) if so, with what results and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present in India, the weather forecasting service consists of :

(i) An All India Summary on weather forecasts issued in fairly non-technical language and is of a general character.

(ii) Five regional forecasts.

(iii) The Farmers' Weather Bulletin issued through the Press and Radio. (Over 55 Stations of A.I.R. in 22 local languages).

(iv) And special messages sent to the Community Project Officials.

There are also arrangements by which warning about severe weather phenomena can be broadcast at any time by the various regional stations of

the A.I.R. soon after the Meteorological Office issues such a bulletin to the A.I.R.

The Meteorological Department also maintains a list of persons and agencies to whom warning telegrams are sent whenever heavy rains or frost are anticipated.

In order to make effective use of the meteorological forecasts, it has been the endeavour of the Central Farm Information Unit in the Directorate of Extension to ensure that the State Agricultural Information Units in collaboration with the Meteorological Offices interpret the meteorological data in respect of the field crops and provide information daily to the farmers for taking up practical measures. In this connection, the work done by the Madras State Agricultural Information Unit and the West Bengal State Agricultural Information Unit may be mentioned. Efforts are also being made to extend this facility to the farmers through other State Agricultural Information Agencies.

With a view to further streamlining the weather forecasts and making them more effective for farmers, it has further been decided to set up a special Cell in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with a competent Agronomist to analyse such meteorological data and make specific recommendations for various crops in the daily broadcast to the farmers. Such recommendations will be based on the various meteorological factors including rainfall, soil moisture, soil temperature, dew, incidence of frost, humidity, etc. It has also been decided to collect data of soil moisture and soil temperature as a routine measure at the various Agro-Meteorological Centres. A beginning is proposed to be made with a Centre at I.A.R.I., New Delhi.

RATIONING DEPARTMENT IN DELHI

4682. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to reduce the staff in the Delhi Rationing Department and generally streamline the rationing wing in Delhi;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to absorb the surplus staff; and

(d) the estimated savings to be effected due to the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present there are two separate Departments, one for Rationing and another for Civil Supplies. Both these Departments are proposed to be merged into a single Department with 36 Circle rationing offices working under it. The Zonal Rationing Offices are proposed to be abolished.

(c) All the deputationists from the Government of India or other State Governments are being reverted to their parent offices. Efforts are being made to absorb the remaining surplus staff against the sanctioned posts in other Departments of the Administration.

(d) Rs. 9.6 lakhs.

CENTRAL FRUIT PRODUCTS ORDER

4683. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have extended the Central Fruit Products Order to the State of Jammu and Kashmir to ensure quality control; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Fruit Products Order has been issued under Section-3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 which applies to all States except Jammu and Kashmir. Since the parent Act has not so far been extended to the State, the Fruit Products Order also does not extend to that State.

रोजगार दिलाऊ कार्यालयों से
भिन्न साधनों से रिक्त पदों पर
नियुक्तियां

4684. श्री राम चरण : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966 और 1967 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के किन-किन विभागों ने रोजगार दिलाऊ कार्यालयों (रिक्तपदों की अनिवार्य अधिसूचना) अधिनियम, 1959 का उल्लंघन करके, अपने विभागों में रोजगार दिलाऊ कार्यालयों से भिन्न साधनों से रिक्त पदों पर नियुक्तियां की हैं; और

(ख) इन विभागों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री स० बु० जमोर) : (क) नियोजन केन्द्र (रिक्तियों की अनिवार्य अधिसूचना) अधिनियम, 1959 के अधीन केवल निर्दिष्ट नियोजन कार्यालयों को रिक्त स्थान अधिसूचित करने की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

PLANT PROTECTION DIRECTORATE

4685. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in the various categories, Class-wise recruited so far in the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage and the number out of them recruited from Punjab and Haryana and other States;

(b) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recruited so far; and

(c) the total number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes whose seniority have been neglected at the time of departmental promotion and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage has been in existence for nearly 20 years and it is not possible to furnish detailed information about all the persons recruited during this period as records are not maintained in certain types of cases for such long periods. However, information about staff strength and the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on the 1st January, 1968 is as under :—

	Staff Strength on 1-1-1968	Number of Scheduled Caste employees.	Number of Scheduled Tribe employees
Class I	19	1	Nil
Class II	41	7	2
Class III	432	48	2
Class IV	235	47	4

Recruitment is open to all the citizens of India is not made on regional basis. However information about the number of persons belonging to Punjab, Haryana and other States in position as on 1-1-1968 is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) In the case of Class I and Class II Gazetted posts recruitment is made through the Union Public Service Commission. For other posts recruitment is made in accordance with the prescribed Recruitment Rules and rules about determination of seniority issued from time to time. The cases

of all employees including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been dealt with in accordance with these rules.

डाक व तार विभाग में चीफ इंजीनियरों की सेवा निवृत्ति

4686. श्री राम चरण : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीफोन विभाग में कुछ चीफ इंजीनियर तथा अन्य उच्चाधिकारी पिछले कुछ वर्षों में स्वेच्छा पूर्वक सेवा निवृत्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो श्रेणीवार उनके नाम और पदनाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) उनमें से ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने उस के पश्चात् गैर-सरकारी उपक्रमों में नौकरी की तथा पुन सरकारी नौकरी कर ली ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) 1 जनवरी 1965 से डाक तार विभाग की दूर-संचार शाखा से केवल एक अधिकारी ने स्वेच्छापूर्वक सेवानिवृत्त होने के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया है। उनकी प्रार्थना विचाराधीन है।

(ख) श्री ए० के० मल्लिक, उपमहाप्रबंधक, टेलीफोन मंडल, नई दिल्ली।

(ग) कोई नहीं।

RETRENCHMENT OF COAL MINE WORKERS

4687. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of workers retrenched in the coal mines in 1967; and

(b) the names of collieries and the number of workers retrenched in each coal mine during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) 5077.

(b) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-541/68.]

VIOLATION OF MINES ACT BY COAL MINES

4688. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of coal mines against which prosecution cases have been launched for violation of Mines Act, Rules and Regulations made thereunder in the years 1966 and 1967; and

(b) the reasons of prosecution in each case and results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

COAL MINE WORKERS DECLARED MEDICALLY UNFIT

4689. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of coal mine workers declared medically unfit in 1966 and 1967; and

(b) the names of collieries where they were working ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

NEW JEMEHARI KHASH COLLIERY

4690. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any notice of strike from Colliery Mazdoor Sabha (AITUC) in relation to New Jemehari Khash Colliery;

(b) the demands of the workers of this colliery; and

(c) the steps which have been taken by Government to bring about the settlement?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Yes.

(b) The Colliery Mazdoor Sabha had submitted a charter of 12 demands. These related mainly to payment of profit-sharing bonus as per Bonus Act, Variable Dearness Allowance, arrears of wages as per recommendations of Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry and reinstatement of 16 workers.

(c) The Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Raniganj took up the matter in conciliation, but could not bring about a settlement. The matter is now under the Government's examination.

IRREGULARITIES BY COLLIERIES

4691. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of collieries which have been prosecuted for non-payment of quarterly bonus, irregular payment, improper maintenance of Attendance Registers, non-issue of bonus cards and measurement slips in 1965, 1966 and 1967; and

(b) the actions taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) The names of collieries prosecuted for non-payment of quarterly bonus, irregular payment, improper maintenance of Attendance Register, non-issue of bonus cards and non-issue of measurement slips in 1965, 1966 and 1967 are given respectively in Annexure A, B and C, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-542/68.]

(b) The present position of the cases filed in various Courts is given below:

Act	Year	No. of Coll- eries Prosec- uted	Results of prosecution		
			CON- VIC- TION	Ac- qui- tial	Pen- di
Coal Min- es Bonus					
Scheme	1965	177	106	11	60
	1966	204	98	21	85
	1967	81	5	2	74
Payment of Wages (Min- es) Rules					
	1965	82	47	—	35
	1966	77	35	—	42
	1967	29	6	—	23

DEVELOPMENT OF TAPIOCA

**4692. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :**

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have agreed to supply free tractors for developing tapioca agriculture in Cannanore District; and

(b) if so, whether the supply of tractors has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b).

The Government of India are contemplating a scheme of setting up tractor hiring centres under which farmers could obtain tractors on hire on payment of specified charges. The Government of India are also contemplating meeting the cost of tractors, implements and other equipment of these centres partly as a loan and partly as a grant. On the finalisation of the scheme, the allotment of one unit to the Cannanore district for reclamation of cultivable wastelands will be considered. The primary objective of the unit would be to reclaim the lands for crops best suited to local conditions. At present, tapioca is grown on such lands as are reclaimed in this area.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना

4693. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत एक डेयरी फार्म खोलने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना खुले बाजार में लोगों से दूध लेती है और उसमें कुछ पाउडर मिला कर उसे बेचती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो दूध की कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सरकार का विचार है कि विभाग के लिये एक डेयरी फार्म शुरू करना आर्थिक दृष्टि से उचित नहीं रहेगा। दुग्ध उत्पादन करने की तुलना में दुग्ध क्षेत्रों से दूध खरीदना

सस्ता पड़ता है। वर्तमान पद्धति से दुग्ध उत्पादकों के लिये मण्डी की सहज व्यवस्था बनी रहती है। दुग्ध उत्पादन का बढ़ना एक लाभप्रद मण्डी की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करता है-1

(ग) दूध की उपलब्धि में मौसम के अनुसार उतार चढ़ाव होता रहता है और वितरण की व्यवस्था को बनाये रखने के लिये दूध की कमी को दूर करने के लिये दुग्ध चूर्ण का प्रयोग करना पड़ता है। इसके अतिरिक्त दुग्ध चूर्ण के प्रयोग से टोण्ड और डबल टोण्ड दूध तैयार किया जाता है।

(घ) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को अधिक दूध उपलब्ध कराने के लिये निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं :—

(1) दुग्ध सप्लाई करने वालों के साथ वर्ष के मौसम के आधार पर दूध की निश्चित मात्रा में सप्लाई करने के लिये करार तय किये गये हैं। यदि दूध की निश्चित मात्रा सप्लाई न की जा सकी तो 5 रुपए प्रति क्विन्टल के हिसाब से जुर्माना करने की व्यवस्था मौजूद है।

(2) जनवरी, 1967 से संभ्रण कर्ताओं का कमीशन बढ़ा दिया गया है।

(3) उत्तर प्रदेश के मुजफ्फरनगर और मुरादाबाद जिलों में, राजस्थान के भरतपुर जिले में और हरियाणा के गुड़गांव जिले में दुग्ध उपलब्धि का क्षेत्र बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

(4) उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ, हरियाणा के गुड़गांव व करनाल और राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिलों से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दुग्ध क्षेत्रों के लिये चार सघन पशु विकास परियोजनायें मंजूर की गई हैं जो दुग्ध उत्पादन का कार्य शुरू करेंगी।

नहरों और नलकूपों द्वारा सिंचित क्षेत्र

4694. श्री अ० सिंह सहगल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में नहरों और नलकूपों द्वारा कितने प्रतिशत क्षेत्र की सिंचाई होती है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : नवीनतम वर्ष, जिसके लिए जानकारी उपलब्ध है, सन् 1964-65 है। उस वर्ष सिंचित किया गया कुल क्षेत्र 26,156 हजार हेक्टेयर था। उसी अवधि के दौरान नहरों के द्वारा जो क्षेत्र सिंचित किया गया वह 10,997 हजार हेक्टेयर था। नलकूपों द्वारा सिंचित क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है, किन्तु सन् 1964-65 के दौरान कूओं द्वारा (जिसमें नलकूप शामिल हैं) सिंचित क्षेत्र 7,824 हजार हेक्टेयर था। इस प्रकार सन् 1964-65 के दौरान नहरों तथा कूओं द्वारा (जिनमें नलकूप शामिल हैं) सिंचित क्षेत्र कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र का 72 प्रतिशत था।

बुलन्दशहर के जिला पंचायत अधिकारी पर आरोप

4695. श्री लक्ष्मण लाल कपूर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धन के दुरुपयोग तथा गबन के सम्बन्ध में बुलन्दशहर के जिला पंचायती राज अधिकारी के विरुद्ध उत्तर प्रदेश के विधायकों तथा संसद सदस्यों की ओर से अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या इस अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई विभागीय जांच कराई गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है और इसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायतें नहीं मिली हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). तथापि, राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि अधिकारी के कथित पक्षपात पूर्ण रवैये के बारे में एक संसद सदस्य के प्राप्त शिकायत की जांच करने पर पता चला कि शिकायत निराधार थी।

FOOD AND PICKLE UNITS

4696. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2161 on the 29th February, 1968 and state :

(a) the names and places of food and pickle units in Uttar Pradesh showing the names and addresses and value of sales of each unit during the last three years; and

(b) the names of units against whom punitive action was taken for not maintaining the requisite standard of hygiene and cleanliness in packing tins during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

FOOD AND PICKLE UNIT IN WEST BENGAL

4697. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2161 on the 29th February, 1968 and state :

(a) the names and places of food and pickle units in West Bengal showing the names and addresses and value

of sales of each unit during the last three years; and

(b) the names of the units against whom punitive action was taken during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

WEST GERMAN AID FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

4698. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Germany propose to render aid for a major agricultural development project in addition to the Mandi and Nilgiri schemes; and

(b) if so, the name, location and other details of the project and when it is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes.

(b) The Federal Republic of Germany have offered a gift of fertilisers of the value of Rs. 5,10,438 c.i.f. for launching the Indo-German FAO project, Almora, Uttar Pradesh.

The proposal envisages that the fertilizers given by the Federal Republic of Germany will be taken over by the Central Fertilizer Pool, who will credit the same to an account to be opened in the Reserve Bank. These funds will be routed to the project through the Uttar Pradesh Agro-Industrial Corporation. The Fertilizer Pool will also make the above mentioned quantity of fertilizers available to the State Government in addition to the normal State quota. The fertilizers are to be sold to the farmers in

the project area and the proceeds thereof are to go into a Revolving Fund for providing support measures in subsequent years.

The main purpose of the project is to increase crop production through efficient and adequate use of fertilizers and other support measures like supply of improved seeds, irrigation, improved agricultural implements and machinery, crop production materials etc.

The project was inaugurated on the 4th March, 1968.

चीनी का उत्पादन

4699. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष में चीनी के अधिक उत्पादन को ध्यान में रखते हुये चीनी की कीमत को कम करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) : 1967-68 मौसम में उत्पादित लेबी-चीनी के मूल्य के उपलब्धि तथा गन्ना पैरने के बारे में नव उपलब्ध अनुमानों के आधार पर 8 दिसम्बर, 1967 को निर्धारित किये गये थे। कार्यचालन के परिणामों की दृष्टि में पिराई मौसम समाप्त होने के बाद इन मूल्यों की समीक्षा की जाएगी और जहां आवश्यक होगा वहां संशोधन किया जाएगा।

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

4700. SHRI K. M. Koushik: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey in the recent past to ascertain the extent of rural indebtedness in the country;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to undertake any survey in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No, Sir. The last survey was the All India Rural Debt and Investment Survey 1961-62 conducted by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Since the All India Rural Credit Review Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India is going into this question, no survey is considered necessary.

RICE MILLS IN MANIPUR

4701. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Rice Mills working in the Union Territory of Manipur;

(b) whether all the Rice Mills are being supplied with power and other facilities to run them; and

(c) the number of Rice Mills which have not so far been provided with power and the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ (MANIPUR BRANCH)

4702. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND

AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Sewak Samaj, Manipur Branch has gone bankrupt and became defunct;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Samaj has any arrears to pay to the labour employed by them for their activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ALLOTMENT OF FERTILISERS

4703. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of nitrogenous fertilisers allotted and actually supplied from the Sindri Fertilisers Factory to the various States during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested to increase their allotment of fertilisers for the current year; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-543/68].

(b) and (c). During the month of December, 1967, the State Government requested for the allotment of some quantity of Sulphate of Ammonia from Sindri because of preference for this fertiliser shown by the cultivators. To meet their urgent demand of this kind of fertiliser, an allotment of 5,000 tonnes of Sulphate of Ammonia from Sindri has been made in favour of

the State Government on 6-2-68. The Factory has been asked to arrange supplies of this quantity on receipt of despatch instructions from the State Government.

In addition, the State Government had also asked for allotment of 25,000 tonnes of Ammonium Phosphate and 25,000 tonnes of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate in lieu of the allotted quantity of Di-Ammonium Phosphate and Ammonium Chloride. The State Government have been advised to explore the possibilities of obtaining supplies of Ammonium Phosphate from E.I.D. Parry, F.A.C.T. and Coromandel Fertilisers, in view of the limited imports of this fertiliser and to accept allotment of Di-Ammonium Phosphate. However, to meet the urgent requirements of the State, 20,000 tonnes of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate were allotted from Rourkela on the 3rd February, 1968, as an advance allotment for the period April-June, 1968.

MINES SAFETY EQUIPMENT

4704. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mines Equipment Advisory Board has appointed a Committee on indigenous production of mines safety equipment; and

(b) if so, the progress made by the Committee so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Yes.

(b) A sub-committee was set up by the Committee to collect basic information on the subject, e.g., the estimates of demands, the availability of equipment, and the actual and potential manufacturers of the equipment. The sub-committee has compiled the required information and it is expected to submit its report shortly to the main Committee.

REHABILITATION OF DISABLED MINERS

4705. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee set up by Government under the chairmanship of Director General of Mines Safety to go into the problem of disabled miners and their rehabilitation has submitted its report; and

(b) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) No.

(b) Organisations of employers and workers and technicians have been requested by the Committee to send their views on the various terms of reference of the Committee, and two Sub-Committees have been formed to collect and collate relevant information on the subject including the practice obtaining in foreign countries. The sub-committees are expected to report to the main Committee in the near future.

AUDIBLE FISH

4706. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Audible fish' has been found in the back waters of Kerala.

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to export such fish;

(c) the names of countries which have offered to purchase this fish, and

(d) the likely foreign exchange to be earned thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Some fishes, popularly known as Croakers,

Grunters and Drummers, make characteristic sounds by rubbing one part of the body with another, vibration of air-bladder etc. These fishes occur not only in Kerala but also in other areas with a rocky sea-bed.

(b) There is no proposal for exporting these varieties of fish.

(c) No such offers have been received in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(d) Even if some demand can be developed for such fish it is not expected this would result in foreign exchange earnings on any significant scale.

PARTIAL DECONTROL OF SUGAR

4707. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Government have urged the Central Government to re-consider the present partial decontrol of sugar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Gujarat Government had requested for reconsideration of the policy of partial decontrol of sugar on 15-12-1967, i.e. within a few weeks of its introduction when the prices of sugar in the open market were very high.

(b) The State Government was informed that the prices of sugar in the open market had declined and the situation should be watched before considering modifications in the scheme. Since then the open market prices have declined by about Rs 150 per quintal and the objects for which the scheme was introduced, viz. to arrest the decline in area under sugarcane and to maximise sugar production are also likely to be achieved.

COOPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORY IN MYSORE

4708. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received by Government to start sugar factory on co-operative basis in Mysore State since 1967;

(b) how many of them have been sanctioned; and

(c) the reasons for delay in sanctioning the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No application for the grant of a licence for the establishment of a co-operative sugar factory in Mysore State has been received since 1967.

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

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME

4709. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of accounts of the workers brought within the scheme maintained in the various Regional offices of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68;

(b) the total number of employees employed in the various Regional offices of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation during the last three years; and

(c) whether there has been a proportionate increase in the number of employees in the Regional offices vis-a-vis the number of workers brought under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :
(a) The total number of accounts

maintained in the various Regional Offices of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation was as follows :—

1965-66	: 28.68 lakhs
1966-67	: 31.33 „
1967-68	: 32.63 „ (as on 30-11-67)

(b) The sanctioned strength of the Regional Offices of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation was as follows :—

1965-66	: 40.32
1966-67	: 4.185
1967-68	: 4.448 (as on 30-11-1967)

(c) There has been an increase in the number of employees but the increase is not proportionate to the increase in the number of accounts as additional staff is sanctioned for the enforcement side on the basis of the number of establishments and for the accounts side on the basis of the number of accounts.

BONUS FOR PROCUREMENT OF FOODGRAINS

4710. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government distributed bonus to the States through the Food Corporation of India who shared in procuring rice/wheat;

(b) the amount of bonus given to each State so far;

(c) whether any instructions have been given to the states to utilise the said amount for the development of Agriculture; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Incentive bonus on wheat only is paid to the Government of Punjab through the F.C.I.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Bonus is paid to State Governments mainly for implementing schemes for the benefit of agriculturists.

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(d) Does not arise.

POST OFFICES, SAVING BANKS, TELEGRAPHS OFFICES AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGES IN ORISSA

4712. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHFRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post Offices, Savings Banks, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges proposed to be opened in the rural areas of Orissa State during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) the number and the location of Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges proposed to be opened in Cuttack District during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Fourth Plan of the Posts and Telegraphs Department has not been finalised yet. However, subject to fulfilment of departmental standards and availability of funds, it is likely that 600 post offices, 109 telegraph offices and 19 telephone exchanges will be opened in the rural areas of Orissa State during the quinquennium 1966-1971. All departmental post offices are authorised to transact Savings Bank work. No target has been fixed for vesting Extra Departmental Branch Offices with Savings Bank powers as for a five-year period.

(b) 102 post offices, 7 telegraph offices and 2 telephone exchanges are likely to be established in the rural areas of Cuttack district during the same period. Of these 32 post offices and 1 telephone exchange have already been provided with effect from 1st April, 1966. Some of the places where, subject to fulfilment of departmental standards and availability of funds, post offices, telegraph offices and

telephone exchanges are likely to be opened in future are :

Post Offices : Nayabettnda, Arilo, Anantapur, Ultaran, Raghunathpur, Deulisahi, Nidhipur, Kolipur, Bhiranga, Badilo, Begunia, Phokhariapada, Anuri, Malpara, Radha-krishnapur, Ameipal, Sarana, Chandital, Balitirtha, Ambika, Palimi, Balighari, Dharbil, Madhupur, Gajrajpur, Parbatipur, Birtal, Kollard, Nuagangram, Kancheigaon, Kakurikuda, Keruan, Jahna, Antia, Bagoi, Galdari, Ghasiput and Mala Anantapur.

Telegraph Offices : Niali, Alnahat, Sundergaon, Giria, Panikoili, Pankapal and Tulsipur.

Telephone Exchange: Jagatsinghpur.

HOUSE-BUILDING COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES DELHI

4713. **SHRI A. S. SAIGAL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amounts of all the Housing Building Co-operative Societies in Delhi for the year 1966-67 have been audited and inspected;

(b) if not, the number of societies whose accounts have not been audited and inspected during the last three years;

(c) whether the Bank Accounts of any such society or societies have been frozen by the Cooperative Department of Delhi recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Out of a total of 284 Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi, the accounts of 9 societies could not be audited, and 77 societies could not be inspected, during the last 3 years.

(c) and (d). Attention is invited to the replies to parts (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 644 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 15th February, 1968, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-544/68.]

रत्न चीनी मिल (उत्तर प्रदेश)

4714. **श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अक्टूबर, 1966 से मई, 1967 तक की अवधि में शाहगंज (उत्तर प्रदेश) के रत्न चीनी मिल ने चीनी का कितना उत्पादन किया;

(ख) 22 नवम्बर, 1967 को इस मिल के पास चीनी का कितना स्टॉक था;

(ग) 23 नवम्बर, 1967 को इस मिल से सरकार ने कितनी चीनी खरीदी और खुले बाजार भाव पर थोक व्यापारियों को बेचने के लिये इस मिल के पास कितनी चीनी बची थी;

(घ) दिसम्बर, 1967 से फरवरी, 1968 तक की अवधि में रत्न चीनी मिल द्वारा थोक व्यापारियों को बेची गई चीनी में से कितनी चीनी इस मिल द्वारा मई, 1967 से पहले तैयार की गई थी तथा कितनी चीनी मई, 1967 के बाद तैयार की गई ; और

(ङ) खुले बाजार में बिकने के लिये दिसम्बर, 1967 के बाद इस मिल ने थोक व्यापारियों को किन दरों पर चीनी दी थी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिंदे) : (क) 3,648 मीटरी टन ।

(ख) 314 मीटरी टन ।

(ग) उक्त चीनी मिल में चीनी की अधि-प्राप्ति के लिये सरकार द्वारा 23 नवम्बर, 1967 को चीनी की ज़िम मात्रा के लिये आदेश जारी किये गये थे वह 198 मीटरी टन था मिल के पास वची शेष चीनी खुले बाज़ार में थोक व्यापारियों को बेचने के लिये नहीं दी गयी थी ।

(घ) मिल ने 1966-67 में मई से पूर्व 3.648 मीटरी टन चीनी का उत्पादन किया था और उस मसम में इसके बाद चीनी का और उत्पादन नहीं किया था । 1967-68 में फरवरी, 1968 के अन्त तक मिल ने 6286 मीटरी टन चीनी का उत्पादन किया था । रत्न चीनी मिल को 1967-68 के उत्पादन में से 23 नवम्बर, 1967 से 23 फरवरी, 1968 तक खुले बाज़ार में थोक व्यापारियों को बेचने के लिये 965.1 मीटरी टन चीनी दी गयी थी ।

(ङ) मिल को खुले बाज़ार में बेचने के लिये दी गयी चीनी को मिल ने 360 रुपये और 485 रुपये प्रतिक्विटल के बीच भिन्न-भिन्न दरों पर बेचा था ।

PRIVATE MOTOR CAR DRIVERS

4715. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the drivers of individual owners of motor cars other than those engaged by Companies, industrial concerns and Government are not covered by the Industrial Disputes Act and consequently there is no security for their jobs and protection for the wages; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to bring them under the Industrial Disputes Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) It is a fact that the drivers of individual owners of motor cars are

not covered by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(b) It is not proposed to extend the scope of the Industrial Disputes Act to workmen other than those employed in units covered by the term "industry" as defined in the Act.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् की पत्रिका "पशुपालन"

4716. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा कुछ वर्ष पहले एक तिमाही पत्रिका 'पशुपालन' प्रकाशित की जाती थी जो हिन्दी जानने वाले लोगों के लिये बहुत उपयोगी मिद्ध हो रही थी; और

(ख) किन कारणों से इस पत्रिका का प्रकाशन बन्द कर दिया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) लोकमभा की अनुमान समिति ने अपनी 75 वीं रिपोर्ट में और बातों के साथ साथ यह सिफारिश की थी कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् को बेकार खर्च को रोकने के लिये वर्तमान पत्रिकाओं को बन्द/इक्वटा करने या उनकी प्रचुरता का पुनः समायोजन करके वैज्ञानिक जानकारी देने के लिये अनेक प्रकाशनों को कम करने की आवश्यकता पर विचार करना चाहिये । भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई सचिवों की एक समिति ने भी उसी कारण से सिफारिश की थी कि अन्यो के साथ-साथ त्रिमासिक पत्रिका "पशुपालन" को मासिक पत्रिका "खेती" के साथ मिला देना चाहिए । इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार करते हुये त्रिमासिक पत्रिका

“पशुपालन” को जनवरी, 1966 से बन्द कर दिया गया और तब से पशुपालन सम्बन्धी विषय जो पहले “पशुपालन” में प्रकाशित किये जाते थे परिषद् की मासिक पत्रिका “खेती” में प्रकाशित किए जा रहे हैं।

सहकारी चीनी मिल

4717. श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में कुल कितने सहकारी चीनी मिल चल रहे हैं, वे कहाँ-कहाँ हैं और वे सहकारिता के उद्देश्य को पूरा करने में कहाँ तक सफल रहे हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : देश में कुल 55 सहकारी चीनी कारखाने चल रहे हैं। जहाँ-जहाँ वे स्थित हैं, उन स्थानों के नामों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गयी है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संस्था L.T.—545/68]। इनका उद्देश्य अपने उत्पादक सदस्यों के आर्थिक लाभ को बढ़ावा देना है और आम तौर पर चीनी सहकारी समितियाँ इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति संतोषजनक रूप से कर रही हैं।

DAM ON RIVER CHENAB IN JAMMU

4717-A. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that substantial quantity of timber gets washed down to Pakistan every year when river Chenab in Jammu rises during the rainy season;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct a Bandh to stop the timber being washed away to Pakistan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A set of two log booms is under construction.

(d) Does not arise.

12.05 Hrs.

✓ CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Lathi charge and tear-gassing on peaceful procession in Delhi on 18th March.

श्री प्रेम चंद वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस पर वह अपना वक्तव्य दें—

“झुगियां गिराये जाने के विरोध में 18 मार्च, 1968 को दिल्ली में कांग्रेस दल द्वारा निकाले गये शान्तिपूर्ण जलूस पर पुलिस द्वारा लाठी चार्ज करना, अश्रुगैस छोड़ना और इस सम्बन्ध में अनेक गिरफ्तारियाँ किया जाना।”

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, The Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee had informed the Delhi Administration on March 13, 1968 that they had decided to organise a protest march on March 18, 1968 to focus attention of the Government and the people towards the miserable plight of the people in Seemapuri and Nangloi colonies. The route given in the letter of March 13 did not include any areas where orders under section 144 Cr. P.C. were in force. However, on March 14, another letter was received from the DPCC intimating that they had decided to change the route of the protest march to include Matia Mahal and Chitlikabar areas of the Jama Masjid police station. Efforts were made to persuade the DPCC to exclude these areas on account of the fact that these were extremely congested areas but the organizers did not

agree. On March 17, 1968 the entire position was reviewed by the District authorities and they felt that it would not be desirable to allow large numbers of people to gather in the sensitive areas of Kamla Market, Jama Masjid, Hauz Kazi and Darya Ganj Police Stations. Accordingly, an order under section 144 Cr. P.C. was promulgated in the evening of March 17 prohibiting demonstrations and processions in these areas. This decision was conveyed to Shri Shiv Charan Gupta, Leader of the Congress Party in the Metropolitan Council.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : The Congress people have become law-breakers. The ruling Congressmen have become civil disobedience resisters.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : They have become rebels.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : On March 18 a truck load of demonstrators arrived from the Paharganj side and stopped opposite the DPCC office at Ajmeri gate. They were arrested for committing breach of the prohibitory orders. After these arrests, people started coming in batches from various directions to converge near the round-about opposite the DPCC office. The batches were also taken into custody. At about 11.30 A.M., a crowd of about 3,000 persons tried to force its way into Ajmeri Bazar but were checked by a strong police cordon. A few stones were thrown from the crowd on the policemen, as a result of which 8 policemen received simple injuries. When it became apparent that the crowd was determined to force its way and the police cordon was not strong enough to check it, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate ordered teargas shells to be fired. Accordingly 4 such shells were fired. Thereupon the crowd melted away. At about 1.30 P.M. an announcement was made by the DPCC office that the programme for the day had been called off.

Dr. Z. Abbas Malik, Municipal Councillor belonging to the Republican party of India, led a procession of about 400 persons in the area of Police station Jama Masjid. The Processionists were arrested when they came out in the open at Pandit Shyam Lal Road. Similar small processions organized by the Congress Party also moved about in the area of the Jama Masjid Police Station and were intercepted when they came out in the open. In all 699 persons were arrested and were tried in the Jail premises after necessary permission had been obtained for such trials from the Lt. Governor. All of them pleaded guilty of having committed breach of the prohibitory orders. They were convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment for 15 days.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : And later on released.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am coming to that. The persons arrested included 6 members of the Metropolitan Council and 19 Municipal Councillors. During these incidents some members of the public also received minor injuries, and nine of them were admitted in the Irwin Hospital.

The sentences of all persons undergoing imprisonment were remitted by the Lt. Governor.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : By you; not by the Lt. Governor, by the Home Minister.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : And they were released yesterday.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मन्त्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें, कुछ तथ्य ऐसे हैं कि जिनका उल्लेख नहीं किया है। मैं एक मिनट में कहना चाहूंगा कि वे तथ्य क्या हैं। दो लाख से ज्यादा झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाले दिल्ली से उजाड़े जा रहे हैं। उन झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को किसी प्रकार का कोई संरक्षण प्राप्त नहीं है। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने जो ऐलान किया था उसमें चार बातें कही थीं। एक तो यह कि सन् 60 से पहले के बँटे हुए झुग्गी

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

झोंपड़ी वालों को उजाड़ा नहीं जाएगा। दूसरे यह कि यदि उजाड़ा जायेगा तो रहने के लिए बने हुए मकान दिए जायेंगे। तीसरे यह कि 80 गज का प्लॉट दिया जाएगा। चौथे यह कि टेम्पोरेरी शिफ्टिंग नहीं होगी और पांचवां यह कि सीमापुरी में सारी नागरिक सुविधायें जैसे मेडिकल फंसिलिटीज, ट्रान्सपोर्ट, स्कूल, पानी, सड़कें आदि प्राप्त होंगी। तो उनको यह विश्वास दिलाया गया था कि जब भी उठायेँगे तब यह सारी चीजें करेंगे। लेकिन इन सारी चीजों को नजरअन्दाज करके 20 हजार आदमियों को वहां से उठाकर 8 मील दूर सीमापुरी में फेंक दिया गया जहां पर कि कोई भी नागरिक सुविधायें नहीं हैं। तो जो आश्वासन दिया गया था उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। इस आश्वासन के रहते हुये उन आदमियों को यहां से उजाड़ कर बाहर फेंक दिया गया। जो जलूस निकला उसके सम्बन्ध में भी मेरी इत्तला है—मैं अजमेरी गेट का रहने वाला हूँ—कि वहां पर गैस छोड़ी, लाठी चार्ज किया लेकिन आपने यहां यह नहीं बताया कि लाठीचार्ज किया। जलूस बिल्कुल चुपचाप जा रहा था उस पर लाठीचार्ज हुआ। ईंटों की कोई बारिश नहीं हुई। मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री महोदय इस ओर भी ध्यान देंगे। हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने सन् 57 में आश्वासन दिया था कि सारा का सारा जो रूलम एरिया है वह विलयर होना चाहिए लेकिन वह उनके जिस्मों और खून पर नहीं होना चाहिये। शास्त्री जी ने भी यही आश्वासन दिया था कि जब तक जगह नहीं दे देंगे तब तक उन्हें नहीं उजाड़ेंगे। इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि क्या वे इस सारे मामले की इन्क्वायरी करायेंगे और सदन को यह भरोसा दिलायेंगे कि तब तक झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को बेघर नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उनको रहने के लिए जगह न दे दी जाय और सारी नागरिक सुविधायें न प्राप्त हो जायें?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member has raised points which will have to be considered in two aspects. One is the problem arising out of the law and order situation that was created because of a certain procession that was taken out. The other is the question of the jhuggies and jhonpries and the general problem that lies behind it. As far as that problem is concerned, it is a long standing and chronic problem which requires very sympathetic consideration and attention continuously. I know that it is a matter which is rather difficult of any simple and easy solution. It is not a problem of Delhi alone; it is a problem of all the important cities because we all know that this process of organisation is a very difficult process. That is a part of our economic life.

I do concede that there are genuine grievances about this matter; I do not deny that. Therefore I had sat many times for many hours with all the representatives of all the organisations concerned and had appointed a study team of officials and non-officials to go into the problem. Certain recommendations have come. One thing is certain. Certainly, we must stand by the commitment that the Government has made, namely, that these people can be shifted only when there are alternative arrangements made. There is no doubt about it. In this case also certain alternative arrangements are made. The only point that remains is whether enough facilities are available there. Some Members of Parliament who visited that area have told me that there are not enough facilities yet available. This should be looked into.

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी (खारगोन) :
5 परसेन्ट भी नहीं है।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : कितने परसेन्ट है, यह अलग बात है।

But this again is a matter of finding necessary resources in a given time. Towards that certainly efforts will be

made. Therefore, I appeal to all those persons who are interested in this problem, looking to the difficult aspect of the problem, that we must not make it an agitational problem. That is my only point.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप अपने बच्चों को ममझाइये, एजिटेशन क्यों हो रहा है ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, as far as this problem is concerned, our children and your children are the same. There is not much of difference when there is a suffering of the people. I understand the feeling of the Delhi Congressmen. When they saw there is a suffering of the people, there was the natural tradition to rebel against it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : They never care for the suffering of the people. I was the first to visit the place. I brought it to the notice of the Government. They have only crocodile tears; there is no sympathy in their hearts for the Jhuggi walas.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Certainly, I do not approve of their trying to take this sort of an issue in such an agitational form and the particular time chosen was something rather very unhappy. I am not trying to go into the details now. This problem is an important problem. I am looking into it. The hon. Member, Shri Prem Chand Varma, has also made certain suggestions. I will look into them.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : It has become chronic not only in Delhi but throughout the country to defy Section 144 and lead processions. The Opposition parties are very forward in this matter and this has caught the imagination of the people of Delhi also, whether they be Congressmen or non-Congressmen. The question is, when there was a peaceful procession and they had notified their intention beforehand, why was so much

severity shown to those processionists. The second question is that in these matters of clearing slums and vacating the area, there should be no distinction between rich and poor. In Jamuna Bazzar, the jhuggies have been removed but the brick houses, the pucca houses, have been allowed to stay. Why has this differential treatment been made between the jhuggies and the pucca houses ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the second part of the question is concerned, certainly, it needs to be looked into. I do not know the definite facts about it. whether the brick houses of some rich people have been allowed to stay, even when they were illegal or unauthorised constructions, I will have to find out. As far as the first part is concerned, I would request the hon. Member not merely to look at the situation in isolation. It may have been a peaceful procession. But a peaceful procession in difficult areas during difficult times can become an explosive affair. It is a matter of taking judgment of the matter and our judgment was that allowing the procession would have been a wrong thing.

श्री रामावतार शारव्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, झुग्गी झोपड़ी वालों को उजाड़ने के सवाल को लेकर दिल्ली के अन्दर जो आन्दोलन शुरू हैं जिसमें कांग्रेस वालों को भी भाग लेना पड़ रहा है, उस से यह साफ जाहिर है कि यह सवाल बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। आज कांग्रेस के लोगों को भी, उन्हीं की सरकार द्वारा बनाई हुई योजना मास्टर-प्लान, उसके खिलाफ आन्दोलन करने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। कल मैं इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री शारबंडे राय के साथ सीमापुरी गया था। जमुना बाजार के 25 हजार लोगों को उजाड़ कर वहां भेज दिया गया है ; वहां की जो दर्दनाक हालत है उसको बयान नहीं किया जा सकता। उनके लिये न तो पानी का इन्तजाम है न कोई और इन्तजाम है।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

कुछ लगुआ भगुआ लोगों को राशन बेचने की इजाजत दे दी गई है। उनकी हालत बड़ी ही दयनीय है। मुझे वहां पर औरतों ने यह भी बतलाया कि 9 तारीख को जमुना बाजार से उजाड़ते वक्त उन्हें पीटा गया, धक्का दिया गया और गालियां दी गईं और उनके सामान को फेंका गया। क्या सरकार उन के साथ जो अन्याय हुआ है उस की इनक़्वायरी करायेंगी दूसरे क्या सरकार एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाने को तैयार है जो वहां पर जाकर देखें कि उन की हालत क्या है और तीसरा मेरा आखिरी सवाल गृह मंत्री महोदय से यह है कि जो प्रदर्शन 18 तारीख को कांग्रेस वालों ने किया था और जलूस निकाला था तो वे नारे उस समय क्या क्या लग रहे थे? और क्या वे उस में जनसंघ के खिलाफ नारे लगा रहे थे? यदि हां, तो क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि जनसंघ के लोग भी इन झुगियों और झोंपड़ियों को उजाड़ने में हिस्सेदार हैं? इन सब प्रश्नों का मंत्री महोदय मेहरबानी करके अलग-अलग जवाब दें?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: So far as the demand for appointing a Committee of Members of Parliament is concerned, I am not agreeable to that, because I am here, living in Delhi; I am responsible for this; I can personally go and look into the matter. There is no question of appointing a Committee in this matter. Some members had gone there and have come back, and they have given me some suggestions. As far as the Jan Sangh is concerned, the administration is of Jan Sangh in Delhi.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मंत्री जी अधूरा जवाब न दें। माननीय सदस्य श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ने पूछा था कि यह झुगी झोंपड़ियों को उजाड़ने में और गिराने में जनसंघ प्रशा-

सन का भी हाथ है तो गृह मंत्री जी ने उस का सीधा जवाब न देकर यह कह दिया कि दिल्ली में जनसंघ का शासन है लेकिन क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि झुगी झोंपड़ियों का साफ करना यह एक रिजर्व्ड सब्जेक्ट है और वह भारतीय जनसंघ के प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता गृह मंत्री जी दो टूट बात करें?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन): अपने जवाब का वह खुलासा करें। इस तरह से अधूरी और गोल बात कह कर वह सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय से कहिये कि वह साफ-साफ इस बारे में जवाब दें। गोल जवाब देकर हाउस को मिसलीड न करें।

AN HON. MEMBER: On a point of order....

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking for a clarification from me. (Interruptions). The Minister might not have answered in full. But the Government here is that of Jan Sangh. ... (Interruptions). Will they all sit down? The Government here is that of Jan Sangh, but whether Jan Sangh is responsible for this thing or not is the point. (Interruptions). Will they give me a chance to speak? The question was whether Jan Sangh was responsible for the demolition. Was that the question that Mr. Ramavtar Shastri asked? I am asking Mr. Ramavtar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या इन झुगी झोंपड़ियों को उजाड़ने में दिल्ली के जनसंघ एंटेमिनिस्ट्रेशन का भी हाथ है?

MR. SPEAKER: That was his question, whether Jan Sangh Administration was responsible. That portion will be answered now.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: उन्हें मौका दे दिया जाय कि वह इस की सफाई कर दें। क्या होम

मिनिस्टर ने एक मीटिंग में नहीं कहा था कि लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर इस चीज को करें ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, no Mr. Ramavatar Shastri has asked a question and I am asking the Minister to answer that portion. I will not allow anybody now. Mr. Ramavatar Shastri's question is whether the Jan Sangh Administration was responsible for the demolition of these things. That portion will be answered now.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If it is a question of interpretation of statute, that is a different thing. When some important decisions are taken....

SHRI RANGA : Why don't you give a straight answer ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am giving a straight answer.... (Interruptions). This is the straight answer that I am giving. I must answer as I understand it. Can I ask a counter question? Have the Jan Sangh ever opposed this idea of demolition? (Interruptions). They have not.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह चीज नहीं चलेगी (व्यवधान) ।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : इन जनसंघ वालों ने दिल्ली में सदर बाजार के आसपास के मुसलमान लोगों को निकाला है। यह माइना-रिरिटी पर जुल्म करते रहते हैं। यह माग पोलिटिकल मामला है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस तरीके का सवाल कल राज्य सभा में भी पूछा गया था और अगर आप मुझे इजाजत दें तो मैं गृहमंत्री जी का जवाब पढ़ कर सुनाऊँ। यह बिलकुल अनुचित बात है कि हमारी पार्टी पर आरोप किया जा रहा है....

MR. SPEAKER : I have not called the hon. Member Shri A. B. Vajpayee. He can have a chance later on. I shall

find a way out to give him a chance, to clarify the position. But as it stands now, I have to call those Members whose names appear on the notice, such as Shri Rabi Ray etc. If the hon. Member feels that justice has not been done, then he has certainly a way to ask for further clarification and all that. I am not denying him of that chance. Now, Shri Rabi Ray.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) : He has a right to deliberately mislead the House.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Bhopal) : The question was specific and the reply should also be specific.

MR. SPEAKER : If the hon. Member feels that the Minister is misleading the House or not giving correct information, the rules provide a remedy in such cases and the hon. Member can certainly take advantage of that. I am not objecting to that. I wanted the Home Minister to clarify again. If the hon. Member is not satisfied, then there is a provision in the rules and he can have protection under that and he can certainly resort to that I have absolutely no objection to that. I shall certainly give him a chance if he wants.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : मेरा गृह मंत्री श्री चट्टाण के खिलाफ सीधा आरोप है कि ठीक उन की नाक के नीचे दिल्ली में कानून की शृंखला टूट रही है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि यहाँ दिल्ली में गत 31 दिसम्बर की रात को कैनाट प्लेस में औरतों को बेइज्जत किया गया, उनके संग ज्यादातियां की गई और बलात्कार तक किया गया। इसके अलावा जिस इलाके में यह धुम्की झोंपड़ी वाले रहते हैं वहाँ उस स्लम के इलाके में एक औरत का शव 7 दिन तक लावारिस पड़ा रहा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को मालम है कि एक साल पहले यहीं दिल्ली में गोहत्या बंदी के प्रश्न को लेकर जलूस निकला था और वह कांड हुआ था तो उस को लेकर नन्दा साहब को

[श्री रवि राय]

अपने पद से हटना पड़ा था और उन की जगह पर चह्वाण साहब आ गये। कभी यहां पुलिस वाले आन्दोलन कर रहे होते तो कभी शिक्षकों का आन्दोलन चलता है और अब यह झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों का आन्दोलन चल रहा है तो इन सब आन्दोलन-कर्ताओं के ऊपर तो गृह मंत्री महोदय का डंडा अच्छी तरह से चलता है लेकिन यहां दिल्ली में बड़े पैमाने पर आये दिन जो गैंगी सोशल एलिमेंट्स असामाजिक कार्य करते हैं उनके खिलाफ उन का डंडा नहीं चल रहा है।

सन् 1956 में झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों के सम्बन्ध में एक करारनामा हुआ था जिसके कि चलते सन् 1962 के चुनावों में बॉटर्स लिस्ट में जिन लोगों का नाम दर्ज हुआ रहेगा ऐसे झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को घर आदि दिलाने के लिए सरकार ने बात मंजूर की थी। दूसरे क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा के उस बयान की तरफ गया है जिसमें कि बतलाया गया है कि यह झुग्गी झोंपड़ी के मामले की जिम्मेदारी माफ तौर से केन्द्रीय सरकार की है और कल श्री आदित्य नारायण झा ने जो मेट्रोपोलिटन कांसिल में भाषण दिया है और जो अखबार में निकला है उस में मेरे मैं पढ़ कर थोड़ा सुनना चाहता हूं।

The only proposal announced by him was the likely construction of 2000 tenements for the uprooted hut-dwellers.

अपने उस भाषण में उस राज्यपाल महोदय ने केवल 2000 टेनेमेंट्स बनाने की बात कही है जबकि यह समस्या करीब एक लाख लोगों को आवास की व्यवस्था करने की है और वह फरमा रहे हैं कि हम महज 2000 के लिए ही इंतजाम कर रहे हैं। मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान श्री मल्होत्रा के उस बयान की तरफ गया है

जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि यह झुग्गी झोंपड़ी की समस्या केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है और लोगों को घर दिलाना और बसाना यह उसकी जिम्मेदारी है और मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में उनका क्या प्रोग्राम है ?

झुग्गी झोंपड़ी के मिलमिले में आन्दोलन करने के फलस्वरूप जिन लोगों को 15 दिन की मादी कैद दी गई थी उनको गृह मंत्री जी की हिदायत पर रिहा कर दिया गया है तो क्या आगे चल कर जो विरोधी दल के लोग किन्हीं आंदोलनों के सिलसिले में इस तरह से दंडित किये जायेंगे उन्हें भी इस तरीके की माफी दे देंगे ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the figures given by the hon. Member and what the Lt. Governor has said are concerned. I must have notice about them because I have not got all the details here with me.

श्री रवि राय : कल दिल्ली की मेट्रोपोलिटन कांसिल में उप राज्यपाल ने भाषण दिया था उसमें उन्होंने बतलाया है।

श्री यशवन्त राव चह्वाण : मेरे पास उस की कोई इत्तिला नहीं है।

As far as the question of remitting the sentence on these people is concerned, naturally when they had withdrawn the agitation, the idea was not to keep alive the agitation in the town and the bitterness in the town. I cannot answer about any hypothetical case, about what the position will be if they start doing something. I cannot answer it now.

श्री मधु लिमय : आप 90 हजार लोगों को मकान देंगे या नहीं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can speak about one principle that these jhuggi jhompri dwellers will be shifted when alternative accommodation can be made available to them. But I cannot give all the details now.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाड़मेर) : अभी गृह मंत्री जी ने हमें बतलाया कि यह उनकी जिम्मेदारी है। वह पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की कमेटी नहीं बनाना चाहते। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि सोमापुर में जिन झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को ले जाकर बिठलाया गया है, उन की हालत क्या है वह खुद चल कर देखेंगे ? उन लोगों को आवास की और ज़िन्दगी की किसी प्रकार की सुविधायें नहीं हैं, जिन की ओर से यहां कई बार शोर हुआ और पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों ने सब तरह से आवाज उठाई। उन्होंने अपनी सारी कोशिशें कर लीं, लेकिन यहां के प्रशासन ने, जो बड़े-बड़े वहापारियों की, मकान मालिकों की बात करता है, ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स और आदतियों और बनियों की बात करता है, उन गरीबों की बात नहीं सुनी। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि उन गरीबों के पास सिवा इस के और क्या रास्ता था कि वह एकदम शान्तिपूर्ण और अनुशासित ढंग से प्रदर्शन करते। जब आप ने उनको न्याय नहीं दिया तब वह आन्दोलनात्मक तरीका अपनाने के लिये मजबूर हुए हैं। मैं यह भी प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय इस सदन को यह आश्वासन देंगे कि भविष्य में इन झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को अपनी जगहों से हर्गिज नहीं हटाया जायेगा जब तक उन को रहने की पूरी सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं की जायेगी ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as going and visiting that area is concerned, I am always willing to go and see things for myself. There is no question about that. Even as it is, some of my colleagues have already gone there. The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Iqbal Singh) went and visited that area more than once. I am getting some reports also about it.

As far as shifting is concerned, I have already assured this House that alternative arrangements will have to be made first and then only these people can be shifted. But certainly

it becomes a matter of debate as to what is enough facility. That is a matter we can decide only after visiting that area.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I would like to ask a question. It is vitally important.

MR. SPEAKER : No. It will become a precedent. This is not a debate.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The position has to be correctly explained.

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody wants to explain. Tomorrow on another call attention, some other Member will want to explain.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is a question concerning only Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE ORDINANCES ISSUED IN RELATION TO THE STATE OF WEST BENGAL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
AND COOPERATION (SHRI
ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay
on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Ordinances under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968 issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal :

- (i) The West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967 (West Bengal Ordinance No. XII of 1967) promulgated by the Governor of West Bengal on the 21st December, 1967.

(ii) The Calcutta THIKA Tenancy Stay of Proceedings (Temporary Provisions) Second Ordinance, 1968 (West Bengal Ordinance No. 1 of 1968) promulgated by the Governor of West Bengal on the 5th January, 1968.

(iii) The West Bengal Premises Tenancy (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1968 (West Bengal Ordinance, No. II of 1968) promulgated by the Governor of West Bengal on the 6th January, 1968.

(iv) The Calcutta THIKA Tenancy (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 1968 (West Bengal Ordinance No. VI of 1968) promulgated by the Governor of West Bengal on the 9th January, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-525/68.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1966-67 along with Annual Accounts and the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-526/68.]

(3) A copy of the Indian Maize (Temporary Use in Starch Manufacture in Haryana) Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 479, in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1968 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-527/68.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) ACT, 1954

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 :—

(i) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Third Amendment Rules, 1967 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 8 in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1968.

(ii) The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 74 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1968.

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-528/68.]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I beg to present the Fifty-second Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and First Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education—Aligarh Muslim University.

12.28 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO WEST BENGAL AND WEST BENGAL STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL—CONTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I move the following Resolution :

“That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 20th February 1968, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of West Bengal”.

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of Legislature of the State of West Bengal to make laws, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

I do not want to go into the details of this matter. This has been discussed in this House....

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): On a point of order under rule 70. I have gone through the Bill. Perhaps there is no more glaring delegation of power than as shown in this Bill. But there is no compliance in it with the mandatory provision of the rules that it must be accompanied by a memorandum. So it cannot be moved.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): That is required.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be moved and it will be explained.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: How can it be moved?

Sir, Rule 70 is very clear. It says:

"A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character."

Now, you kindly look at the Bill. This Bill provides only for delegation of powers, but it is not accompanied by the necessary memorandum. The words 'shall be' indicate that it is mandatory and we cannot override this.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : यह बिल नहीं आयेगा, सिर्फ प्रस्ताव आ सकता है।

SHRI NATH PAI: We do not want to take up your time. But you will see the cogency of the point of order raised by the hon. Member.

AN HON. MEMBER: He cannot move it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may explain the position. As explained by the hon. Member, I think, it ought to have been done. Anyway he may explain it now.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: As I was saying, Sir, the circumstances that brought forward the present state of affairs in West Bengal have been debated in this hon. House.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): Let him first reply to the point of order, Sir.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I am coming to that.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose

AN HON. MEMBER: Then why begin with the Bill now?

SHRI NATH PAI: I did not quite follow what was your ruling we were looking forward to.

Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister gave us an impression that he began defending the Bill. But we wanted a reply to the specific point of order raised by my hon. colleague that the provision is mandatory. It is 'shall' and there is a second provision that the memorandum should incorporate an explanation of such proposals and state whether they are of normal or exceptional character. Sir, we shall, therefore, like to first hear the hon. Minister on this point. (Interruptions).

Sir, I submit to you very respectfully that this is a mandatory provision and the Government have failed to supply it.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please read out the relevant Rule?

SHRI NATH PAI: Rule 70 says:

"A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character."

[Shri Nath Pai]

Mr. Speaker, the three points are very clear in the Rule itself. This is a Bill which is making provision for delegation of powers but the necessary memorandum and explanation have not been supplied. We therefore, appeal to you that the Government be ordered first to come with the memorandum and pending supply of this document, the hon. Minister be restrained from moving the Bill. (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Now that a point of order has been raised by my hon. friend, you will ask the hon. Minister to explain that particular point why that memorandum has not accompanied. Otherwise, he should not be allowed to speak on the Bill or on the proclamation.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, you will see from the Bill that the entire Bill is for delegation of legislative powers to the President. There is nothing else in it. The Bill itself explains the whole thing... (*Interruptions*) Sir, if it does not satisfy the requirements of Rule 70, then we could append it. But we can discuss the Resolution now and a little later we can append the memorandum to it and circulate it to the hon. Members and then later on take up the discussion of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The point is this. Absolutely there are no two opinions. The Rule is very clear. It is a mandatory provision. It has been passed by the Rajya Sabha. I do not know—evidently, nobody took notice of that. Whatever it is, if you want the work to go on, as you suggested, we shall discuss it and ask them to append the memorandum later on. (*Interruptions.*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, this is not the first time.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, this is the second time they were caught napping.

Sir, we fully appreciate to your co-operative spirit and I fully want to

reciprocate the co-operative manner of your looking at the question.

MR. SPEAKER : No, certainly I am not asking.

SHRI NATH PAI : You did not ask us. You appealed, whether we shall ask him to proceed further and then supply us the memorandum. Sir, this is a very constructive approach, but I have an objection to it nonetheless. Normally, when it comes from you I usually uphold it, but, on this occasion I find myself in a position not to agree. The reason is simple. Your objection is that the Rajya Sabha has done something. That will not justify a wrong thing being repeated here. We should be more alert. Secondly, Sir, my point is this. This is the second time in a single week in the course of the week—when the Government have been caught napping. I don't think we should encourage this kind of tendency on their part by allowing them to proceed with the Bill.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Sir, I feel that the discussion could proceed on the Resolution and the Bill may be held over until all the formalities are completed.

MR. SPEAKER : We will proceed on these lines. The Memorandum will be circulated to Members by 2 O'clock and we will take it up.

श्री मधु लिमये : उत्तर प्रदेश का भी आप ठीक करें, वना यही होगा। बिहार का भी ठीक करें। मैं समझ गया हूँ कि आप बिहार में क्या करना चाहते हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, this is a glaring instance as to how seriously the Government treats this House.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, as I was saying, the Hon'ble House is well aware of the tragic circumstances which brought about the President's rule in the State of

West Bengal. I do not want to cover that familiar ground except by saying that once it became impossible to carry on the Government in West Bengal in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, it was but inevitable to take a decision; and as soon as the Governor's report was received it was decided that we should dissolve the Assembly in West Bengal and order mid-term election. As soon as this Presidential Proclamation was issued, there was a demand by the opposition parties that the mid-term poll in West Bengal should be held as early as possible. We shared this anxiety. Immediately we wrote a letter to the Election Commission requesting them to hold the mid-term poll in West Bengal as early as feasible. On receipt of that letter the Chief Election Commissioner proceeded to Calcutta and he started consulting the major political parties there and although we have not yet been officially informed, we saw some press reports that the consensus of opinion there during his consultation was that the mid-term poll could probably be held around November. I want to assure the Hon'ble House that we are one with all hon. Members here that the mid-term poll in West Bengal should be held as quickly as possible. We also want that poll to be held in a peaceful and non-violent atmosphere. That is why I do not wish to bring in any political motives or political considerations.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अतुल्य घोष हिंसा करेगे तो क्या होगा ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : So, I am putting forward this Resolution to the Hon'ble House. Subsequently when I bring the Bill before the House for their approval, that too will be in pursuance of the constitutional responsibility that is on the Union Government to carry on the work in the State of West Bengal during the interim period until popular Government can again be elected by the people of West Bengal.

As far as the arrangements for the election and other things are concerned, the hon. Members know that the prime necessity in any State, particularly in West Bengal, would be to maintain proper order during an election so that the people have complete and unfettered freedom to express their opinion during the coming mid-term poll there. And, in this, I would request the hon. leaders of the opposition to give us their cooperation, to maintain complete law and order during this time and during the time when the election campaign goes on and during the time when the elections are held there. I am sure that if we approach the problems of West Bengal in an objective and non-political manner as far as law and order matters are concerned, we would be able to hold elections which will truly reflect the opinion of the people.

With these words, I commend the resolution for the acceptance of this House.

MR SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 20th February, 1968, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of West Bengal."

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : Sir, while supporting the presidential proclamation, I feel I must refer briefly to the background which has led to this situation, because it has a bearing on what the minister said just now about the tentative decision, subject to the Election Commission's approval, about holding the mid-term elections so early as in November this year.

The proclamation marks the end of a chaotic abuse and subversion of parliamentary institutions in West Bengal. At its least, for the people of Bengal, it was a period of very serious trial and tribulations while a large number of politicians were going round committing all kinds of errors. That

[Shri N. Dandekar]

is to put it at its least. But we know in fact that during the last year, it has been a period for the most part of deliberate and calculated subversion of internal law and order designed to facilitate the forcible take-over of West Bengal by the communists, with the aid of foreign powers, *a la Vietnam*. It was also a period of tacit acceptance, which was really more remarkable, by a number of other parties who were constituents of the UF, of whom one expected better, but for whom the *mohini* of power was apparently irresistible; they were not concerned, in their desire for power, with more fundamental things such as not to countenance complete and organised internal disorder nor to allow anything to be done to imperil the national security and integrity of the country, because everybody knows what the left communists, the major partners in the Government that was there for some time, were up to.

I would like to add that while these several constituents in the UF were associated with a government which, its own Chief Minister admitted and whom I will presently quote, was flirting with the Governments of China and Pakistan to bring about subversion in this country, some of them are also the gentlemen who have been going round and saying that the acceptance of the Kutch award, lamentable as it is, is a national calamity, endangering the security of this country. It is these very people who were participants in this UP Government.

One man who could have ended that chaos, without the need for a presidential proclamation, was the unfortunate but tragic, Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee. He did not have the courage to proclaim what he had put down in writing as something of which he was personally convinced. He did not have the courage to carry out his expressed intention of not continuing as Chief Minister with that government, but resigning from it. I will take the

liberty of reading one or two extracts from his letter :

"From the activities and professions of these parties, it is quite evident that they do not believe in parliamentary democracy and their main aim is to strengthen their own parties by taking advantage of ministership and Assembly membership." (*Interruptions*).

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : On a point of order, Sir. It is an established rule that if any member quotes from any document purported to be an official document, he must lay it on the Table. Mr. Dandekar is claiming that he is reading out from a letter or a statement purported to have been made by Shri Ajoy Mukerjee when he was Chief Minister. We would first like to know where is that letter. I categorically state that that letter or statement is not in existence. Certain reports were published in papers saying that such a letter was in existence, but up till now that letter was not delivered. Subsequently Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee himself in a public statement stated that there is no such thing. If it is Mr. Dandekar's claim that this is a letter which was written by Mr. Mukherjee, he must be prepared to authenticate it and lay it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Dandekar is reading from a newspaper. It was published in all newspapers. He has not said that it is the original letter from which he is reading so that we can ask him to place it on the Table. Reading from newspapers is not prohibited. A number of hon. Members from all parties do it. Just now Shri Rabi Ray read something from a newspaper. Therefore, there is nothing to be placed on the Table. If hon. Members so desire he will place the newspaper on the Table.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Let him say so.

SHRI N. DANDAKER : Sir, I am very thankful to you for your kind words. I would only like to add for

record in the House that Shri Ajoy Mukerjee has never contradicted this letter or denied that he wrote such a letter. I would like to quote another paragraph :

"This is being done in a planned, well thoughtout manner. In the name of 'gana committees' intimidation, assaults and raids are being organised in different areas to create a region of terror...."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Shri Dandeker his misleading the House. Shri Ajoy Mukerjee had given a draft to a person for approval and for circulation subject to his further confirmation. That letter had never seen the light of day.

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving information which was not known to us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Shri Dandeker said that Shri Ajoy Mukerjee never contradicted this. That is because the letter was never released to the Press.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. The hon. Member is only giving information to the House. Hon. Members will get a chance to speak. Let them then contradict what Shri Dandeker is saying now. Let them not try to contradict his statements by raising points of order.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, the letter of Shri Ajoy Mukerjee which Shri Dandeker is now quoting has been extensively quoted in this House and it was never contradicted that this letter had not been written by Shri Mukerjee. So Shri Dandeker is perfectly at liberty to quote it.

SHRI NABIAR: Let Shri Dandeker correct himself in this way by saying "alleged letter". Let him not say "the letter". He should not mislead the House because there is no letter like that.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. After all, it was widely published in the whole of India. Shri Dandeker is only quoting from that. Shri Ajoy Mukerjee's name has been mentioned. Hon. Members can contradict the statement of Shri Dandeker when they get a chance to speak.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: Sir, that is what Shri Ajoy Mukerjee said about internal state of law and disorder. In external matters he said:

"But attempts are being made to bring about a far more serious calamity. The Left communists are pro-China. They want to enact a bloody revolution with the help of China. Brisk preparations are going on for this. If a bloody chaos begins in West Bengal with China's help, perhaps for 10 or 20 years Assam, Manipur, Tripura and parts of Bihar and Orissa will become the play field of the latest lethal weapons of foreign powers."

"Things have gone to such an extreme that in the heart of West Bengal boys and girls are shouting slogans in Chinese 'Mao Tse-tung lai salam, Lal Chin Lal Salam'."

Shri Ajoy Mukerjee ended up this way:

"This Left Communist Party and its associated parties should not be allowed another day's opportunity to bring ruin to the country through their membership of the Cabinet. Keeping this in mind I am compelled to resign as Chief Minister with a very heavy heart."

Here was a gentleman who did not have the courage of his convictions; I will grant that; but I will also insist that he had clear convictions.

From this chaos West Bengal was rescued by two brave men—one was the Governor and the other was Dr. P. C. Ghosh. But these men were defeated in the task, not by the deliberate efforts of the United Front

[Shri N. Dandeker]

people to foment a near rebellion as they endeavoured to do during the months of January and February, but by the criminal refusal of the Congress Party to shoulder the responsibility of constitutional government until it was too late. They came too late and then too their attempt was defeated by two sinister men, one of whose name is Shri Atulya Ghosh, and the other gentleman was Shri Ashu Ghosh. And these people were assisted by a perverse ruling of an extraordinary Speaker. (Interruptions). So, Sir, we have come to this Presidential Proclamation. I remember there was a resolution moved in this House by my friends here of the Left and the Right Communist and all kinds of other Leftists demanding President's rule. Of course, technically I suppose they have won a victory because President's Rule has been imposed.

SHRI DWAIPAYAN SEN (Katwa) : Whatever has been said about Shri Atulya Ghosh is not only incorrect but malicious.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I refuse to yield. Technically, of course, they have won because they were demanding President's rule. But, in reality, what has won is sanity; because this was the only course to adopt in the circumstances which prevailed when the Presidential Proclamation was made.

Now Sir, the question that arises is this: what next? And in considering what next, there is this suggestion,—ordinarily a suggestion which I would welcome with the greatest pleasure,—that we should have early elections in Bengal. But I am wondering whether Government have given thought to the necessity first of all of letting things to settle down. Unless things are allowed to settle down, the second stage may be even worse than the first stage through which we have just gone.

Let us not forget what a government in which there are Communists, or a so-called United Front Government dominated by Communists, what such governments really mean in practice. The Communists, once in power or in office, will not readily part with power. That is the first lesson. Then, United Fronts with Communists are suicidal. I address this to my various socialist friends here, that United Fronts with Communists are suicidal. They know it well that during this period a number of perfectly good honest socialist workers have been murdered, trade unions have been sabotaged and there is a deliberate and calculated attempt to wipe out every kind of Socialist party other than the Left and Right Communists. And history is replete with examples of what happens when you have Communists as bed-fellows; only the Communist wakes up alive and the other does not.

13 Hrs.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Do not sleep with Communists.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : As I said, it needed the courage of a Governor and of Dr. P. C. Ghosh to prevent Bengal becoming a Vietnam and I would beg of the Government to think seriously of this matter, because of what they are attempting to do so soon after this chaotic situation. They are making available once again the democratic process for those parties whose very objective is the destruction of democracy and the Constitution on which democracy is founded. I say, are we so blind? Do we not know what they stand for? Do we not know what they have done in furtherance of what they stand for? Have they not over and over again said this and even abused the judiciary in this country saying that the Constitution is all wrong, that the judiciary is functioning wrongly? And there was the famous contempt of court case against the communist Chief Minister, Nambudiripad.

MR. SPEAKER: He may continue at 2 o'clock.

13.01 HRS.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

RESOLUTION re. PROCLAMATION
IN RELATION TO WEST BENGAL
AND WEST BENGAL STATE LEGIS-
LATURE (DELEGATION OF
POWERS) BILL—contd.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair.]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dandeker to continue his speech.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we view West Bengal in a very special way from two points of view. In the first place and, above all, as a major security risk for the country, for it is situated, geographically, as a place which is almost at the cross-roads of all those who have evil designs on this country. And the importance, therefore, of West Bengal from the security point of view and from looking at it as a security risk is outstanding. Secondly, but only secondly, we look upon it as a lesson for the whole of India in regard to the working heterogeneous United Front Governments.

From the security point of view, the one experiment of a so-called Government of the United Front dominated by Communists and dragging along with it a lot of fellow-travellers was, I suggest, enough and I do not think we can take risks with that kind of thing happening again. From the general or all-India point of view, we can no longer tolerate an insatiable thirst on the part of the Congress Party for power and for their unbridled ambition once again to establish a monolithic corrupt and a monopoly Government.

It follows that in Bengal a period of some two or three years must be allowed to pass, to let the people of Bengal settle down,—settle down to law and order, settle down to normal civilised existence, to good Government and, above all, to tackling the formidable problems which are peculiarly the problems of Bengal. The sheer problem of population, the sheer problem of shortage of agricultural food crops, the sheer problem of enormous industrial unemployment, the sheer problem of unutilised industrial capacity, the sheer problem of settling the millions of refugees from Pakistan who live from day to day without a hope of any better times; these would be the formidable problems for any State but for Bengal they are of a magnitude which require special consideration. And that can only be done at a time of peaceful and good Government.

Now, Sir, meanwhile what? I suggest that meanwhile,—and I say this with very careful thought and consideration,—the Communist Party in India must be banned.

SHRI NAMBIAR: If the Swatantra Party comes to power, it may happen. Then, the Swatantra Party will get ruined.

SHRI N. DANDEKER: Sir, I recognise that if the Communist Party is banned, its members will undoubtedly infiltrate into many other parties, the Congress, the various Socialist parties and the many other fellow-travelling parties of that kind. There is this danger, which we in the Swatantra Party to might have to guard against, of some of them endeavouring to infiltrate into our Party. I suggest, that the risk is worth taking because dissipated in that way, they may not be so harmful and dangerous to this country as they undoubtedly are how, organized in the way they are.

The second thing, in the meanwhile, that I suggest is that the Congress Party must get down to sober reflec-

[Shri N. Dandekar]

tion and recognise the facts of life not only in Bengal but throughout the country. In the first place, in Bengal, the Congress Party is definitely a corrupt Party bossed over by bosses of various kinds whose names are familiar and bandied around in the streets of Calcutta. It is a Party in complete disarray, once again particularly so in Bengal, to an extent that the saner and the sober elements of the Congress Party have been leaving it steadily over the past year or two. Finally, the Congress Party must also recognise that, in this country, to continue to hope any longer to exercise a monopolistic, monolithic power as one Party is entirely out of question. It is for them to recognise that this is not a country where the two-party system or the three-party system, in its pure form, is likely to emerge or likely to work. The Congress Party must, therefore, reconcile itself as intelligent people—I hope it does contain some intelligent people,—to this; it must think of itself as only one of the many Parties, a Party which has made great contribution to the affairs of this country in the past, a Party that is dragging down this country at present, and a Party that might perhaps be able to revise its own outlook and to clean itself and to rehabilitate itself to the end that it may once again get back those objectives of service to the country which had once illumined its history ... (Interruptions).

Consequently, Sir I suggest this. One may not like it, and when we say this, we might be misunderstood, but we are willing to take the risk of being misunderstood. We are not the ones who ever like continuation or perpetuation of the President's rules; nevertheless, we on this side of the House, with considerable knowledge that some of us have of Bengal, view with great concern this suggestion that the President's rule, through the Governor of Bengal, should be a temporary one, expiring from six to eight months

from now. Throwing Bengal back at this junctures into the doldrums if not chaos would not be in the best interests either of Bengal or of India.

I, therefore, reiterate the essentials of the situation today; there must not be any hurry about this question of rescinding the proclamation and thereby reinstituting the kind of so-called Parliamentary Government we have had in Bengal; there should be a great deal of hurry to ban the Communist Party; thirdly, there should also be a great deal of hurry in the Congress Party to undertake the task of self-examination and to clean its Augean stables. Then, alone will there be some hope for Bengal, which is our security province, and there is then possibly also hope for the whole of India.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . .

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : A point of order was raised....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already got up on a point of order. Let him speak first. I will also allow him.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा पहले है, आप कैसे कह सकते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि यहां बंगाल पर बहस चल रही है और बीच में मैं 12 बजे मामले को रोकना नहीं चाहता था, इसलिये मैंने दाण्डेकर जी का भाषण खत्म होने तक इंतजार किया और अब इस को उठाया है। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उनके भाषण के बारे में नहीं है। आप आज की कार्यसूची को देखिये मैं इसके आइटम नं० 4 की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। आज खाद्य मंत्री, अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे ने पश्चिम बंगाल के बारे में राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा जो चार आर्डिनंस जारी किये गये थे, उनकी नकल सदन की मेज पर रखी। उसके सम्बन्ध में

मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। मामला जरा लम्बा है लेकिन मैं संक्षेप में ही बोलूंगा फिर भी 4-5 धाराओं के सम्बन्ध में बोलना ही पड़ेगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You see there is a limit. When they were laid on the Table of the House, was not that the appropriate time to raise this.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह जरूरी नहीं है। बंगाल की चर्चा आने वाली थी इसलिये मैंने यही उपयुक्त समय समझा। डेलीगेशन आफ पावर्स का बिल आ रहा था, मैं पहले उठाने वाला था लेकिन मैंने बीच में अड़ंगा डालना मुनासिब नहीं समझा। वरना मैं पहले ही इसको कर सकता था।

आप जानते हैं कि पश्चिम बंगाल में राष्ट्र-पति शासन लागू करने के पश्चात् क्या स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई। उसके बारे में जो प्रस्ताव है वह इस वक्त विचाराधीन है। उसी तरह प्रेसीडेंट को कानून बनाने का अधिकार देने का बिल भी विचाराधीन था लेकिन उसको वापिस लेना पड़ा। अब तीसरी चीज बजट भी है। अब मैं आपका ध्यान धारा 356 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। इसको आप ठीक से पढ़ेंगे।

"If the President on receipt of a report..... the President may by Proclamation—

- (a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor or anybody or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State."

अब इसमें गवर्नर के और कार्यकारिणी के अधिकार राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने हाथ में ले लिए। उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

- (b) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament."

मतलब यह है कि पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए यह संसद अब विधान सभा का काम करेगी। हमको सारे कानून बनाने के अधिकार हैं।

अब धारा 357 को देखें :

"Where by a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 356, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament, it shall be competent—

- (a) for Parliament to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws, and to authorise the President to delegate, subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority to be specified by him in that behalf."

धारा 357 की तहत यह बिल है। अभी पास नहीं हुआ है। यहां पर विचारार्थ भी नहीं आया है क्योंकि उसके ऊपर आक्षेप उठाया गया है। जबकि प्रेसीडेंट को पार्लमेंट ने कानून बनाने का अधिकार नहीं दिया है तो कानून तो प्रेसीडेंट बना ही नहीं सकते। प्रेसीडेंट को कार्यकारिणी और गवर्नर के अधिकार हैं। अब आप देखें कि गवर्नर के क्या अधिकार हैं। गवर्नर को, जब विधान मण्डल का या विधान सभा का सत्र न चलता हो, दो सत्रों के बीच में, आर्डिनेंस जारी करने का अधिकार है। वही अधिकार ज्यों का त्यों राष्ट्रपति को मिल जाता है। इस वक्त विधान सभा या विधान मण्डल यह संसद बन गई है। संसद का सत्र चल रहा है। जिस तरह से जबकि विधान मण्डल का सत्र चल रहा हो तो गवर्नर आर्डिनेंस जारी नहीं कर सकता उसी तरह से जब संसद का सत्र चल

[श्री मधु लिमये]

रहा है तो राष्ट्रपति आर्डिनंस जारी नहीं कर सकते। कानून बनाने का जहां तक सवाल है, बिल पास होने के बाद वह कानून बना सकते हैं। लेकिन इस वक्त वह कानून बनाने के अधिकार का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहे हैं, वे आर्डिनंस जारी करने के अपने अधिकार का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। अब आप देखें कि आर्डिनंस के बारे में धारा 123 है। उसी तरह से गवर्नर के बारे में भी है। मैं एक ही पढ़ता हूँ :

If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require.

अब आप तारीख देखिए । 20 फरवरी का एक आर्डिनंस है जबकि पार्लमेंट सेशन में थी। यह तो आप मानते ही हैं।

20 तारीख को पार्लमेंट सेशन में थी या नहीं, यह मेरा सवाल है। जब कानून बनाने का अधिकार देने वाले विधेयक को हम पारित करेंगे, राज्यसभा ने तो किया ही है, राष्ट्रपति की उस पर मोहर लग जायेगी तब वह कानून बना सकेंगे। वे कानून बनाने के अधिकार का इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे जबकि वे 357 की तहत में उन अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं जो कि गवर्नर को प्राप्त हैं। 356(ए) की तहत में मिल गए हैं उसके अनुसार 123 में भी काम करना है। 123 बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है जैसे कि राष्ट्रपति वाली धारा स्पष्ट है। जब विधान मंडल का सत्र न हो उस समय गवर्नर आर्डिनंस जारी कर सकता है। राष्ट्रपति के लिए भी वही धारा लागू होती है, वही मर्यादा लागू होती है जोकि राज्यों के बारे में है।

मैं बसु की नई किताब खं० 3, पृष्ठ 58 से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। इसमें परिभाषा दी गई है डिजोल्यूशन की।

When both Houses of Parliament are not in session. A session is a period of time intervening the first meeting of Parliament and its prorogation or dissolution whichever takes place earlier. Parliament must therefore be deemed to be in session till it is prorogued or dissolved.

मतलब यह कि अगर आप एडजर्न करते हैं अनिश्चित काल के लिए तो भी पार्लमेंट को माना जाएगा कि वह सत्र में है, जब तक कि सत्रावसान नहीं हुआ है, प्रोरोग नहीं किया गया है तो एडजर्नमेंट का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है। जब सत्र चालू है तो राष्ट्रपति जी को इस तरह का आर्डिनंस जारी करने का क्या अधिकार है। अब राष्ट्रपति जी जो काम करते हैं उसमें उनकी नुकता-चीनी का कोई सवाल नहीं है क्योंकि राष्ट्रपति को जो काम करना है वह अपने मंत्रिमंडल और प्रधानमंत्री की राय पर करना है। तो मेरा यह आरोप है प्रधान मंत्री पर, गृह मंत्री पर और समूचे मंत्रिमंडल पर कि उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा ऐसे काम करवाए हैं जोकि, जब संसद चल रही है, उनको करने का अधिकार नहीं है। यह संसद के अधिकारों पर घोर अतिक्रमण है। मैं सांविधानिक दृष्टि से इसकी तुलना चीन और पाकिस्तान के अतिक्रमण से करता हूँ। इस पर मेरी आपत्ति है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बहस आगे न बढ़े जब तक कि इस आर्डिनंस को हटाया नहीं जाता है।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
I am afraid the hon. Member has not read the Order Paper properly, May I read it again for his benefit ? It says: 'A copy each of the following Ordinances—which have been issued by the Governor, not by the President—under article 213(2)(a) of the Consti-

tution read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation which has been issued by the President' and that has been laid on the Table of the House, and in terms of the Proclamation issued by the President, none of the Ordinances, as he would see from the Order Paper has been issued by the President. All these Ordinances have been issued by the Governor and here it is a Proclamation dated the 20th February, issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal. The hon. member, Shri Madhu Limaye is misreading it as if the Ordinances have been issued by the President. There is no point of order. I would request you to consider this matter in this light.

There is another point which I want to make clear and that is regarding the earlier point of order raised by another hon. Member about rule 70. If you see the chapter under which rule 70 occurs you will see that it is entitled 'Bills Originating in the House'. This particular Bill which is under our consideration originated in the Rajya Sabha and did not originate in this House. That is why I say that that objection taken by the hon. Member is not valid.

The other point which has been urged is that a memorandum or delegated legislation should be attached to the Bill in case there is any provision for subordinate or delegated legislation. This particular clause has been omitted since there is no proposal to have subordinate legislation. That is why that particular memorandum has not been appended to this Bill.

In spite of that, since the matter has been raised, we have agreed to circulate the necessary memorandum, and we will circulate it. But I would like to point out to you that in the past, whenever such a thing had happened, namely, that Bills originating in the other House had been brought forward here, we had never appended any memorandum of this kind. This would be the first time

that we shall be doing it. But since the Hon. Speaker directed us to do it, we shall do it.

I would now request you to permit me to move the Bill also so that both the discussions can go on together. The cyclostyled copies of the memorandum will be coming here and they will be circulated to hon. Members. But you can clearly see from the rule that the rule does not relate to the Bill which is under discussion here at present and which I propose to move for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So far as the second point that he has raised regarding the decision given by the Speaker is concerned, I would say that once he has decided in a particular way, I have no authority to reverse it, and the House also cannot do it. So, as it is, he has got to abide by it. There is no question about it...

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am not saying that...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I know that what he has said is correct. If he had advanced this argument perhaps at that time, then things would have been different. But at the present juncture I am not in a position to revise that ruling. As for the first point, I also felt that what has been laid on the Table is something done before. I think Shri Madhu Limaye would agree with me on that point. So, his point of order not stand.

Since the Speaker has given his ruling in regard to the memorandum that is the final thing now. So far as the other point of order raised by Shri Madhu Limaye is concerned, the contention of the hon. Minister is correct.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The hon. Minister has just now said that the cyclostyled memorandum is coming and it will be circulated. But what about circulating it to all the Members of the House? All of them are entitled to receive it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, that may be done.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I rise to support the resolution brought forward by Government with regard to the imposition of President's rule in West Bengal. I had occasion to hear very carefully the speech made by Shri N. Dandekar with regard to the conditions prevailing there and also the desirability of not holding the mid-term elections as has been contemplated by the Election Commission in the middle of November.

West Bengal is really posing the greatest challenge to the parliamentary democracy of our country. That a land where great sons of the soil have been born and have preached and sacrificed for the sake of the country should come under President's rule since the norms of constitutional functioning of parliamentary democracy have been very successfully frustrated there makes a sad story.

I feel that I should not speak from the particular angle of the political party to which I belong. I want to make an objective assessment of the entire situation and I hope the House will bear with me and appreciate my assessment of the situation.

I am very unhappy to say that in the events that had followed before the imposition of President's rule, the Central Government here had failed in their duty towards the people of West Bengal. When the Naxalbari events had taken place, when there has been conclusive proof to show that a militant section of the Communist Party had maintained contacts witness with our two enemies, when parliamentary democracy has been subverted, when people have begun to take the law into their hands, when public opinion was against at the way in which events have been happening there,

that would have been the most appropriate time for the Central Government to act. By failing to do so, they have failed in their duty to the people of West Bengal and of the country.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Hear, hear.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Who are these strange bed fellows ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Like-minded people.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : When Shri Ajoy Mukherjee in his letter accused the constituent units that put him in power, particularly the Communist Party, of subverting parliamentary democracy, of trying to get a foreign power on the soil of our country....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Carrying a ladder into the Assembly !

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :that was the time to act. The Central Government have failed in their duty in failing to act at that time.

I would also say this that when Shri Ajoy Mukherjee had clearly consented to call the Assembly into session on such and such date, there was no purpose or point in forcing a decision advancing the date of the convening of the Assembly. On these three counts, I will say that we missed a golden opportunity and we have not done our duty by the people of West Bengal and also of the country as a whole.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : Is he moving a no-confidence motion ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : My friends may accuse Dr. P. C. Ghosh now.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sikhandi.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :because he did not agree to be a party to the nefarious activities indulged in by those people. They had

reposed confidence in him earlier as their Food Minister. The moment they found him an uncomfortable friend, a man who raised his lone voice against the anti-democratic and anti-national activities of these people, he becomes an 'enemy of the people'. We must congratulate Dr. Ghosh on the courage of his political convictions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Because he wanted to be Chief Minister.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He was able to rise to the occasion.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : It is an obituary.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He rose to the occasion to the rescue of democracy. West Bengal has also a unique role to play in our country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Make him a Governor.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : These people may accuse him now of being a Sikhandi, but unfortunately it is the Speaker who was the Sikhandi of these people. He was unfortunately the victim, the Sikhandi, and he was responsible for this state of affairs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : So you wanted to bomb him !

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It was emulated by his counterpart in Punjab. He set the process of writing a new chapter on the role of the Speaker in our constitutional history.

As regards the mid-term elections, I am in complete agreement with Shri Dandekar (*Interruptions*). West Bengal, as I said is a strategic point. Even its geographical location and the currents and cross-currents passing in that part of the land, make it a vital spot.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Powerful moneybags.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : There is also the transformation that is going on in the Communist Party (Left). Shri P. Sundarayya issues a statement that 'we are not bothered about Naxalbaris.' A new word 'Naxalbarite' has been coined. Just as the word 'quisling', this word also will find a place in the dictionary of our country. Now there is a fight in the organisation, may be for other reasons. I am not able to say whether it is a fight or only for strategic reasons, this is being done. I warn my countrymen, more so the Congress party, about the danger that is now being posed by the Congress—I am sorry, by the Communist Party.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह दिल की आवाज है ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Of course, it is most unfortunate that certain political parties while professing that they are firm believers of democracy, are obsessed with anti-Congress feelings and they are prepared to go to any length, even drowning this country in anarchy. Mr. Madhu Limaye is spearheading that agitation unfortunately. I would appeal to all the political parties, including the Congress. I do not want to mince words. It is high time that we should mend and fend ourselves, so that the Congress Party may be revitalised. I completely agree. We must give credit to any person, to whichever party he belongs, as long as he stands solidly by the ideals and objectives of his party. In that context, I would appeal to all the political parties to wake up to this danger. It is not as though it is going to overwhelm the Congress Party. It is going to overwhelm the other political parties too. Ultimately it may lead to anarchy and disintegration of the country. They believe in nothing less than disintegration of this country.

We have seen their role from the time we started our fight against the British Government. The moment

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Russia entered the war, overnight it became a people's war! The moment Russia joined the side of the allies, they acted as not patriots, but as agents handing over some of our patriots to the police. That is the nefarious role they have played in the body politic of this country. They were not hesitant even to brand the Father of the Nation as the agent of the bourgeois government. They even accused Netaji as a dog licking the boot of Tojo. Can we forget the shady past of this party?

SHRI NAMBIAR : He is unearthing several small things which have been repudiated several times.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : On a point of order, Sir. Is he making an election speech?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not a point of order.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is the duty of every political party believing in democracy, secularism and integrity and sovereignty of the country to fight this menace. The public life in West Bengal had come to a standstill. Industrial development had gone to dogs. People had been bullied. The entire West Bengal is held to ransom by some people having extra-territorial loyalties.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : By Mr. P. C. Ghosh and Mr. Dharma Vira.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : So it is the duty of this Government to take the responsibility of maintaining law and order and give the people a good government and also to mobilise public opinion. It is not as though the entire people of Bengal are with these people.

SHRI RANGA : They are not.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : They are not. Peace-loving, law-abiding people are being bullied and are being stampeded. The Central

Government must go to the aid of these people.

Sir, I am against banning the Communist Party. I do not want that the party should be banned, because it is our duty, the duty of every political party to work among the people and to explain our position there. If this party is banned, every other political party will be adulterated. Infiltrations by these people will take place into every other political party. I would, therefore, only say, let us honestly work. We must mark the time. Unfortunately, without even our realising it, we are going fast towards disintegration. The sooner we realise it the better. I would appeal, taking this as an occasion, to all the political parties to evolve a code of conduct and to again rehabilitate the confidence of the people. Politicians must avert this crisis of character and confidence. That is the most important thing. With these few words I wholeheartedly support this.

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा (बंका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिम बंगाल में राष्ट्रपति शासन की घोषणा की गई, करनी भी चाहिये थी, और मेरी समझ में बहुत पहले की जानी चाहिये थी। लेकिन जिस ढंग से राष्ट्रपति शासन पश्चिम बंगाल में स्थापित किया गया, उससे हमारा मतभेद है। पर इस बात से मैं और मेरी पार्टी सहमत हैं कि पश्चिम बंगाल जिन व्याधियों से ग्रस्त था, उसकी यदि कोई औषधि थी तो वह एक मात्र राष्ट्रपति शासन थी।

यह बड़े दुःख की बात है कि जिस बंगाल में सब से पहले स्वतंत्रता संग्राम आरम्भ हुआ उसी स्थान में राष्ट्रपति शासन हो। जहां हमारे अनेकों नहीं, सैकड़ों बंगाली नवयुवक, बंगाली वीर पुत्र फांसी के तख्तों पर जनता का राज्य कायम करने के लिये चढ़े, वहीं आज राष्ट्रपति शासन है। हमें इस बात का दुःख है, लेकिन इसमें दोष किस का है? आज यह विचार करने की चीज है। संविधान के

अनुसार पश्चिम बंगाल में गत आम चुनावों में जनता की सरकार बनी और चौदह पार्टियों ने मिलकर वहां अपनी गवर्नमेन्ट बनाई। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब उस सरकार का बहुमत वहां नहीं था तब जनतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों के अनुसार असेम्बली कक्ष में उसका निर्णय क्यों नहीं किया गया। कम्युनिस्ट हमारे मित्र हैं, हम उनके साथ बैठते हैं, उनके साथ हम ने बहुत जगहों पर सरकारें भी बनाई—दुर्भाग्य से वह चल नहीं सकी यह बात दूसरी है—लेकिन हम ने उनको समझने की कोशिश की, उन्होंने हमें समझने की कोशिश की, फिर भी एक बात मैं आज तक नहीं समझ सका कि पश्चिम बंगाल की असेम्बली में उन्होंने क्यों ऐसा अड़ंगा लगाया जिससे वहां जनमत की परीक्षा नहीं हो सकी। जहां तक मेरा खयाल है सब को गद्दी का मोह होता है और गद्दी का मोह छोड़ने के लिये कोई तैयार नहीं होता। वहां जो कुछ हुआ, मेरी दृष्टि में वह गद्दी के मोह के लिये ही हुआ, और उसकी जितनी भर्त्सना हम करें, थोड़ी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बंगाल में राष्ट्र-पति शासन से सभी एक तरह से खुश हैं। हमारे स्पीकर साहब श्री विजय मुखर्जी इसलिए खुश हैं कि उनकी रूलिंग हाई कोर्ट की रूलिंग के मुकाबले में अधिक वजनदार ठहरी। हमारे पुराने मित्र श्री ज्योति बसु एन्ड को इसलिए खुश हैं कि उनके मुंह की लाली रह गई है और उन्होंने दिखला दिया है कि लाठी और मुक्के के सामने जबान की और तर्क की कोई कीमत नहीं। कांग्रेस और पी डी एफ वाले इसलिए खुश हैं कि रोज की चख चख, पैतरेबाजी और दल बदल की धींगा मुश्ती से तो पिंड छूटा। व्यापारी वर्ग इसलिए खुश है कि अब उन्हें घेराव के चक्करों से मुक्ति मिल गई है। और आम जनता इसलिए प्रसन्न है कि वह अब शांतिपूर्वक अपने दैनिक जीवन यापन के लिए अपना

दैनिक कार्यक्रम चला सकेगी। यदि इस राष्ट्रपति शासन से कोई नाखुश है, कोई क्षुब्ध है तो वे हैं हमारे गवर्नर श्री धर्मवीर जी जिन्होंने सोचा था कि शासन तंत्र और उसकी जिम्मेदारियों से मुक्त हो कर अब वे बंगाल की मसनद पर बैठ कर शान शौकत और आराम के साथ कम से कम पांच वर्ष तक अपनी जीवन चर्या चला सकेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति शासन चाहे कितना ही अच्छा क्यों न हो हमारे संविधान के अनुसार और जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म कर उसकी जगह पर जनता का शासन स्थापित करना जरूरी है। इसलिए वहां पर मध्यावधि चुनाव जितनी जल्दी हो सकें, कराने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। किन्तु जैसा अभी राज्य मंत्री श्री शुक्ल जी ने कहा है इसके लिए ऐसे शांतिपूर्ण वातावरण की आवश्यकता है जिसमें प्रत्येक नागरिक नर्भीक हों कर अपना मत दे सके। इस आठ महीने की कम्युनिस्ट प्रभावित साझा सरकार ने बंगाल में केवल घेराव, हिंसा और आतंक के वातावरण की ही सृष्टि की है जिससे लोगों के मनों में एक प्रकार की दहशत सी हो रही है। जब तक उनके दिलों से इस दहशत को दूर नहीं किया जाता बंगाल में कभी सच्चे माने में ठीक और स्वतंत्र चुनाव नहीं हो सकते। अतएव सबसे पहले वहां शांतिपूर्ण वातावरण को बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अतएव आज सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके हमें हिंसक और अन्तराष्ट्रीय तत्वों से बंगाल को मुक्त करना है। आप में से बहुत से माननीय सदस्य जानते ही होंगे और अगर नहीं भी जानते हैं तो आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि आज कलकत्ते में दो तीन सौ रुपये में आप पिस्तौल खरीद सकते हैं, 1800 या 1900 रुपये में आप स्टेनगन प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। और जहां तक बंबे और

[श्री वेणीशंकर शर्मा]

ग्रेनड्ज का सम्बन्ध है जिस तरह दीवाली के अवसर पर पटाखों की बिक्री होती है उसी तरह इनकी भी बिक्री वहां आजकल होती है। वहां इनको खुले आम खरीदा जा सकता है तो ऐसी अवस्था में हमने देखा है कि जब कभी भी वहां पर किसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ होती है तो इनका खुलकर प्रयोग किया जाता है। ऐसी अवस्था में यह अपेक्षा करना कि चुनाव के दिनों में इनका प्रयोग नहीं होगा, दुराशा मात्र ही सिद्ध होगा। इस वास्ते मैं गृहमंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह बंगाल में राष्ट्रपति शासन को लागू करके चुप न बैठ जायें। जितने भी वहां अराष्ट्रीय तत्व हैं, जितने भी कानून तोड़ने वाले तत्व हैं, उनको वह सख्ती से दबायें और जहां जहां बमों, पिस्तौलों आदि के जखीरे हैं उनको वह बाहर लायें और उन लोगों को वह पकड़ें आतताइयों को वह दण्ड देने की व्यवस्था करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं बंगाल की जनता से भी एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं। बीस बरसों तक हमने कांग्रेस का शासन देख लिया। आठ महीने तक हमने चौदह पार्टियों के चूँ चूँ के मुरब्बे का भी स्वाद चख लिया। अब हमें इन आने वाले चुनावों में ऐसी पार्टी और ऐसे लोगों को ही भेजना चाहिये जिनका दृष्टिकोण विशुद्ध राष्ट्रीय हो और जिन के सिर या पूंछ का सम्बन्ध किसी विदेशी शक्ति से न हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बंगाल समस्याओं का केन्द्र बना हुआ है। अतएव वहां तरह तरह के षड्यंत्रों का होना अनिवार्य है। आप मानें या न मानें बंगाल ही भारत का मुख्य द्वार है। इसी ओर से अंग्रेजों के चरण भारत में बढ़े और इसी ओर से भारत में स्वतंत्रता का सूर्य का भी प्रकाश फैला और अब भविष्य में यदि देश की स्वतंत्रता को किसी प्रकार

का भी खतरा आएगा तो इसी ओर से आएगा। अतएव यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि जिस मूल्य पर हो हम बंगाल में शांति कायम रखें। कारण यह है कि अशांत वातावरण में ही देशद्रोही कीड़े अधिक पनपते हैं।

हम देखते हैं कि आए दिन बंगाल में एक न एक बहाने से एक न एक फसाद खड़ा किया जाता है। अन्न के मामले में बंगाल एक डिफिसिट एरिया है। उस पर उसे कलकत्ता सरीखे एक कौसमोपोलिटन नगर का भी भरण पोषण करना है। कलकत्ता एक विशाल बगर है और मैं समझता हूं कि इसके बारे में एक प्रकार से केन्द्र का ही यह उत्तरदायित्व है। हमने देखा है कि गत कुछ वर्षों में किस प्रकार अन्न की कमी को लेकर कुछ राजनीतिक दलों ने अपने दलगत स्वार्थों के साधन के लिए प्रदेश के जन जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ की है। इस कारण से करोड़ों रुपये की आर्थिक क्षेत्र में न केवल हानि हुई बल्कि सैकड़ों प्राणियों का बलिदान दिया गया। अतएव यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि हम अन्न के मामले में वहां के प्रशासन को चिन्ता से मुक्त करें और उसके हाथ काफी मजबूत करें ताकि ये राजनीतिक दल जो स्वार्थवश इस तरह से काम करते हैं, अन्न की कमी से लाभ उठाते हैं और भोली-भाली जनता को गुमराह करते हैं, वे ऐसा न कर सकें।

सौभाग्य से इस बार सम्पूर्ण देश में अन्न की अच्छी फसल हुई है। बंगाल में भी अच्छी पैदावार हुई है। केन्द्र से जो सहायता दी जाती है जब तक हम उसमें वृद्धि नहीं करेंगे तब तक बंगाल की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा। मेरी खाद्य मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना है कि जितना अन्न अभी केन्द्र से पश्चिम बंगाल को दिया जाता है और जितना पश्चिम बंगाल में उत्पादन हो रहा है उससे पश्चिम बंगाल की खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती

है और केन्द्रीय सहायता में पर्याप्त वृद्धि वह करें। वह बंगाल को कम से कम तीन लाख टन अन्न और दें। यदि आप बंगाल को चावल नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो गेहूं दें, अगर गेहूं नहीं दे सकते हैं तो मकई दें, और मकई नहीं दे सकते हैं तो चना दें। कोई भी अन्य अन्न आप उसको देकर उसकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सकते हैं। अगर अन्न वहां पर पूरी मात्रा में दिया जा सके तो अराष्ट्रीय तत्वों के हाथ के जो हथियार हैं उन हथियारों में से एक हथियार को छीना जा सकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगाल के प्रशासन के समक्ष जो दूसरी समस्या है वह वहां के नवयुवकों में फैली हुई बेकारी की समस्या है। वहां के नवयुवकों में महामारी की तरह से यह बेकारी फैली हुई है। आज वहां सैकड़ों की तादाद में नहीं, हजारों की तादाद में नहीं बल्कि लाखों की तादाद में बी०ए० और एम०ए० बीच सड़कों पर बेकार फिर रहे हैं। नवयुवकों का दिमाग कच्चे बांस की तरह होता है। आप जो चाहें, जब चाहें और जिस दिशा में चाहें उसे घुमा सकते हैं। हमारी राजनीतिक पार्टियां अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने के लिए इनको साधन बनाती हैं जिससे वहां पर एक तरह की अराजकता सी फैल जाती है। जब कांग्रेस का वहां शासन था तब संयुक्त दल वाले उन्हें अपने साथ लेते थे और जब संयुक्त दल वालों का शासन आया तो हमने देखा कि कांग्रेस वालों ने उन नवयुवकों को प्रशासन के विरुद्ध भड़काया। उनको राजनीतिक दल प्रशासन को ठप्प करने में प्रोत्साहित करते रहते हैं। अतएव हमें तत्काल इस समस्या का समाधान करना चाहिये और उनको किसी न किसी काम में लगाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि वे अपना भ्रमण पोषण करने के साथ-साथ राजनीतिक दलों के हाथ में खिलौना न बन सकें।

तीसरी समस्या जो हमारे सामने है वह इस प्रदेश में शांति स्थापना की है। कुछ

स्वार्थ निहित राजनीतिक दल अपना उल्लू सीधा करने के लिए बराबर किसी न किसी प्रकार की अशांति बनाये रखने में ही अपना और अपनी पार्टी का हित समझते हैं। दूसरे यह कि यह सीमा प्रांत है जिसके दो सिरों पर भारत के दो दुर्घर्ष बैठे हुए हैं। ये शत्रु कभी करीमगंज और कभी कृच बिहार की सीमा पर उपद्रव और छेड़खानी करते हैं और कभी कहीं। और आप यह न सोचें कि कुछ पटाखे छोड़ कर ही ये जो हमारे शत्रु हैं ये चुप बैठ जायेंगे। आज की युद्ध नीति का जो कायदा है उसको आप देखें। शत्रु केवल सीमा पर ही झगड़ा नहीं करता है बल्कि देश के आंतरिक मामलों में भी वह दखल देता है और इसके उदाहरण हमारे सामने हैं। आए दिन हमारे देश में दंगे फसाद होते रहते हैं। मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जो चाहते हैं कि इस देश में हिन्दु मुसलमानों के फसाद हों और वे आपस में लड़ते झगड़ते रहें। इनको लड़ाने वाली कोई दूसरी ही शक्ति है। ये आपस में नहीं लड़ते हैं लेकिन दूसरी शक्ति इनको लड़ाती है। पहले जब अंग्रेज यहां थे तब वे लड़ाया करते थे। आज उसके बदले पाकिस्तान आ गया है। कलकत्ता में अभी हाल दंगों का जो सूत्रपात हुआ वह बहुत ही मामूली सी बात पर हुआ। वह दंगा भी मामूली था। लेकिन हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां दोड़ी हुई गईं। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि उनको वहां जाने की कोई आवश्यकता थी। फिर भी वह गईं। उचित तो यह है कि हम इसका विश्लेषण करें और देखें कि इनके पीछे किस का हाथ है। वहां जो भी दंगे हुए हैं ऐसे स्थानों में हुए हैं जहां हिन्दू मजोरिटी में नहीं थे, मुस्लिम मजोरिटी एरियाज में ही ये हुए। हिन्दुओं का कोई इन से सरोकार नहीं था। मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के मुसलमानों का भी इन दंगों में हाथ नहीं था। वहां कुछ पाकिस्तानी एजेंट और तत्व ऐसे हैं जो इस बात की कोशिश में रहते हैं कि किसी न किसी

[श्री वेणीशंकर शर्मा]

प्रकार का यहां उत्पात मचे। उन्होंने यह उत्पात किया। संतोष की बात यह है कि हिन्दुओं के मुहल्लों में इसका रिएक्शन नहीं हुआ और कलकत्ता में शांति बनी रही। दूसरी जगह भी इस प्रकार के जो तत्व हैं वे सक्रिय हैं। मैं बिहार से आता हूं और मैंने वहां भागलपुर में भी यही देखा है। पहले भी बिहार में दंगे हो जाया करते थे। लेकिन इस बार वहां पर भी मैंने देखा है कि मुसलमानों ने ये दंगे वहां नहीं करवाये लेकिन कुछ पाकिस्तानी इनमें ऐसे थे जिनका स्वार्थ ऐसे दंगे कराने में था, इस तरह का खून खराबा कराने में था, और यह चाहते थे कि देश में अशांति पैदा हो और इस देश का शासन कमजोर हो और इस देश की पुलिस और फौज की शक्ति देश में ही शांति और व्यवस्था कायम रखने में खर्च हो। इसलिए देश की सुरक्षा का, देश की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा का ताकाजा है कि हम इस बात की तह में जायें और देखें कि इसके भीतर किन लोगों का हाथ था। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप केवल इस बात पर ही न जायें कि यहां हिन्दू-मुस्लिम कुछ छुटपुट दंगे हुए हैं लेकिन आप इस को भी देखें कि इस प्रकार की घटनायें हिन्दुओं-हिन्दुओं में, ब्राह्मणों-ब्राह्मणों में, नाइयों-नाइयों में भी हो जाती हैं। इसलिए अगर हिन्दु मुस्लिम कहीं झगड़ा हो जाता है तो उसको साम्प्रदायिक रूप देना मेरे खयाल में गलत है, मूर्खता है। हमें उस के कारणों में जाना चाहिए।

मैं गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि बंगाल की वर्तमान स्थिति में सबसे पहली आवश्यकता यह है कि वहां पर एक शांत वातावरण बनाया जाये। वहां पर जितने भी खुराफाती एलिमेंट्स हैं, जिनके गोदामों में बम, पिस्तौल और स्टेनगन पड़े हुए हैं, उनका पता लगाया जाना चाहिए। मेरी

समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारी गवर्नमेन्ट इतनी शक्तिशाली होते हुए भी इतना छोटा सा काम क्यों नहीं कर सकती है। उसके बाद इलैक्शन का काम किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं इस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूं कि यह हमारे लिए बड़े शर्म की बात है कि जिस प्रांत के लोग देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिए हजारों नहीं, लाखों की संख्या में जेलों में गए और फांसियों पर चढ़े, वहां एक घड़ी के लिए भी राष्ट्रपति शासन रहे।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the imposition of the President's Rule has ended the sordid chapter that was ushered in the march of elections. I would just quote for your information a news item that appeared in the *Statesman* of 15th February just to emphasize why the President's Rule was much too needed and was ushered in at proper time. I quote :

"The joint session of the two Houses broke up in total confusion. The United Front M.L.As shouting slogans blocked the main door preventing the Governor from entering the Chamber in ceremonial procession, pushed him when he entered by side door, some throwing cushions and black flags. Mr. Dharma Vira, apparently, read a few sentences of his Address. But his voice was drowned by continuous shouting of slogans and other assorted noise."

Then, under other circumstances also, the President's Rule was imposed in West Bengal. If we go back to the history of West Bengal for the last few months, we will find that the law and order completely broke down in West Bengal and there was a conspiracy hatched in between by a part of the United Front Government which was popularly known as Communists and also certain external agencies who are enemies to India the result of

which was demonstrated in a very deplorable form in Naxalbari when every law and order was thrown to the winds.

Sir, at that time, in this House, I had the honour to propose to the Government that the Communist Party should be banned immediately. But then I changed my opinion about it. I feel that the Communist Party of today, some Members of which party are represented here, have all lost revolutionary potentialities and are only indulging in parliamentary intrigues and conspiracies. That is bringing about these defections in different States. It would be indeed giving them some kind of a martyrdom if we ban them at the present stage. We need not ban the Communist Party at the present stage. Today the ball is on the people's side and in the 8 months' time, the people's verdict will be known in West Bengal and I am absolutely certain that the people will return Congress to power.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Not at all.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : I am not one of those who will, like my hon. friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, think of a coalition either with the Swatantra Party or any other party in West Bengal. If we have not to have any truck with the Communists of West Bengal, we do not want to have any truck with the extreme right element in this country. We can pull on with our own resources provided we can see that the people's miseries can be removed by certain methods that Congress will take at this stage. The only problem that faces West Bengal today is this. In West Bengal, that truncated part of Bengal—it was indeed a tragedy—that truncated part of Bengal, which is popularly known as West Bengal, we have suffered immensely. Millions of people of Bengal left East Pakistan for West Bengal, lakhs of them are fleeing to West Bengal, for shelter; their miseries are very great. We know that this problem can be solved only if

the left Parties which engineer all kinds of mischief banking on the sorrows and miseries of these people, are eliminated. If we can serve the interests of those people, if we can rehabilitate them and give them food and shelter, I am sure that no Left Party or any Communist Party will have any hold in West Bengal.... (Interruptions). It is a fact of history that the Congress ruled West Bengal for twenty years and gave not only law and order but also gave a peaceful rehabilitation to thousands of people who came from East Pakistan to West Bengal because of the Partition of India. The Congress, during their rule, brought about a situation where people could work with safety, the man and womenfolk could work with safety, and normal life was prevailing. But what has happened after the last General Elections, after the twenty years of rule by the Congress? The political opponents who were functioning in the name of democracy were working for the destruction of democracy all the while, they were preaching, taking advantage of the miseries of the people, that we could not solve the problem of unemployment there, that we could not rehabilitate those lakhs of people who had come over to West Bengal for shelter and for food; taking advantage of the miseries of the people, the Left Parties created these conditions there and the people were misdirected. I am quite sure, Sir, that people are re-thinking, they are craving for a stable government, and the imposition of the President's rule is the direct outcome of the desire of those people.

One gentleman who has been much maligned in this House, Dr. P. C. Ghosh, bore all the odium for his patriotic effort to save West Bengal from the conspiracy of all those who wanted to bring about a situation in the country so that they can take over a part of India for their own gain, so that this part of India might one day be the playground of the overlords of Peking and Pindi... (Interruptions).

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji]

I am sure, the shoe is pinching somewhere, but I have to tell certain truths standing here today as the representative of that unfortunate State, that troubled State. What is needed today is providing food and employment, maintenance of law and order; the efforts for maintaining and increasing the industrial production must be fully restored.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention one fact and that is this. Speaking in the Rajya Sabha the other day, our Minister of State for Food and Agriculture, Shri Annasahib Shinde, admitted that the shortfall in the Centre's supply of foodgrains to West Bengal during the last four months since November, had totalled up to over 1,50,000 tonnes. Sir, during these four months the State was allotted 576,000 tonnes of foodgrains by the Centre but till February 17, the State has got only 426,000 tonnes. I must congratulate our present Governor, Shri Dharma Vira, who said the other day in no uncertain terms that he was a servant of the people and that he would be trying to see....

15 hrs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। आपने सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि भविष्य में कोई न कोई मंत्रिमण्डल का सदस्य वहाँ अवश्य उपस्थित रहेगा। लेकिन आज फिर कोई मंत्रिमण्डल का सदस्य उपस्थित नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shuklaji is here. He is responsible for this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उजैन) : कैबिनेट मंत्री होना चाहिए। आप ने आश्वासन दिया था कि भविष्य में इसका ध्यान रखा जायेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said I would convey your desire.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : Sir, this House should congratulate the Governor, Shri Dharma

Vira, when he uttered at a Press Conference only on the 2nd of this month:

"I shall not be silent spectator to my people being fleeced by profiteers and blackmarketeers. If we are going to allow ourselves to be held to ransom by a few blackmarketeers, then the Government has no reason to stay."

But, then, Sir when the State was in the hands of profiteers and blackmarketeers, the then Chief Minister, Shri Ajoy Mukerji, had not the courage to say that he would root out the black-marketeers and hoarders, out of fear of them and they were having some kind of a link with these black-marketeers to enhance their Party funds and procuring them for some kind of anarchy to be produced in West Bengal. The then Chief Minister, Shri Ajoy Mukerji, for whom even to-day we have some respect for his personal integrity and patriotism—we have to admit—has made a miserable failure. I quite agree, even on our side some of the Central and State leaders have also erred and when the time was there and when the green signal was given to the Congress to help Dr. P. C. Ghosh by participating in the Ministry—I am glad one of the hon. Members mentioned it—the Congress wavered and the result was quite tragic in that a section of the Congressmen defected and Dr. Ghosh Ministry was brought to an end and Sir, it was a miserable day. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He should be made a Deputy Minister this time at least.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI : Sir, Dr. P. C. Ghosh was just trying to wrest West Bengal from disorder, chaos, ruin and complete destruction. He was trying to bring about some kind of order in the State. Then what happened to this Ministry which was installed by the Governor who was quite convinced that Dr. Ghosh's Ministry had the necessary majority. There was some kind of wavering on the part of the Congress leadership here or somewhere—I do

not know—and I did not want to go into that question and the Ghosh Ministry went out of existence. Even then we were not sorry for it. We are prepared to accept any challenge from any quarter whatsoever and if you want mid-term elections, we are prepared to face it any time, even in two months. The Election Commissioner would bear me out. At the conference of Party representatives he held on the 12th, we said we are prepared. The Congress Party is prepared to face the election even within a month. We are prepared for that, but then law and order has to be maintained.

Sir, I have to point out that attempts are being made to utilise the students for this purpose. There was a news item which appeared in the *Statesman* of the 15th February which says :

“Students’ Day in the current U.F. agitation against the Ghosh Ministry here to-day was marked by a three-hour running battle between police and students in the Dharamtalla area. Seventy-three people were arrested. Eight policemen and about 10 members of the public were injured.”

Sir, these things have not ended. Even to-day the students are being utilised for the purpose of creating a condition in which a General Election and a peaceful atmosphere is not possible.

One more word and I will finish. Sir, this is how things are being done. There were some communal riots recently. Sir, if some inquiries were made, it will be out—I am quite sure—that an attempt is made with a certain political purpose. The Prime Minister has not categorically stated that she was convinced about the political motivation, but certainly she threw out a suggestion that these communal riots had a peculiar pattern. Sir, I am quite sure that this is done only with a political motivation, with an eye on the future general election. From the Congress Party, Sir, we can assure you that West Bengal under the President’s Rule will be going

ahead for some time so that I am quite sure the President’s Rule, as the Governor said, will bring about equilibrium in the society, where peaceful existence will be possible and where industrial factories will open up and employment will be possible and the destructive forces which are hindering the progress of West Bengal will be removed. With these things, I am quite sure that in the general election the Congress will come out with flying colours. I am quite sure that even to-day people feel that a stable Government is possible only under the Congress. Sir, if by some, I should say, accident of history they have come to disrepute in certain States, that thing will not be repeated in the near future. That I can assure my hon. friends on the other side.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would at the outset very categorically state that imposition of the President’s Rule in West Bengal has been the correct thing.

It ought to have been done much earlier when the constitution very nearly broke down in the State of West Bengal. I refer to the incidents of last November. But unfortunately there, the Governor in collusion with certain politicians, took it upon himself to institute what has since then become a general feature in many other States, a defectors rule. On 21st of November the United Front Ministry was dismissed on the ground that it had lost the majority support in the Legislative Assembly. I would have understood if the Congress party had been called upon to shoulder responsibility because the Congress party at least had the support of 130 Members of the Assembly, not only the support, but actually the strength of the Congress party was 130 and at least that would have been a major party inside the Assembly. But instead of that, a party of 17 defectors was installed in power. I need not go into the sordid political history of the

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State since then, but nemesis has come, and I support President's rule because in practical terms it signifies the end of the collusive conspiracy that was sought to be perpetrated in West Bengal to keep up a regime of defectors, a regime of bribery and blackmail. At least that has ended. That is why I welcome President's rule. It was rather amusing to hear Shri N. Dandekar declaiming the United Front Government and also calling for the continuation of the President's rule for the next three or four years. He would like to prolong President's rule as long as he can so that the party which he has the honour to represent, namely the Swatantra Party, might have time to build up its organisation there.

But in order to keep the record straight and also to inform the Members of this House of the real state of affairs, I may tell the House that the Swatantra Party had only one Member in the State Assembly and that Member also elected to support the United Front Government. Of course, when the defection took place, the Swatantra Member inevitably joined the defectors and was made a Minister, and Shri N. Dandekar and his party must now naturally be very sore that he has not been permitted to continue there because of President's rule, but as a lesser evil he would prefer this rule to continue for three or four years so that in the meantime the Swatantra Party and the money-bags who are behind them might build up their organisation there. But I hope that howsoever much they may spend money and they may try their level best, there would be no Swatantra Party there; money alone does not work. In West Bengal, they have to win the people and there is such a thing in West Bengal at least as what is called the people. The President's rule has come there because the people would not tolerate the Government of 17 defectors, that was imposed on that State.

In this whole affair, instead of our

going into vituperative politics, I think this House would do better if we could give some thought to the constitutional issues that were raised in the course of the chain of events in West Bengal. One of those issues relates to the powers of the Governor and the other relates to the powers of the Speaker.

Unfortunately, the provisions of the Constitution are couched in such a way that they are capable of any kind of interpretation. Unless this House and the whole country and constitutional experts give serious thoughts to these many more crises would be in the offing, and that they are in the offing can be easily seen from what has happened in Punjab.

In this connection, I would like to dilate on one thing specially, namely the powers of the Governor, apart from what have been provided exactly by the provisions in the Constitution, particularly in regard to the powers of the Governor for inducting any Government into power or for dismissing a Government. Particularly in the case of West Bengal, the way the present Governor Shri Dharma Vira has acted has raised serious doubts in the minds of the people in regard to the role of the Governor in the politics of various States.

Now, the UF Ministry was dismissed by the Governor on the ground that it had lost majority support in the Assembly—at least the Governor had reasons to believe so. But when did he become convinced of this? Really, it is now on record that certain members of the UF Parties had through Dr. P. C. Ghosh sent certain letters to the Governor on different dates extending over several months indicating that they had withdrawn support from the UF Government. But that fact was never brought by the Governor to the notice of the Chief Minister who ought to have been the first person whom he should have taken into confidence. But that was not done. Why? That again is

a sordid story because some members of the Congress High Command here in Delhi—and I would say some members of the Congress Central Government also—were hoping that instead of Dr. Ghosh and the defectors he had collected, they would perhaps be able to persuade Shri Ajoy Mukherjee to come over to them.

I have hardly the time to go over the whole story of the *ad hoc* committee, the sorry episode of how the Congress was to be reformed by the institution of an *ad hoc* committee, how the opponents of that proposal managed to sabotage the whole thing by pulling wires here and in the end the powers that be here in Delhi had no other alternative but to ask the Governor to act on his own and dismiss Shri Ajoy Mukherjee. That was done despite the fact that Shri Mukherjee and his Cabinet were prepared to face the Assembly—they had actually taken a decision to call the Assembly into session on 18th December. But the Ministry was dismissed on 21st November when the Cabinet had decided to summon the Assembly on 18th December, that is within only 26 or 27 days. They were not allowed to do so. Instead, a minority Government was installed in power, and the whole country knows now what happened in the course of those three months.

Eventually, I must congratulate the people of West Bengal on rising all over the State, in every district, to protest against this travesty of democracy and this gubernatorial dictatorship. Ultimately, the Central Government here were persuaded to impose President's rule. It is also very good that more or less a consensus has been arrived at between the parties that the elections should be held as early as possible. At least in West Bengal, nobody is very eager to oblige Mr. Dandekar or his party. All the parties which count for anything there are unanimous about early elections. Most probably that will be in November.

Then the people will have a chance to give their verdict on the performances of the UF Government as well as of the 20 years of Congress rule and 3 months of Congress-PDF coalition. Before concluding, I would ask the Government to consider whether in view of all that has happened, it is proper to keep the administration of the State in the hands of the same Governor, Mr. Dharm Vira. I know he is an experienced administrator. We have known him in various capacities in the Central Government. He was also Cabinet Secretary for some time. But merely being a member of the top echelon of the bureaucracy does not give you political insight. The least I can say is, the way he has mismanaged things during the last 3 or 4 months has created complete confusion. A sizeable section of the people and the parties have no confidence in him. If you want normalcy to be restored, the Central Government is not short of administrators even more capable than Mr. Dharm Vira. He should be recalled and replaced by somebody who is at least not a party to the current politics of Bengal, so that the elections can be held in a proper, democratic and healthy atmosphere.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda): Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by the Home Minister for the reason that there was no other possibility for any Government being formed by the popular representatives elected by the people. One thing is clear. After the promulgation of the ordinance and President's rule, after has been restored, and out of a large number of factories which had closed, some have begun to work and a number of persons have got employment. The others are not functioning, not because of any fear of gherao, etc., but because there is recession.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): What happened in Calcutta last Sunday? There were riots.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: It would be improper to call it a riot.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The Prime Minister had to rush there.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : That may be because of wrong information given to her. There was no riot at all. I was in that locality where one person had been stabbed. Thousands of people were moving in the area. There was no question of any panic except that certain people tried to create a panic. There was no riot at all. There were three or four stray incidents in different localities. The trouble started because some colour had been thrown on persons who did not want it. One or two stabbing cases took place. To call it a riot will be a misnomer and use of a term which should not be used for what happened there. In fact, I saw Muslims and Hindus talking together and standing together. There was no trouble at all. I was in that very locality holding meetings. People from different localities had come there. Therefore, there is no doubt that law and order has been restored and things have improved very considerably.

My hon. friend Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri suggested that the Governor should be recalled for the offence that he dismissed the Ministry headed by Shri Ajoy Mukerjee.

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI : That was not my charge. I suggested his recall because during three months all sorts of confusion has been created and not because he dismissed a Ministry.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : My hon. friend says that all sorts of confusion has been created by the Governor and therefore he should be recalled. I do not know what is the confusion referred to by him. So far as we know things have been straightened out and things are moving very properly in Bengal. Almost everybody who wants law and order to be maintained is happy and there is no complaint of any confusion having been created by the Governor. As a matter of fact, I come from Calcutta and I know how

things have improved there and how things are moving.

15.25 hrs.

(**SHRI G. S. DHILLON in the Chair.**)

Another complaint that has been made is about the support being given to minority governments. I feel that my hon. friends should remember that it was the Opposition Members who started this game of supporting minority governments. Firstly it was in Haryana, then in Punjab, then in U.P. and then in Madhya Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh, certainly, the minority has been supported when there was defection. So a grievance of that is not only not proper but it does not fit in in the mouth of those who started that game.

I feel that the time that has been selected or is being proposed for mid-term elections does not, to my mind, appear to be proper. November is a time when crops will be standing and a large number of places will be absolutely unapproachable. Every party has suggested early elections. Certainly, that should be done. But the time should be so selected that every voter can come to the polling station and the officers concerned can also reach the polling stations. I know from my own experience that November will be a very unsuitable time because, as I said, crops will be standing and cars and lorries cannot reach many places. Therefore, elections should possibly take place not before February or, at any rate, the last week of January. If November is intended to be fixed it will have to be postponed before it is finally decided upon.

Certain other steps have also to be taken. As was mentioned by the hon. Member there, a large number of unauthorised and unlicensed revolvers and guns are available in Calcutta and other places. The Government must take steps to recover them and remove them from the hands of the mischief-makers; otherwise there will be a lot of trouble especially during the time of elections.

I will conclude by saying that the Government should take into consideration, in consultation with the Election Commissioner, a proper time for elections and in the meantime should take all proper steps so that law and order may be maintained and the atmosphere may become calm and quiet for peaceful elections to be held without any interference by any party whatsoever.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Mr. Chairman, unlike some of the speakers who preceded me, we of the DMK have no axe to grind in West Bengal. Hence, our approach to the problem will be very objective and we can look at things more dispassionately. DMK as a party was built up with democratic traditions and so we feel so concerned as to what is happening to democracy in this country in many States all round.

This discussion is about the forthcoming elections and the conditions that prevail in West Bengal. I am sure the issue that we are discussing is not about the ban of the Communist Party in India. But, I am sorry to say, the two speakers in the beginning were very vociferous in demanding a ban on the Communist movement in India. It is neither relevant, nor proper, and I think there is another resolution that is coming up tomorrow, if the Chair permits. We are very much concerned with protecting the interests of democracy in this country, particularly in West Bengal.

What is happening to democracy in this country after the fourth general elections? With the emergence of various forces after the general elections, can Congress put their hands on their heart and honestly say that their approach to the various problems in the different States is really in the interests of democracy in this country? Beginning from Rajasthan, till the recent defunct Mandal Ministry of Bihar, where the coalition Ministries were toppled, the emerging forces

were not of the Congress. Let them remember that. The emerging force was again a coalition. If the Congress is really interested in keeping or maintaining majority rule in this country and if it has got any respect for the canons of democracy, why should it support a puppet Ministry in Bihar, Bengal, Punjab or, for that matter, in any State? If it really wants to save democracy in this country, the basic approach of the Congress, which enjoys a sweeping and comfortable majority at the Centre, should be to see that a proper party system is built up in various States. If the non-Congress Governments cannot agree to come together, if they are unable to form coalition governments, the best way is to leave it to the Governor. Why should you go there, organise a defectors group and put up a puppet show? This in effect is the logical corollary of the thirst for power of the Congress. After enjoying power uninterruptedly for a spell of 20 years, like a wolf which has tasted blood, their thirst for power is insatiable.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Is that your experience in Madras?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I would like to give one concrete example. Even in a State where the Congress can never dream of coming to power before the 1972 elections, in Madras, there are many Congressmen, top Congressmen at that, who are trying to topple the Ministry at Madras. They are fomenting trouble and creating the bogey of law and order problem. Recently, when the leader of the DMK group in Parliament, Shri Anbazhagan, was rushing to the station to catch a train, it so happened that some Congressmen were there to receive or to see off some Congress leaders. It so happened that my leader's car had a DMK flag. When they saw the DMK flag and my leader, immediately they started creating trouble. I do

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not want to dilate on that because those people were arrested and the whole matter is pending before the court. This is a clear indication of the degradation of the Congress Party, the sordid position to which Congress has stooped in order to get into power again.

If the Congress cannot reconcile itself to its fate and is not able to appreciate the emerging forces in this country, I am sure, no power in this country can save democracy for us. So, it is the heavy responsibility and duty of thinking and reasonable Congressmen to appreciate the position. Their just throwing it at our face that the Opposition parties do this so they are also doing this, really is not a justification.

With regard to Bengal, let us put the matter in juxtaposition with what happened in Madhya Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh there was a Congress government under Shri Mishra. When a considerable number of people dissented and joined the Opposition, he was no more in a position to carry on with the government. I think, you will remember what he said then. He advised the Governor to dissolve the Assembly and paved the way for mid-term elections. Of course subsequently the developments were such that it did not materialise.

But there is one relevant point to remember here. When the ex-Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh said that he was advising the Governor to dissolve the Assembly and was asking for a mid-term poll, no minister at the Centre, either the Home Minister or the Law Minister, commented on that, whether the Chief Minister of a State, when he has lost the majority, had the power to advise the Governor to dissolve the Assembly. Nobody thought of it; no responsible person, the Home Minister or the Prime Minister or anybody for that matter, commented on that because it was very inconvenient for them.

In Bengal, after all, what did Shri Ajoy Mukerjee want? When he was told that he was not in a comfortable majority to carry on with the government and when the Governor advised him to summon the Assembly, he wanted some time.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : There is a very relevant point here. Is it for the Governor to be so insistent on the Chief Minister? It was a matter of days; for 20 days or so he wanted time. After all, in the Constitution there is a provision that between two sessions of an Assembly time cannot exceed the six months' limit. There is a time limit there. If at all the Government was felt to have lost its majority, within the six months' period it had to face the Assembly and it could be voted out. And, in this case he did not want some months; he wanted a month or so. But that the Governor was not willing to concede, with the result that the Government was toppled.

So, I feel that there is justification for the people of that State to feel that the Governor has acted in a very autocratic way without respecting the Constitutional obligations that he has to discharge. Let me not be misunderstood as casting aspersions on the integrity and probity of that high dignitary who is occupying that office there. It is far from my mind. What I am trying to say is, taking for granted that what he did was with the best of intentions, there is a stigma attached because he was involved in that political fight and in many things. Whether we agree with it or not, there are political parties in that part of the country who try to come to power again; it is within their right to aim for that. When even a party like the Swatantra who, I am told, do not have any hold there, thinks that they have got a prospect there, I am sure the Communists will definitely think that their success is assured. Probably the

Congress may also think in those terms. So, it is for them to fight. If the fight has got to be fair, reasonable and free from all kinds of inhibitions, we should create the atmosphere for every party in that State to feel that their position or prospects are not in any way administratively hampered or tampered with. For that, I feel, it is very necessary that someone who is beyond suspicion, like Caesar's wife, and who could be acceptable at least broadly to all the parties there—at least to the parties that were in power before—must immediately replace him; otherwise, I am afraid, there will be room for complaint and justifiably so. So, this is the only demand I would like to make. I am making this demand not with any particular knowledge of West Bengal. I am neither briefed by the right nor by the left, nor I asked for it. I am looking at it quite objectively because we know what is happening in that State in the past few months. It is in the interest of democracy that we should see to it that a proper atmosphere is created for the healthy functioning of democracy in the State.

Lastly, I would like to say a word about the Communist Party. Even some Congressmen were very keen to see that the Communist Party is banned. I am not able to appreciate the recent developments in their thinking with regard to the Communist movement. During our confrontation with China and again during our conflict with Pakistan, this demand was now and then raised with a low voice, not with the volume that we find now-a-days. But I appreciate the point made by Mr. Venkatasubbiah, before he concluded, that he did not want a ban but that he was for exposing the Communist Party in the field. That is really a democratic approach. At the same time, I would like to remind him and also remind the House what has been happening in the last more than 20 years. From 1944 onwards and even before, I think, the Congressmen were doing that job.

In spite of what they did and in spite of their explanations and in spite of their homilies administered to their own people, the people somehow thought fit to return the Communist candidates or other candidates. So, if democracy is going to survive in the country, definitely, you have got to accept the position. If the Government has got any documents, any undisputed evidence, to show that they are traitors to this country, I am sure, there are other courses to take against them.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Own admission of the Chief Minister.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : That is neither here nor there.

I remember very well, when Shri Nanda was the Home Minister, he said on the Radio and also on the floor of the House that he had presented a white paper and that he was going to expose their nefarious activities and that kind of thing. But after that, nothing has come to light. At this stage, I would like to plead with the Home Ministry that if they really feel anything wrong with the Communist movement, it is their incumbent duty to tell us at least what they are doing that is against the interests of the country, that could be deemed as the activities of traitors to this country. If that is so, there are, definitely, other legal methods for the Government to adopt. But if you recognise them and if you allow them and permit them to function as a democratic party, definitely, you should treat them with all respect due to a democratic party in this country. Since the Communist Party thinks and it is likely also—that is what I gather—that they may come to power again in West Bengal, it is very fair to give them every opportunity and to allow them to function without any inhibitions whatsoever. The Congress Party, in order to hide their own sins, I am afraid, is raising this bogey

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against the communism and the Communist Party. So, this is not going to pay them in any way and it is in all fairness that we should see to it that a proper democratic atmosphere is created in West Bengal. If the Government fails to create the proper atmosphere, I am sure, they are politically motivated, not interested in democracy in this country.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का धन्यवाद करती . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Please speak in English.

SHRIMATI TAKESHWARI SINHA:
Sometimes I speak in English and sometimes in Hindi. Please allow me to speak in Hindi now.

सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया इस लिये मैं आप का बहुत धन्यवाद करती हूँ। मुझ से पहले जो डी एम के सदस्य बोले उन्होंने कहा, और इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है, कि कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी, जो मार्क्सिस्ट कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी है उस पर पाबन्दी लगा कर, उसको बैन कर देने से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होता है। मैं उन की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि हमें लोगों को इस बात की पूरी शिक्षा देनी चाहिये कि प्रजातन्त्र में कई ऐसे दायरे हैं, कई ऐसी संस्थायें हैं, पार्लियामेंट है, और भी संस्थायें हैं, जहाँ खुले तरीके से इस बात की चर्चा करनी चाहिये कि वह लोग देश के प्रति गद्दारी जो काम कर रहे हैं वह कहां तक देश के हित में हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह उठता है कि ऐसा भी होता है कि हर चीज कानूनी-पाबन्दी और कागज पत्र के अन्दर नहीं आती है। हम देखते हैं कि आज कल जो हमारे कानून रहती हैं उन के अन्दर कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि खून करने वाला आदमी भी

जज के यहां से छूट जाया करता है। दुनिया जानती है कि एक आदमी ने खून किया है, लेकिन चूँकि साबित नहीं हुआ कि उस ने खून किया है, बयान में कुछ लापरवाही हो जाती है इस वजह से उसे छुटकारा मिल जाता है। मैं नहीं मानती कि हमेशा कागज पर ही कोई चीज हो तभी किसी पार्टी के हाल चाल और रंग ढंग जाने जा सकते हैं।

मैं दावे के साथ कहती हूँ कि जो भी पार्टी इस देश के हित के खिलाफ काम करती है—मैं कम्यूनिस्टों की ही बात नहीं करती हूँ, न किसी पार्टी के जन्म मरण की बात करती हूँ—जहाँ तक देश के जीवन का सवाल है, किसी पार्टी को उतनी कीमत नहीं होती, जितनी देश की, देश के सामने किसी भी पार्टी के जीवन या मृत्यु का सवाल नहीं है। पार्टी जिन्दा होती है, पैदा होती है, मरती है, फिर पैदा होती है, परन्तु इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जहाँ तक देश के हित का सवाल है, वहाँ सभी पार्टियों को सोचना चाहिये, चाहे वह कांग्रेस पार्टी हो या कोई और प्रजातान्त्रिक उसूलों में विश्वास करने वाली पार्टी हो, कि पर्दानशीनी की आड़ में किसी छतरी की छांव उस पार्टी को न साथ लें जो इस तरह से देश के अहित के लिये काम करती है। उन को इस तरह की छांव नहीं मिलनी चाहिये जिससे सारे देश का अहित हो जाये। मैं विरोधी दलों के लोगों से यह अपील करूंगी कि जिस छड़ी से वह कांग्रेस को मारना चाहते हैं उस छड़ी का इस्तेमाल ऐसे होना चाहिये कि कांग्रेस तो मरे, लेकिन उस से देश न मरे।

आज हो क्या रहा है? हो यह रहा है कि आपस में सभी के मन में यह शक है कि मार्क्सिस्ट कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी कहीं कहीं कुछ गैर मुनासिब काम कर रही है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ, और जिन दलों में यूनाइटेड फ्रंट का साथ दिया था

कलकत्ते में वह ईमानदारी से बतलाये, कि जो कुछ उन के अन्दर हो रहा था क्या वह लोग भी उस से खुश थे ? यूनाइटेड फ्रंट और यूनाइटेड फ्रंट के ज्योति बसु और उन की जमात के काम करने के ढंग से क्या वह खुश थे ? यहां पर श्री एस० एम० जोशी हमारे मेम्बर हैं, उन की पार्टी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था और जन संघ ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : वहां जन संघ नहीं है ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : न हो । लेकिन आप के द्वारा यहां हिमायत जो हुई । फिर यह माननीय सदस्य क्यों बोल रहे हैं ? यह जो माननीय सदस्य बिहार से आते हैं, मैं उन से ही पूछना चाहती हूं कि वह अपनी पार्टी में मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के बारे में क्या क्या कहते हैं ? अगर वह बताने की कोशिश करें तो बात जरा साफ हो जाये । मैं चाहती हूं कि कांग्रेस को मारने के लिये जो छड़ी इस्तेमाल हो उस छड़ी की यह कुवत तो रहनी चाहिये कि जो संस्था या उस संस्था में काम करने वाला आदमी देश के प्रति गद्दारी का काम करता हो, उसके प्रति भी वह छड़ी उठे । मैं लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सभी लोगों के बारे में यह बात नहीं कह रही हूं, पर कल श्री चट्टाण ने जो वक्तव्य दिया उस में यह बू आती थी कि असम में और नागालैण्ड में जो बातें हो रही हैं उन में लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के कुछ सदस्यों का हाथ है । यहां पर एक माननीय सदस्य ने उन के नाम लेने की भी कोशिश की, यह बतलाया भी कि उनके नाम क्या हैं, लेकिन गृह मंत्री जी ने खुद इस बात को कहा कि चूंकि बात चीत चल रही है, पूछ ताछ हो रही है, इसलिये नाम वह अभी नहीं बतलायेंगे । लेकिन अगर किसी के द्वारा इस तरह के काम हो रहे हैं तो, मैं कहती हूं, लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की ईमानदारी का भी

तकाजा यह है, बशर्ते वह राष्ट्रीय भावना से अन्दर से सराबोर हैं और उन के अन्दर भारत मां की पुकार सुनाई पड़ती है, कि पहला कदम वह यह उठाये कि ऐसे लोगों को वह अपनी पार्टी में जगह न दें और उन को निकाल बाहर करने की कोशिश करें । परन्तु हम अखबारों में क्या देखते हैं ? कल, परसों के अखबारों में हम ने देखा है कि नक्सल-बाड़ी के जो वामपन्थी कम्युनिस्ट नेता थे, जिन से बंगाल की मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने कहा था कि उनके साथ नहीं रहना चाहते, चूंकि उन का जोर बढ़ रहा है इस लिये झरोखे में बैठ कर उन से आंख मिलाने की कोशिश हो रही है । यह कहां का देश-प्रेम है, कहां का राष्ट्र-प्रेम है ? राष्ट्र को जिन्दा रखने के लिये विरोधी दल हमारे ऊपर उंगली उठाते हैं उंगली उठा लीजिये, लेकिन देश को इस का फैसला करना है ।

मैं समझती हूं कि यह देश प्रेम का परिचय नहीं है आज पार्लियामेंट में बैठ कर एक दल दूसरे दल को सहयोग देता है...चाहे कोई दल देश का अहित भी कर रहा हो ।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह (वाराणसी) : नागाओं ने अपनी स्वतन्त्र सरकार बना ली है और अपनी फौज बना ली है । उनका तो दिल्ली में आपकी सरकार स्वागत करती है । यह क्या आपकी देशभक्ति का सूचक है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मुश्किल यह है कि माननीय सदस्य सामने आ कर और खुल कर बात नहीं करना चाहते हैं । शायद उनमें औरतों के सामने आ कर बात करने की हिम्मत नहीं है और वह हमेशा पीछे हो कर ही बात करते हैं । सभापति महोदय, आप मेरी तरफ से उनको एक जोड़ा चूड़ी भेंट कर दीजिये । मैं चाहती हूं कि वह चूड़ियां पहन कर बैठ जायें ।

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

मैं यह कह रही थी कि पालियामेंट में जिन पार्टियों को सहयोग, ऐसे लोगों का या ऐसे दलों का मिलता है तो उनको अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर सोचना चाहिये कि उनका रोल क्या रहा है। कांग्रेस जी भी सकती है, कांग्रेस मर भी सकती है। पर कांग्रेस को जिन्दा रखने के लिये विरोधी दल को सोचने की आवश्यकता नहीं। कांग्रेस की जान आपके दिल में तोते की तरह नहीं बैठी हुई है। कांग्रेस की जान हमारे दिलों में बस्ती है। अगर कांग्रेस जिन्दा रहेगी तो हमारे बल पर रहेगी। पिंजड़े में शायद अपने भाइयों को आप बन्द करके रखते हैं। उनको पहले आप छोड़े तब हम से बात करें। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो लोग आज विरोधी बेंचों पर बैठ कर कांग्रेस के ऊपर उंगली उठाते हैं वे अपनी आपसी हर खामी को देख कर भी उसको पर्दानशीन बना देते हैं। उनको देश के लिए सोचना चाहिये। कांग्रेस के लिए सोचने की उनको जरूरत नहीं है। कांग्रेस जिन्दा रहेगी अपने बल से और नहीं रहेगी तो अपनी कमजोरियों की वजह से नहीं रहेगी। उसको देखने वाले हम लोग हैं। कलकत्ते की छतों पर बैठ कर कांग्रेस मरे, कांग्रेस मरे, को जपते रहने से, इस की माला पढ़ते रहने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ने वाला है। आप अपने घर को पहले ठीक करें तब कांग्रेस की मस्जिद में दीया जलाने की कोशिश करें। जो देश के हित में काम करने का दावा करते हैं उन से मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों को आज पर्दानशीन करके कौन सा देश के साथ आप उपकार कर रहे हैं।

यह कहा जाता है कि कांग्रेस ने पिटठू सरकारों को जन्म दिया है। जो इस तरह की बात कहते हैं उनको मैं बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि इस तरह की सरकारों को जन्म देने का पहला काम विरोधी दल ने किया है। चौथे

आम चुनाव के बाद राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह को कांग्रेस में से निकाल कर उनको गद्दी पर बिठाने के लिए कौन तैयार हुआ, किस की सरकार उसके बाद वहां बनी। तब वहां अगर पिटठू सरकार नहीं बनी तो कौन सी सरकार बनी। मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि चौधरी चरण सिंह जिन्होंने कांग्रेस में रह कर देश की चालीस साल तक सेवा की, जब वह पन्द्रह बीस आदमियों को ले कर कांग्रेस से निकले तो उस समय उनको किस ने गद्दी पर बिठाया। चरण सिंह की सरकार किस की सरकार थी? क्या वह पिटठू सरकार नहीं थी। मध्य प्रदेश में गोविन्द नारायण सिंह जी कांग्रेस में थे। उनको कांग्रेस से बाहर कौन लाया और किस ने उनको गद्दी पर ला कर बिठाया और किस ने उनके हाथ में शासन यंत्र दिया? क्या उनकी सरकार पिटठू सरकार नहीं थी? राजनीतिक मैदान में आज जो व्यतिक्रम पैदा हुआ है, मैं चाहती हूँ कि विरोधी दल के लोग हिम्मत करें और साफ कहें कि हम एक समझौते के साथ उचित सुझाव पेश करना चाहते हैं। हम कांग्रेस के सदस्य आपके साथ मिल कर इस का कोई हल निकालने की कोशिश करेंगे। लेकिन आपमें हिम्मत नहीं है।

मैं यह भी पूछना चाहती हूँ कि बिहार के अन्दर जो यूनाइटेड फ्रंट की गवर्नमेंट बनी थी उस में क्या हो रहा था। मैं इस बात का दावे के साथ इकरार करती हूँ

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपकी पार्टी ने क्या किया था ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के जो भाई बैठे हुए हैं उनसे मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि पटना में आपने यूनाइटेड फ्रंट वालों के लिए खुद क्या-क्या कहा था, जनसंघ के बारे में क्या कहा था, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के बारे में क्या कहा था, एस० एस० पी० के बारे में

क्या कहा था, पी एस पी के बारे में क्या कहा था। आज आप अपने उस मजमून को दोहरा लीजिए और उसके बाद मेरे साथ आप बात करें।

बंगाल के बारे में कहा जाता है, तो आप तो जानते ही हैं कि अच्छी बात जहां होती है, जो सही बात होती है, जो अच्छी बात होती है वह सुनने में नागवार गुजरती है। उसको इस बात का इंतजार होना चाहिए था कि दूसरे लोगों के घरों पर पत्थर न फेंके। यह ठीक है कि हम लोग शीशे के घरों में रहते हैं। इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है। परन्तु जिस शीशे के घर में हम रहते हैं उसकी बगल में ही दूसरे घर में, जोकि शीशे का ही है विरोधी दल के सदस्य रहते हैं। फर्क इतना है कि हम अकेले रहते हैं लेकिन ये जमघट बना कर रहते हैं। इनमें जो दस दास पार्टियां शामिल हैं वे रहती हैं और हम अकेले रहते हैं। ये आपस में सिर फुटव्वल करते रहते हैं। इनके शीशे के घर को बाहर से टूटने का खतरा जितना नहीं है, खतरा तो है अन्दर से ही टूटने का। अपने आप में ही टूटने का खतरा बना रहता है। यही कारण है कि युनाइटेड फ्रंट की गवर्नमेंट अगर टूटती है तो कांग्रेस की वजह से नहीं टूटती है बल्कि इनकी अपनी वजह से टूटती है। आज अगर युनाइटेड फ्रंट की गवर्नमेंट टूटी है तो इन लोगों के आपसी झगड़ों की वजह से ही टूटी है। पी सी० घोष के ऊपर तोहमत लगाना ठीक नहीं है। वह कौन सी पार्टी को छोड़ कर अलग हो गए—(इंटरप्शंस) विरोधी दल के एक सदस्य ने कांग्रेस को बुल्फ कहा। हम सुनते रहे। लेकिन इन में इतनी भी हिम्मत नहीं है कि कांग्रेस वालों की बात को सुनें। कांग्रेस वालों में इतनी हिम्मत है कि अगर हमें कुछ कहा जाता है तो उसको हम सुनते हैं, यह क्षमता हम में है। आज तक हम सुनते रहे हैं। जिस तरह से विरोधी दल न चुनाव लड़ा और कांग्रेस ने जिस तरह से जवाब दिया वह भी

ताजा खबर है, पुरानी नहीं हुई है। बिहार में क्या-क्या होता रहा है औरतों के साथ और क्या कुछ उनको कहा जाता रहा, वह भी आपको मालूम है। विरोधी दल के द्वारा जिस तरह का प्रचार होता रहा है, मैं उन बातों में जाना नहीं चाहती हूं। इतना जरूर है कि हम में मादा है कि हम बातों को सुनते भी हैं। ये गाली भी देते हैं, नसीहत भी करते हैं, तो चूंकि हम प्रजातन्त्र के उसूलों पर विश्वास करने वाले लोग हैं, प्रजातन्त्र के उसूलों पर विश्वास करने वाली हमारी पार्टी है इस वास्ते हम सब कुछ सुनते हैं। परन्तु 'बुल्फ' कहने वाले लोग हमारी बात को, सही बात को भी सुनना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। 'बुल्फ' कहने वाले माननीय सदस्य भले आदमी हैं, मैं इस बात को मानती हूं। लेकिन न जाने उनकी जबान से कैसे ऐसे शब्द निकल आते हैं। अभी दो मिनट हुए उन्होंने कांग्रेस को बुल्फ कहा था। उसको हम लोगों ने सुन लिया। लेकिन उन में यह ताकत नहीं है, इतना सब्र नहीं है कि हमारी बात को भी वह सुन सकें। पार्लिमेंट में डींग मारने से क्या होता है, गाल बजाने से क्या होता है। मुल्क तमाशा देख रहा है। मुल्क ही इसका फैसला करेगा। कांग्रेस ने अगर गलती की है तो इसका फैसला करेगी देश की जनता। ये कौन होते हैं फैसला करने वाले। आप अपना तो फैसला कर लें। शासन में ये किस तरह से उछाड़ते आ रहे हैं, इसको ये अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि किसी भी राज्य में, मद्रास, उड़ीसा को छोड़कर और केरल को छोड़ कर जहां बहुपार्टी सरकार बनाने के लिए इनको मजबूर होना पड़ा है कहीं किसी एक पार्टी की सरकार ये बना सके हैं? ये राजनीतिक दल बीस बरस से मैदान में हैं, कहीं भी इन्होंने अपनी पार्टी की सरकार बनाई है? और अगर कहीं कांग्रेस हारी है तो इस में कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। यह जो प्रजातन्त्र का इतिहास है यह इसी देश का नहीं है -- इस देश का तो प्रजा-

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

तन्त्र का इतिहास नया इतिहास है — और देशों का इतिहास प्रजातन्त्र का आप उठा कर देख लें और आपको पता चलेगा कि अच्छे से अच्छा व्यक्ति, अच्छी से अच्छी पार्टी जो सत्तारूढ़ हुई है, पन्द्रह बीस बरस के बाद उसको शासन छोड़ना पड़ा है। आडीनावर जिस ने जर्मनी को एक नई रूपरेखा दी उसको छोड़ना पड़ा, चर्चिल जिस ने ब्रिटेन के लिए लड़ाई जीती, उसको भी छोड़ना पड़ा, अमरीका में डेमोक्रेटिक पार्टी और रिपब्लिकन पार्टी के बीच में बराबर ऐसा होता चला आया है। यह ठीक है कि इस देश के प्रजातांत्रिक इतिहास में यह पहली बार हुआ है कि जो पार्टी शासन व्यवस्था सम्भाले हुई थी वह कहीं कहीं राज्यों में शासन व्यवस्था से अलग हो गई है या उसको अलग होना पड़ा है। इस में कोई शर्म की बात नहीं है। इस में कोई चिन्ता की भी बात नहीं है। हम कांग्रेस वालों को इस बात की तनिक भी चिन्ता नहीं है कि हमें शासन की बागडोर छोड़नी पड़ी है। हम प्रजातन्त्र के उसूलों में विश्वास करते हैं। जिस दल का बहुमत हो उसके हाथ में शासन सत्ता जानी चाहिये। प्रजातन्त्र में यही चलता है।

परन्तु मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि विरोधी दल के लोगों से, देशवासियों ने जिन लोगों पर यह जिम्मा सौंपा कि कम से कम पांच बरस तक आप सरकार चलायेंगे उन लोगों का क्या हुआ, आज सब मार पी० सी० घोष पर पड़नी है। वह किस पार्टी के सदस्य थे? किसी पार्टी के नहीं थे। उनका किसी पार्टी से समझौता भंग करने की क्या हमने कोशिश की....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंडल साहब की बात करिये।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : रामावतार शास्त्री जी की पार्टी के लोगों का वहां क्या हालचाल है इसकी भी मैं चर्चा करूंगी। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के जो मंत्री बने फिरते हैं वे मंडल जी के बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं, इनकी चर्चा मैं करूंगी। अपने साथियों को माननीय सदस्य जा कर सम्भालें जो अन्दर ही अन्दर मंडल जी की मदद कर रहे हैं जाति के नाम पर। बिहार के मामले में मेरी बिनती है कि रामावतार शास्त्रीजी कुछ न बोलें नहीं तो भानमती का पिटारा खुल जाएगा और उनकी पोल खुल जाएगी।

16 hrs.

प्रश्न यह है आखिर पी० सी० घोष किस के आदमी थे? किस दल से उन्होंने त्यागपत्र दिया? किस दल के नाम पर वह चुनाव लड़े? सब को मालूम है कि उन्होंने किसी पार्टी के नाम पर चुनाव नहीं लड़ा। वह स्वतन्त्र व्यक्ति थे। स्वतन्त्र व्यक्तियों की जमाअत ने यह फैसला किया कि उनका आपके साथ गुजारा नहीं होता। अजीब बात है कि अगर वही काम ये करें, तो बहुत अच्छा और वही काम अगर पी० सी० घोष करें, तो बहुत बुरा। पी० सी० घोष को ढिलाना तो बहुत अच्छा लगा था, लेकिन जब वह अलग हो गए, तो कतई अच्छा नहीं लगा। गोविन्द नारायण सिंह को मिलाना बहुत मीठा! और जहां तक बिहार में मंडल साहब का ताल्लुक है, हम ने तो उन्हें पार्टी छोड़ने की नसीहत नहीं दी थी। मंडल साहब गले मिले थे डा० लोहिया की पार्टी एस० एस० पी० से। उन को टिकट मिला एस० एस० पी० से। वह एस० एस० पी० के नीली आंखों वाले लड़के थे। मंडल साहब का क्या हुआ? आखिर हम सारी बीमारियों का इलाज तो नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम अपना, कांग्रेस का, इलाज तो कर सकते हैं, लेकिन दूसरों की बीमारियों का इलाज हम कहा तक

करते रहें ? पर आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि मापदंड एक होना चाहिए ।

यह ठीक है कि आज हमारी राजनीति में जो कुछ हो रहा है, वह ठीक नहीं है । यह ठीक है कि चुनाव में विभिन्न दलों को जो वोट मिले हैं, उन का महत्व जरूर है । परन्तु यह भी ठीक है कि जब कांग्रेस और विरोधी दलों ने चुनाव लड़ा, तो ज्यादातर लोगों ने इस आधार पर वोट दिया कि कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं देना है, और चाहे किसी को भी दे दें । उस में कुछ उथल-पुथल हुई, जो कि स्वाभाविक थी । जो उथल-पुथल हो रही है, वह भी स्वाभाविक है । जिस को अंग्रेजी में "नेगेटिव वोटिंग" कहा जाता है, जब उस के आधार पर वोट डाले गये, तो कोई साफ़ तस्वीर राज-नैतिक धरातल पर अवतरित नहीं हुई । परन्तु क्या उस का जवाब यह है कि जहां विरोधी दलों को अच्छा लगता है, वहां तो वे अकड़ अकड़ कर चलें और जहां उनके मन की बात नहीं होती है, वहां हम को राज-नैतिक लगे से मारना शुरू कर दें । अगर नाक पर से मक्खी उड़ाने की जरूरत है, तो जब उधर भी मक्खी बैठे, तो वे उस को भी उड़ायें । हमारी मक्खी तो तलवार से उड़ाई जाती है और जब उन के नाक पर मक्खी बैठती है, तो दूसरे को कहने भी नहीं देते हैं कि नाक पर मक्खी बैठ रही है । हद हो गई है । यह दोमानी भाषा उस ओर बैठे हुए राजनैतिक दलों में शायद एक नई भाषा के रूप में लाया है ।

यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि कांग्रेस जो कुछ भी करती है, मैं उस का समर्थन और पुष्टि करती हूं । जहां तक मेरी आवाज है, जिस को मैं गलत समझती हूं, उस को मैं गलत कहती हूं । मैं मानती हूं कि विरोधी दलों के लोग चाहे कुछ भी कर रहे थे, कांग्रेस को ऐसी सरकारें बनाने में मदद नहीं देनी चाहिए थी । हम विरोधी दल में थे और प्रजातन्त्र

में विरोधी दल के कार्य का बहुत बड़ा महत्व होता है । कांग्रेस एक ऐसी संस्था है, जिस में विरोधी दल में रह कर बड़ी शान से अपना कर्तव्य पालन करने की क्षमता है । वह विरोधी दल में रह कर भी बड़ी शानदार पार्टी के रूप में काम कर सकती थी ।

हम ने वह कांग्रेस देखी है, हमारी आंखों में उस कांग्रेस के लिए आकर्षण हुआ था, जिस की छिन्दगी में सूरज निकलने की उम्मीद नहीं थी । जिस समय 1942 का आन्दोलन हुआ, उस समय हम छोटे-छोटे बच्चे थे । हम लोगों की उम्र कम थी । उस समय हम यह सोच कर कांग्रेस में आए कि देश के लिए कुछ करना है । उस समय यह पता नहीं था कि कांग्रेस का हथ्र क्या होने वाला है । यह भी पता नहीं था कि आजादी मिलेगी या नहीं । हम लोगों में से कुछ डिफेंडर बन कर चले गये, लेकिन हम लोग तो अपनी जगह पर बैठे हुए हैं; हमने उस घर को नहीं छोड़ा है । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे घर की छत चूने लगी है, परन्तु उम्मीद है कि हम इसे फिर बना लेंगे । हम इस घर को कभी नहीं छोड़ेंगे, यह बात मैं विरोधी दल को बता देना चाहती हूं ।

मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि कांग्रेस ने तो सूरज निकलने की भी उम्मीद नहीं की थी । इसलिए आज यह जमाअत शासन से अलग रह कर भी खूबसूरती से रह सकती थी । यह मेरा विश्वास है और यह मेरा विश्वास रहेगा । जब तक मुस में ताकत रहेगी, बराबर वही आवाज मेरे मुंह से निकलेगी । माननीय सदस्यों के "न" करने से न मेरी आवाज बन सकती है और न बिगड़ सकती है ।

उधर से जो बड़े बड़े मरसिये पड़ते हैं देश के नाम पर उन देश के सपूतों से हाथ जोड़ कर मेरी विनती है कि जब उन्हें कांग्रेस को देखने से फुसंत मिल जाये, तो उस के बाव बे जरा देश की तरफ भी देख लें । लेकिन उन

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

को कांग्रेस की तरफ देखने से ही फुसंत ही नहीं मिलती है कि वे देश की तरफ देखें और उसकी तरफ तबज्जह करें। जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, चाहे कोई भी संस्था हो, चाहे वह कांग्रेस हो, पी० एस० पी० हो, एस० एस० पी० हो, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी हो या स्वतन्त्र पार्टी, वह जिन्दा भी रह सकती है, मर भी सकती है और फिर पैदा भी हो सकती है। परन्तु देश का प्रजातन्त्र और देश के प्रजातन्त्र की बुनियाद की कसौटी अगर आज ठीक नहीं होंगे, तो फिर कभी ठीक नहीं होंगे। एक बहुत अच्छा शेर है :

सिर्फ़ एक कदम उठा था गलत राहें शौक में,

मंजिल तमाम उम्र मुझे ढूँढती रही।

यह प्रजातन्त्र की जो कसौटी है यह जो हमारे लिए एक मंजिल है, अगर हम उस की तरफ बढ़ने के बजाये इस तरह से सरकारें बनाने और बिगाड़ने की गलती करते रहेंगे, तो हम उस मंजिल तक नहीं पहुँच पायेंगे। आज हमारे राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में जो कुछ हो रहा है, प्रेजिडेंट्स रूल तो उस का परिणाम है, कारण नहीं है। और परिणाम की नब्ज टटोलने वाले कारण तक कभी नहीं पहुँच सकते हैं। हमें कारण ढूँढने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। आखिर प्रेजिडेंट, राष्ट्रपति, या केन्द्रीय सरकार पर व्यंग्य मारने से क्या होता है? केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास चारा ही क्या था? इन लोगों ने खुद ही रास्ता खोल दिया — आया, गया, आया, गया।

पी० सी० घोष की सरकार बनी। जब इन लोगों ने शुरू में सरकार बनाई, तो वह बहुत अच्छी, लेकिन जब श्री घोष ने बनाई, तो उसी दिन से उन का खंडन होने लगा। अगर उधर के माननीय सदस्यों को कांग्रेस से शिकायत है, तो वह रहे। हम उस का फ़ैसला

मुल्क में कर लेंगे। परन्तु प्रजातन्त्र की कसौटी पर जो बुनियादी सत्य है, उस का गला घोटने के लिए विरोधी दल के लोगों ने जो रास्ता अख्तियार किया है, वह नहीं होना चाहिए। पंजाब, बंगाल, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा में जो कुछ हो रहा है, अगर उसके लिए कोई सही रास्ता निकालना है, तो आज भी विरोधी दल के लोगों को यहां से आवाज उठानी चाहिए कि हम मिल-जुल कर इस राजनैतिक समस्या का फ़ैसला करेंगे। नहीं तो अगले पांच बरसों में न हम रहेंगे, न वे रहेंगे, और न जाने क्या रहेगा इस मुल्क में। जिस दिन प्रजातन्त्र का गला घुट जायेगा, उस दिन कोई भी हस्ती नहीं रह सकेगी, चाहे वह जनसंघ की हो, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पी० एस० पी०, एस० एस० पी० और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी की हो और चाहे कांग्रेस की हो।

इस लिए प्रजातन्त्र की छतरी के नीचे ही हम को रहना है। एक दल का शासन बनेगा और दूसरा दल विरोध में जायेगा, यह क्रम बराबर चलता रहेगा। इस के लिए कतई परेशानी नहीं है। परेशानी इस बात की है कि प्रजातन्त्र के मूल सिद्धान्तों को खत्म करने की ये लोग तैयारी कर रहे हैं— कांग्रेस पर उंगली उठाने के लिये। आज मुल्क में हमारे और इन के प्रति, सब राजनैतिक लोगों के प्रति, एक नफरत की भावना पैदा हो रही है। अभी कल उत्तर प्रदेश से विद्यार्थियों का एक समूह मेरे पास आया। उन्होंने कहा कि सब के सब राजनैतिक नेताओं ने देश को कहां ला कर रख छोड़ा है। अगर यही स्थिति रही तो हमारे लिए किसी के दरवाजे पर भी खड़े होने की गुंजायश नहीं रहेगी और जनता चौराहे पर हमें गालियां देगी।

अगर हमारे मित्र इस स्थिति को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, तो यहां पर पर्दानशीनी से काम नहीं चलेगा। वे खुल कर मैदान में

आये और कहें कि वे भी गलत कर रहे हैं और हम भी गलत कर रहे हैं, साथ-साथ हम सब मिल कर प्रजातंत्र को बनाने के लिए उन गलतियों को ठीक करने की कोशिश करेंगे। परन्तु एक हाथ से ताली नहीं बजती है और न ही एक पहिये से रथ चलता है। जब तक दोनों पहिये नहीं चलेंगे, तब तक यह गाड़ी नहीं चलेगी। जब तक इस बारे में दोनों हाथ नहीं मिलेंगे, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

मैं माननीय सदस्यों से यह अपील करती हूँ कि हम सब साथ मिल कर उस समस्या का समाधान करें यह समस्या जो कि पार्टी से ऊपर उठ चुकी है, जो देश तथा देश के भविष्य के लिए एक भयंकर खतरा बन गई है।

अब उस के बाद एक शेर कहती हूँ। यह डी० एम० के० वाले लोग भी अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं लेकिन शेर समझ जाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक इस देश का प्रजातन्त्र है यह एक गुलदस्ता है और इस देश के प्रजातन्त्र में जब सब फूल फूलेंगे तभी यह गुलदस्ता खूबसूरत होगा और तभी यह गुलदस्ता लाजवाब होगा। उसी के ऊपर यह शेर है और यह इन के लिए है, यह जरा सोचें।

चमन में इक्षलाते रंगों बू से बात बनती है।
हमी हम हैं तो क्या हम हैं तुम्हीं तुम हो
तो क्या तुम हो ॥

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, I hope the lady member's eloquence will not be allowed to encroach on my time.

Presidential rule can never be a substitute for democratic rule by the people's elected representatives. It is

a strange combination of circumstances which has brought us in this House to a pass today where the Government brings forward a resolution asking for approval of the proclamation of President's rule in West Bengal and we are not in a position to oppose it, though we cannot support it, because the idea of presidential rule is foreign to us.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : you were asking for it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Our goal is not presidential rule. Our goal is that the people of our State should once again express their democratic opinion. Mr. Dandekar, speaking on behalf of the Swatantra Party and his counterpart on the other side, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, both two sides of the same coin, carefully glossed over the events of November 21, 1967, when the UF ministry was dismissed from office in a summary fashion. Mr. Dandekar sought to prove that this proclamation of presidential rule is the culmination of the UF ministry's long period of misrule. Mr. Venkatasubbaiah was angry with his ministers for not imposing presidential rule earlier. When Naxalbari was going on, when gheraos were going on, when law and order was breaking down, why did not the Government have the good sense to take that golden opportunity to intervene? That was Mr. Venkatasubbaiah's charge. They forget one simple thing, viz., they could not intervene despite everything, until they could find the defectors.

In this House last November, Mr. Ashok Sen, speaking from that side, tried to make fun of the UF as a carriage drawn by 40 horses. I had warned the House then that the attempt of the Congress Party in West Bengal with 130 members to come back to power on the backs of 17 horses, led by Mr. P. C. Ghosh, who I regret to say, even at his old age of 72 or 76, cannot restrain his lust for chief ministership, would come to

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grief. And, they did come to grief. The point is, between the dismissal of the UF ministry on 21st November 67 and the proclamation of President's rule on 20th February 68, there was no UF Government, no gheraos, no Naxalbari uprising. These three months are a record of something else. They are the record of a magnificent mass resistance movement by the people of West Bengal, who were determined to see that democracy succeeded, that this Governor appointed by the Central Government in Delhi would not be allowed to subvert the Constitution and to bring down a Government which had no popular sanction whatsoever.

Sir, it is time that in this House we paid some tribute to those people who during these three months suffered unparalleled tortures and repression, 45000 of whom had to go to jail, 18 of whom were killed—shot dead by the police, and hundreds of young men who were tortured in police lock-up, whose bones were broken, whose legs were broken and whose arms were broken in the police lock-up.

AN HON. MEMBER : The politicians are to be blamed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You can blame the politicians. You can say that all the Leftist parties are bad. You may blame the Speaker who I consider to be the bravest man of all. But you cannot condemn the masses of West Bengal who fought and shed their blood on the streets to see that this conspiracy is defeated.

So many speakers here, both from this side and that side, made passing references to the traditions of West Bengal and the great sons we have produced in the revolutionary movement. Unfortunately, an ICS civilian brought up in the Punjab forgot about the revolutionary traditions of the people of West Bengal. He reckoned

without the real host. He relied on a handful of defectors. He tried that trick before. Of course he acted in collusion with the Central Government in the Home Ministry. But, as I said, he reckoned without the host and the result is there before all to see. Shri Dandekar reluctantly admits that the people may have won a technical victory. It is not a technical victory at all. The Congress Party was determined to avoid at all costs another mid-term election in West Bengal. That was why they were bringing in the P. C. Ghosh Ministry. That was what Shri Atulya Ghosh was also trying for. We were equally determined that the P. C. Ghosh Ministry, which we considered to be an illegally imposed Ministry, should not be allowed to continue in office and that the way must be open for another expression of the people's will through the ballot box. That is the struggle that took place in the last three months. That is the strange combination of circumstances which brings us here today; not to pass your resolution in principle because Presidential Rule we do not like, but under the Constitution there is no other way to get to another mid-term election. That is the victory of the people.

I only wish to say one or two things regarding the Governor. For all practical purposes he is to be a caretaker during this interregnum before the elections. A caretaker is somebody who takes care of something which is entrusted to him. I would like to know what Shri Dharma Vira is supposed to be taking care of. Whose interest is he taking care of? Everything he has done up to now since his induction into Governor's office proves without a shadow of doubt that he is motivated by the sole interest of looking after the Ruling Party's interest here at the Centre as dictated by the Home Ministry. If you want to create a normal atmosphere, an atmosphere in which popular confidence returns, and the hon. Minister said that he

wanted our cooperation to restore order and calm atmosphere before the elections so that the elections can be held in a proper atmosphere, the first thing required to be done is that this gentleman sitting in the Raj Bhavan in Calcutta has got to be recalled. He must be removed. His continuation in that office is a standing affront, an insult, to the emotions and sentiments of the people of Bengal. They are very emotional people, as you know. It cannot be helped. That is their make-up. Everything he has done stands as an affront to them and everything he has done has proved that he is impervious to constitutional propriety. His claim of impartiality, if any, will not hold water for a single second. That is the whole trouble. He has used double standards, one standard to dismiss the Mukerjee Ministry and another, a completely different standard, to try to keep in power the P. C. Ghosh Ministry as long as possible, a Ministry which had already forfeited any claim to have any majority support in the Assembly. This double standard operation by him has foreited for him whatever little confidence anybody might have had in him. Such a person cannot continue as a caretaker during this period prior to the elections. If you go through this interesting document circulated to us—I have no time to read it here—the Report of the Governor in November, the letter that he wrote to the Central Government, the message that he sent to the President of India, in all of these, even in those official carefully-worded, carefully-drafted documents, you will find peeping out here and there the traces of his partisanship. He writes in one of those letters: “Mr Asu Ghosh and his friend came to see me”. That is all. He does not say what he advised him to do. But we who are living in Bengal know that he as Governor advised Mr. Asu Ghosh and his friend that you do whatever you like inside the Congress Party, if you want to change the leadership or if you want to bring about some reforms inside the Congress Party in Bengal, L20LSS/68—9

please do it, but remain inside the Congress; do not leave the Congress and join the opposition. Is it the Governor's business to say that? I charge him with having meddled in politics when he did this thing. He has written in his report, the first report I think, when he was busy trying to dismiss the United Front Government :

“It is imperative that there should be a Ministry which clearly enjoys the majority support in the Assembly.”

Had the P. C. Ghosh Ministry got the clear majority support in the Assembly? And had Ajoy Mukerjee Ministry clearly lost its majority when the Assembly had no chance of testing it? What are these standards which are applied, I would like to know.

I ask the friends sitting on that side, Shri Shukla in particular, please now look back in retrospect and ask yourself if only you had the patience to wait till the 18th of December, the date on which Shri Ajoy Mukerjee had summoned the Assembly; but you could not wait; you were too impatient; you were scrambling to get back into the seat of power. Shri Dharma Vira, only on the plea that the 18th of December was an unreasonably late date, dismissed the Ministry. I ask you in retrospect: would you have lost more than what you have lost today. If you had patience to wait till 18th December the position would have been different. But you would not wait and now you are faced with exactly the same thing which perhaps you wanted to avoid.

I am not very much worried by what Shri Dandekar says because, as far as Bengal is concerned, Swatantra Party does not come into the picture. It consists mainly of gentlemen who earn good money in Calcutta from jute, tea and so on but who for their votes have to go to Gujarat or Rajasthan. That is the kind of party which the Swatantra Party is in Bengal.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

From the big companies in Calcutta they earn their profits but to get hold of the people to get votes in the elections they have to go to Rajasthan or Gujarat. So, we are not very much worried about the Swatantra Party. But their spokesman did clearly reveal was openly and bluntly mentioned by Shri Venkatasubbaiah. His friends were a little cautious in saying that from that side. What is that? That is the strategy which should be followed, and any body with the minimum of political commonsense can understand what the strategy is going to be. It is outlined clearly in both the speeches. One said: suppress the Communists; another said: ban them. The other said: no, do not ban them, then they will infiltrate and adulterate. Let them fight between themselves whether we should be banned or not banned, but the common point in their thinking is that before the general elections the ground must be prepared for repression so that the effective workers of the Communist Party are not allowed to function and go to the people for getting votes. This is the strategy. Then, it is common knowledge, I know it, that in the Home Ministry a plot is being hatched, many provocations are being prepared to bring in an excuse.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: They seem to have a parallel government in the Home Ministry.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If the report submitted by the Central Bureau of Investigation to the Home Ministry regarding CIA contacts with certain political leaders and defence officials can be printed in full in the *Statesman* on the front page, then it is also possible for us to know perhaps little of what is being hatched inside the Home Ministry. The first thing is this. And the second strategy is very simple: disrupt and divide the partners of the United Front.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We did not do that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: A friendly warning is being given to Shri Madhu Limaye and other friends: remember, you will be swallowed by the Communists; do not allow yourselves to be embraced by them. The strategy is clear: build another anti-communist front if you can before November. But if you cannot, since Swatantra does not count anyway, they are finished, the strategy is to be

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: What happened to Shrimati Renu Chakravarti, such an effective Member of Parliament from your party? She was eaten up by the Left Communists.

16.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I was not one of those who interrupted Shrimati Sinha; I am always charmed by her.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Thank you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There is this symbol of bureaucratic reaction and an obedient tool of the Home Ministry and one who has proved himself impervious to minimum Constitutional propriety. That gentleman, the incumbent of the Raj Bhavan in Bengal, must be removed before any kind of proper atmosphere can be created for the elections.

AN HON. MEMBER: He should be arrested.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Just to give you an idea of the dangerous sort of thing which is now going on, after President's rule has been declared, there has been this unfortunate spate of riots or communal disturbances. All sorts of interpretations have been given. One gentleman said that it has nothing to do with the Hindus and the Muslims, there are

some Pakistani agents there and they are the only people who are involved in it. Some people said that it is being magnified; it is nothing very important; that is all. The Prime Minister rushed to Calcutta. Of course, I may be a bit uncharitable perhaps towards the lady if I suspect a little bit—partly at least; I will not say, wholly—of election stunt on her part too. Anyway, she rushed to Calcutta. While she was there the idea was mooted in a meeting with different representatives—the idea was not accepted but mooted—that if this thing continues like this, the army should be called out if the police cannot control it.

We know these parts in Calcutta. They are minority pockets and we know the *goondas*, the professional old anti-social gangs, which are in the underworld of a big city like Calcutta, who have operated many times in the past. It was mooted that the army can be used. When the Prime Minister returned here she is reported to have said in a press conference that the use of the Unlawful Activities Act against such elements might also have to be considered. It is only after that that the very next day, these incidents, I think temporarily, have subsided somewhat.

Now, a lot of controversy has gone on publicly as to whether she really said that they were politically motivated riots or not. Shri Chavan said that she did not say that; somebody else said it to her and so on. But I just want to point out a proof of political motivation if ever there was any. Here is the *Hindustan Standard* of Calcutta, a well known paper linked with the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* house, a Congress paper, owned, managed, published, printed and written by well known people who call themselves Congressmen. This *Hindustan Standard* editorial of day before yesterday, which is headed "Indiscreet", said among other things—I just want you to note the tone in which it is written :—

"Mrs. Gandhi, one has to confess, acted in haste in deciding to rush to Calcutta on Sunday—denying herself much-needed rest—as if the Ganges was on fire. The Hooghly on Sunday was as perfect a picture of peace as it had been throughout the rest of the week."

"Rest of the week" means when people were being killed and forced to evacuate.

"If anything made its calm waters look reddish last week-end it was the after-glow of the setting sun and not the innocent blood of victim of mob fury."

This is the Congress paper banteringly saying that the Prime Minister had no business to go there and interfere. The *Hindustan Standard* says :

"Peace in Calcutta in a sense is the special responsibility of New Delhi inasmuch as the State of West Bengal is now under President's rule. Yet nothing has occurred in Calcutta which would warrant direct Central intervention. Mrs. Gandhi's whirlwind tour has not in any way strengthened the peace-keeping efforts of the State administration. On the contrary, it may have done a lot of damage."

From the next day the incidents have subsided. I do not give the credit to Shrimati Gandhi. But they realised that they were going too far. There might be enough pressure to bring out the army or use a little stronger measures against these people who were carrying out these riots.

But here is a voice. These people who write these kinds of things are active in my State. I think, the phase of communal riots in Calcutta has nothing primarily to do with the religious question, the Hindu-Muslim question. It is politically motivated; it is a part of the build-up for the November election campaign to disturb. (Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER : Of the Communists.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Communists do not go in for communal riots. If you go on saying "Communists", I will have to bring out all the names, of Bejoy Singh Nahar, Atulya Ghosh and so on. Therefore, this game, I am afraid, I am very apprehensive, may be a part of the Union Home Ministry's plan. They are trying to disrupt the Front on the one hand and, on some pretext, to round-up the Communists roundabout the election time. That I know. Here is another game being played down in Calcutta. That is because the base of the United Front is the common working people, the industrial workers, the busti people Calcutta. They are trying to disrupt them on the lines of not only Hindu-Muslim conflict but sometimes it will be Bengali-non-Bengali also. I know it is being done in order to disrupt the mass support of the United Front.

In conclusion, I would like to say three or four points which are necessary and immediate steps to be taken. There are on the Government's own admission, about 48 political prisoners detained under the Preventive Detention Act. Now, Mr. Shukla will say that there are charges against them, that they are people belonging to Naxalbari group, and so on. I do not know who they are. Before every election, political prisoners detained without trial must be released if a proper democratic atmosphere is to be sustained. You say here, so many people have said, don't suppress these people, try to divert them into constitutional channels. But if you hold these people in jail and if you try to have mass repression later on, surely, as anything, it is you who will be responsible for subverting the Constitution and the ballot box. Something else will come in its place. Then, nobody can stop it. So, these prisoners must be released.

Then, a very difficult period is ahead of food shortage and food crisis. I understand Food and Relief Committees are being reorganised at various levels in West Bengal. I would ask you to see to it that in these Food and Relief Committees representatives are not taken from such parties and such interests who have never made a secret of their opposition to procurement, to levy, to controls, to any kind of harsh measures being taken against black-marketeers, hoarders and jotedars. If you pack these Food and Relief Committees with such people, then we are in for a hard time, the people will suffer and the consequences you will have to suffer.

Another point is that there are many closed industries and factories. Nobody can have any pretext of gherao now. Mr. Morarji Desai, introducing the West Bengal Budget that day, admitted that by now the atmosphere is much better, that there is marked improvement in industrial relations, that confidence has returned, etc. etc. Why are these factory owners who have no excuse of gherao deliberately keeping their factories closed and keeping thousand of people out of employment? Simply in order to see that they get certain favourable terms and conditions from the Government. They want to retrench people and they want to get certain favourable terms from the Government. These factories must be opened.

About this Delegation of Powers Bill which is also here before the House, I would like to say one thing. Many hon. Members have moved their amendments which I support. It is a Consultative Committee of the Members of Parliament which is perhaps to be set up. I want to know : Is there anything sacrosanct about that number, 40 from Lok Sabha and 20 from Rajya Sabha I want to know that. I say that the membership of this Committee should be enlarged. I say that all Members who represent West Bengal should be in this Committee and,

if necessary, certain leading people from West Bengal also should be kept in this Committee. Why not some eminent M.L.As also, the leaders of various groups there, be kept in this Committee?

Then, it is said here that it will be consulted only when considered appropriate or something like that. That also is consultation. There is nothing to ensure that their views will be accepted. Therefore, I say that it is a farce in the name of consultation. Before any Act is passed by this House, by Parliament, relating to West Bengal, it is necessary that the Committee should not only be consulted but the majority of its Members should approve of the proposed legislation. Otherwise, it will have no meaning.

Sir, I hope that this House will see to it that all possible measures are taken to see that the poll in November is expeditiously prepared for, that no delay of any kind is encountered at a later stage, that a proper atmosphere is created for it and the first step is the removal of Mr. Dharma Vira who has blotted the copy book of the Constitution and outraged the conscience of the people of West Bengal.

श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा (चित्तोड़गढ़) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगाल का नाम सुनते ही एक इतिहास सामने आता है। जब हम बच्चे थे तो 1905 में स्वदेशी आन्दोलन जो बंगाल में शुरू हुआ था और बन्दे मातरम् और जनगण का गान जो बंगाल में सुना तो हमें ऐसा लगा कि राष्ट्रीयता का शंखनाद करने वाला बंगाल, हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के आन्दोलन में सबसे अग्रणी रहने वाला बंगाल और ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य-वाद से टक्कर लेने वाला बंगाल, वहां आज राष्ट्रपति का शासन है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि बंगाल जो जनतन्त्र का प्रेमी रहा, बंगाल जिसने साम्राज्य-वाद के विरुद्ध टक्कर ली, बंगाल जिसने रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर, आशुतोष मुखर्जी, राम

मोहन राय, नेताजी शुभाष चन्द्र बोस जैसे महान पुरुषों को जन्म दिया, उस बंगाल में आज राष्ट्रपति का शासन हो, तो इससे किसी को खुशी नहीं होती। हमें देखना है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन किन कारणों से लागू किया गया। आज यह स्वाभाविक है और इस बात का सबूत है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन की स्थापना का किसी पार्टी ने बंगाल में विरोध नहीं किया क्योंकि सभी चाहते थे कि जिस तरह की परिस्थिति बन गई है, उसमें राष्ट्रपति शासन बंगाल में लागू करना चाहिए।

मैं आपके सामने बहुत स्पष्ट तौर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, खास तौर से अपने साम्यवादी मित्रों से कि बंगाल जिसने बंदे मातरम् और जनगण गान दिया, पहले साम्यवादी मित्र इस बात को स्पष्ट करें कि हिन्दुस्तान की एकता और हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्रीयता में उनका किस हद तक विश्वास है। जिन अजय मुखर्जी की उन्होंने चर्चा की, जिनके नाम पर वह चर्चा करते रहे, क्या वह अपने दिल पर हाथ रखकर कह सकते हैं कि अजय मुखर्जी की विचारधारा में और उनकी विचारधारा में क्या समानता थी? यह संघर्ष जनतन्त्र का नहीं है, यह संघर्ष विचारधारा का संघर्ष है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे पहले मेरे साम्यवादी मित्र, और खास तौर पर बंगाल के साम्यवादी मित्र इस बात को हृदयंगम करें कि वे देश के साथ रहना चाहते हैं, राष्ट्रीयता की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं और जनतन्त्र में विश्वास भी करते हैं या नहीं। डी० एम० के० के मेरे मित्र ने बड़े आराम से फर्मान सुनाया, डिमो-क्रैसी का संदेश दिया। मैं अपने डी० एम० के० के मित्रों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब नक्सलवाड़ी के सम्बन्ध में बंगाल में घेराव हो रहा था और अजय मुखर्जी के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार थी उस समय हिंसा और बर्बरता का तांडव नृत्य हो रहा था और जब

[श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा]

एस० एस० पी० के मजदूर कार्यकर्ता की हत्या कर दी गई थी, तब क्या आपने उस समय अजय मुकर्जी और अपने साथियों को जनतन्त्र का उपदेश दिया था। क्या जनतन्त्र का उपदेश केवल कांग्रेस को ही मुनाने के लिए है? अगर आप सब ईमानदारी से जनतन्त्र में विश्वास करते हैं तो न केवल डी० एम० के०, साम्यवादी पार्टी बल्कि जितनी भी राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं उन्हें जनतन्त्र में अपनी आस्था को जनता से कुबूल करवाना होगा। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जब हमारे ऊपर बार होता है, हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण होता है तो जनतन्त्र का सिक्का दिखलाते हैं, जनतन्त्र की बात करते हैं, मैं तो समझता हूँ कि उन लोगों को जनतन्त्र की बात करने का कोई हक नहीं है जो कि विचारधारा से और अपनी भावना से जनतन्त्र में विश्वास नहीं करने।

मैं आपसे सबसे पहले यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि केरल में भी साम्यवादी शासन है लेकिन वहां ऐसा संघर्ष नहीं हुआ। उड़ीसा में भी गैर-कांग्रेसी मंत्रिमंडल है, लेकिन आज तक उड़ीसा के बारे में हमने कोई चर्चा नहीं सुनी, उड़ीसा के बारे में कोई दंगल नहीं हुआ। किसी ने आरोप नहीं लगाया कि गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार पर जुल्म किया जा रहा है। इसलिए सही बात समझने के लिए यह है कि हमारे साम्यवादी मित्र जनतन्त्र में कितना विश्वास रखते हैं और देश की राष्ट्रीयता में कितना विश्वास रखते हैं। यही एक मूल प्रश्न है जिसपर कि हमें चर्चा करनी है। राष्ट्रपति शासन न कांग्रेस चाहती है और न जनतन्त्र की यह भावना ही है। राष्ट्रपति शासन एक निमित्त है, एक परिस्थिति है जिसमें कि राष्ट्रपति शासन को स्वीकार किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी बड़ी इस बात की

कोशिश की कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू न किया जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे साम्यवादी मिद्धान्तों और साम्यवादी विचारधारा में कोई शिकायत नहीं है। साम्यवादी लोग देश में गरीबी खत्म करना चाहते हैं, देश में बेरोजगारी खत्म करना चाहते हैं, देश में सम्पन्नता लाना चाहते हैं और लाखों मजदूरों को ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं, तो मुझे उनसे कोई शिकायत नहीं है। देश को आगे बढ़ना है, गरीबी को मिटाना है, समाजवादी व्यवस्था लानी है, इसमें हमें कोई शिकायत नहीं है। इसमें हम उनके साथ हैं। लेकिन एक बात याद रखनी होगी कि किसी भी कीमत पर देश का विघटन बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता। देश की एकता सर्वोपरि है। उर्गा एकता के बल पर हम देश को समृद्धि की ओर आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं। आपकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय साम्यवादी मिद्धान्तों पर चलने की तैयारी है। आप अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय साम्यवादी मिद्धान्तों को लेकर बंगाल के अन्दर एक विशेष प्रकार की व्यवस्था लाना चाहते हैं तो आप पहले अपनी आस्था को टटोलिए कि आप जनतन्त्र में कितना विश्वास करने हैं। जैसा कि मैंने कहा, सबसे पहले आप अपने मन में नोचिये, आपने पी० सी० घोष के लिए शिखंडी की बात कही। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बावजूद पूरी आजादी के, क्या आपने अजय मुकर्जी को शिखंडी की तरह पूज नहीं किया। आप पी० सी० घोष की चर्चा करते हैं, मैं कहता हूँ कि अजय मुकर्जी जिन्दगी भर एक ईमानदार गांधीवादी और कांग्रेस के देश में स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानी रहे लेकिन आपने यह जानते हुए भी कि आपकी विचारधारा और अजय मुकर्जी की विचारधारा में एक परसेन्ट भी मेल नहीं है, फिर आपने उनका उपयोग क्यों किया? फिर

जब आपने देखा कि अजय मुकर्जी आपके अनुकूल नहीं हैं, आपके नियन्त्रण में नहीं हैं तब आपने अजय मुकर्जी की निन्दा की, उनकी बेइज्जती की।

मैं अपने साम्यवादी भाइयों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह वह है जो कि शिखंडी की तरह अपने विचारों के लिए लोगों का उपयोग करते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जिस बंगाल ने राष्ट्रीयता का नारा बलवत् किया मुझे मालूम है और मुझे पक्का विश्वास है कि बंगाल की जनता और बंगाल के करोड़ों लोग राष्ट्र के साथ हैं और वह देश की राष्ट्रीयता का हृदय में स्वागत करते हैं। मुझे इस में कहीं संदेह नहीं है कि जहाँ ये वह वंदेमातरम् का गीत निकला और जो कि मारे देश के स्कूलों में चलता है और यह बंगाल ही है। जहाँ से वह जन-मन-गण वाला राष्ट्रीय गान भी निकला और उस की आवाज़ तमाम देश भर में एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक मुनाई देती है। इस तरह का बंगाल और उसकी जनता राष्ट्र के साथ कभी दूरी नहीं कर सकती कभी गद्दारी नहीं कर सकती।

मैं अपने साम्यवादी मित्रों से खास तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कांग्रेस को जनतंत्र का उपदेश मत दीजिए, आप किसी दूसरी पार्टी को जनतंत्र का उपदेश मत दीजिये बल्कि आप स्वयं अपनी आत्मा को टटोलिये। आप देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था लाइये। आप के हाथ में शासन था आप के हाथ में सरकार थी। मुझे आप ऐसे दो कदम बतलाइये जो आप ने अपने आदर्शों और विचारों के अनुकूल काम करने के लिए छोटे हैं। आपने इन 6 महीनों के अन्दर अपनी विचारधारा के अनुकूल अगर 5 प्रतिशत भी काम किया होता तो जनता में आप की इज्जत बढ़ती और जनता आप को

प्यार करती। लेकिन आपने सोचा कि हम बहुत जल्दी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कम्युनिज्म ला देंगे और हम बहुत जल्दी क्रांति कर देंगे। मित्रों, सन् 42 में भी आप ने यही गलती की थी। सन् 48 में तेलंगाना का विद्रोह फैला कर भी आप ने यही गलती की थी। आप जब तक देश की आत्मा को नहीं समझेंगे जब तक देश की राष्ट्रीयता को हृदय में स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्युनिज्म का शिकार होते रहेंगे तब तक देश की जनता के दिलों में आपकी इज्जत बर्बाद नहीं रहेगी। फिर यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्युनिज्म जिसके कि पीछे आप दौड़ते रहे हैं वह है कहां? चीनी कम्युनिस्ट अपने बड़े भाई कम्युनिस्ट रूस से लड़ रहे हैं। रूस और चीन आपस में लड़ रहे हैं। इसलिए यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कम्युनिज्म है कहां? जब चीन हिन्दुस्तान जैसे मित्र को थोड़ी सी जमीन के लिए खो सकता है, थोड़ी सी अपनी राष्ट्रीयता के लिए चीन अगर हिन्दुस्तान की दास्ती खो सकता है तो क्या हिन्दुस्तान के साम्यवादी अपने राष्ट्र के लिये चिन्तन नहीं कर सकते, अपने राष्ट्र के लिए नहीं सोच सकते। इसलिए बेमक गलती का समय रहते सुधार उन साम्यवादी भाइयों को कर लेना चाहिए। मैं श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि हमें एक तरीके से चलना है लेकिन उस तरीके का इस्तेमाल यदि आप जनतंत्र में विश्वास करके नहीं करते हैं, यदि आप राष्ट्रीयता में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं तो कैसे आप इस देश में पनप सकते हैं? मुझे खतरा है कि राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू होने के बाद भी अगर पार्टियों का चुनाव हुआ और चुनाव के बाद यह मान लिया जाये कि ऐसी गवर्नमेंट आये जो कि देश के लिए विघटनकारी हो, देश के लिए अराष्ट्रीय हो तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह कोई निर्णय नहीं होगा वह कोई अंतिम समाधान नहीं होगा।

[श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश पर कोई भी पार्टी शासन करे उस का एक मात्र नारा यह होना चाहिये कि देश एक रहेगा, हमारा राष्ट्र एक रहेगा और हम फिर समाजवाद के आदर्शों के आधार पर और अपने विचारों के आधार पर अपनी सामाजिक अवस्था को बदलें, कानून बदलें और जनता को उस के अनुरूप तैयार करें लेकिन हर हालत में देश की एकता कायम रखनी चाहिये जिससे साम्यवादी लोग चाहे वह केरल में हों, चाहे बंगाल में हों या कहीं भी हों इस बात का सबूत जनता से प्राप्त कर लेंगे जनता पर इस बात का अहसास हो जाएगा कि साम्यवादी सब कुछ कर सकते हैं लेकिन वह देश की एकता को नहीं बेच सकते, वह राष्ट्र के टुकड़े नहीं करेंगे और उस दिन आप देखेंगे कि जनता आपके पीछे होगी और वह आपको मत देगी। इसलिए उनको समझना चाहिए कि जनता का उन्हें समर्थन कैसे प्राप्त हो सकता है? भारतवर्ष में किसी भी पार्टी की बपीती नहीं है और पिछले चुनावों में हम ने देखा कि किन्हीं प्रदेशों में जनता ने कांग्रेसमैनों को वोट नहीं दिया और वह वहां बहुमत में नहीं आ सके और वहां पर विरोधी दलों ने मिल जुल कर गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों की स्थापना की। लेकिन यह आप को स्वीकार करना होगा कि कांग्रेस ने उस बदली हुई परिस्थिति को हंस्तें हुए स्वीकार किया। जाहिर है कांग्रेस की एक बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। भारत के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम में देश को आजादी के द्वार पर लाने में कांग्रेस ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। इस की वह हैसियत है जोकि उस काजी के पास जाने वाली असली लड़के की मां की थी कि जिसने अपने बच्चे को तकसीम न होने देने के लिए कह दिया कि उसे दूसरी औरत के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाय। कांग्रेस की भी उसी लड़के की मां वाली

स्थिति है और वह समझी है कि यदि देश जीवित है तो कांग्रेस भी जीवित है और सब कोई जीवित है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे नेताओं का यह दृढ़ विश्वास है कि देश के और टुकड़े नहीं होने देंगे। जैसा भी आज वह हमारे पास बचा हुआ है उसी अवस्था में कायम रखेंगे।

मैं अपने साम्यवादी मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज आप राष्ट्रपति शासन का इसलिए विरोध कर रहे हैं क्योंकि आप को इस बात में विश्वास है कि बंगाल की जनता आप का बड़ा समर्थन करेगी और मध्यावधि चुनावों में आप की स्थिति मजबूत हो जाएगी लेकिन मैं फिर आप को राष्ट्रीयता के नाम पर चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप का जनतंत्र में विश्वास नहीं तो आप चुनावों में भाग मत लीजिए। आप अपने तरीके से कोशिश कीजिए। लेकिन यह जनतंत्र की दुहाई देकर और जनतंत्र के नाम पर आप राष्ट्र के साथ मेहरबानी करके विश्वासघात मत कीजिए और देश के टुकड़े करने के भागीदार मत बनिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This morning objection was raised, but now the Memorandum has already been circulated. So I request Shri Shukla to move the Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of Legislature of the State of West Bengal to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of Legislature of the State of West Bengal to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

श्री वेबेन सेन (आसनसोल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी राय में अगर बंगाल का गवर्नर राजनीतिक पक्षपात से काम नहीं लेता और संविधान को मान कर चलता तो बंगाल में आज राष्ट्रपति शासन चालू होने की जरूरत नहीं होती और यह प्रस्ताव भी संसद के सामने लाने की जरूरत नहीं होती।

अगर गवर्नर द्वारा पक्षपात नहीं होता और जबकि श्री अजय मुर्जी ने उन को कहा था कि मैं 18 दिसम्बर को असेम्बली की बैठक बुलाना चाहता हूँ, गवर्नर द्वारा मान लिया जाता तो यह नौबत पेश न आती। गवर्नर को उस को मान लेना चाहिए था। उसे मानने में गवर्नर का क्या नुकसान था? मैं पुनः अपनी उसी बात पर जोर देकर दुहराना चाहूँगा कि अगर वह रिक्वेस्ट मान ली जाती तो आज यह सब बखेड़ा हमारे सामने नहीं आता। उस असेम्बली की मीटिंग में कौन अक्सरियत में है इस का फैसला हो जाता और श्री अजय मुर्जी की अक्सरियत है या नहीं यह भी साबित हो जाता और मामला वहीं खत्म हो जाता लेकिन वह बात नहीं मानी गई। लेकिन उसी गवर्नर ने डा० घोष के कहने पर दो मर्तबा असेम्बली की बैठक बुलाई है एक 29 नवम्बर को और दूसरी 14 फरवरी को बुलाई लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने कहा श्री अजय मुर्जी की रिक्वेस्ट पर एक मर्तबा भी गवर्नर मीटिंग नहीं बुला सके। गवर्नर के इस व्यवहार से उनका पक्षपाती रवैया माफ़ प्रकट हो जाता है। अगर वह अजय मुर्जी की असेम्बली को 18 दिसम्बर को बुलाने की बात मान लेते तो उस में क्या नुकसान हो जाता? इस को मानने में किसी का भी कोई नुकसान नहीं था क्योंकि असेम्बली के अन्दर इस बात का निर्णय हो सकता था कि श्री अजय मुर्जी के साथ बहुमत है अथवा नहीं। अजय मुर्जी को इस तरीके से अपना बहुमत साबित करने का अवसर गवर्नर को देना चाहिए था। गवर्नर

का तो रोल किसी का भी पक्ष लेने का होना नहीं चाहिए था। लेकिन जो गवर्नर ने पक्षपात का व्यवहार किया उस में साबित हो जाता है कि वहाँ पर साज़िश चल रही है एक वहाँ पर षडयन्त्र चल रहा था। दरअसल बंगाल में ऐसी प्रतिकूल शक्तियाँ विद्यमान थीं और हैं जो कि इस किस्म की साज़िश के अनुकूल हैं।

बंगाल में कलकत्ते में बिड़ला साम्राज्य की राजधानी है। आप को मालूम होगा कि ब्रिटिश पूंजीपतियों का सब से बड़ा फैलावा बंगाल में है। वहाँ पर करीब-करीब 250 खदानें, 100 चटकलें और करीब 300 या 350 चाय बगीचों में ब्रिटिश कैपिटल लगा हुआ है, भरा पड़ा हुआ है। इन की शुरूआत ब्रिटिश कैपिटल को लेकर हुई। इसके अलावा वहाँ पर इस्पात कारखाने के मोनोपोलिस्ट्स का निवासस्थान भी कलकत्ते में है। इसलिए जो बंगाल की पृष्ठभूमि है वह साज़िश के लिए अनुकूल थी और उस पृष्ठभूमि पर वहाँ कई एक खिलवाड़ खेले गये। जो खिलवाड़ खेले गये उन्हें हम दो हिस्सों में बांट सकते हैं। एक उस का नान-आफिशिएल हिस्सा है जिसमें अनुत्पन्न घोष, पी० सी० घोष और आशुतोष घोष हैं और दूसरे आफिशिएल हिस्से में धर्मवीर और गृह मंत्री हैं। इन पाँचों आदमियों ने मिल कर बंगाल का ड्रामा चलाया था। उस ड्रामे में सब से पहला जो ऐक्शन हुआ वह यह था कि श्री अजय मुर्जी की रिक्वेस्ट को इंकार कर दिया गया। दूसरा ऐक्शन वह हुआ कि श्री अजय मुर्जी को बर्खास्त कर दिया गया। अब मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से उन की बर्खास्तगी करने के लिए संविधान में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। संविधान इस तरह से बर्खास्त करने का हक नहीं देता है। उन को संविधान के अनुसार तब तक बर्खास्त नहीं किया जा सकता था जब तक कि बंगाल असेम्बली से इस का निश्चय न करवा लिया

[श्री देवेन सेन]

जाता कि श्री अजय मुकर्जी की अक्सरियत नहीं रही है। जब तक बंगाल असेम्बली में यह निश्चय न हो जाता कि श्री अजय मुकर्जी को अक्सरियत प्राप्त नहीं रही तब तक उन्हें निकाला नहीं जाना चाहिए था। मुझे इस स्थल पर श्री पिट का केस स्मरण हो आता है जोकि इंग्लैंड में माइनारिटी में होते हुए भी दो वर्ष तक वहां पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर बने रहे क्योंकि वहां ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट में इसका फैसला नहीं हो पाया था कि उनकी अक्सरियत है या नहीं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक असेम्बली की बैठक में वोटिंग से इस तरीके का कोई फैसला नहीं होता है कि श्री अजय मुकर्जी को अक्सरियत प्राप्त नहीं रही है तब तक गवर्नर को उन्हें इस तरह से निकालने का कोई राइट नहीं था। तीसरा ऐक्शन यह हुआ कि वहां पर डा० घांप को बहाल कर दिया गया। यह तीन ऐक्शन आप देखते हैं। इस के अलावा एक ऐक्शन यह हुआ कि 25,000 आदमी पकड़े गये और 19 आदमी मारे गये डा० घांप के जमाने में। मेरी राय में आज केन्द्रीय सरकार और पश्चिम बंगाल के बीच में इस बारे में झगड़ा चल रहा है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज बंगाल भूल नहीं सकता लार्ड कर्जन को, बंगाल भूल नहीं सकता पार्टिशन को और बंगाल इस को भी नहीं भूल सकता कि वहां पर 19 आदमियों की मृत्यु हुई जिस के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार और पश्चिम बंगाल में व्यवधान चल रहा है। वहां पर जो साजिश थी वह चलती रही और उस के अन्त में यह हुआ कि मंत्रिमण्डल बर्खास्त हुआ अजय मुकर्जी का।

इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि पहले तो प्रेजिडेंट को वार्डपास किया गया उस के बाद पार्लियामेंट को वार्ड-

पास किया गया। पार्लियामेंट को वार्डपास कर के प्रेजिडेंट के हाथ में पावर दी गई दो जगहों पर। एक जगह पर तो यह कहा गया कि **पार्लियामेंट ब्येदर एन सेशन आर नाट इन सेशन**, दूसरी जगह पर कहा गया कि जो मलाहकार कमेटी बनाई गई उस से मलाह ले या न ले। उस में मलाह लेने की बाध्यता नहीं है। वह कानून बना सकेगा। बिल में भी पार्लियामेंट को वार्डपास कर के वहां पर एकतन्त्री शासन जारी रखने की साजिश चल रही है।

यह बात नहीं है कि हम लोग एलेक्शन से डरते हैं, हम लोग एलेक्शन चाहते हैं, लेकिन अगर एलेक्शन करने हैं तो आप का सब में पहला काम यह है कि धर्मवीर को वहां से बुलाइये क्योंकि वहां उन्होंने पक्षपात से काम लिया है। अगर वह नहीं बुलाये जायेंगे तो वहां पर फेअर चुनाव होने वाले नहीं हैं। इस के बाद दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी तक जो आदमी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं उन को छोड़ दिया जाये और जिन के खिलाफ वारंट हैं उन को उठा लिया जाय। जो 44 आदमी जेल गये हैं और दमदम जेल में हैं उन्होंने हंगर-स्ट्राइक का नोटिस दिया है, उन को भी छोड़ा जाना चाहिये। उस के बाद फेअर एलेक्शन हो। अगर इस तरह से एलेक्शन होगा तो मैं दावा करता हूं कि यूनाइटेड फ्रंट फिर जीत कर आयेगा और कांग्रेस वहां हारेगी। पिछले चुनावों में कांग्रेस 130 सीट्स पा गई, लेकिन अगले चुनाव में उस को 100 सीटें भी नहीं मिलेंगी। हम लोग सब सीटें ले कर चले आयेंगे। यह बात नहीं है कि हम लोग कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के खिलाफ हैं, यह हम लोगों का गौरव है कि बंगाल में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है जो लोग कहते हैं कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को बैन करो, उन की बात को मैं ठीक नहीं मानता।

श्री दांडेकर साहब बंगाल के बारे में कुछ जानते नहीं हैं। उन का एक आदमी चुना गया था। उन के आदमी तो बंगाल में सिर्फ व्यापार करने के लिये जाते हैं, वहाँ के लोगों का शोषण करने के लिये जाते हैं। इस लिये उन्हें बंगाल के बारे में बोलने का हक नहीं है।

आज जो बिल आया है मैं उस का विरोध करता हूँ क्योंकि उस के जरिये से वहाँ पर एकतन्त्रीय शासन जारी किया गया है।

SHRI CHITTARANJAN ROY (Jy-nagar) : Though we are happy at the fact that the P. C. Ghosh Ministry in West Bengal has been thrown to the dust and that was also the logical culmination of events because during his rule, the people of West Bengal had undergone so many troubles, suppression, intimidation and what not, yet, we cannot support this Bill and this resolution because in any case these are not a 'must', and rather these were a continuation of the ugly game started by the Congress Party with the blessings of their bosses in the Central Government. You know they tried to topple the UF Government in West Bengal since the inception of that Government. In doing so, they violated all the democratic norms, conventions and principles so far established in our country. Throwing all these to the winds, they set up a defectors' Government in that State. That is why we cannot support this Resolution and this Bill.

We know that their object in imposing President's rule in the State was only to save their ugly face. It was to save the face of the Central Government and also the Congress Party. We are often told that there is a constitutional deadlock in West Bengal. We do not know what that deadlock is. If there is a deadlock, it was only the logical culmination of the manouvings of the Congress Party

which the Central Government indulged in through Shri Dharma Vira when they started to topple the Ministry in power there. Out of all that, this has happened. So this constitutional deadlock cannot be called a genuine one. It was artificially created by the Congress Party in connivance with the Central Government so as to grab power once more in that State.

The Congress Party in West Bengal has been isolated from the people, from the masses. Not only that. In all other States also, it has been revealed by the last general elections that the Congress has lost its popularity with the people. The more they are isolated from the people, the more frantically they take recourse to intimidation and suppression of the people's rights. In this way, a dangerous trend has been set in motion. The dictatorial attitude of the Government is increasing and this has its dangerous implications in the body politic of India. If this is not arrested, if this is allowed to go on, if the misuse of constitutional authority is not stopped, the future of Indian politics is going to be dark indeed. Let this be a warning to the Central Government. If this trend is not arrested, the future of Indian politics will take a course where the people will resort to a course of action which will suit their purpose and their interests.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is about 5 P.M. now. We have to have another discussion as per the order paper. The hon. Member might continue tomorrow.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : How many more hours are left for this discussion? Two more hours?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time allotted was four hours. Whatever balance is left will be exhausted tomorrow.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : More time should be given for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can reserve that remark for tomorrow.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : We must have time to speak on this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I seek a clarification? What is the basis of your selection of speakers? You have given priority to some friends and not given equal priority to others. What is the reason?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some Independents are accommodated.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You are making a selection on your own choice. This is not nice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. no.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : It must be extended by at least another hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Vajpayee.

17 Hrs.

[*MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.*]

DISCUSSION ON STATEMENT MADE BY HOME MINISTER RE: CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN PUNJAB

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 193 के अन्तर्गत मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय के द्वारा 20 मार्च को पंजाब सम्बन्ध में दिये गये वक्तव्य पर चर्चा उठा रहा हूँ।

यह बड़े खेद का विषय है कि गृह मंत्री ने पंजाब के सम्बन्ध में जो वक्तव्य दिया है वह ग़िल सरकार से प्राप्त जानकारी के आधार पर दिया है। उस वक्तव्य की कीमत

एक अपराधी के बयान से अधिक नहीं है—ऐसा अपराधी, जो न केवल अपने पाप पर पर्दा डालने के लिये तथ्यों को तोड़ता-मरोड़ता है, बल्कि असत्य का आश्रय लेने में भी संकोच नहीं करता है।

18 मार्च को पंजाब की विधान सभा में क्या हुआ? कुछ तथ्य ऐसे हैं, जो निर्विवाद हैं और जिन के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार का मतभेद नहीं है। एक यह तथ्य निर्विवाद है कि उस दिन पंजाब की विधान सभा में पुलिस वालों को सफ़ेद कपड़ों में बुलाया गया। यह भी निर्विवाद है कि पुलिस पंजाब विधान सभा में मुख्य मंत्री के आदेश पर बुलाई गई। जब विधान सभा की बैठक शुरू हुई, तो पुलिस वाले सफ़ेद कपड़ों में पीछे की बेंचों की आड़ में छिपे हुए बैठे थे। अध्यक्ष के आगमन से पहले ही पुलिस वाले विधान सभा के भीतर आ गये थे और ऐसी जगह बैठे थे, जहां से दिखाई न दें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : आप ने देखा है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : देखा तो आपने भी नहीं है।

अब यह कहा जाता है कि वे वाच एण्ड वार्ड के आदमी थे। अगर यह बात सच होती, तो जब विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष सदन में आये, तो उन लोगों को अध्यक्ष के सम्मान में खड़े होना चाहिये था। लेकिन प्रत्यक्ष-दर्शियों का कहना है कि जब विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष सदन में आये, तो वे बेंचों के पीछे छिपे हुए बैठे थे और जब विरोधी दलों की तरफ़ से व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया गया, तो वे पंक्ति बना कर बाहर चले गये। वे विधान सभा भवन के बाहर नहीं गये; वे लाबियों में मुख्य मंत्री और डी० आई० जी०, सी० आई० डी०, के आदेश की प्रतीक्षा करते रहे।

क्या किसी मुख्य मंत्री को यह अधिकार है कि विधान सभा के भीतर पुलिस को बुलाये? आखिर सदन का स्वामी कौन है?—विधान सभा का अध्यक्ष या मुख्य मंत्री? अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां सदन का स्वामी कौन है?—आप स्वामी हैं या प्रधान मंत्री स्वामिनी हैं? क्या प्रधान मंत्री के आदेश पर इस सदन में पुलिस वाले बुलाए जा सकते हैं?

गत बीस वर्ष में भारत में संसदीय लोकतंत्र चल रहा है। पड़ोसी देशों की तुलना में हम ने लोकतंत्र की मशाल को जलाए रखा है, इस पर हमें गर्व होता है, अभिमान होता है। इस संसदीय लोकतंत्र की प्रक्रिया में कुछ बातें ऐसी भी हुई हैं, जो अवांछनीय हैं, जो नहीं होनी चाहिए थीं। लेकिन 18 मार्च को पंजाब में जो कुछ हुआ, वह अभी तक बीस वर्षों के भारत के लोकतंत्र के इतिहास में नहीं हुआ है।

पंजाब की विधान सभा चंडीगढ़ में है। चंडीगढ़ केन्द्र-प्रशासित क्षेत्र है। लेकिन सारे पंजाब की पुलिस चंडीगढ़ में इकट्ठी कर दी गई और विधान सभा के भीतर उस पुलिस को लाकर लोकतंत्र की हत्या का सामान जुटाया गया। यह परिस्थिति गणतंत्र भारत के माथे पर एक कलंक है। यह लोकतंत्र के भविष्य के लिये खतरे की घंटी है। इस घंटी को आज हमें सुनना होगा और लोकतंत्र की सर्वोच्च संस्था के रूप में इस संसद को इस परिस्थिति में अपना कर्तव्यपालन करना होगा।

18 मार्च की विधान सभा की बैठक से पहले ही “आपरेशन गिल” की तैयारी कर ली गई थी। मुख्य मंत्री ने विरोधी दलों के विधायकों को गिरफ्तार करना शुरू कर दिया था। 16, 17 मार्च को चार विधायक जेलों में बन्द कर दिये गये और बीस से अधिक विधायकों के खिलाफ वारंट जारी कर दिये

गये। उनमें से कुछ विधायक अध्यक्ष के पास पहुंचे और उनसे संरक्षण की प्रार्थना की। 18 मार्च को सबेरे पंजाब की विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष के घर में एक बैठक हुई, जिसमें यह निश्चय किया गया कि आज की सदन की कार्यवाही शान्ति से चलनी चाहिए। लेकिन जब विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने शिकायत की कि हमारे खिलाफ वारंट हैं, हमें घुसने नहीं दिया जायेगा, वहां पुलिस वाले गुंडे इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं, जो सदन की कार्यवाही में बाधा पैदा करेंगे, तो विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष ने उन्हें आश्वासन दिया कि मेरे साथ मेरी मोटर में चलना, किसी तरह की रुकावट नहीं डाली जायेगी।

आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा—गुस्सा भी आयेगा—कि विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष की मोटर पुलिस वालों ने रोकी, उस मोटर को आगे बढ़ने देने से इन्कार कर दिया। विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष स्वयं मोटर चला रहे थे। लेकिन पुलिस वालों ने मोटर के दरवाजे खोले और मोटर में बैठे हुए, विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष के साथ बैठे हुए, सदस्यों को घसीट कर बाहर निकालने का प्रयत्न किया। (व्यवधान) यह बात अलग है कि मोटर रुकी नहीं और विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष सदस्यों को ले कर भीतर चले गये।

विधान सभा भवन में भी 1 बजे बैठक हुई थी, जिसमें यह निश्चय किया गया था कि सदन की कार्यवाही गरिमा और अनुशासन के साथ चलनी चाहिए और जिन्हें व्यवस्था के प्रश्न उठाने हैं, वे शान्ति के साथ व्यवस्था के प्रश्न उठावें और अध्यक्ष का दिया गया निर्णय सब को मान्य और अन्तिम होगा।

अब यह चर्चा की जाती है कि क्या राज्यपाल द्वारा जारी किये गये अध्यादेश को अवैध घोषित करने का अध्यक्ष को

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

अधिकार था और क्या विधान सभा के सदस्य राज्यपाल द्वारा जारी किये गये अध्यादेश को चुनौती दे सकते थे। इस सम्बन्ध में पंजाब की विधान सभा के जो प्रक्रिया और कार्य-संचालन सम्बन्धी नियम हैं, हमें उनके प्रकाश में निर्णय करना होगा। राज्यपाल ने संविधान के अनुसार, नियम के अनुसार, अध्यादेश जारी किया या नहीं, इस पर भी विचार करना आवश्यक है। संविधान राज्यपाल के अध्यादेश जारी करने का अधिकार देता है, लेकिन वह अधिकार तभी काम में आ सकता है, जब दोनों सदनों की बैठक न हो रही हो। पंजाब विधान सभा और विधान परिषद् की बैठक हो रही थी और पंजाब के विरोधी दल के सदस्यों का यह दावा है—और उस दावे में सच्चाई है—कि विधान सभा की बैठक का सत्रावसान करने का जो आदेश राज्यपाल ने जारी किया, वह 18 मार्च में लागू होता है, वह 14 मार्च में लागू नहीं होता है।

गृह मंत्री कह सकते हैं कि जिस दिन राज्यपाल ने दस्तखत किये, उसी दिन से विधान सभा के प्रारोपेशन का आदेश लागू हो गया। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में पंजाब विधान सभा की नियमावली का नियम 7 आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ :—

“When a session of the Assembly is prorogued the Secretary shall issue a notification in respect thereof in the Gazette and inform the members.”

गृह-तार्य मंत्री : (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : माननीय सदस्य इसको ठीक तरह से पढ़ें कि उसके क्या माने हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी के लिये फिर से पढ़ना हूँ.....

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : फिर से पढ़ने का सबाल नहीं है। यह समझना चाहिये कि उसका अर्थ क्या है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर गृह मंत्री का यह दावा है कि सारी समझ का ठेका उन्होंने ले लिया है, तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, लेकिन जब भगवान के यहां समझ बंट रही थी, तो मेरा नम्बर पाँछे रहा होगा, पर मैं वहां गैर-हाज़िर नहीं था।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : मैं कहता हूँ आपका नम्बर पहला था। मैं था वहां पर।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या राज्यपाल का दस्तखत करना ही काफी है या नोटिफिकेशन की सूचना सदस्यों को भी मिलनी चाहिए? क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय इस बात में इस्कार कर सकते हैं कि सदस्यों को सूचना 18 मार्च को मिली? और नियम स्पष्ट है कि केवल गज़ट में सूचना का प्रकाशन काफी नहीं है। उस सूचना की जानकारी सदस्यों को भी होनी चाहिए और प्रारोपेशन की सूचना का जानकारी सदस्यों को नहीं मिली इस का अर्थ यह है कि सत्रावसान का राज्यपाल का आदेश चुनौती के लिए खुला हुआ है और पंजाब विधान सभा के विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने उसका चुनौती दी है। अब जब विधान सभा की बैठक चल रही थी तो फिर अध्यादेश कैसे जारी हो सकता है और इसी आधार पर उस अध्यादेश को 18 मार्च की बैठक में चुनौती दी गई। राज्यपाल द्वारा जारी किए गए आदेश को भले ही वह आदेश संविधान के अंतर्गत जारी किया गया हो चुनौती दी जा सकती है या नहीं इस पर भी विवाद खड़ा किया गया है।

इसके लिए भी हमें पंजाब विधान सभा के नियमों को देखना होगा। मैं नियम 112 (1) की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ।

“A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.”

संविधान के अंतर्गत जारी किए गए आदेश भी वह विधान सभा की प्रक्रिया में सम्बन्ध रखते हैं तो उस पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया जा सकता है। अध्यक्ष उसके बारे में अपना निर्णय देने के लिये स्वतंत्र हैं। वह निर्णय अन्तिम होगा। इस बात में इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता और पंजाब विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष ने निर्णय दिया कि प्रांगणेशन 18 मार्च में शुरू होना है। 14 मार्च को जारी किया गया अध्यादेश मदन को या सदस्यों को बाधना नहीं। दो ढाई घंटे तक बड़ी जाति के साथ विधान सभा में चर्चा होती रही। अध्यक्ष महोदय अपना अंतिम निर्णय देकर चले गए और इसके बाद जो विधान सभा में नाटक हुआ उसने गणतंत्रात्मक भारत का मित्र जर्म में झुका दिया है। किसी भी विधान सभा में इस तरह का लज्जाजनक दृश्य उपस्थित नहीं किया गया। कई-कई सदस्यों ने अपने अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण किया है, कई-कई अशोभनीय घटनाएँ हुई हैं लेकिन उस दिन जो कुछ हुआ वह असाधारण था, वह सारी सीमाएँ तोड़ कर चला गया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात निर्विवाद है कि विधान सभा के सचिवालय के कर्मचारियों को पुलिस द्वारा जबरदस्ती पकड़-पकड़ कर विधान सभा में लाया गया। यह बात भी अनिविवाद है कि विधान सभा सचिवालय के सचिव मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा स्पीकर के कमरे से घसीट कर लाये गए।

पुलिस के पहरे में उन्हें काम करने के लिए मजबूर किया गया। पुलिस को भीतर घुसाने के लिए सीढ़ी लाई गई। अब कहा जाता है कि सीढ़ी इसलिए लाई गई थी कि जो गांधी जी का चित्र लटक रहा था उस चित्र को हम हटाना चाहते थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो गांधी जी के चित्र को हटाना चाहते थे, मैं समझ सकता हूँ क्योंकि उनके मन में भी यह डर था कि गांधी जी के चित्र के लगे रहते हुए हम लोकतंत्र की हत्या का नाटक नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन गांधी जी के चित्र हटाने की ज़रूरत क्या थी? जो पुलिस लायी गई पुलिस को लाने के लिए सीढ़ी का उपयोग किया गया और फिर विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों को पीटा गया, घसीटा गया। 200 से अधिक पुलिस वाले गुंडे सादी वर्दी में विधान सभा में घुस आये और उन्होंने विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों के साथ मनमानी की।

और पन्द्रह मिनट के भीतर बजट पास हो गया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में भी पंजाब की विधान सभा के नियम हैं जो हमारे नियमों में मिलते-जुलते हैं। बजट दो भागों में पास होना चाहिए। एक तो बजट पर आम बहस होनी चाहिए और दूसरे अलग-अलग अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा की जानी चाहिए। मदन इस प्रक्रिया को बदल सकता है। मदन अगर चाहे तो आम बहस को और अनुदान की मांगों पर चर्चा को एक कर सकता है। मगर पंजाब में उस दिन मदन की राय में कुछ नहीं हुआ, पुलिस के जोर पर हुआ, धक्काशाही में हुआ, लोकतंत्र की हत्या करके हुआ। उस दिन का पास किया गया बजट पास किया हुआ बजट नहीं माना जा सकता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब ने उसको आर्थिकेट किया है। यह डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय वही हैं कि जब स्पीकर के

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

खिलाफ़ नो-कांफिडेंस मोशन की सूचना मिली तो डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब अपनी जगह पर बैठे रहे, खड़े नहीं हुए। तो मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा कि अरे, तुम बैठे हुए हो, तुम भी खड़े हो जाओ और डिप्टी स्पीकर खड़े हो गए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जरा कल्पना कीजिए, अध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव की सूचना आये और उसके पक्ष में डिप्टी स्पीकर खड़े हो जायें।

फिर उस डिप्टी स्पीकर को पकड़ कर कुर्सी पर बिठाया जाय, उनकी देख-रेख में बजट पास करने का नाटक खेला जाय और फिर दस्तखत करा विधान परिषद् को भेज दिया जाये, मुझे खेद है गृह मंत्री महोदय यह बात मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं कि किसी डिप्टी स्पीकर को किसी मनी बिल को आर्थेटिकेट करने का अधिकार नहीं है। इस बारे में संविधान का आर्टिकल 199(4) बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। वह कहते हैं कि अगर स्पीकर बेहोश हो जाय तो क्या होगा ? ... (व्यवधान) ... उनका शायद अभिप्राय यह है कि अगर स्पीकर मूर्च्छित हो जाय तो फिर कौन मा हनुमान संजीवनी ले कर आयेगा ? और वह कहते हैं कि वह हनुमान डिप्टी स्पीकर है। मुझे खेद है कि या तो गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कानून मंत्रालय से सलाह नहीं ली है और अगर सलाह ली है तो उनको गलत सलाह दी गई है। डिप्टी स्पीकर मनी बिल को आर्थेटिकेट कर सकता। अगर स्पीकर नहीं होगा तो वह अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल मनी बिल के रूप में नहीं जायेगा विधान परिषद् में, एक साधारण बिल के रूप में जायेगा। आखिर मनी बिल क्यों बनाया जाता है ? उसको मनी बिल इसलिए बनाया जाता है कि विधान परिषद् को विचार करने की उस पर एक परिधि के भीतर छूट मिले।

लेकिन यह अधिकार डिप्टी स्पीकर को दिया जायगा तो पैनल आफ चेयरमैन में जो सदस्य हैं उनको भी यह अधिकार हो जायगा। फिर यह अधिकार किसी और भी सदस्य को दिया जा सकता है। संविधान बनाने वालों की यह मंशा नहीं थी। गृह मंत्री बताएं कि पंजाब की विधान परिषद् ने अप्रोप्रिएशन पर मनी बिल के रूप में विचार किया या नहीं किया। अगर मनी बिल के रूप में विचार किया है तो वह विचार गलत है और उनके निर्णय को अदाखत में चुनौती दी जा सकती है।

मैं एक मांग और करना चाहता हूँ। प्रश्न विधान सभा का नहीं है। संसद् का भी है। यह परिस्थिति कभी हमारे यहां भी पैदा हो सकती है। उस समय क्या होगा ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, कभी आप आर्थेटिकेट करने के लिए अगर उपलब्ध न हों तो क्या डिप्टी स्पीकर को वह अधिकार होगा ? मैं मांग करना चाहता हूँ, गृह मंत्री महोदय एटार्नी जनरल को सदन में बुलाएं। इस प्रश्न का अन्तिम रूप से फैसला होना चाहिए कि क्या डिप्टी स्पीकर को अधिकार है मनी बिल को आर्थेटिकेट करने का। संविधान के आर्टिकल 199 के अन्दर यह काम केवल स्पीकर कर सकता है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : May I intervene? For your information, I have never said that the Deputy Speaker has a right. I said that this matter is not yet clear to me. This is the position I have taken. I have not taken that position. I said that this right of certificate is personal to the Speaker is a view which I do not entirely share yet. This was the statement I had made.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका अर्थ यह है कि गृह मंत्री महोदय के मन में भी सन्देह है।

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : तो फिर सन्देश के निराकरण का तरीका यह है कि एटार्नी जनरल को सदन में बुलाया जाय, उनकी राय ली जाय

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : यहां बुलाने की क्या जरूरत है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या यहां बुलाने की जरूरत नहीं है ?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : जब इस हाउस में हमने कुछ किया ही नहीं है, तो बुलायें क्यों ?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह प्रश्न केवल पंजाब विधान सभा का नहीं है—यह संविधान का पेचीदा मामला है, जो अन्यत्र भी उठ सकता है और इस प्रश्न के बारे में किसी तरह का सन्देश नहीं रहने देना चाहिए । इसलिए अच्छा यह है कि एटार्नी जनरल को बुला कर उनकी राय सुन कर इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर दिया जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यह कहा जाता है कि अगर पंजाब का विरोधी दल सन्तुष्ट नहीं है और उनका दावा है कि बजट ठीक तरह से पास नहीं हुआ है, तो वे अदालत में जा सकते हैं और अदालत निर्णय दे सकती है, अदालत का दरवाजा खुला हुआ है—इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर 31 मार्च के बाद अदालत ने फैसला दिया और यह फैसला दिया जाता है कि जिस बजट को पास समझा जाता है, वह बजट पास नहीं हुआ है, तो उसका परिणाम क्या होगा ? क्या गृह मंत्री महोदय ने उन गम्भीर परिणामों की परिकल्पना की है, L20LSS/68—10

पंजाब का सारा आर्थिक ढांचा अस्तव्यस्त हो जायगा, सरकार लड़खड़ा जायगी । इसलिये “अदालत में जाने की छूट है”—यह कह कर इस सदन में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने उत्तरदायित्व से मुंह नहीं मोड़ना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न संविधान का है, प्रश्न कानून का है, प्रश्न तथ्यों का है और प्रश्न नैतिकता का भी है । जो मुख्य मंत्री पुलिस को विधान सभा के भीतर बुला सकता है, क्या उस मुख्य मंत्री को अपने पद पर बने रहने देना चाहिए । क्या नैतिकता का, संविधान का, लोकतन्त्र का तकाशा नहीं है कि वह मुख्य मंत्री बरखास्त कर दिया जाय । उस मुख्य मंत्री का कौन समर्थन कर रहा है, किस के बल पर गिल सरकार टिकी हुई है—आज उस दल की नैतिकता भी कसीटी पर कसी जा रही है, उसकी लोकतन्त्रीय उद्घोषणायें आज जनता के लिये निर्णय का विषय बन गई हैं । जहां तक संविधान का प्रश्न है, संविधान स्पष्ट है और पंजाब के स्पीकर के आचरण से मन्त्रभेद होते हुए भी स्पीकर ने जो कुछ किया, वह संविधान की परिधि में किया । वह उचित था या अनुचित—इसके बारे में रायें अलग हो सकती हैं, लेकिन उसे एक संवैधानिक जामा पहनाया गया है । लेकिन बाद के जो आचरण हुए हैं, वे संविधान के प्रतिकूल हैं, लोकतन्त्र के विरुद्ध हैं, वे नैतिकता से गिरे हुए हैं, वे लोकतन्त्र पर कुठाराघात करने वाले हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आम चुनावों के बाद सत्तासङ्घ कांग्रेस पार्टी का एकाधिकार टूट गया, मताधिकार में लोगों की आस्था बढ़ी, लोकतन्त्रीय शक्तियां मिलीं, मगर आम चुनाव के बाद जो घटनायें हुई हैं, वे लोकतन्त्र के भविष्य के प्रति शंकायें पैदा करती हैं । पंजाब में गड़बड़ उस दिन शुरू हुई,

[श्री जटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

जब पंजाब के राज्यपाल ने भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री सरदार नुरनाम सिंह की बहु प्रायश्चा अस्वीकार कर दी कि हय अल्पमतवाली सरकार को सादने की बजाय विधान सभा भंग कर दी जाय और जनता को नये चुनाव में अपना मत प्रकट करने का मौका दिया जाय। केन्द्र में बैठे हुए कांग्रेस के नेता अल्प मत की सरकार को थोपकर, टट्टी की ओट में शिकार खेल कर, लोकतन्त्र के मार्ग में जो कांटा बो रहे हैं, वह एक दिन उनके दामन को चीर-चीर करनेवाला है। लोकतन्त्र खतरे में है, सम्पूर्ण शक्ति के साथ हम को उसकी रक्षा करनी होगी और इस खदन में बैठे हुए सदस्यों का दायित्व है कि लोकतन्त्र की रक्षा के लिये आगे बढ़ें और उसका पंजाब में एक ही तरीका है—और कोई तरीका अब बचा नहीं है—कि पंजाब की विधान सभा भंग कर दी जाय, वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू कर दिया जाय और पंजाब की जनता को नये चुनाव के द्वारा अपनी राय प्रकट करने का मौका दिया जाय। अगर केन्द्र के कांग्रेस के नेता इस मार्ग पर चलने के लिये तैयार हैं, तब तो पंजाब में लोकतन्त्र बच सकता है।

अन्त में मैं एक अखबार का उद्धरण पढ़कर खत्म कर दूंगा—‘हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स’ के सम्पादकीय का एक अंश पढ़कर मैं समाप्त कर देना चाहता हूँ—

“If worse is not to happen, the Lachman Singh Gill Government should be dismissed straightway, President's rule imposed on the State and mid-term elections held after a cooling-off period. How long are the people of Punjab to suffer a Ministry that will use any instrument—mass arrests on flimsy, technical charges, even forcible ejection

of opposition members from the Assembly Chamber—to perpetuate itself in office?”

आगे एडीटोरियल में लिखा है—

“Latter day politics in Punjab began as a reaction against the autocratic rule of late Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon. The behaviour of those in office today in Punjab makes the Kairon regime seem high-minded by comparison. That is the measure of their fall.”

यह पतन की पराकाष्ठा हो गई है, मगर पंजाब के पतन से नई दिल्ली अप्रभावित नहीं रह सकता। अगर दिल्ली के देवता नहीं जागे तो पंजाब का घटनाचक्र नई दिल्ली को भी अपनी चपेट में ले लेगा और फिर लोकतन्त्र के लिये देश में ऐसा संकट पैदा हो जायेगा, जिस पर हमें विजय प्राप्त करना मुश्किल होगा। अभी समय है, अपने विवेक को जाग्रत करके दृढ़ता के साथ केन्द्र सारे कदम उठाये, इस बात की आवश्यकता है।

SHRI A. N. MULLA (Lucknow) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that, perhaps after a lapse of six months, I succeeded in catching your eye. I thought, under your regime, I would lose my power of speech, but I believe I have still got it and I have a few things to say.

What happened in Punjab was not a political fight but it was a criminal episode. Today I am not functioning as a judge, but I was toying with the idea, that if I had been occupying a seat in the Punjab High Court, whether, under the inherent powers of the High Court judges, I could have taken *suo motu* action and direct that an inquiry should be held into all that had happened in the Assembly Hall. I do not know whether this could be done, but as I said, I was toying with this idea.

To the gentlemen on my left, I would say that we have to think today as Indian nationals and not as members of any particular political group. We will have to consider whether democracy itself will not be on its last legs if this type of happenings is not stopped.

In this Punjab episode, we have touched the highest high in organised and unrestrained violence and the lowest low not only in the observance of democratic proprieties and procedures but also in those things which come under the name of human decency. I am, therefore of the opinion that our united effort alone can solve this problem and if any one political group wants to do it unilaterally, it is not going to succeed.

Sir, the word 'Gill' in Persian means mud which is the synonym for filth and the Gill Ministry has lived upto its name. There are so many stains that all the waters of the holy Ganges will not be able to wash them away and this has been done not only on their own strength, because a group of 17 cannot do these sorts of things, the Congress does not escape its liability by saying that it is the other Group and 'We condemn this violence'. This group of 17 could not have committed this violence if it had not had the support of the bigger group behind it. Therefore, the image that the Congress is projecting to-day in the country is that it has become a group of train-bearers of a blood-thirsty Messalina who is doing the Tandava dance of destruction. So, it is for the Congress people to wake up and realise what is the image they are projecting before the country.

Sir, now I would like to place constitutional question before the House and I think that question would be considered calmly. I am an Independent and I am not attached to any political group. I have already expressed my opinion that the Speaker of the Punjab Assembly overstepped

his rights when he adjourned the Assembly for two months. Again I have expressed my opinion that the Ordinance which was promulgated by the Governor was valid and it cannot be successfully challenged. Therefore, I am not committed to any political Group. I have no association with any political Group and, therefore, when I say that under the Constitution it is not only desirable but incumbent that the Gill Ministry should be dismissed, I cannot be accused of voicing a demand coloured by political considerations. I would like to place a few Articles of the Constitution before the House from which this can be inferred.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mulla you have only 10 minutes.

SHRI A. N. MULLA : I am coming to the last point. I know the limitations you have imposed upon me.

MR. SPEAKER : I am obliged to point it out. That is my duty.

SHRI A. N. MULLA : I will refer to Article 159 according to which the words of the oath the Governor takes is 'to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution'. Therefore, if anybody violates the Constitution, it is the implied duty of the Governor to take action against that person who violates the fundamentals of the Constitution. You will find that violating the Constitution is held to be such a big dereliction of duty that even the President is not immune from its consequences and he can be impeached by the Members of Parliament.

The Chief Minister of a Province cannot be put on a higher pedestal than the President of our country. If the President can be impeached for violating the Constitution then surely action can be taken against the Chief Minister also. Now, it is surprising that while a provision has been made for impeaching the President, for impeaching the high court judges, etc.

[Shri A. N. Mulla]

yet, there is no provision in the constitution for impeaching a Minister or a Chief Minister. The reason is very obvious.

MR. SPEAKER: Parliament can pass a No-confidence Motion against the Minister. Parliament has that power.

SHRI A. N. MULLA: He cannot be impeached.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Impeachment is different.

SHRI A. N. MULLA: Therefore, I must give you the reasons why the provision of impeachment of a Chief Minister is not included in the constitution. The reason is this: Under Article 164, the Chief Minister 'shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor'. Therefore, the Governor is supposed to punish the Chief Minister if he violates the Constitution. The Governor has the right to punish the Chief Minister. And what clearer case can there be than when a Chief Minister utilises an army of policemen inside the House and an army of ununiformed goondas outside the House, to have his will, and his writ, observed by the Members of the Legislature? I think that the reading of Article 164, 159 and the impeachment clause make it very clear that the Governor unless he ignores these provisions cannot help coming to the conclusion that the manner in which the Chief Minister acted he violated the Constitution of India. Then it would be up to the Governor to recommend that he will not accept this Chief Minister as a person who can uphold the Constitution, and therefore, to dissolve the Assembly and recommend that he be dismissed.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI (Bilhaur): My heart bleeds and my head hangs in shame to think of what has happened in the Punjab Assembly. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Wait for details.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: And I think every hon. member of this House, irrespective of his party affiliation, will share with the greatest sorrow and dismay, the feeling that the floor of the House, the sacred floor of the House of any Assembly or Parliament can be converted into a political arena and people can come to physical blows like that. I would like to say that this constitutional crisis in Punjab has posed some very significant and important questions before us. And I would like to pose various questions also in that connection. The first and the foremost question is about the office of the Speaker. Can any Speaker who has taken the oath to stand up to democracy, who is the custodian of the rights and the dignity and the decorum of any House, whose sacred duty it is to see that the House goes on working smoothly, can any such Speaker adjourn the House irrespective of its duration, especially at a time when it has to pass the budget and the Government has to go on? I would like to make this appeal to you. As the custodian of the Parliament of this country, which is the highest forum of this country, which is the biggest democratic country in the world, I would appeal to you to convene a conference of Speakers where these matters should be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already done it.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): He has taken the initiative already.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I would like the hon. Membr also to congratulate him for having taken that initiative. I would personally feel that it is the duty of the Speaker to see that the Government goes on working in a smooth and congenial manner.

The second question is this. Can a Speaker against whom there was a motion of no-confidence, because he found that the people were against him in a mood of spite and in a mood of wrath and in a mood of revenge against the people who had the cheek and who had the courage to bring a motion of no-confidence against him just adjourn the House for such a long duration? Does it not mean that the man who is supposed to keep the House working takes up all the powers on himself like a despot and he closes and freezes the working of the particular Assembly and he takes upon himself all the powers of the administration, and does it not also pave the way for the President's rule? Making way for the President's rule means that the people's rule is stopped and the President's rule comes in its place.

I think every hon. Member of the House will agree that it is not Kashmir or Punjab or Bihar or UP or Haryana which matters but the plain and simple question is that if the President's rule is imposed on any particular State, it means that the people's roots are stopped automatically. Are we, the people who are the representatives of our country and of the people as a whole, to abdicate our powers to such Speakers or to such despots or to such people as do not want the people's representatives to go on working and want to freeze the Assemblies and want to take up all the powers upon themselves?

The next question that comes is about the Deputy Speaker. First and foremost, was the Deputy Speaker empowered to run the Assembly and to take upon himself the power of passing the budget at a time when the office of the Speaker was not declared vacant and the Speaker was still working? That is a legal question. I would appeal to the Home Minister to re-think over that point and not to expedite matters because otherwise, Punjab which is plunged in a constitutional crisis may later on be plunged

into a financial crisis also because the budget might become in operative and all that.

Then comes the question of the Chief Minister. Can any Chief Minister call the police into the precincts of the House, on the sacred floor of any House? If he had done that, I am glad that the Home Minister had the courage to stand up and say in the Rajya Sabha yesterday that that was absolutely wrong and under no conditions should the police have been allowed. But as we read from the papers, the Chief Minister himself has stated that he did not call the police and he had no powers to call the police and the police was only called by the Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker alone who had the power to call the police.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : It is a question of fact, not of what he said.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I would repeat what I said. For the hon. Member's information, I would say that he may consult *The Tribune* or the *Patriot* of the 19th and the 20th and go through the statement given by the Chief Minister wherein the Chief Minister says that he has no power whatsoever to call the police within the precincts of the House and that the police has not been called by him; he does not take the responsibility for having called the police.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Who called the police then?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : This brings me on to another very important question. After dealing with the question of the Chief Minister and the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker, we have to come to the question of the function of the legislatures as well. The people in India are watching our example and they are watching our performance. The stage has come when I am sorry to say that we ourselves have lost faith in what we do.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

The floor of the House is supposed to be a sacred thing. I remember that when the Profuma case took place in the British Parliament, the British Minister was forced to resign not because of any personal or private reason but because he had told a lie, an admitted lie on the floor of the House. I am glad that Shri Bal Raj Madhok has reminded me that a crisis has come in our public life when we who are the Members of the legislatures, who are elected by the people and who have subscribed to the Constitution have lost faith in our words. That is a very sorry state of affairs. This has happened because of the various defections by members of various parties, and these defections happened because Members who had fought the elections suddenly decided to change their mind and, because they were lured by pieces of silver or lured by posts, had no hesitation whatsoever in crossing the floor and making a laughing-stock of themselves. I am glad that Shri Bal Raj Madhok has reminded me of that also.

I would now appeal more to the Congress Government than to anyone else on one issue. It was the Congress which had fought for the Independence of the country.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The Congress then was only a movement and not a political party. The Congress was only a movement for freedom. I was there in that, my hon. friend opposite was there, she was there and so on.

SHRI YAJNA DUTT SHARMA (Amritsar) : Not the Congress, but the people fought for freedom.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. She has a right to be heard. She may not agree with all the views expressed by hon. Members and hon. Members may not agree with the views expressed by her. But let her be allowed to express her views.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Shri Madhok was never there.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He was there !

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : As I said, it is the Congress which gave birth to independence. Today it is the Congress which has fought to give us democracy in this country and a Constitution also for this country. It is the Congress which has suffered the pangs giving birth to democracy in our country (*Interruptions*). So it is up to the Congress to live up to those ideals (*Interruptions*). I may tell the interruptors that this is not the democratic way of functioning. Democratic functioning requires that while I listen with patience to what the other side has to say they should listen equally patiently to what we on this side have to put before the House.

I would only say that it is up to the Congress Party, when one after another of the various States are changing their entire structure of Government, when one after another is coming under President's rule, to realise where are the high values for which the Congress stood, where are the values for which the Demos look to us. It is up to this organisation to take the lead in this direction.

I would appeal to the Congress not to be misguided or carried away by the Opposition, because the Opposition gradually, one after another, is trying to decry democracy and diminish the importance of the functions of the offices connected with parliamentary democracy.

What happened last time when the Presidential election took place? Even the high dignity of that past was subjected to some controversy when the then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was involved in this controversy (*Interruptions*).

Then we had the spectacle of the Constitution itself being brought into a controversy when a copy of that

document was burnt in a part of the country. The very sanctity of our Constitution was challenged once upon a time.

Then on the very floor of this House, it was contended that because the Constitution was signed in English, Members who took oath in Hindi were not legally Members of the House.

In these circumstances, I would appeal to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to strengthen the hands of the Congress. The Congress should not be a back-seat driver. It should take full responsibility upon itself and combine with all those forces that stand up for democracy in the country and stable governments, so that we are really able to build up sound democratic traditions in our country, and not lay the tombstone of democracy in the country.

With these words, I would once again appeal to all not to quarrel on this issue. I am sure no one would like what has happened in Punjab to be repeated anywhere else. For once, let us all join together in the face of these ugly developments and see how best we can deal with the situation in the larger interests of democracy.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirapalli) : Who brought the ladder? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Nambiar might have brought it! (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Some time ago I found it necessary to say about my hon. friend, Shri Chavan, for whom I have developed some liking, that he is becoming the hangman of India's democracy. At that time, some people might have had some doubts about the accuracy of my description. After what has happened in Chandigarh the other day, I am sure those doubters would change their mind.

My hon. friend might very well say. 'How am I sitting here responsible? Chandigarh is so far away'. That may be so. When Bhishma was brought down, it was not by direct means. There was a Sikhandi. My hon. friend has become an expert in conjuring up a number of Sikhandis, some innocent Sikhandis, as has happened in the east, and some guilty Sikhandis as happening in Chandigarh. Who was responsible for these Sikhandis, especially this one?

I am glad that my hon. friend, Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi, said the right thing, that the Congress should realise, the Congress leaders should realise, that they are not just enough; they should seek the co-operation of others also, who have like-minded views and belief in democracy. She said the right thing. I am not surprised that she expressed her loyalty to the Congress, because she was brought up in the lap of Congress service, for which her parents were so very famous. I had the opportunity of being their guests years ago, when she was a young girl. We were all Congressmen, who was not? Maybe there are a few who were too young at that time to be Congressmen. Otherwise, all of us were Congressmen, whether we went to Jail, which some of us did, whether we supported the Congress by being sympathisers, volunteers or even contributing money, we were all Congressmen. That is why freedom has come to this country in such a non-violent manner. It is the tragedy of our country that these friends have not chosen to accept Mahatma Gandhi's advice to liquidate the Congress. If they had done so, the name of the Congress would not have been tarnished like this in the hands of these friends.

The Home Minister brought in President's rule in other States. Why did he not do it here? Why did they bring down Mr. Gurnam Singh's ministry? Because a non-Congress ministry came in there, they were unhappy. So, they encouraged Sardar

[Shri Ranga]

Gill. Sardar Gill and some others quietly came out of it and one fine morning, they jumped and embraced them. So, he must reward them. May be there was a pre-condition also earlier. Therefore, Sardar Gill was made Chief Minister. I am not unhappy about it, but he had only 17 followers and all the 17 of them had become ministers. Did it not violate the feeling of decency of my hon. friend, the Home Minister? I cannot be proud of him for that. Having kept him there for such a long time, he was not satisfied with it. He could have told him, "Look here, you have been in power for 2 or 3 months. Is it not enough?" He did not do that. When the Congress Party was the single largest party, he could have asked his Congressmen to get into partnership, as they tried to do in West Bengal. Even that he did not do. That would have been less indecent than what they have actually done. He would not even ask his Congressmen to form a ministry and displace Sardar Gill. They have all become saints! They have no longer any use for power. They wanted the other people to do that dirty job. Is it a decent thing to do?

Not being satisfied with it, they would not even train these ministers and supporters to behave in a decent way towards the Speaker. You are there, Sir. Suppose here and now I write a letter saying that I move a motion of no-confidence against you and I send it to you. Is it a decent way of behaviour for any legislator or group of legislators? I charge those ministers and their supporters, the Congressmen there, with dereliction of duty towards democracy in pursuing such an undemocratic course and displaying that sort of indecent attitude towards the Speaker. We want the Speaker's position to be a place of honour and to be held by all of us in great respect, dignity and decency. Suppose we begin to behave

in that way, how indecent would it be? And, they have behaved in that manner. The Speaker lost his head like everybody else in Punjab, like my hon. friend here the Home Minister, and the Speaker forgot his very first duty during the Budget Session, the fundamental duty of any Speaker in the Budget Session, to help the House to pass the Budget. The first priority should be given to the Budget, not even to the settlement of the question of no-confidence. I am prepared to sympathise with the poor Speaker because he was annoyed. But annoyance for one day or two days I can understand; does he need two months to cool down? It is absurd.

Such things can happen only under the aegis of this Home Minister because now we can easily see from this that they may do whatever they like and get umbrage from this Home Minister, this Prime Minister and this Government. Otherwise, would they have behaved in that way? Everyone of them was let loose. I thought the Communists were the only people who would violate democracy. I was angry with the Bengal Communist leadership and therefore I found fault with the Home Minister for not having taken necessary action earlier than what he did. Why? Because they simply wanted to make a mockery of democracy, democratic decencies and rules and exploit all those privileges in order to establish themselves.

What are these Congressmen doing in Punjab? Are the Congressmen in Punjab and their champion here the Home Minister any better than those Communists in West Bengal? Who are the murderers of our democracy? Only the Communists? It is the Congress people, because, Sir, the Communists do not swear by democracy, by parliamentary institutions, and they want to use them and to exploit them in order to swing themselves into power and afterwards make mince meat of them. Here are my friends, my erstwhile colleagues, who have sworn by democracy. As

my hon. friend Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi said, I can give credit to the Congress for having shown so much respect, so much affection for democracy and democratic institutions during so many of these years right up to 1967. Yes, we all will show all these decencies and decorums and everything so long as our authority is not in danger. The real trial comes when your authority comes to be in danger, when you are likely to lose your power. It is then you have to show your loyalty to your principles and to democracy. The challenge has come since 1967 February and from that time onwards my friends have been displaying their true colours. The *vyaghra* is shedding its *gomukha* and the tiger is coming out. In other places it has shown its colour and tail but here it has shown its claws—in Punjab. Nobody can be happy about it.

No wonder Shrimatiji said that she hangs her head in shame. We all hang our heads in shame, including myself and all of us here. This whole House hangs its head in shame that in this country of democracy a thing like that should have happened in this manner. Who is the most guilty person here? It is the Home Minister, because it is the duty of the Home Minister to set proper standards.

Why did he not dismiss that Ministry in Assam when it did not function for several hours, for a whole day? He did not. Why did he not dismiss the Bengal Ministry early enough? Why did he allow that minority Ministry to come into existence in Bengal? Have all these things not paved the way for Punjab? Now, who is responsible for it?

18 hrs.

Here my hon. friend has related all those things which took place in Punjab. Those facts were given to me by several reliable people and I have no reason to disbelieve those facts. Policemen were brought in,

plaincloths policemen were brought in, goondas were brought in, not only to the Assembly but to the Legislators' hostel. The whole scene was turned into fascism and not democracy. I am reminded of what Hitler had done against Von Papen when he was Chancellor of Prussia when he was dismissed out of power. I am also reminded of poor Lumumba. Similar things have been allowed to happen here. Now Justice Mulla has put it right. If for nothing else, at least for their failure to prevent what had happened on that day, on that horrible day, black day, that Ministry should be dismissed and those police officers who had anything to do at all with those disturbances, they should be taken to task for the way in which they acted on that day.

Then, for how long is this going to continue? As my hon. friend, Shri Dandekar, has suggested, it is not for six months alone as my hon. friend is thinking of in regard to West Bengal. It should be at least for one year. As you know, Bengalis are emotional; but the Punjabis are not only emotional but ebullient also. Therefore, they need more time to cool down. So, let there be President's Raj at least for one year. My hon. friend, Shrimatiji was wondering how can we ask for President's Raj. Let her ask her own Home Minister why he has brought in President's Raj. If it can be defended by him saying it is for democracy, this is also for democracy. This would be less of violence against democracy than what these people are doing.

How are they behaving? The way in which they have passed the budget, is it constitutional? Sir, kindly ask for yourself. You are the Speaker here. Supposing you leave the Chair and you do not ask this gentleman, your Deputy, to go and occupy your Chair, you simply declare the House adjourned, then you go in and then, afterwards, this gentleman, your Deputy, is brought in, he sits and

[Shri Ranga]

passes it; and then, afterwards, the poor Secretary is dragged from his office right up to the Chair with the aid of the police as well as under the dictation of the Prime Minister and he says "yes, it is all certified" and the poor Chairman of the Council says "Yes, it is certified", how will it look like? (*Interruptions*).

Let me tell you that my hon. friend was not prepared to accept the suggestion that has been given in order to clarify this question. He may rest assured that this question is bound to be raised in the Supreme Court and just in the manner of the ordinary litigants these people had to argue whether this Ordinance passed by the Governor is proper or not, was it done within proper time, as he put it, on the 14th or 18th. My hon. friend never had the privilege of being an eminent lawyer. Anyhow, I do not know, he may have pleaded in the Bombay High Court but he was not known to be an eminent High Court advocate and, certainly, he never rose to the level of the Supreme Court. But he knows what is meant by litigation and a litigant's way of looking at things, in such a petty-minded fashion. When these people are doing it on both sides, it is such a scandal, such a shame to all of us.

We can cut the Gordian knot by simply dismissing all these, bringing in President's Rule and then getting this budget passed in a decent manner in this House so that there would be no litigation about all these things. But, even then, would Punjab be able to have real democratic regime so long as these gentlemen, the Right and Left Communists, make their mischief? And this Home Minister, had he ever the moral courage to say: "Yes, we cannot carry on with these people who are interested in disrupting democracy, in denigrating parliamentary system and in developing extra-territorial loyalties and various other things"?

Would he have that courage? No, I am afraid. But I live in hope that he might be able to muster sufficient strength in order to put these people outside, each one of them. I would like individuals to come here if people were to choose them as Members of Parliament but not as members of the Communist Party.

All the other democratic parties must be invited in Punjab to come together and form an all-party government, otherwise it would be impossible for us to have any kind of a parliamentary system functioning in a decent, decorous manner in Punjab.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, once before independence a young man from my ashram had gone to Punjab and was arrested. I went there and asked that I be allowed to meet him as he was an under trial prisoner. The Superintendent of Police told me, "Don't you know that this is Punjab?" Afterwards, in Kairon's regime also I was told in the same thing, "This is Punjab."

This is not a question in which we can hit each other or we can be jocular, because it is a very serious question. It began in Bengal (*Dr. Karni Singh* : Rajasthan) when the Speaker would not allow the Assembly to function.

AN HON. MEMBER : Quite right.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Why did the Central Government decide to have President's rule? It was their first duty to settle this question about the rights of the Speaker, whether the Speaker is a servant of the Assembly or is the master not only of the Assembly but of everybody in the Government. Why did they do this? Because the President was to go to Bengal and they were afraid that he might be shown black flags. We have never been afraid of being shown black flags. I know, even Gandhiji was shown black flags. So, having

not decided that question, having allowed it to hang on and having allowed it to remain undecided, they have brought about what has happened in the Punjab.

"It is very sad for me to have criticize the Congress because it has, before independence, very great traditions. Sometimes the thing changes and the name does not change. The name of the Congress has remained but its soul is no more there.

AN HON. MEMBER: Its soul is dead.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: It makes me sad to think of this.

In Bengal the Congress refused to accept responsibility for a couple of months till things had gone out of control—they could have joined in co-operation with the ministry that was formed with their support; they were the larger party; they did this in Bihar—with the effect that all those who had defected from the Front were made ministers. Is this democracy? Is this keeping intact the Constitution? Does it not behave a party with the traditions that the Congress had to be able to take responsibility in co-operation with others? Why are they afraid? In Punjab, all the Ministers belong to this one man, Mr. Gill, whatever may be the meaning of 'Gill'—I do not know Persian enough. But why did the Congressmen not realise that the time is gone when they alone can rule? They will have to go in coalition with other parties, this is absolutely certain because the electorate is not going to vote singly for the Congress. They have come to realise that there are some good people in the Opposition also, that they also want to serve the country. Therefore, we must take away this idea that the Congress will always be there without any other party participating in power. I would advise them to see the signs of the times. They cannot singly control this nation; they cannot

singly raise this nation. There can be no progress if the Congress thinks that it can do whatever it likes, that it has not to join with other parties. Let other parties also know that in how-ever depressed a condition the Congress may be, however unpopular it may be, it happens to be in many provinces, in many States, the largest single party. They must also realise that they cannot do without the Congress and the Congress must realise that it cannot do without like-minded parties who are in Opposition. Let these people combine together and give this unfortunate land an honest and efficient administration. That is what the people want. I don't think of having so many mills and factories and river valley schemes. Let the first things come first. First give the people an honest and efficient government and the people will be satisfied. That is all I have to say.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very lucky that I am the first Punjabi to be given an opportunity to speak on this subject....

MR. SPEAKER: Others must also speak, not only Punjabis. About Punjab, others must also speak.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON: So many unkind and unpalatable words have been used for Punjabis and I wonder why these words, the language, differ during war time and peace time.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner): She should be called—Shrimati Nirlep Kaur.

MR. SPEAKER: You need not worry. Shrimati Nirlep Kaur has already spoken on the subject. She will get a chance. There is no point in trying to hustle me.

DR. KARNI SINGH: We are not trying to hustle you. But the point is, she belongs to the Akali Party.

MR. SPEAKER : She has spoken on this subject. The hon. Member was not in the House; he does not know that.

DR. KARNI SINGH : They are more intimately connected with that.

MR. SPEAKER : She has already expressed her views on that. Let her wait for the chance; let us see.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : Sir, such unkind words have been used about Punjabis and I really wonder that so much has been made out about the political situation in Punjab whereas it is nothing uncommon as compared to other parts of the country. I have great respect for Justice Mulla. If one were to play upon and consider the linguistic meaning of everybody's name, I do not know how far each one of us can go to impute motives and also to interpret it in his own way.

The whole question can be taken on two important points, as to what led to all this trouble and later on when this position or the constitutional point was debated in their own way by the various Members in the Vidhan Sabha, the ruling given by the Speaker and then the conduct of the executive and other officers on the spot. I just happened to be there for a few hours, but it was quite peaceful during the time that I sat there. I missed the memorable part of the whole show; I am sorry for it. I was also under the impression that the ruling will go one way or the other. The whole trouble arose, if we could go back to the background, when a member of the Congress Party suddenly flared up and brought a no-confidence motion against the Speaker. As I have already said in this House, the Speaker's task is very difficult especially these days; the more the time passes, the more patience is required on the part of the Speaker. He has to behave as a Speaker. I say that it was very shortsighted on the part of

the mover of the no-confidence motion, very unwise on his part, because so many things happen in the House; if on any flimsy ground no-confidence motion were to come, I should say that the Speaker's lot is very pitiable. But the Speaker should not have been provoked on the other side. It is really a very bad thing that 56 members in a total House of 102—about the members present, there were about 67 or 70—rose against the Speaker, and the Speaker adjourned the House more under pause or provocation perhaps than on any other personal plan or premeditated plan....

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : He adjourned for harvesting purposes.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : After that, the position simply was how to carry on the business of the House when the Budget was already laid before the House and was pending. Whether it is good or bad, I do not defend any combination of Gill Ministry and Congress and all that, but one fact is there; whether this combination was sacred or it was holy an unholy alliance or whatever you may say, the majority was there with the Government and the Speaker simply, by adjourning the House and by creating a Constitutional deadlock before the people could not escape one thing, that he could not override the wishes of the House. A wish was expressed by the House against him, but after the prorogation there too everything was o.k., everything against the Speaker was washed away; the thing had to be started anew.

As my friend, Mr. Vajpayee, said, there was a meeting of the various groups at the Speaker's residence on this fateful day. Even a little before the House started, there was another meeting. When the session commenced, if the Speaker was under the impression that the prorogation was unconstitutional, if the Speaker was

of the view that the Ordinance of the Governor was illegal, he could have avoided the agenda and taken another course, but the meeting was called to order and the proceedings were started. The first proceedings came with a privilege motion against the gentleman who had moved the no-confidence motion against the Speaker; and that motion was accepted, and the Speaker referred it to the Privileges Committee and he added two more items on his own to that motion. Later, I got the agenda. It is here with me and any Member can see it. Then, there is a regular motion for the disapproval of the Ordinance. Everything that comes on the agenda comes under the signature and seal of the secretary on behalf of the Speaker. This motion was given by Shri Satyapal Dang who was a Member of the Gurnam Singh Cabinet.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He was arrested and taken into custody the day before.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : I only want to bring home one point, namely that this was brought on the agenda because the Speaker had admitted it. If he had thought that the session could not be called there was no sense in going through all that procedure.

Then, I heard the points on both sides, and then I thought that everything was going to be all right and so, I left for Delhi. What happened later on there was very shameful.

One thing is worth noting. My Punjabi friends amongst the Jan Sangh are in a majority there. If some unkind words were said about us, my only consolation was that they are also sitting there, friends like Shri Yajna Dutt Sharma, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Shri M. L. Sondhi and Shri Bal Raj Madhok. So, if I am only one, they are four in number.

श्री बलराज मधोक : दिल्ली साहब, इसमें पंजाबी का कोई सवाल नहीं है, यहाँ तो कांस्टीट्यूशन का सवाल है ।

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : I was referring to some unkind words said by Acharya Kripalani, Prof. Ranga and others about us, the Punjabis.

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : पंजाब तो बड़ा सुन्दर है । यहाँ पर पंजाब का कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : At least I take them as a Punjabi. One does not lose one's State-hood by simply sitting on the Jan Sangh side.

I would request you to satisfy yourself only on one point. It is a general practice, accepted practice, that the watch and ward people are responsible for the security and protection of the Members and also the House and the Chamber and everything is guarded by them. The DSP is taken on deputation, under the Punjab Assembly Officers Act, 1939, where the Sergeant-at-Arms's functions are defined. One of his functions is that he is responsible for maintaining proper law and order within the precincts of the House....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Law and order within the precincts of the House ? Is it not the Speaker's responsibility ?

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : While I was coming to this House, I was told that the Sergeant-at-Arms was approached as directed. Now there is a very difficult situation to understand. The Speaker had left and the Deputy-Speaker came in; everything happened in between, during that period in between.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : There was a time-lag.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : The Deputy Speaker wanted to enter. And there was the Speaker's chair. I must tell you one thing about the Speaker's chair there. We had collected that chair placed there at Chandigarh when

[Shri G. S. Dhillon]

the Central Assembly used to sit there at Simla. I understand that Shri Vithalbhai Patel used to sit on that chair. That went over to Punjab and then that chair has seen the vicissitudes of all these times. Around that chair there were many persons; one opposition Member after the other occupied the Chair; he was thrown out; the other man got in; and the police went near or the watch and ward staff must have been called and they went to have it vacated. Then, the Deputy-Speaker was ushered into it and then the proceedings started.

But there is one thing which I must mention, namely that you must look to the legal side of it, whether there was some authority behind the orders allowing strangers or the watch and ward staff or the policemen on duty to go there. This can be verified from the records.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Policemen were brought from outside not on duty.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : As far as the Deputy-Speaker is concerned, you know the provisions of the Constitution are there that at a particular sitting, when the Speaker is not present, the Deputy-Speaker or in his absence, one of the panel of Chairman, acts as the Speaker.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI MADURAI : After the House is adjourned ?

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : When acting as the Speaker, the Deputy-Speaker asked the watch and ward to clear the House. One fact remains, whether he exceeded the authority given or not. I agree with Justice Mulla that we must demand an inquiry on this whether any authority was given by the then presiding officer or not ? When the Speaker refuses to function, when the Speaker is leaving, when he is sitting in his room, when he refuses to function, what other remedy is available ? That is the

question. It must be settled in this House above party lines. Today you are there. Tomorrow somebody else may be there. If the Speaker were to act in a whimsical manner, if functionaries who are above party, who have functions designated for them under the Constitution, like the Speaker, the Governors and the President, were to act in this manner, what will be the fate of this country ? We must all sit together, irrespective of our differences; whether we like Gill or not, whether we like Gurnam Singh or not or whether we like P. C. Ghosh or not, these are basic issues to which we must give some thought.

We refuse to follow the House of Commons in this respect. You must have read the history of the office of the Speaker there. I read that while I was in England they have a six-century history behind the office of Speaker, which is very interesting.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all very interesting, but unfortunately we have no time.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : Three Speakers were slaughtered. Many of them were sent to the Tower. You must be knowing all that. None of our Speakers was ever hanged or sent to the Tower. How can we have those conventions ? We have not had to go through that ordeal and that is why we don't take it seriously.

AN HON. MEMBER : Punjab is filling the gap.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : You, Sir, must take certain steps in this direction. If one bad thing has happened we must see it may not be repeated.

As to whether there should be certification or not, it is a question of interpretation. Anything can go from the Lower House to the Upper House. If it was not certified as a Money Bill, it can be considered as an ordinary Bill. Then it can go to the Governor. These are not very material irregularities. There are a number of cases cited in May on it.

But one thing is certain, that such things cannot continue for ever. I was very much embarrassed that by a little bit of guilty act on the part of one misguided man in Punjab, so many unpalatable things were said about ourselves. We are ourselves to blame. The reorganisation brought about two or three small States, and perhaps by reducing our size, they think they have reduced our personal character and stature also.

MR. SPEAKER : My difficulty is that even after 1½ hours, I have still 10 more speakers on the list. May I appeal to Members to make only points?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : कांग्रेस वालों को मत बुलाइये ।

MR. SPEAKER : That is my difficulty.

श्री मधु लिमये : आध घंटा और 20 मिनट लोग बोले हैं। कम-से-कम दस मिनट का समय तो रखें ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am appealing to hon. Members. Because they are exceeding their time, others are not able to get their chance. I am appealing to them to exercise self-restraint; I cannot ring the bell and ask a speaker to sit down. I am requesting them to make only pertinent points connected with this. I am not giving any ruling; I want the co-operation of Members.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Let us not go the Punjab way.

MR. SPEAKER : It won't go. Do not worry. If it goes that way, you will not find me here. Shri Viswanathan.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Sir, it is unfortunate that parliamentary democracy is at the crossroads in our country. The constitutional crisis is the outcome of the political crisis and political instability in the

country. When the power and authority of the ruling party at the Centre is challenged, they are out to support any defector, any minority and puppet government. I do not know why they go and hide behind Mr. Gill or poor Dr. P. C. Ghosh or Mr. Mandal. They are afraid to form ministries after the dismissal or defeat of UF ministries in various States, but at the same time they want to retain the power which they have enjoyed for the last 20 years.

Just two days back it has happened in Pondicherry. The then Chief Minister, Mr. Farook Maricar dismissed the then Home Minister, Mr. Jeevarathna Wodeyar, who was charged with murder. He was arrested, but just two days ago under the able guidance of the ring master, Mr. Kamaraj, Mr. Jeevarathna Wodeyar has been asked to support the Congress ministry. At what cost, at what price, we do not know. Still the murder charge is pending against him. They are out to reward the defectors. Mr. Gangayan was once in the Congress as Finance Minister. Then he defected to the opposition. Now he has been asked to go back to the Congress Party and two days back he has been appointed as Finance Minister. If this goes on, what will be the future of democracy in this country?

In Punjab, the way in which plain clothes policemen and goondas were brought into the Assembly for the first time in history has to be condemned, whoever is responsible for it. Even in municipalities and panchayat courts, policemen are not allowed inside; they are standing only outside. However, Mr. Lachman Singh Gill, with the blessings of this Home Minister or the Congress Party, was courageous enough to invite the policemen to assist the Deputy Speaker to be pushed into the Chair. This is a warning to you, Sir. I shudder to think of the day when Mr. Chavan will ask our Deputy-Speaker to occupy your Chair when you adjourn the

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

House. If this goes on continuing like this, it is bound to happen, because the Congress Party is dwindling day by day.

Our hon. friend, Mr. Dhillon ably supported the Deputy-Speaker's action in Punjab. Under article 180(1), it is clear that the Deputy-Speaker can occupy the Chair and preside over the Assembly only when the office of the Speaker is vacant. In Punjab, the office of the Speaker was not vacant. When the Speaker had adjourned the House, the Deputy-Speaker had no authority to preside over the Assembly. Everything done and every Bill passed after the adjournment of the House was unconstitutional. If the act of the Speaker can be called improper, the act of the Deputy-Speaker should be called illegal.

The Home Minister was arguing in the other House the other day that a money bill can be certified even by the Deputy-Speaker. There is no such provision in the Constitution. Article 119(4) categorically states that it is the privilege and prerogative of the Speaker to certify a money bill. Without that certificate by the Speaker, it cannot go to the Upper House. Hence the budget, as passed by the Legislative Council in Punjab is invalid and unconstitutional. Our Constitution is almost helpless to meet such a contingency. Probably the framers of the Constitution, our founding fathers, did not anticipate coalition governments and such contingencies. Probably most of them were Congressmen and they thought the Congress will be ruling this country for ever.

The Union Law Ministry which is well known for its incompetence, which has proved its incompetency in this House during the last two or three days, is not going to help the situation.

We have to think, at this time, of the neutrality of the Speaker. We

have to consider the British system of electing Speakers unopposed. We are following the British model of parliamentary democracy. This system of electing Speakers unopposed and unanimously has to be considered in this context. I also suggest, Sir, that you yourself must convene a conference of Speakers and all problems concerning and confronting the Speakers should be discussed and a consensus arrived at.

Again, the powers of the Governors are not clear. Legal opinion is divided on the act of the Governor whether in West Bengal, Haryana or Uttar Pradesh. The Home Minister argues and ably defends what the Governors did, whether it be Mr. Chakravarti or Mr. Dharma Vira, but legal opinion is not in his favour. So I appeal to the Home Minister that the powers of Governors must be referred to the Supreme Court or to a committee of jurists.

After these happenings in Punjab, President's Rule seems to be inevitable and unavoidable. At the same time we feel that this will deprive the people of Punjab of an elected Government. Also, we feel that this Parliament is being burdened more and more. Already we are sitting seven months in a year. If President's Rule is extended throughout Northern India we will have to sit all the twelve months. But there is no other alternative but to impose President's Rule.

Finally, I would like to get an assurance from the Home Minister, after all these happenings throughout the State, as a representative of the oldest party in the country, that the Congress Party will not encourage defection and they will not crown the defectors.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 18 मार्च 1968 को पंजाब असेम्बली के अन्दर जो घटना हुई वहाँ जो कांड घटित हुआ वह शर्मनाक ही नहीं है बल्कि

में समझता हूँ कि प्रजातांत्रिक असूलों के ऊपर जो आज एक संसदीय प्रणाली चल रही है उस की शायद आखिरी कड़ी होगी ।

मैं यह समझ नहीं सकता हूँ कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने भाषण देते हुए दूसरे सदन में उस की जोरदार शब्दों में निन्दा क्यों नहीं की ? मुझे अफसोस यह है कि वह जब बंगाल का मामला आया या राजस्थान का मामला आया तो उस के बारे में जिस तरीके से उन्होंने विरोधी दलों की निन्दा की उस तरीके का एक शब्द भी उन्होंने गिल साहब और उनकी गवर्नमेंट के लिए नहीं कहा कि उन्होंने पंजाब असेम्बली में पुलिस वालों को ले जाकर भले हो सादे लिबास में क्यों न हों, ले जाकर और गुंडों को ले जाकर वह शर्मनाक हरकतें करवाई और ऐसा महज उस सरकार को कायम रखने के लिए जो प्रजातांत्रिक असूलों का जनाजा वहां से निकाला गया उस की निन्दा उन्होंने नहीं की । मुझे अफसोस है कि ऐसा इसलिए किया जा रहा है क्योंकि गिल साहब जो वहां पंजाब में जबरदस्ती बच्चा सब्का बन कर हकूमत करना चाहते हैं उन्हें पूरे तरीके से हमारे गृह मंत्री जी का सहयोग प्राप्त है और इसीलिए मैं पंजाब में जो घटना हुई उस के लिए उन को जिम्मेदार ठहराता हूँ ।

आज वह पंजाब जहां के जवानों ने और नौजवानों ने देश की सीमाओं की हिफाजत की और उस के लिए अपनी जानों की बाजी लगाई, लाला लाजपतराय का पंजाब, भगतसिंह का पंजाब, सोहनी महिवाल, शशि पुत्रो और हीर रांझा का पंजाब, उस पंजाब की धरती में यह शर्मनाक वाक्या हुआ कि वहां की असेम्बली को पुलिसवालों से घिरवा कर वहां पर मैम्बरों को गिरफ्तार करने की साजिश की जाये, इसे देख कर हम सब का सिर शर्म से झुक जाना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को यह जान कर ताजुब होगा कि 37 विरोधी दल के सदस्य

वहां पर हैं, 37 में से 22 लोगों के नाम से वारण्ट है और मेरे मित्र सत्यपाल डांग जो एक केस में हाजिर हुए, उन की जमानत हो गई तो जमानत होने के बाद ही फौरन यह कहा गया कि उनके खिलाफ दूसरा केस है और उसी रात फिर उन्हें हिरास्त में लिया जा रहा है । वहां 107/117 लागू किया गया । मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो हालतें वहां गुजर रही थीं उन तमाम चीजों के होते हुए वह खामोश नजारा क्यों देखते रहे ? क्या वह आज जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं ? मैं पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ कि इस में उन का हाथ है । आज वह कांग्रेस शासन को या उन लोगों को जो कांग्रेस की कठपुतली बन कर रहें, वहां रखना चाहते हैं । चाहे वह घोष हो, चाहे कठपुतली गिल साहब हो । उनको कायम रखने के लिये और उन के नाम पर कांग्रेस के सड़े गले वजूद को कायम रखने के लिये आज वह चाहते हैं कि गिल साहब की हुकूमत वहां कायम हो ।

अब आप इस के कांस्टिट्यूशनल ऐस्पेक्ट को देखिये कि मनी बिल के बारे में डिप्टी स्पीकर सर्टिफिकेशन कर सकता है या नहीं । यह हमारे संविधान में विल्कुल साफ है । और वह यह कहते हैं कि मैं इस के बारे में अभी कायल नहीं हूँ । उन्होंने शायद दूसरे सदन में कहा है : **आई हैव ऐन ओपन माइन्ड** । ओपन माइन्ड के माने कभी कभी वैकैन्ट माइन्ड भी होते हैं । मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि उन का ओपन माइन्ड है या वैकैन्ट माइन्ड है, लेकिन फिर भी वह हिम्मत से कह सकते थे कि संविधान को हाथ में ले कर कि मनी बिल का जो सर्टिफिकेशन डिप्टी स्पीकर ने किया है वह गलत किया है । जब स्पीकर साहब ने वहां पर रूलिंग दी तब प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रेज किये गये । मेरे परम मित्र श्री वाजपेयी ने पंजाब विधान सभा के रूलर्स आफ

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

प्रोसीजर को पढ़ा । 112 (1) में साफ तरीके से कहा गया है कि :

"A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker."

हमारा नियम 376 और उनका 112 (1) बिल्कुल एक है, और इस लिये यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाया गया था । अगर इस के बारे में स्पीकर साहब ने कोई रूलिंग दी तो उन्होंने रूलिंग गलत दी या सही दी, इस नतीजे पर मैं नहीं पहुंचना चाहता । इस के ऊपर बहस हो सकती है । लेकिन जब तक आप स्पीकर हैं और इस गद्दी पर बैठे हैं, तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि लोक सभा के प्रिविलेज की हिफाजत आप कर रहे हैं, प्रजातन्त्र के असूल की हिफाजत आप कर रहे हैं । कस्टोडियन आफ पालियामेंट्री डिमाक्नेसी यहां पर आप हैं और पंजाब में वहां के स्पीकर हैं ।

चूँकि जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाया गया था स्पीकर साहब के खिलाफ वह ठीक नहीं था, उस में कुछ गलती थी, और उस के माध्यम से उन्हें हटाया नहीं जा सकता था इस लिये गुडों की मार्फत वहां पर लोगों को हटाया गया, पुलिस की मार्फत हटाया गया । इससे ज्यादा दर्दनाक और शर्मनाक चीज और कोई नहीं हो सकती है । इस लिये आज हमें करना क्या है ? मैं अपने दल की ओर से यह कहूंगा कि अगर वाकई में कांग्रेस आज यह महसूस करती है कि गिल मंत्रालय को रखना है और जबरदस्ती रखना है, तो शिखंडियों की आड़ में श्री चव्हाण बच नहीं सकेंगे । सारे देश की संसदीय प्रणाली, प्रजातान्त्रिक असूल जिन की बुनियादों पर हमारा देश आज

तक खड़ा रहा है, पूर्वजों की या बड़-बड़े नेताओं की कुर्बानियों के ऊपर, उस की बुनियादें हिल चुकी हैं आज अगर वह राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू कर सकते हैं बंगाल में, हरियाणा में, तो आज उन्हें चाहिये कि गिल मंत्रिमंडल को खत्म कर के वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन 356 के बमोजब लायें । 356 के मत-तहत टेम्पोरेरी सस्पेंशन करें अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में उन्होंने किया इस तरह तो पंजाब में उन के हाथ क्यों कांपते हैं ? मैं समझता हूँ कि वह आज कल के महाराष्ट्र के शिवाजी हैं, लेकिन वह कांप क्यों उठते हैं । ऐसा तो नहीं कि उन को यह नजर आ रहा हो कि गिल की हुकूमत नहीं रही तो कांग्रेस का भी जनाजा निकल जायेगा ? अगर यह खतरा हो तो दूसरी बात है । अगर यह खतरा है नहीं तो वह 356 के मातहत असेम्बली को सस्पेंड करें । उस के बाद छः महीने या आठ महीने बाद वहां पर चुनाव हों ।

मैं डंके की चोट पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब की धरती पर दुबारा चुनाव हुए तो जो कुछ गिल मंत्रिमंडल ने किया है, जिस तरह से असेम्बली के मੈम्बरों के साथ मुलुक हुआ जिस तरीके से पालियामेंट्री डिमाक्नेसी का जनाजा वहां से निकाला गया, उस की वजह से वहां पर कांग्रेस मर चुकी है, और वह फिर जिंदा नहीं हो सकती । गिल की मार्फत पंजाब में जिंदा नहीं रह सकती, मंडल की मार्फत बिहार में नहीं रही, पी० सी० घोष की मार्फत बंगाल में नहीं रही, उसी तरीके से अगर कांग्रेस सारे देश में पपेट शो चलाना चाहती है और पपेटरी कायम करना चाहती है, तो वह चलने वाली नहीं है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुरजोर शब्दों में पंजाब में जो कुछ हुआ उस का विरोध करता हूँ और मांग करता हूँ कि 356 के आधार पर असेम्बली को टेम्पोरेरली सस्पेंड किया जाये ।

डा० सुशीला मैथर (झांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़े ध्यान से और अदब से श्री बनर्जी की तकरीर सुन रही थी और उस से पहले की तकरीरों भी मैंने सुनीं। इसमें कोई दो राये नहीं हैं कि पंजाब में जो कुछ हुआ वह बहुत दुःखद प्रकरण है, और उस से हम सब परेशान हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह आता है कि जो कुछ पंजाब में हुआ क्या वह श्री चव्हाण ने किया? उसको जिम्मेदारी क्या गृह मन्त्री की है? पंजाब में जो कुछ हुआ उस को ले कर कांग्रेस पर सारी जिम्मेदारी डालना और कांग्रेस को दुनिया भर की गाली देने का रास्ता निकालना, क्या यह सही बात है? जो कुछ पंजाब में हुआ वह एक चुनौती है सब के लिये, और सब से ज्यादा, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के लिये कि स्पीकर का क्या काम है, क्या फर्ज है और क्या धर्म है। स्पीकर बैठता है सदन की सुरक्षा के लिये, सदन के सदस्यों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिये, सदन की रक्षा के लिये, और यह देखने के लिये कि जो कांस्टिट्यूशन है उस के मुताबिक कार्रवाई हो। लेकिन अगर रक्षक ही भक्षक बन जाये किसी जगह पर तो रक्षा कौन करे? जो बंगाल के स्पीकर ने किया और जो पंजाब के स्पीकर ने किया, वह एक सीधा नमूना है इस चीज का कि क्या क्या हो सकता है। आप को यह देखना है कि कहां पर कमी रह गई है, कहां पर कोई लूप होल रह गया है जिस से जो सदन के अधिकारों की, सदस्यों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करने वाला व्यक्ति है, जिस को यह देखना है कि सब अपनी अपनी बात स्वतन्त्रता से कह सकें और उस के ऊपर सब लोग मिल कर एक निर्णय ले सकें, वह आदमी किस प्रकार से विधान के सारे सिलसिले को खत्म कर सकता है। यह क्यों होता है और उस को दुरुस्त करने का क्या रास्ता है, यह आप को देखना है और आप के साथ बैठ कर हम सब को देखना है।

हमारे भाई इस सारी चीज को बड़ी छोटी निगाह से देख रहे हैं, जो यह समझते हैं कि यह एक तरीका है जिस को ले कर कांग्रेस को दो-चार और मार लो, केन्द्र से कोयलिशन की बात सुना लो। कोयलिशन अच्छा है या बुरा है इसका सवाल आज नहीं है, लेकिन राज्यों में कोयलिशन कैसे चले सो सब जानते हैं। लेकिन श्री बनर्जी को लगता है कि अगर घोष की हुकूमत हो गई, यानी घोष को मदद दे दी कांग्रेस वालों ने तो वह प्रजातन्त्र का खून हो गया, लेकिन वही घोष जब अपने साथी लेकर उनमें मिल गये, कम्युनिस्टों को और दूसरों को उनका साथ मिला तो बहां प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा हो गई। या फिर मंडल आ गये और कांग्रेस ने मंडल को मदद दे दी तो वह तो बिल्कुल प्रजातन्त्र का जनाजा निकल गया, और वही मंडल जब उन लोगों के साथ थे तब वह बहुत बड़े नेता थे, बहुत बड़े तेजस्वी व्यक्ति थे और उन्हें दो दो जगहों से टिकट दिया गया, असेम्बली के लिये भी और पार्लियामेंट के लिये भी...

श्री मधु लिमये : आप बिल्कुल गलत बतला रही हैं।

श्री रवि राय : पार्लियामेंट के लिये खड़े हुए थे।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : गद्दारी की।

डा० सुशीला मैथर : ठीक है, मान लिया कि उन को सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट का टिकट दिया गया था मैं अपने को सुधार लेती हूं। लेकिन उनको स्टेट के मंत्रिमंडल में लिया गया बिना टिकट दिये हुए। उन्हें मंत्रिमंडल में लिया गया, इस से तो इन्कार नहीं है, और वह आप लोगों के मंत्री रहे। जब तक आप के मंत्री थे, बड़े अच्छे थे, लेकिन जब आप के मंत्री पद से हटे दूसरी तरफ गये तो बुरे हो गये। बात

[डा० सुशीला नैयर]

यह है कि अगर प्रजातन्त्र को कायम रखना है, अगर हिन्दुस्तान की इतिहास लाइफ को जो कम से कम एक योग्य स्तर होता है, वहां तक भी रखना है तो फिर यह जो छोटा नजरिया है उस को छोड़ना होगा। कांग्रेस को गाली देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं भी जानती हूं कि ऐसी बात नहीं है कि कांग्रेस में कोई सर्वथा दोष आदमी नहीं है, या कोई गलती नहीं होता है, लेकिन विरोधी लोग अपना खाट के नीचे भी जरा डकड़ो से टटोल लें कि वहां क्या पड़ा है। उन के नीचे इतने सांप और बिच्छू भरे हैं तो वे किसी को क्या पत्थर मारेंगे और किसी को क्या बात करेंगे? इसलिए मैं इस सब में नहीं जाना चाहती। (व्यवधान) इन को दूसरे की बात भी सुनने की थोड़ी सी ताकत होनी चाहिए और धीरज होना चाहिए।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं कि हम लोग अपने घर को दुरुस्त करें, यह लोग अपने घर को दुरुस्त करें तब तो प्रजातन्त्र मजबूत होगा और यह देश मजबूत होगा। जो तरीका यह लोग ले रहे हैं उन तरीके से किसी को फायदा नहीं है।

मैं इस बीज को मानती हूं कि जिस तरीके से पंजाब के स्पीकर के खिलाफ नो-कॉन्फिडेंस मारा गया वह नाजुब बात थी। आप अध्यक्ष महोदय पचासों दफा यहां पर बहुत कुछ माफ कर देते हैं, गलत काम करने वालों को क्षमा कर देते हैं। यह विरोधी तो रोझ हो यहां ऊग्रम मचाते हैं। अगर हम ने आई गलती होता तो यह हम का गाल देते हैं लेकिन गिल का मिनिस्ट्र का किस आदमी ने पंजाब स्पीकर के खिलाफ नो-कॉन्फिडेंस दे दिया तो उस के कुसूरवार भी क्या हम हैं? किता ने गला किया या सहो किया, आखिर यह स्पष्ट है कि असे-बजा के जो सदस्य हैं या किसी भी सदन के जो सदस्य

हैं उन सब में से सर्वोपरि स्थान है स्पीकर का। अगर छोटे लोग गलती करते हैं तो उस के साथ बड़े आदमी उससे बड़ा गलती कर देते हैं तो मामला बहुत ही बिगड़ जाता है, गड़बड़ा जाता है, पेचीदा हो जाता है। यही हुआ पंजाब में। यह तो किसी भी स्पीकर के लिये शोभा को बात नहीं है कि उस के खिलाफ नो-कॉन्फिडेंस आये तो वह दो महीने के लिए हाउस को ही ऐडजर्न कर दे और भाग जाये वहां से। . . . (व्यवधान) जो लोग सदन में थे वह सब मिल कर जिस ने वह नो-कॉन्फिडेंस दिया था शायद उसको समझाते उस से वह मोशन वापस लिवाते होते या उससे माफी मांगवाते या क्या करते उसे मालूम नहीं लेकिन जो स्पीकर ने काम किया वह तो सर्वथा अनुचित था, अवैध था और पार्लियामेंट्री डे ग्रेन्ड के सर्वथा खिलाफ था। इसलिए मैं आप से इतना ही प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं (व्यवधान) किसी को किसी ने हिरासत में लिया है, जेल में डाला है, तो श्रीमान्, वह तो सीधा सी बात थी। सदस्यों को वह पसंद न था तो अगर सदन बैठा हुआ है और कोई भी हुकूमत ऐसा चाहियत या निकम्मे काम करता है तो सदन नो-कॉन्फिडेंस हुकूमत के खिलाफ पास करके उसे फैंक सकता है। लेकिन स्पीकर ने तो मौका ही नहीं दिया कि सदन अपनी राय दे सके। उस को हुक्मत कर दिया दो महीने के लिए।

इतलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, सोचने की बात यह है कि किस तरह से ये यह कमियां, यह लूबहोल दूर किए जायें ताकि कोई स्पीकर विधान का चलने से रोक न सकें। मैं डिल्ली साहब से इत्तफाक करता हूं कि दुख का दिन सब से बड़ा वह था जब हम ने पंजाब के टुकड़े किए। पहले तो पाकिस्तान के वक्त पंजाब के टुकड़े हुए और फिर अब इस के टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर के उसका सत्यानाश कर दिया गया। छोटी छोटी जगह छोटे छोटे इन्सान रह

गए, दिल बड़ा नहीं दिमाग बड़ा नहीं, कैसे सोचें बड़ी चीजों को इसलिए सारी मुश्किल खड़ी हो गई। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो गलत कदम हो गया है उस को दुरुस्त करने की तरफ तबज्जह दीजिए। कुछ ऐसी बात नहीं है कि टुबडे हुआ सो ब्रह्म वाक्य हो गया है और उस निर्णय को आप बदल नहीं सकते हैं। और मेरी आप से और सदन के सभी पार्टियों के जो नेता हैं उन सब से यह प्रार्थना है कि हम पंजाब, हरियाणा और हिमाचल को फिर इकट्ठा कर, एक करें। इस को पार्टी इश्यू न बना कर, पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी सिस्टम के ऊपर यह एक हमला है, एक चुनौती है, इस दृष्टि से हम बैठ कर के सोचें और रास्ता निकालें जिससे कि ऐसी चीजें भविष्य में न हो सकें।

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ बातें पंजाब की घटनाओं के मन्दर्भ में उठती हैं और कुछ बातों का संबंध लोकतंत्र के भविष्य से है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक पंजाब की घटनाओं का संबंध है मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री जी के सामने मैं जो तीन कानूनी और संवैधानिक सवाल रख रहा हूँ उन का वह स्पष्ट और ईमानदारी से जवाब दें। इस में सर्वप्रथम सवाल उठता है कि क्या कानून की निगाह में पंजाब विधान सभा, के सब का अवमान 11 मार्च को हुआ या विधान सभा नियम (7) तथा पंजाब जनरल क्लोज़ेज ऐक्ट के अनुसार 18 मार्च को हुआ? मेरे पास पंजाब के अध्यक्ष की खलिग है। उसमें वह कहते हैं कि नियम 7 के अनुसार :

"When a session of Assembly is prorogued, the Secretary shall issue a notification in respect thereof in the Gazette and inform the Members...."

नोटिफिकेशन और गजट। इसका क्या मतलब है? श्रीकर साहब कहते हैं पंजाब में ;

"The Notification issued by the Chief Secretary dated the 11th March, 1968, is no notification in the eyes of law as is clear from the definition of the 'notification' given in the Punjab General Clauses Act. Section 2, sub-section 36 of the said Act defines 'notification' as under .

"Notification shall mean a notification published under proper authority in the Official Gazette."

स्पीकर साहब का यह निर्णय मैं आप की अनुमति से टेबल पर रख रहा हूँ क्योंकि एकतरफा बातें चल रही हैं। स्पीकर साहब सब से पहले यह सवाल उठाते हैं कि नियम 7 और पंजाब जनरल क्लोज़ेज ऐक्ट, के सेक्शन 2 सब-सेक्शन (36) के तहत सत्र का अवमान 11 तारीख को हुआ या 18 तारीख को?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : 11 तारीख को।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह ठीक है, आप की राय में, लेकिन जनरल क्लोज़ेज का भी जवाब दीजिएगा। यदि पुराने सत्र का अवमान 18 तारीख को हुआ है तो फिर तीन बातें उत्पन्न हुई हैं। क्या सत्रावसान के पहले विधान सभा का नया सत्र बुलाया जाना वैध और नियमानुसार है? दूसरा सवाल उत्पन्न होता है, क्या पुराने सत्र का बाकायदा अवमान होने के पहले बुलायी गयी विधान सभा की बैठक में जो बजट पास करने की कार्यवाही हुई है वह नियमानुसार हुई है? वह नियमानुसार और वैध है या नहीं? और तीसरा सवाल उठता है क्या पुराने सत्र की समाप्ति के पहले यानि जब सत्र चालू था, गवर्नर के द्वारा जारी किया गया अध्यादेश संविधान की दफा 213 के विपरीत था या नहीं? यह 1 में से 3 पूरक सवाल उठते हैं।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

उस के अलावा और दो सवाल हैं और वह यह हैं कि क्या गवर्नर ने जो अध्यादेश जारी किया है, मान लीजिए कि वह कानूनी है तो क्या विधान सभा की कार्यवाही उस दिन इस अध्यादेश के अनुसार हुई ? मेरे पास यह अध्यादेश है । इन को इन्हें सदन के टेबल पर रखना चाहिए था । अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो गवर्नर साहब ने आर्डिनंस पास किया है संविधान की धारा 209 के तहत क्या उस का उद्देश्य है ? यह उद्देश्य बहुत सीमित है :

"The Legislature of a State may, for the purpose of the timely completion of financial business regulate by law the procedure of...." etc.

केवल समय पर बजट की कार्यवाही पूरी हो इसी सीमित उद्देश्य के लिए विधान सभा कानून बना सकती है और जब विधान सभा का सत्र नहीं है तो गवर्नर अध्यादेश जारी कर सकता है । तो यह जो अध्यादेश जारी किया है उस में यह लिखा हुआ है, नियमों को समाप्त नहीं किया, उस में लिखा हुआ है :

"For that purpose, the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, including the standing orders, if any, relating to that House shall have the effect subject to the modifications thereto, if any, specified in the motion to be moved by the leader of the House."

तो बजट की अलग चर्चा, मांगों पर अलग चर्चा, वित्तीय बिल पर अलग चर्चा और उस के साथ विनियोग बिल, अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल का पेश किया जाना, इस के बारे में नियमों को खत्म नहीं किया गया था । तो मेरा दूसरा सवाल उत्पन्न होता है कि जो कार्यवाही हुई विधान सभा की, क्या वह अध्यादेश के अनुसार हुई अगर हम मान भी लें कि अध्यादेश

कानूनी था ? और तीसरा सवाल है कि क्या संविधान की दफा 199(4) के तहत वित्तीय बिल पर अध्यक्ष का दस्तखत जरूरी नहीं था ? क्या उपाध्यक्ष का हस्ताक्षर अध्यक्ष के रहते हुए उस के ऊपर लिया जा सकता था ?

अब इन सवालों के बारे में हम चाहेंगे कि एटोर्नी जनरल इस सदन के सामने आयें या सब से बढ़िया तरीका यह होगा कि आप पंजाब में राष्ट्रपति शासन शुरू करें, सभी लोगों को, जिनको गलत ढंग से पकड़ा गया है, रिहा किया जाय, विधान सभा को बरखास्त न किया जाय, स्थगित किया जाय और दफा 143 के तहत इन सवालों के ऊपर—आप अभी भी यह मानेंगे कि ये महत्वपूर्ण संवैधानिक सवाल हैं—सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय तलब की जाय, उस के बाद वह कार्यवाही करें ।

19 Hrs.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पंजाब का तात्कालिक सन्दर्भ हुआ । लेकिन मेरे मन में आज यह सवाल उठता है कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने लोकतन्त्र की बुनियाद डालने के लिये जो बलिदान और कुर्बानियां कीं, क्या वर्तमान गृह मंत्री इस लोकतन्त्र को दफनाने का श्रेय लेना चाहते हैं । मैं नहीं मानता कि उनकी ऐसी इच्छा है कि इतिहास में उन का नाम लोकतन्त्र को दफनाने वाले व्यक्ति के रूप में रहें । यदि इनकी इच्छा है कि लोकतंत्र बचाया जाय, तो आज भी समय बीता नहीं है, बहुत कुछ नुकसान हो चुका है, लेकिन कम से कम हमारे संविधान और लोकतन्त्रीय प्रणाली की तीन ऐसी जगहें हैं, तीन ऐसे बड़े स्थान हैं—जिनके बारे में नये सिरे से सोचें—एक है, राष्ट्रपतिजी का स्थान, उसी के साथ में उपराष्ट्रपति जी को, जो राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन हैं, उन को रखता हूँ—अब तक इन दोनों के बारे में ऐसी कोई स्थिति नहीं आई है, जिससे कि हम मान सकें कि

संविधान के लिये बड़ा खतरा हुआ है और उन के लिये संविधान में इत्तजाम भी है कि हम उन को इम्पीच कर सकते हैं। दूसरा जो महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है वह है लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष और विधान सभाओं के अध्यक्षों का स्थान। तीसरा गवर्नरों का स्थान है, जिनके साथ सत्तारूढ़ दल ने पिछले 21 सालों में खिलवाड़ किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीसरी लोक सभा में मैं और मेरे साथी अकेले लड़ते रहे और हम लोगों ने लगातार कहा कि वर्तमान जो कार्य-प्रणाली है, उस के अनुसार अध्यक्ष को तानाशाही अधिकार दिये गये हैं और अगर इन अधिकारों का गलत ढंग से इस्तेमान किया जायगा—और मेरी मान्यता थी कि पहली तीन सभाओं में सत्तारूढ़ दल के हुकम से इन का इस्तेमाल हुआ है, लेकिन आज तो इन तानाशाही अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल प्रजातन्त्र की बुनियाद ही पर कुठराघात करने के लिये भी किये जाने का खतरा पैदा हुआ है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हमारे यहां अध्यक्ष के बारे में प्रणाली है—पिछली लोक सभा में भी मैंने कहा था—मैं एक ही वाक्य में रखता हूँ—मैं बारबार कहता रहा हूँ—कि दुनिया के किसी भी अध्यक्ष को इतने व्यापक और बिलकुल विवेकहीन अधिकार किसी विधान सभा या संसद में नहीं दिये गये हैं : इस के बारे में एक लेखक है—इन का नाम है “फिलिप लौडी” इन का एक ही वाक्य मैं उद्धृत करता हूँ—

The authority of the Indian Speaker.

स्पीकर की जगह स्पीकरज भी कह सकते हैं, क्योंकि करीब-करीब नियम वही हैं—विधान सभाओं के—

The authority of the Indian Speaker is thus wider than that of any other Speaker in the Common wealth.

यानी हाउस आफ कामन्स से भी अधिक। तो इस के बारे में आपको गम्भीरतापूर्वक

सोचना पड़ेगा। मैं एक बात के लिये आपको बधाई देता हूँ—पिछली तीन सभाओं के स्पीकरों ने अपने हाथ में सत्ता अधिक से अधिक केन्द्रित करने की कोशिश की और वह भी एक दल की सत्ता रहते हुए और उस दल के सदस्य रहते हुए, लेकिन मैं आपको बधाई इस लिये दे रहा हूँ कि आपने अध्यक्ष बनते ही सत्तारूढ़ दल से इस्तीफा दे दिया। केवल एक ही आदमी गोवा का ऐसा निकला है, श्री गोपाल कामत जिन्होंने आपका अनुसरण किया है। मेरे दल के भी दो सदस्य हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे भी आपके रास्ते पर चलें और अपने दल से इस्तीफा दे दें—यह बात मैं खुल कर कहता हूँ और बार बार उन को भी कहता रहा हूँ

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Only the Congress can do it.

श्री मधु लिये : उन्होंने कोई गलत काम नहीं किया है—मैं उस पर भी आ रहा हूँ। आपने जो काम किया, वह इस लिये भी जरूरी था—मेज़ पार्लियामेन्ट्री प्रैक्टिस में स्पीकर के बारे में यह वाक्य लिखा है—

Confidence in the impartiality of the Speaker is an indispensable condition for the successful working of the procedure and many conventions exist which have as their object not only to ensure the impartiality of the Speaker but also to ensure that his impartiality is generally recognised.

और इसी लिये तीसरी लोक सभा में आपके पहले वाले हुकम सिंह जी को मैंने कहा था कि आप हट जाइये, इस्तीफा दे दीजिये, क्योंकि केवल आपको निष्पक्ष रहना नहीं।

“but also to ensure that his impartiality is generally recognised.”

इस के लिये मैं आपको जरूर बधाई देता हूँ।

दूसरे—गलत काम आज तक यह हुआ है और अभी भी हो रहा है कि जो वास्तविक सदन के अधिकार हैं, सदस्यों के अधिकार

[श्री मधु लिमये]

ह उन को सचिवालय ने और अध्यक्ष ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। मैं आपको इस लिये भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ अधिकारों को आपने लौटा दिया है हम लोगों को। सभी नहीं, लेकिन कुछ अधिकारों के बारे में मैं यह जरूर कह रहा हूँ। अब तक हाउस आफ कामन्स की जो प्रणाली है, उस के विपरीत यहां काम होता था, लोगों ने बरदाश्त किया, लेकिन मैं यहां आते ही, उन को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सका और पचासों मेरे संशोधन अभी भी पड़े हुए हैं और सदन यदि चाहे तो इन के बारे में विचार किया जा सकता है। इस लिये यह कोई दलील सवाल नहीं है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सिद्धान्त को हम स्वीकार करें कि स्पीकर निष्पक्ष हो और दिखाई भी दे और इस के लिये हम लोग ताकत के साथ यह कहें कि सब स्पीकर चुने जाने के बाद अपने अपने दलों से हट जायें और दूसरे सदन के जो अधिकार हैं, उन को शीघ्र से शीघ्र सदन को लौटा दिया जाये—तभी मैं समझता हूँ कि काम ठीक से चलेगा।

लेकिन, अध्यक्ष, महादय, यहां केवल स्पीकर का ही सवाल नहीं है, गवर्नर का का भी प्रश्न है। अगर ठीक तरह से आप कोई परम्परा नहीं बनाते हैं और हमेशा गवर्नर के अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल सत्तारूढ़ दल को जिन्दा रखने के लिये किया जाता है, तो उस के बड़े खतरनाक नतीजे होंगे। आज इन के हाथ में केन्द्रीय सत्ता है और इसी लिये गवर्नरों के बारे में ये सब कुछ कर सकते हैं। जब स्पीकर की सत्ता इन के हाथ से चली गई, तब इन को पता चला कि इस में खतरा क्या है। जब केन्द्रीय शासन आपके हाथ से चला जायगा और जब इसी तरह का काम अन्य सरकारें करेंगी, तो आज

जो चेतावनी मैं आपको दे रहा हूँ—वह कितनी सही थी, उस का तब अहसास आपको होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या क्या नहीं हुआ—गवर्नर के अधिकार को लेकर। बिहार के मंत्री मंडल ने कहा कि अनन्तशयनम् आर्यगर को और पांच साल के लिये दे दो—चव्हाण साहब ने कहा कि अब नियम बनाया है कि पांच साल से ज्यादा एक आदमी गवर्नर रह नहीं सकता। कब नियम बना? क्या आपने पद्मजा नायडू को 11 साल तक पश्चिमी बंगाल में नहीं रखा—इसी से हमारे मन में सन्देह उत्पन्न होता है, पद्मजा नायडू को 11 साल तक वहां रखा, लेकिन इन के लिये आपने मना कर दिया.....

श्री जी० बा० कृपालानी : बंगाल अभी भी उस को चाहता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी तरह इन्होंने एक दफा यह परम्परा बनाई कि गवर्नर नामी लोगों को कौन्सिल पर नामजद करने के बारे में भी अपनी वुडि से काम नहीं करेगा, मंत्री मंडल की सलाह पर काम करेगा। लेकिन क्या वह भूल गये कि सन 1952 में कांग्रेस मद्रास राज्य में हार गई थी। राजाजी सदस्य नहीं थे, तब राजाजी को गवर्नर श्री प्रकाश ने बिना किसी की सलाह पर विधान परिषद् पर नामजद कर दिया। अभी हाल में दो दिन के लिये आपने बिहार में सतीश प्रसाद सिंह को मुख्य मंत्री बनाया, केवल यह नाटक करने के लिये कि उन की सलाह पर मण्डल को विधान परिषद् पर नामजद किया गया है? मध्यप्रदेश में क्या हुआ—उस समय शिक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोट होने जा रहा था, 35 कांग्रेसी सदस्यों ने कहा कि हम खिलाफ बोट दे रहे हैं, तो बोट लेने के बजाय स्पीकर सदन को स्थगित करता है, दूसरे दिन विधान सभा की बैठक होती है

और फिर गवर्नर सदन को प्रोरोग कर देता है। इन सारी चीजों पर गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिये।

मैं एक बिहार की घटना का भी उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ—जिस दिन महामाया प्रसाद की सरकार का पतन हुआ, उस दिन और उस के पहले कुछ दिन मैं पटना में था। मैं बहुत ही जिम्मेदारी के साथ यह बात कह रहा हूँ—बिहार सरकार के बहुत बड़े नेताओं ने मेरे पास आकर मेरे ऊपर यह दबाव डाला था कि स्पीकर आपके दल का है—आप 15 दिन के लिये विधान सभा की बैठक को मुलतवी रखो। उस दिन जाते समय मेरी वहां की विधान सभा के स्पीकर से बात हुई और मैंने उन को कहा—महामाया बाबू की सरकार आज है, कल खत्म हो जायगी, लेकिन संसोपा को, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी को और लोकतन्त्र को जिन्दा रहना है। आप ऐसा काम न करिये, हर हालत में आज वोट होना चाहिये—यह मैं ने उन को कहा था। जब मैं हवाई अड्डे पर आया तो वहां मुझे जयप्रकाश नारायण मिले, उन्होंने पूछा कि आपने क्या सलाह दी, तो मैंने उन को यह कहा कि इसी तरह हमारे दल का स्पीकर काम करेगा, मैं तो यह भी चाहता हूँ कि वह हमारे दल का भी न रहे। मैं आपकी मार्फत गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोकतन्त्र का भविष्य खतरे में है। वक्ती लाभ के लिए आप इस तरह से गवर्नर के आफिस को और स्पीकर के आफिस को मिट्टी में न मिलाइये। मेहरबानी करके अभी भी जागिए। राष्ट्रपति, गवर्नर और स्पीकर के बारे में विचार कीजिये, आपने बिरोधी दलों के साथ जो एक कमटी बनाई है, उसके सामने इस मामले को रखिये लेकिन ऐसा नहीं कि जो बातें तात्कालिक दृष्टि से अच्छी लगती हों केवल उन्हीं को रखिये। मैं सौ साल आगे के लिए सोच रहा हूँ। श्री बैंकटासुब्बया ने कहा कि मैं

देश में अराजकता फैलाने के आन्दोलन का नेतृत्व कर रहा हूँ। वे तो केवल दो-चार महीने या साल-दो-साल की बात सोचते हैं लेकिन यह देश पुराना है, हजारों साल से चल रहा है, लोकतन्त्र को यहां पर चलना है। इसलिए उस लम्बान के दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखकर आप गवर्नर और स्पीकर के बारे में सोचिए। सारे नियम तो कागज पर नहीं आ सकते हैं, बहुत सारे नियमों को परम्परा के रूप में, कन्वेन्शन्स के रूप में रखना पड़ता है। तो इन बातों पर विचार कीजिए और पंजाब की समस्या को हल करने के लिये इसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने रखें, एटार्नी जनरल की राय लें और उसके बाद जो करना हो वह करें

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR (Sang-rur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel we are no longer concerned about the five year plans for the development of our country or for the prosperity and well-being of our people, nor are we showing really any concern over the crumbling of our democracy. Every day we hear about some crisis in the country, some deadlock of the Constitution and all our time is mostly consumed in discussing these problems. I most pathetically feel that the harvests we are reaping today are those of which the seeds sown were by the Congress Party.

We are discussing today the crisis which has arisen in Punjab. I have been listening very carefully to the speeches from the Congress benches. I do feel that they have not become any the wiser from their past experiences. They have always tried in the past to twist the rules and interpret the Constitution to their benefit. I would have understood it if sometimes at least they interpreted it in the proper perspective. Truth cannot be altered by the opinions of the many. In Punjab what happened? I will narrate it in a few words because most of it has been said already by others.

[Shrimati Nirlep Kaur]

When the Speaker adjourned the House for two months, I would like to mention under what conditions he did it. There was one Jan Sangh member who stood up on a point of order. The Speaker asked him to sit down, but he did not listen to the Chair. The Speaker then sent the Marshal. When the Marshal came, the leader of the Jan Sangh Party stood up and apologised on behalf of his colleague. The Member too was standing at that time. So, the Speaker withdrew the Marshal. I do not see what is wrong in this. But immediately afterwards there were shoutings and a hue and cry from the side of the ruling party. I ask, were they to dictate to the House or the Speaker is to regulate? The Speaker, in this condition, adjourned the House for 15 minutes or half an hour and left for his chamber. In the meantime, there was a lot of conspiracy going round and there were discussions. Mr. Lachman Singh Gill, leader of the defectors went to the leader of the Congress Party and asked him to move a no-confidence motion against the Speaker. He refused. I am mentioning this because none of the hon. Members mentioned this. Then he went to the second man, Shri Mohan Lal. He is also an experienced and old member in the House. He refused. Then he went to Shri Brij Bhan who is also well versed with the Constitution. He refused. Suddenly Shri Prabodh Chander, who seems to have a very good record of his past, always trying to disagree with the Chair, disagreed with all the authorities and never being loyal to any of his leaders agreed. When he agreed, there was another member by name Captain Ranjit Singh. He jumped forward and said: "Give me this chance because I seem to be always doing this sort of a job. Even during Pratap Singh Kafron's time it was I who moved this type of a motion. So I will take this opportunity". When his own party seniors refused, he came

forward. On one side we say that the Speaker is the custodian of the rights and privileges of the House and very high tributes are paid to the Speaker and, on the other, one or two irresponsible members stand up without even the authority of their own seniors to move a no-confidence motion against him (Interruption).

When after half-an-hour the Speaker came back to the Chair there was such a noise in the House that there was no functioning of the House. So he adjourned the House. After that all these things happened which very eminent Members have already mentioned before the House.

Even before the House was called, the rule of law was eliminated from Punjab and we started working outside the constitutional provisions. Before the House met it was published in the papers that warrants were there against 22 members—all from the Opposition. May I ask, what was the necessity of putting people in the jail before the House assembled? If they were truthful,—I mean the minority Government supported by Congress majority,—if they were on right, what was there to be afraid of? Why was there that fear? Out of the 22 members they could only arrest a few, I think four members, the others appeared only before the Assembly started.

There was a meeting called by the Speaker in which there were two Congress members, two ministers, one Akali leader, one Jan Sangh leader and other representatives. The Speaker asked them to see that there was smooth sailing in the House. "Let us conduct the business on constitutional lines", he said. The leader of the United Front assured him of a smooth sailing in the House. While this discussion was going on the leader of the United Front did mention this to the Speaker that even though he promised all the assurances to the Speaker he was very unhappy that his Members

were not being allowed to enter into the Assembly Hall and warrants were issued against him for arrest. This was the situation. How are the Congress people really going to defend all this. The Minister who was present over there categorically refuted and denied the charges made. He said that it was not true. At that time one member, Mr. Sabarwal, came running in and told the Speaker that the members were not allowed to go into the Assembly Hall. The Minister again denied. The member said: "There is no use denying it. Take off your flag and come with me. Let us then go to this Assembly". The Minister accompanied him. And sure enough they were stopped. The Minister told the police that he was a Minister from the party of defectors. The policemen were obstructing the road with their jeep. They hold him: "We take no orders from you. We receive orders from the I.G." After some time a few other members came to the Speaker with the same complaint. Then one senior member present in the meeting requested the Speaker to take those members to the Assembly Hall under his protection. The Speaker volunteered to do that, and these people were going to the Assembly Hall in the Speaker's car, with the flag in front and the word "Speaker" written on the car-plate. The car was stopped over there. The Speaker was driving the car himself at that time. When the car was stopped, the policemen was told that it is the Speaker's car and he cannot stop the Speaker's car. The policemen replied, "I do not care whose car it is". He opened the door of the Speaker's car and tried to drag the members out of the car. The Speaker accelerated the speed of the car and the policemen were dragged a little and then they lost their grip on the door handles. This is how the members went into the premises.... (*Interruptions*). It is better that we face things and not always try to evade them. We cannot have scapegoats every time. As the saying goes, you can fool some people

all the time or all the people for some time. But the Congress cannot fool all the people for all the time. Our eyes are open and even though we are facing Mr. Lakshman Singh Gill we know who is behind all this.

Coming back to the incident, the Speaker goes in and the Members go in. Then, one member from the opposition notices that there are some strangers in the House. He points it but to the Speaker. Now when we hear about the incident somehow we get the idea that the Speaker was always siding with the opposition members. But, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that it was the Speaker who, against the wishes of the Opposition, installed the Gill Ministry, to our misfortune. Since then he has not at all been siding with the opposition Members. Even that day, on the 18th, when he went inside, it was pointed out to him that there were strangers. Shri Chavan has agreed that there were strangers. But, then, he did not define what kind of strangers they were. As just now Mr. Shinde has stated in his innocence that they were watch and ward, similarly the Speaker also stated, "these are the extra watch and wardmen." That shows the innocence of the Speaker also. But the member again stood up and said, "Sir, they are Punjab police people there." Then the Speaker asked them to stand up. And when they stood up, they hung their heads low hiding their faces so as not to be recognised. But they were recognised and were named. The Speaker asked them to leave the House. When they left the House, they did not leave the premises. They went into the lobbies and they were lying and sprawling over the sofas. They had never good manners.

Then the proceedings started. For three hours in a peaceful manner they had their discussions going on. The opposition leader, Shri Gurnam Singh

[Shrimati Nirlep Kaur]

had raised a point of order questioning the validity of the Ordinance and so forth. After that, the Speaker wanted 20 minutes to think over it. After 20 minutes the Speaker gave the ruling and adjourned the House. Then the Speaker goes to his chamber (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Member to conclude her speech.

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR: So, after that, he adjourns the House and goes. Then, what happened was that the Chief Minister, Shri Gill made a sign to "occupy the Chair" and all the members rushed to it. Who led the race? One Deputy Minister, Shri Kohli. He was in the Chair. That infuriated the members of the opposition. They dragged him out and threw him away. Immediately after that the police poured in. They poured in from all sides in hundreds, in civilian clothes with the police revolvers under their white shirts.

The police took charge of the House. Neither the Speaker nor the Deputy-Speaker was there. For one hour it was the DIG, CID, Shri Dhannewalia, who was in charge of the House. After one hour of scuffling, fighting, beating and assaults and with the help of the police the Deputy-Speaker was installed over there (Interruption).

After the Deputy-Speaker was occupying the Chair, for one hour there was fighting going on. In the Rajya Sabha one Member mentioned about knives. It was not knives; the Sikhs wear *kadas*. There was one with a very big, thick and pointed *kada*. With that he hit one person who fell down. Congress will not mention who he was. It was an SP who fell down. If they acknowledge who fell down, the second question would be: What was he doing there?

Our Akali leader, Shri Jagdev Singh, was bodily lifted, taken to room number 27—one of the ministers' rooms—and for half an hour he was detained there and beaten up. Nine members of the Opposition were hurt there. There was a regular boxing bout going on there and soon after that it was announced that the Budget had been passed.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Italian Parliament!

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR: I will not take too much time because I would like Shri Nath Pai and others, more eminent people, to speak, but I am just telling you the first-hand story which has come to my personal notice.

Now, I am not a legal person. I am not a lawyer as Shri Chavan is or Shri Anthony is. Shrimati Sushila Nayar has already commented that there are no brains left in the Punjab. The Home Minister has admitted that there were strangers in the House and he is very ashamed about that. At the same time, he says, the Budget passed was legal. These two things happened simultaneously, at the same time. I would like to know from the House and from you, Sir, one thing. Can the House proceed with any business with strangers, particularly the police, in the House?

SHRI NAMBIAR: Sitting as members.

SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR: Can the House proceed? In my opinion, such proceedings cannot be legal and, therefore, the budget is not legally passed. If the Budget was legally passed, the statement of presence of strangers is not correct. The Home Minister condemns the entry of the police and goondas in the name of strangers but he fully supports the men guilty of this action. It is so confusing for us that we do not know where we are heading to.

I would also like to point out that the members had gone to their destination with the help of the Union police there because Chandigarh is under the Centre. When the Opposition leaders rang up the Commissioner of Chandigarh and apprised him of the law and order position, he replied "We are already aware of it and we have already appointed the police outside."

Chandigarh witnessed lots of goondas with rifles roaming around the place. Whereas the hon. members' licensed arms and licences were confiscated, the goondas were strolling all over the place and there were the guards appointed by the Commissioner outside the Legislature of the Punjab.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are certain personalities that are under discussion this evening. One of them happens to be our unfortunate Home Minister who has been called a murderer of democracy and also a murderer of parliamentary procedure and that kind of thing. I have never heard such extreme language, such unqualified language, in this House about any Member, not to speak about a Home Minister. Whatever he has done, he has done for one reason. Unfortunately, in this country, we have many patches of sick democracies. We do not have that only in Punjab; we do have them in other States also. Now, Sir, I ask you: If there is a sick person, would you like to shoot him to death or would you like to nurse him to health? If there is a person who is ailing, you will, in all humanitarianism, in all benevolence, in all kindness, like that he should be brought back to life, to health and to good living. What the hon. Home Minister has been doing is this that some of these sick children of democracy who have come up on account of the machinations of the Opposition..... (Interruption).

SHRI NAMBIAR: Don't defend him.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: Sir, the hon. Home Minister has tried to bring those ailing, sickly and anaemic children to health. Is he to be blamed for that? Certainly not. Our problem is this. Sir, their problem is this that democracy should come to an end. There is a Punjabi saying:

Galiyan Hovan Suniyan Te Mirza Yar Phire

They want that this parliamentary democracy should come to an early end so that they can have a fascist Government or they can have a totalitarian Government or they can have a Government of some sort which cannot be called parliamentary but which will be called only extra-parliamentary. Therefore, I want to say about the Home Minister that he has tried to nurse in every State of India that sick child of democracy and he has done a great deal of service to parliamentary democracy in the country.

The second person who has been under discussion is the Governor of Punjab.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Have you anything to say about facts?

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: I know all the facts much more than you do. You have gone out of power and you are crying now.

Sir, even a very eminent jurist like Mr. Mulla has said that the Ordinance issued by the Governor is valid. He was Judge of the High Court. These persons who are speaking about legal issues, legal squabbles and legal controversies know nothing of law. The former Judge of the High Court says that whatever the Governor has done, his action, is valid. What more do you want?

Then, I come to the Speaker. I have never seen the Speaker all my life. It is my misfortune; I have heard about him. Even Mr. Mulla said about him

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

that he over-stepped the limits of his powers. This does not come from the Congress; this does not come from D. C. Sharma; this comes from an ex-High Court Judge that the Speaker overstepped his powers. Once you learn to overstep your powers, you go on doing that with greater and greater speed, with greater and greater impunity, with greater and greater strength, and that is what he has been doing. I do not want to say anything harsh about the Speaker; after all, he is my friend, he is my countryman, he is a patriot like me. But I should say that the Speaker acted most unwisely not once, but twice or thrice. I think, he has played into the hands of those people who wanted to throttle Parliamentary democracy.

Among those persons who have been under discussion is also Sardar Lachhman Singh Gill. I can play with any man's name; I can play even with the name of Sardar Swaran Singh; I can play with the name of anybody.....

MR. SPEAKER: But we do not have the time for it.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: But that is not Parliamentary manners. Parliamentary manners do not permit that. You cannot say that Sardar Lachhman Singh Gill has committed sins and that even the holy waters of the Ganges cannot wash them away. I think, this is a travesty of Parliamentary democracy; nowhere has this been said, nowhere, in no Parliament, has this been said.

What has Mr. Lachhman Singh Gill done? Sardar Lachhman Singh Gill may be a defector in the eyes of Mrs. Nirlep Kaur; he may be a defector in the eyes of Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, but I think, Sardar Lachhman Singh Gill is a rescuer, a saviour, of democracy. (*Interruptions*). Unfortunately there are these persons here who have been doing this briefed by one party or another, somebody by the Jan

Sangh, somebody by the Communists, somebody by the Akali Dal and so on. If you look at the whole thing, Sir, you will find that Sardar Lachhman Singh Gill has not done anything wrong. He has still got the majority. What more do you want? If he has the majority, what right have they to disown him, to discredit him and to ask him to quit?

Punjab has come in for a lot of abuse today. I am a Punjabi. I was born as a Punjabi....

SHRI NAMBIAR: We are sorry for you.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA: ... and I hope I will live as a true Punjabi as long as I live. But I may tell you one thing. These persons who have been talking of strangers and goondas in the Assembly do not know what they are talking about. Is it not a fact that there was a Member here in the last Lok Sabha, a Member from the Opposition, whom the Speaker named but who refused to go; then the Marshal had to be sent, then some of the members had to go and take him out. If the security staff is not there for the protection of the members, for the protection of the members in the precincts of the Assembly in a legal manner.... (*Interruptions*) what will happen? I take strong exception to the expression that goondas were brought in. There are no goondas in the Punjab. If anybody calls a Punjabi a goonda, he is looking at himself and he is not looking at a Punjabi. The Punjabis are brave people and they do not take shelter behind these legal quibblings. If they want to do a thing they do it openly and bravely. I have no end of pity for Shri Y. B. Chavan because he has to defend himself against not one Opposition Party but so many Opposition parties. They all join hands in order to defeat the Congress. I think the Punjab Government should be kept going and no President's rule is needed there. We should strengthen

parliamentary democracy in that State. As long as somebody has a majority of people behind him he should be allowed to go on.

MR. SPEAKER: Two more parties are yet to be given a chance. They will be given a chance. After that the Home Minister will reply.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): I do not want to go into the constitutional and legal questions. I am sure that these questions will be ably argued on both sides. I am absolutely certain that the Home Minister will defend the kind of democracy that is now in vogue. He had defended democracy in West Bengal, when putting into power that Chief Minister P. C. Ghosh with 17 and very ably he defended that Ministry. He had defended also the Ministry of Mandal with 39 people. I am absolutely certain that he will also ably defend democracy climbing through the ladder into the Assembly, and the kind of democracy that was there where the budget was passed within about eight minutes when all sorts of people were there, under police protection and so on; I am sure that all these things will be defended by him. I am not now concerned with all that. But I am concerned with the deeper questions that are involved in this, the political and moral questions that are involved in the whole question. Some hon. Members here were talking about the great traditions of the Congress Party when it was fighting for the battle of Independence. True. But why is it that the same Congress Party has now come to this position? That is the question with which we are all now concerned. After all, when the Congress Party fought for Independence, it had a certain ideal before it, and that ideal inspired the people, and they were also able to inspire the people also with that ideal and they were also able to get some good men as leaders. Unfortunately, after Independence, the policies that the Congress has been pursuing have been such that the people have turned

against the Congress Party now. We have been there for the last 22 years, but it was only during the last elections that they got such a trouncing by the people which shows that there is something fundamentally wrong with them. Instead of thinking about that, what has the Congress Party done? Immediately the elections were over, and they were defeated in a number of States, their only concern has been how to get back to power. Means did not matter, but somehow they wanted to get back to power. That is what they have been doing all along. They did it in Bengal and they did it in Bihar and they did it in Punjab and they did it in some other places also. Somebody was asking why the Congress Party did not directly participate in those Ministries and why it had asked the Shikhandi Ministries to be there. The reason is quite simple and it is this namely that they did not dare to come in because their own problems were very acute and they had those problems in West Bengal, because we know what happened immediately after they went into the Ministry. Immediately, a section of the Congress people themselves defect. This is your party, this is the Congress Party today. Today the writ of the Congress High Command does not run even within the ranks of its own party. Therefore, instead of finding out what exactly is the reason for this state of affairs, why it has happened, what is fundamentally wrong with the party that had inspired the people to struggle for independence, what is the reason for the writ of the High Command not running even among its own ranks, they are indulging in another nefarious game....

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): The Communist Party was bifurcated last year.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: We divided on principle. We fought on principle. We fought on a basic issue. We did

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

not fight on the basis of offices. Let us understand that.

What was the fight in Bengal? What is the fight in Bihar about? What is behind the fight in other States in so far as the Congress is concerned, inside the Congress Party, except the lust for office?

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur): Your fight was not on principle, but on extra-territorial loyalty.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: If inside the Congress Party, there had been a fight on the question of basic programmes to be pursued by Congress Governments, if on that the party had been divided, I could understand it. I would certainly bow my head to it. But that is not the position. The quarrel inside the Congress Party today is a struggle over who will control the reins of power, who will get into the Ministries, who will enjoy the loaves and fishes of office. This is the personal factional fight going on in the Congress party. Since the Congress Party has lost its ideals, since it is now concerned with certain groupings who should get into power so that they will be able to derive the maximum advantage of that power, this rot has set in in the party. The party itself is divided into factions. That is the position. The faction that is now in power at the Centre wants to see that somehow or other it clings to office in every State. That is what they decided in Hyderabad—everywhere try to remove the non-Congress governments in power.

I could have understood it if their fight was based on some basic programme. The Punjab Government was there. If the Congress Party wanted to fight the policies of that Government, if for example, they went to the people and said, 'Look here. This Government has today

reduced the betterment levy. It is wrong on its part to have done so. The country will go to the dogs because of that', if the Congress Party had done this and gone to the people for their verdict, I could have understood it. But they dare not go to the people and ask that the other Government should be voted out of power on those grounds. They dare not take the people into their confidence and mobilise the people against the doings of these various Governments on these policy matters. They dare not do it for a very valid reason. It is because they were not prepared to go to the people on these various policies, because they knew that these policies were in consonance with the desires and interests of the people of the States. The Congress Party, by coming out against these policies, would get isolated farther and farther from the people.

So the only thing they could do was to somehow get hold of some defectors. They do not themselves go into the Ministries, because if they did so, more people would defect from their own party. Therefore, in everyone of these places, they came to ally themselves with defectors to run the Government so that the policies being pursued by other Governments might be defeated and their own policies might be pursued.

After all, today what is happening in the country? It is a fundamental conflict between two policies, the policies that had been pursued by the Congress Governments all along, and are still being pursued where they are in power, and the policies being pursued by the other Governments. I know that in the last general election, the people had not expressed their opinion very categorically; they had expressed it in a negative way only, that is, against the policies of Congress Governments. Unfortunately, their political level had not risen to that extent as to express a preference for the policies of a

particular party or parties in opposition. That is true. But this process has got to go on. After all, the people have to learn by experience. This has to go on and there has to come about a crystallisation of public opinion. The Congress Party, on the other hand, is bound to fight and get back to power. For that purpose, there has been a division in its ranks.

What has happened in Punjab? Shrimati Nirlep Kaur has graphically described it. The simple question is this. May be somebody will say 'You are a Chinese agent'. After all, it was not Mao Tse tung who said that 'power flows out of the barrel of a gun'. It was said three hundred years ago by Clausewitz, that famous German war strategist.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Mao said the same thing.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Mao may also say the same thing as anybody else may.

The hon. Minister, Shri Chavan, and the Congress are today demonstrating that power flows through the barrel of a gun. It does not matter what happens. "I have got the police and the military in my hand and I will use it to see that my government succeeds"—that is the way the Congress party is functioning. The Congress Party is not prepared to go to the people and say, "You are the arbiters of the destinies of Punjab" and place their doings as well as the doings of the opposition for the judgment of the common people who are going to be our supreme judges. This is the simple proposition which the Congress refuses to accept. But unfortunately for them and fortunately for us, the people are awake. The Congress Party did not succeed in what it did in Bengal and in Bihar. I dare say they will not succeed in Punjab. It is not a matter confined

to Members of Parliament and legislators. It is a matter vitally affecting the life of the people of Punjab. Ultimately the people are going to have a decisive voice in this matter. If you are willing to put to test your pretensions to the people of Punjab, why not dissolve the Assembly and have fresh elections? Why are you afraid of it? Even as you did not succeed in West Bengal and Bihar, ultimately all these conspiracies will be smashed to smithereens by the people of Punjab. I warn you. See the writing on the wall. At least now retrieve your political and moral positions, which are at their lowest level today. You are in the mire. We can only point that out to you. But if you say that you are determined to go into the mire nobody can save you and Nemesis will overcome you.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): Sir, last time when this matter was discussed in this House, democracy in Punjab was on the way to be strangled. We expected that after the expression of opinion here almost unanimously by all parties, some good sense would prevail. There was also the expected meeting of all the Speakers under your presidentship which was expected to produce some good results. But still democracy has been strangled in Punjab. Who are the hangmen? We knew at that time that the Speaker was going to strangle democracy there. But now everybody—Mr. Lachhman Gill's party, the Congress Party and everybody—has combined to strangle democracy. Now we are only having a post-mortem examination. It is to be divided into two parts—the political aspect and the constitutional aspect.

So far as the constitutional aspect is concerned, those who wish to defend Mr. Gill will advance arguments saying that whatever has been done by the Governor is legal and constitutional. There are some provisions which may be interpreted to support the ordinance and the certification of the money bill. Of course,

[Shri Srinivas Misra]

Article 180 says that in the absence of the Speaker the Deputy-Speaker can act. But, still, whether that will be valid for the purpose of certification is doubtful.

Therefore, let these matters be best left for reference to the highest judiciary, the Supreme Court. There are other matter also. There is the question whether the ordinance was rightly promulgated and whether the House was in session or not in session validly. These are matters of fact. The facts as revealed on the floor of the House, as you have seen, are also conflicting. Whether the Gazette notification was issued and whether it was necessary are all, again, matters which can best be gone into by a Tribunal or the highest judiciary here.

Coming to the political side the landmarks are the arrests. Who were arrested? Was it the Opposition causing the arrest of Opposition Members? The only conclusion can be that it was the Ministry in power that was causing the Opposition members to be arrested. The next point is, while the Assembly was to meet—this is a point which nobody has denied—the Speaker was coming in his car and his car was stopped. That is the highest indiscretion committed by the Government there. The Speaker is really the master of the premises. While he was coming his car was stopped. Who was doing it? The hon. Member, Shri Sharma, would say that the Opposition members were stopping the car of the Speaker and they engaged goondas for the purpose. Would anybody believe it when they themselves came to the Speaker asking to save some of their colleagues? Nobody will believe that it was the Opposition members who engaged the people. Let us not call them 'goondas'. The Home Minister said that they are only watch and ward people—the Gill's guiles. They were

not engaged by the Opposition members. The Home Minister's statement says that they were the extra watch and ward people. Who engaged them? Did the Speaker ask them to come in in order to push him out? If the Speaker is said to be supporting the Opposition, did the Speaker call them in to push the Opposition members out?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Yes. You read the statement.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Shri Chavan says they are watch and ward men. How can we believe that he kept these watch and ward men and these very men pushed him out? That also cannot be believed at all.

Then comes the crucial stage. The Speaker adjourned the House. There was a point of order raised. Then the Speaker had to decide it. Anybody has the right to raise a point of order and the Speaker has to give his ruling, right or wrong. I do not support the ruling of the Speaker, let us be clear about it. He decided to adjourn the House for half-an-hour. Then he came again and adjourned the House for two months. These are matters which nobody would support.

The Home Minister said that there was a gap of half-an-hour and within that time something happened. What happened? Something must have happened which was helping the Ministry. Who were the interested persons? Who was interested that the Speaker should not be there. Who was interested that the House should not meet. It is those who advised the Governor to issue an ordinance and pass the budget. They are the persons who are most interested in the arrest of members and in seeing that the Speaker was not there.

There is another aspect of this matter. When the House really met, when the representatives of the

people gathered, I am sorry, the Speaker should have honoured the opinion of the House. He did not do that. The matter should have been left to the decision of the House. Without doing it he adjourned the House. Very very cautiously the whole blanket has been thrown on police atrocity, the presence of police personnel and the man-handling and assault by the police. A blanket has been put over that, saying some strangers were there and it is the strangers who brought in the ladder to climb. I am told that he is a man of small stature and he was pushed to the Speaker's chair. How could all these things happen? Of course, we do not yet know whether the Deputy-Speaker was really coerced, forced by being confined and he was taken there. But he had to be bodily lifted to the Chair; that is admitted. The Deputy-Speaker reached there with the help of the ladder. If anything was left in our democracy it was this ladder where the whole democracy of India was crucified. And who are to be blamed? The person here in the shape of the Home Minister has done it. I will take the thread of the hon. Member, Shri Sharma's analogy that the sick man is there and the Home Minister is trying to help him. No, the Home Minister is not trying to help. By trying to give some anti-biotics he has injected poison and the whole democracy is finished.

20 HRS.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): How long are we going to sit?

MR. SPEAKER: Until the reply is over.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will try to be brief and I will take only the

relevant points for consideration, because there are some points which are very humorous points. I will not touch them.

There are three aspects of this problem. One is the constitutional and legal aspect as to what happened. Secondly, what exactly has happened in the House; the facts as to what happened on the 18th, particularly during that small period. I have not mentioned half an hour; the hon. Member rather wrongly quoted me. Whatever the time was, after the Speaker left and before the Deputy-Speaker restored order, whatever that period was, what happened then is a matter of fact. What happened outside the House is also a matter of fact. The third is the general political problem of Punjab and on that whatever criticism or suggestions were thrown up can be considered.

Now, let us go to the question of the constitutional aspect involved in this. What the Governor did, whether that is constitutional or not, that is one of the points. Naturally, whatever I say is not the last word on the Constitution. I have not also practised in the Supreme Court or High Court. But as a representative of the Government, certainly I express my views as I have received advice and I had discussions with officials. I am liable to be wrong; possibly, anybody who speaks here or gives an opinion on law here is liable to be wrong. I do not want to say—I would certainly remove any impression, if I have given any such impression to Shri Vajpayee—that I have a monopoly of knowledge in this or any other matter. But I will certainly argue with him on any point and I would certainly ask him to read that rule, rule 7 of the Punjab Assembly Rules, very carefully. That is exactly what I have said. If I have given him any impression of being rude, I am prepared to apologize, because that was not my intention.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

These two or three points were again summed up by my hon. friend, Shri Limaye. One is whether the prorogation that was made by the Governor on 11th became effective on the 11th or not. He also raised the point whether the Ordinance that was promulgated by the Governor during that period was valid or not, because he presumes that, first of all, the prorogation was not effective....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: They are (a), (b) and (c) under 1.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I will take the issues, as I understand them. One was whether the Ordinance that was promulgated by the Governor was valid or not. Thirdly, he has taken Clause Act about the notification. These are the three points he has specifically raised.

Let me go into the question of prorogation. The article which deals with prorogation is very clear about it. I think that article is 174. Clause 2(a) of article 174 says:—

"The Governor may from time to time—prorogue the House or either House".

It is a very simple thing. No conditions are involved there. Whenever the Constitution expects a Governor or the President to do a certain act and also notify it, it is specifically mentioned there. I can refer the hon. Member to articles 341 and 342 where the President is supposed to take certain action and notify it. For example, article 341 says:—

"The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify" etc.

Again, the same thing is said in article 342, which reads:—

"The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify" etc.

Where the Constitution expects the Governor's or the President's action to be notified in order to be complete, the Constitution has specifically directed that. Here, prorogation is an act under the Constitution and I would humbly submit that in order to be complete it is not necessary that it should be authenticated by anybody. It is a very clear position. The minute the President or the Governor signs the order of prorogation that act of prorogation is complete in itself.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAPAYEE: Without notification?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Read also rule 7.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I am coming to that; I have not completed.

Let us read the rule and I would like Shri Vajpayee also to read the rule very carefully. This is how the rule reads:—

"When a session of the Assembly is prorogued, the Secretary shall issue a notification in respect thereof in the Gazette for the information of members."

That means, when the act of prorogation is complete, it is incumbent upon the Secretary to notify it for the information of members. It does not say that the act of prorogation becomes complete when he has notified it. Better read it very carefully. The English that I have understood is very clear in this matter. It is said here:—

"When a session of the Assembly is prorogued, the Secretary shall

issue a notification in respect thereof in the Gazette"—

in order to inform the members. That also has been done.

When the prorogation was complete on the 11th, if authentication was necessary—according to me, it is not necessary; but suppose, it is necessary—it is done by the Chief Secretary and on the 13th the notification, which is signed by the Secretary (Legislature), says that it is republished for the information of the members of the Legislature. That was a duty cast on the Secretary of the Legislative Department under the rules, which he discharged. But in order to make the act of prorogation complete, the Constitution does not expect a notification; the Constitution does not ask or regulate or command anybody else to notify in such-and-such a way.

Where does authentication come? This is also a legal theory which I would like to submit for your information or criticism, whatever you may say. Authentication becomes necessary when somebody else acts in the name of the Governor. But when the Governor himself is acting here, no authentication is called for. That is the last word about it.

Therefore, the prorogation was complete on the 11th and the conditions necessary to promulgate an Ordinance were ripe. What does article 213 say? It says that when both the Houses are not sitting the Governor can issue an Ordinance. When one House was prorogued on the 11th, he was completely within his rights, Constitutional rights, to promulgate an Ordinance on the 13th. So, the promulgation of the Ordinance is accordingly valid.

Then, the hon. Member has said about the General Clauses Act. The General Clauses Act is not attracted in this particular matter. As I said, notifications are not, really speaking, expected in this case; so, that point does not survive.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, पहले के बारे में आप की यह राय है। लेकिन दूसरा यह कहा कि जो कार्यवाही हुई वह आप ने जो आर्डिनंस जारी किया उस के अनुसार हुई थी या नहीं? मान लीजिए जो अध्यादेश था वह कानूनी था लेकिन जो कार्यवाही हुई वह क्या उस के अनुसार थी?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Therefore, I have said what happened in the House is a different aspect; I have classified the different things. Sir, let me make my position very clear on the matter. Here I hold no brief for anyone. The only brief that I have is to see that the Governments are run constitutionally. I do not hold any brief for either Mr. Gill or Mr. Gurnam Singh or the Speaker. I do not hold any brief for anybody. Some people have tried to make me a vaillein. I wish I were a vaillein. (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिमये : तबियत करती है—विलेन बनने की?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : क्या करें, साहब, ये लोग चाहते हैं। हुंता तो अच्छा होता।

Villein in the sense that they have made me so powerful that I may wish any Government to topple.... (Interruption).

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Are you not powerful?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am a Home Minister of this Government. I am not a powerful man. Let me face that question also. The hon. Member, Prof. Ranga is not here. This is a privilege of old people. They take the cane in their hand, come and show their anger to us and then they get away without trying to know what the other people have to say. That is a privilege of the old people. I am prepared to concede that; I am not criticising that.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

About this toppling business, may I know who started it? May I ask that question? The people here got very angry saying, "This Government is doing it." Who started toppling Governments? (*Interruption*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Centre.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I appreciate the sense of humour. But I am speaking historically, factually and making everyone aware of what has happened.

SHRI NAMBIAR: It started from Kerala and then Bengal.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Don't go to the beginning of the earth. What was the argument? The argument was that the Congress lost elections in 1967 and, therefore, they started toppling Governments. That was his argument. Don't go to what happened in Kerala. The Governments started toppling in Madhya Pradesh, in Haryana, in Uttar Pradesh and they were all Congress Governments that were toppled. What did I do? I just bowed down to that. What about other non-Congress Governments that failed? Who toppled them? It is their own difficulties that toppled them. (*Interruption*). Now, Mr. Nambiar, be honest, (*Interruption*). He is an honest friend; I know that. Personally, he is a good friend that way.

The Uttar Pradesh Government toppled. Who toppled them? It was Mr. Charan Singh who toppled them. He resigned. We did not try to do anything about it. Then, the Bihar Government toppled. Who toppled them? Now, take Mr. Ramamurti's theory. I would make a request to Mr. Ramamurti not be angry if I say something about him. He said that this damned Congress Party is suffering from the disease of power, that they are very hungry of power and, therefore, there are defections. That is true. I admit; I confess. Unfortunately, this Party is very old enough to have developed some deficiency.

But here is a young Party, very young Parties who are looking for the future, for hundred years—very good; I wish them well. Who toppled the Bihar Government? Who toppled the U.P. Government? The Bihar Government toppled because some people defected from the S.S.P. It is not the Congress Party. The Bengal Government toppled because some people left the Bangla Congress. The Punjab Government toppled not because the Congressmen defected but the great Akali Party was split. It was not my fault.

Then, the hon. Member, Prof. Ranga, said that I am a hangman of democracy. Why am I a hangman of democracy? Because I do not go about dismissing Ministries which he does not like, and I do not want banning political parties which he does not like. That is why I am called a hangman of democracy.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने तो बरतर्फ किया है। क्या बंगाल की मिनिस्ट्री को डिस्मिस नहीं किया ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Is that the reason why I am a hangman of democracy? With all respect I return that compliment to Prof. Ranga, with one additional word; he wants to be a super-hangman, making me hang everybody because I do not hang any one.

Now I come to Mr. Ramamurti's point. He said that all other parties were suffering from defections and that his was the only party that did not suffer from defections. Only the other day we were discussing this Naga thing. Some people who belonged to the Communist Party, according to them, tried to be friendly to the hostiles and treacherous to India; and, therefore, they have declared that they are no longer their Party-men. I can say that at least our Party is a Party of mortals who are loyal to the country, who want to be Ministers of their own States,

but their people defect in order to be traitors. If I say this, what is his answer to that? This is an argument. Let us not look down upon anybody. My point is that this question of defections is not confined to one political party. Possibly it is a problem which we as a nation are suffering from. We are sitting in a committee on which Mr. Ramanaurti is also coming. Let us sit together and discuss. We are ashamed of this defection. It has not affected one political party, but it has affected this infant democracy in our country. That is our main worry.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who will break the circle?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: All of us should do that. No one political party can do that. If you expect that, it is absolutely unrealistic. I wish I was able to say that we can do it; I wish I were in a position to say that we could do that. Nobody can. Mr. Madhu Limaye also said—I must give him the compliment.....

श्री मधु लिमये : कुछ तो आपने किया है, इतना तो कुबूल करो, भाई ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: We did not start toppling.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या किया आपने प्रकाशम और अशोक मेहता का ? प्रकाशम साहब को मुख्य मंत्री बनाने समय क्या यह नहीं कहा गया था कि प्रजासोशलिस्ट पार्टी से अलग हो जाओ, मुख्य मंत्री बना देंगे ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: You do not believe in democracy? Democracy means the right to change one's opinions.

श्री मधु लिमये : अनप्लेजेंट प्रश्नों का आप लोग जवाब नहीं देना चाहते हैं ।

SHRI NATH PAI: What about the initiative? Let us forget who began it; you and we will not agree on that. Can we agree that you owe the responsibility to take the initiative for stopping this cancer?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Yes, I have agreed to the proposition of a committee; I have agreed to sit with you and discuss the problem of defection. Certainly, I have a responsibility; I am not running away from my responsibility. I am looking at it not as a party malady; I am looking at it as a national malady which is, really speaking, eating into the vitals of the democratic life of this country. (Interruptions).

So, this idea of calling everything bad only because it is Congress, is a very wrong thing.

Now let us come back to Punjab. Everybody has criticised this. What is wrong is wrong. I have said personally, and I am repeating in this House, that I can never understand this position of any government thinking of moving a no-confidence motion against the Speaker, at least when it is not in their interest. If that motion had not been moved, the whole difficulty would not have arisen at all. I can understand that. I am looking at the whole position critically. Suppose, somebody has done it, what is to be done? It is the right of the House to move a no-confidence motion against the Minister and also the Speaker, the Constitution gives that. (Interruptions). When the motion was moved.... (Interruptions). The Speaker has given any reasons for that? It is obvious. As a man, I do not think, the Speaker can convince me that, when he adjourns for two months, it was because there was trouble in the House....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He adjourned for half an hour.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Maybe, for half an hour first, but after that, he adjourned it for two months. A man may be angry, Sir. You and I can also get angry, but for how long? For a few hours. Sometimes a man who is chronically angry can be angry for one day, and after he sleeps over it in the night, his anger disappears. If somebody wants to sleep 60 nights to wash away his anger, then there is something basically wrong with him. The place to him is not the Assembly House, but some other correction House possibly. This is a basic thing according to me in a democracy; anything else we can correct and they can correct. But the soul of democracy is the functioning of the representatives of the people in Assemblies and in Parliament. If one individual, only because he happens to be in the Chair just freezes this right and gags the House, he is the first enemy of the democracy. If this had not been done, this whole trouble would not have arisen. Therefore, it is no use merely talking about the question that the police were taken into the House or about the treatment that was given and so on. I am not saying that it is good; this is bad. If factually it is correct....

एक माननीय सदस्य : फैक्ट्स क्या हैं ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have no facts. If factually it is correct, it deserves to be condemned. I have no doubt about it in my mind.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon) : On a point of order.

क्या चव्हाण साहब बतलायेंगे कि पंजाब लेजिस्लेचर आफिसर्स ऐक्ट का सेक्शन (5) जो है उसमें पुलिस को अन्दर बुलाने का हक है या नहीं ?

[किया چوہان صاحب بتلائینگے کہ

پنجاب لیجسلیچر آفیسرز ایکٹ کا

سیکشن ۵ جو ہے اس میں پولیس کو

اندر بلانے کا حق ہے یا نہیں ہے ؟]

MR. SPEAKER : This is no point of order.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am not holding any brief for anybody. I say so because I have no facts, that is, facts which I can accept as authorised facts. As regards what happened in the House, really speaking, the last evidence of this is the record of the House. I do not want to get into that.

श्री मधु लिमये : कार्यवाही आपके आर्डिनेंस के अनुसार भी नहीं हुई ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : My information is and the report to me is that what happened in between must have been deplorable. But ultimately the Deputy-Speaker there restored the order of the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He had captured the House.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Is the Home Minister so incapable that he has not been able to get the facts during the last two or three days ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is not a question of my not being able to get facts. It is very difficult to accept any facts as reliable facts, as far as I am concerned; if I get facts from anybody from any side, I cannot accept them as facts. I am not holding a court of inquiry to find out who is right and who is not right.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्न का आप जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं । इतना तो पता लगाना चाहिए कि जो कार्यवाही विधान सभा में हुई वह आपके आर्डिनेन्स के अनुसार हुई या नहीं । इसके बारे में तो आपको पता लगाना चाहिए ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am coming to that.

For that matter, as to what happened in the House, the only person who can tell about it is the presiding officer of the House; the ultimate view is that of the presiding authority of the House. It is not you and

I who can take a view of this. The view of the Deputy-Speaker who presided at that time in the House is the last word. It is he whose word has to be taken as the final word.

एक माननीय सदस्य : स्पीकर का होना चाहिए ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : My hon. friend may not take. But this is my view about it

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : The Speaker adjourned the House and then the Deputy-Speaker got in....

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As regards what happened in the House, who had the custody of the House and whose word is the ultimate thing? It is either the record of the House or the view of the presiding authority which is the last word. I do not want to take any view in this matter, and I am not authorised to take any view in this matter.

श्री मधु लियमे : आपके आर्डिनेन्स ने अध्यक्ष को हटाया नहीं है ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Now, let us come to the other question. The Deputy-Speaker has certified that this has happened. Now, I come to the point about his certification that it was a money Bill. I think I have been misquoted or misunderstood in this House. I said and my main argument was this. After all, what is the purpose of these certificates? What are these certificates of the Speaker intended for? Let us see the intention behind it. It is no use merely reading a certain article; one must see what the purpose of the article is and for what purpose it was put in, and what the intention of that article is. If it is a money Bill, article 199 has provided the necessity of certificates for two purposes. One is when it goes to the Upper House or the Legislative Council, and the

other is again when it goes to the Governor. On these two occasions these certificates are considered necessary. What is the purpose? When it is a money Bill, the rights of the Upper House become restricted. Similarly when a money Bill goes to the Governor for his assent, the Governor's right to return the Bill also becomes restricted. If it is the other way, even if the Bill is accepted by both the Houses, the Governor has the right to recommend it back to the Houses for consideration, but if it is a money Bill he has no right to do that. Therefore, these are the restrictions of rights of both the Governor and the Upper House, if the Bill is certified as a money Bill. If the recommendation of the Deputy-Speaker is considered to be non-existent, what happens? The Money Bill becomes an ordinary Bill for the consideration of the Upper House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How can it be considered?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly read the Constitution.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : For my purpose, I have read it.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : एक बात का जवाब नहीं मिलता है जो मैं समझने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ । जब स्पीकर ने हाउस को एडजर्न किया तो उसके बाद डिप्टी स्पीकर का वहाँ जाकर बैठना और कार्यवाही चलाना, यह आपकी दृष्टि में क्या कानूनी है ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : Under what authority, did he do it?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Let me first deal with this question of certification. According to me, what has been done was correct. That is also the ruling of the Chairman of the Upper House. A point of order was raised in that House. He has said that all the tons of arguments have not shown that

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

lack of certification detracts from the right of that House to consider that Bill. This is my view also.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That is accepted.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If it is accepted, there is no argument for me to answer.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There is.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That was the only point. As to whether all this is constitutional or not, you and I cannot decide on the constitutional issue.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Then why not call in the Attorney-General?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Even the Attorney-General cannot decide that. He may give his expert opinion on the matter. That is a different thing.

After the Speaker left the House....

SHRI NATH PAI : Adjourned the House.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Adjourned the House. How is the House to function? For that matter, I would refer to the Ordinance. The Ordinance was meant for this very purpose.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Who is to decide?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have accepted the Ordinance as a valid Ordinance.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय ले लीजिए ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Before the completion of the financial business, the House cannot be adjourned without the consent of the House.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The presiding officer can adjourn the House.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No, no. I have got it with me. I will read cl. 3.

“(a) Notwithstanding anything contained in any rules made or rules or standing orders having effect under article 208, when any financial business is pending or is to be transacted in a house of the Legislature of the State of Punjab during any session thereafter, until the completion of such business during that session, a sitting of the House cannot be adjourned unless a motion to that effect is passed by a majority of the members of the House present and voting”.

श्री मधु लिमये : जो आर्डिनेन्स है वह तो केवल टाइमली कम्प्लीशन आफ फाइनेंशल बिजनेस के लिये है । स्पीकर को हटाने के लिए नहीं है ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am replying to Shri S. M. Joshi.

Then comes (b) :

“Any adjournment of that House in contravention of the provisions of clause (a)”——

which I just now read out——

“shall be null and void and shall have no effect”.

I think I have answered his point (*Interruptions*). It may not be convincing to him.

As regards the question whether the way the House was allowed to function was legal, for the matter the Governor are perfectly constitutional rogued the House and he also promulgated an Ordinance. I am convinced that both these acts of the Governor are perfectly constitutional and good in law and were meant to serve the cause of democracy. When the Speaker by his arbitrary act, illegal and undemocratic act had gagged the House, he did everything

to see that the people's representatives functioned, and functioned effectively. That is, really speaking, the purpose behind these acts (*Interruptions*). They may have different views about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप एक प्रश्न का जवाब ही नहीं दे रहे हैं। एडजर्नमेन्ट के लिये आर्डिनेन्स बना लेकिन उस आर्डिनेन्स के द्वारा स्पीकर के अधिकारों को नहीं खत्म किया गया है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Nobody has done anything about the rights of the Speaker.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने यह नहीं कहा था कि कार्यवाही डिप्टी स्पीकर करेगा, स्पीकर नहीं करेगा।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : स्पीकर चले गये हाऊस जारी था। गलती से उन्होंने बंद कर दिया। इस पर डिप्टी स्पीकर बैठ गए और उन्होंने काम को चलाया और उसे पूरा किया।

SHRI NATH PAI : You are forgetting article 180.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the constitutional point is concerned, I have made my point very clear. I have refuted the charges which are politically motivated charges. I have nothing more to say about that. As far as the rights of the House are concerned, I am one with Mr. Madhu Limaye on that point. I would request you, Sir, to consider this and through you we can approach the other Speakers in this country. I request you to do something and make recommendations to this House and to the country as to how we can prevent a person holding the high office of the Speaker from doing such an unfortunate disservice to the cause of democracy by adjourning the

House when they were supposed to perform very vital functions.

I have told Mr. Madhu Limaye where I am one with him. He also said that he is looking ahead for 100 years, whereas we mortals look only for 2 or 3 months. He has of necessity to look for distant times—100 years while we have to look to the perform very vital functions.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप की जगह एक दिन शुक्ला जी बैठने वाले हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मज़ाक की बात नहीं है। यह हिन्दुस्तान 10,000 वर्ष से चल रहा है। गृह मंत्री महोदय इस तरह से न बोला करें।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : You are a very good parliamentarian, but unfortunately you lack a sense of humour. Learn to laugh.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में क्या हियुमर है ? लोकतन्त्र का मज़ाक उड़ाना कोई हियुमर नहीं है। लोकतन्त्र का मज़ाक उड़ाना सेस आफ हियुमर नहीं है।

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Limaye does not have a sense of humour, but you should have a sense of chivalry. The lady member is standing to put a question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can assure him that the lady member knows that I have a sense of chivalry.

Sir, I have nothing more to add. I have tried to reply to all the relevant points.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

20.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 22, 1968/Chaitra 2, 1890.