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**Tuesday, February 21, 1961
Phalguna 2, 1882 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



(Vol. L contains Nos. 1 - 10)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 21 1961/Phalguna
2, 1882 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

‘पूर्व की यात्रा करो’ वर्ष

*१६८ { श्री भक्त दर्शनः
श्री प० च० बरभाः
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री क्या ६
दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८०७
के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) ‘पूर्व की यात्रा करो’ वर्ष के बारे
में भारत सरकार द्वारा किये गये निर्णयों का
व्योरा क्या है; और

(ख) उन निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने
के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में
राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) और
(ख). ‘पूर्व की यात्रा करो’ आन्दोलन
में सरकार के सहयोग के सम्बन्ध में किये गये
निर्णयों का व्योरा समा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत
है ।

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विवरण

१९६१ में ‘पूर्व की यात्रा करो’ आन्दोलन
के अंतर्गत विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिये भारतीय
पर्यटन को और अधिक आकर्षक बनाने के लिये
भारत सरकार ने कुछ उपाय अपनाये हैं ।
पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के
परिणामस्वरूप विभिन्न सरकारी व गैर-
सरकारी संस्थाओं ने उक्त वर्ष में निम्नलिखित
रियायतें व विशेष सुविधाएँ देना मंजूर किया
है :—

(क) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन
इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन ने
ऐसे विदेशी पर्यटकों को जिन के पास भारतीय
दूतावासों, कांसिल कार्यालयों तथा भारत
सरकार के पर्यटन कार्यालयों द्वारा दिये गये
अभिज्ञान पत्रक (इंट्रोडक्शन कार्ड) होंगे या
जो इण्टरनेशनल एयरलाइन्स के यात्री होंगे
उन के किराये में पांच प्रतिशत की छूट
देना मंजूर किया है । यह छूट उन सेल्स
एजण्टों को भी दी जायेगी जिन के पास
रियायती विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में यात्रा करने के
प्रमाणिक टिकट होंगे । पूर्व निश्चित १३
मागों पर किराये की विशेष छूट दी जायेगी ।

(ख) रेलवे

रेलवे बोर्ड ने १९६१ में पर्यटन विभाग या
उस के किसी भी विदेश स्थित कार्यालय के
अधिकारी द्वारा प्रमाणित पर्यटकों को एयर
कंडीशन दर्ज की यात्रा के मूल किराये में
२५ प्रतिशत रियायत देना मंजूर किया
है ।

इस के अलावा एक मुश्त ४६५ रुपये देने
पर ३० दिनों के लिये एयर कंडीशन दर्ज

या पहले दर्जे (जिन मार्गों पर एयर कंडीशन दर्जे नहीं उपलब्ध हैं) के 'मनचाही यात्रा' के टिकट भी मिल सकते हैं। इस खर्च में पर्यटकों के किराये पर का टैक्स (पैसेंजर फायर टैक्स) भी शामिल है।

(ग) शिकार

'इण्डियन शिकार आउट फिट्स एसोसिएशन' ने अपने सदस्यों की ओर से घोषित किया है कि १९६१ में शिकार के लिये जो भी बुकिंग की जायेगी उस की अनुसूचित दरों पर उन्हें पांच प्रतिशत की ट दी जायेगी।

(घ) होटल

'फंडेशन आफ होटल्स रेस्टोरेण्ट एसोसिएशन आफ इण्डिया' के सदस्य कुछ होटलों ने १९६१ की गर्मियों के ऐसे दिनों में जब पर्यटक प्रायः नहीं आते हैं रियायत (आफ सीजन कन्सेशन) देना मंजूर किया है।

(ङ) प्रचार

एशिया तथा सुदूर पूर्व आर्थिक आयोग के इस सुझाव पर कि इसकी सदस्य सरकारों को १९६१ के साल को 'पूर्व की यात्रा करो' वर्ष के रूप में मनाना चाहिये, पर्यटन विभाग ने भारत के सहयोग के विषय में भरपूर प्रचार करना आरम्भ कर दिया है।

श्री भक्त बर्शन : श्रीमन्, यह जो विवरण दिया गया है इस से मालूम पड़ता है कि विभिन्न विभाग इस में क्या सहयोग देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्वयं पर्यटन विभाग इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करेगा?

श्री राज बहादुर: पर्यटन विभाग का मुख्य कर्तव्य और मुख्य क्षेत्र इन विभिन्न विभागों से पर्यटन के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कराना है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि पर्यटन विभाग इस काम में पीछे नहीं रहेगा।

श्री भ० मु० तारिक: जैसा कि वजीर साहब ने यह फरमाया है कि मुहकमा टरिज्म वगैर खुद कुछ किये हुये दूसरे लोगों से काम करायगा। इस सिलसिले में जैसा आपने कहा है Certain hotels which are members of the Federation of Hotels and Restaurants Association of India have agreed to give off season concessions during the summer of 1961.

तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने होटल वालों से कह दिया है कि वह अपनी रहने वाली एकोमोडेशन को बढ़ायें और इस सिलसिले में हुकूमत उन की क्या मदद कर रही है ?

جیسا کہ وزیر صاحب نے فرمایا ہے کہ محکمہ ٹوریزم بغیر خون کچھ کئے ہوئے دوسرے لوگوں سے کام کرائیگا - اس سلسلے میں جیسے آپ نے کہا ہے۔

Certain hotels which are members of the Federation of Hotels and Restaurants Association of India have agreed to give off season concessions during the summer of 1961.

میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا آپ نے ہوٹل والوں سے کہہ دیا ہے کہ وہ اپنی رہنے والی ایکوموڈیشن کو بڑھائیں اور اس سلسلے میں حکومت ان کی کیا مدد کر رہی ہے۔

श्री राज बहादुर: पहले तो मैं यह साफ करना चाहूँगा कि जैसे कि म्यूजिज्म मेम्बर ने कहा कि टूरिस्ट्स डिपार्टमेंट अपनी ओर से कुछ नहीं करेगा, मेरे ख्याल में उनकी यह बात सही नहीं है। अगर उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट को देखा होता तो उसमें लिखा है कि टूरिस्ट्स डिपार्टमेंट का एक मुख्य काम है

पब्लिसिटी और कोऑर्डिनेशन करने का और वह दोनों काम इस डिपार्टमेंट के बिना नहीं होंगे और टूरिस्ट्स डिपार्टमेंट उन को कर रहा है.....

श्री प्र० मृ० तारिक : वह तो कोई भी कर सकता है ?

شی اے۔ ایم۔ تارقی - وہ تو کوئی بھی کر سکتا ہے۔

श्री राज बहादुर : मेरा खयाल है कि और कोई नहीं कर सकता। इस काम को टूरिस्ट्स डिपार्टमेंट ही कर सकता है और वह उसे अपनी पब्लिसिटी के जरिये से कर रहा है। रही होटलों में इजाफा करने की बात तो मैं बहुत अदब के साथ अजं कहेगा कि एकदम से किसी जादू की छड़ी से तो इजाफा नहीं हो सकता है। अलबत्ता जितना भी इजाफा मुमकिन है वह किया जा रहा है और इसके मुतालिक जो कुछ सहूलियतें चाहियें, इमदाद चाहिये वह दी जा रही है।

श्रीभक्त दर्शन : यह जो सुविधाएं देने का फैसला किया गया है तो यह क्या विदेशी पर्यटकों तक सीमित रहेगा या भारतीय पर्यटकों को भी यह सुविधायें दी जायेंगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जैसा कि इस आंदोलन के नाम से विदित होगा इस का मुख्य सम्बन्ध तो विदेशी पर्यटकों से है क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं कि अधिक से अधिक संख्या में वे यहां पर आयें और इसके लिये हम उनका यहां पर आवाहन कर रहे हैं और उनको आमंत्रित कर रहे हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य इस बात को समझेंगे।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know the names of the countries which are participating in this campaign?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The ECAFE countries are participating.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the concession which is going to be given by the railways and air companies?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That has been given in the statement.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the concessional fare of Rs. 495 will be extended to inland tourists also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I have just now indicated in reply to another question, this is essentially an invitation to the foreign tourists, and these concessions are thrown open to them. I hope that the distinction between the foreign tourists and the home tourists will have to be recognised.

Shri Tangamani: Under the 'Visit the Orient Year' 1961 several concessions are extended to the foreign tourists. May I know whether, because of the importance of this campaign, the concessional railway fare will be extended to the Indian tourists as well?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The whole campaign is being organised on the basis of the resolution adopted and the recommendation made by the ECAFE. We are trying, as a member country of the ECAFE, to follow suit with the other countries in this behalf. That distinction will have to be maintained.

Replacement of Dakotas by Viscounts

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- *169. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warrior:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 210 on the 18th November, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in replacing Dakotas by Viscounts?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The Indian Airlines Corporation are at present negotiating for the purchase of two second-hand Viscounts for which they have received an offer.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: It had been previously stated that Government proposed to purchase four second-hand Viscounts. May I know why only two are being purchased now?

Shri Mohiuddin: Previously the Indian Airlines Corporation had submitted a proposal to purchase four planes and Government had approved of it. It was found later that the two viscounts which they proposed to buy had been sold to other parties and were no longer available.

Shri Warrior: Which are the routes which are proposed to be taken for replacement of Dakotas by Viscounts?

Shri Mohiuddin: I may explain that the Viscounts are not in replacement of Dakotas. That is a misunderstanding to a certain extent. The Viscounts are essentially required for the increased traffic on the trunk routes. If they are available they will be run on some other routes, such as Bombay-Madras and Bombay-Bangalore. But they are essentially meant for the trunk routes.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister just now stated that the two viscounts have been disposed of by the party. May I know whether this is the same party with which negotiations were going on for the purchase of the Viscounts?

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not know to which party the hon. Member is referring. This question had been under consideration for the last three or four months and so many parties had come into the picture.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know, Sir, what progress has been made in the replacement of the Dakotas by Fokker Friendships?

Shri Mohiuddin: Five Fokkers are to be delivered in the next three to four months.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सच है कि बर्मा सरकार से जो वाइकाउंट्स हवाईजहाज मिलने वाले थे वह इस वजह से नहीं मिल रहे हैं कि मिनिस्ट्री ने इस मामले में में फैसला करने में बहुत देर की और जल्द फैसला नहीं लिया और मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन हवाईजहाजों में खर्चा क्या पड़गा ?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is not correct to say that the Burma offer could not be completed because of delay in sanction from the Ministry. The Ministry had sanctioned the proposal for the purchase of Viscounts from Burma. But after the offer was communicated to them, the Burmese Government decided not to sell them. As far as the prices are concerned, I had already stated before that it would not be desirable at this stage to indicate any prices.

Release of Sugar from Sale

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*17 { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Sampath:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

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

(a) how much sugar was recently released for sale from the factories from all over India;

(b) whether some restrictions were imposed on sugar factories in Northern India; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Two lakh tons on 4th February, 1961.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, except that barring small quantities released for sale amongst their employees, the factories in U.P., Bihar and Punjab are required to supply sugar only to Government allottees at the fixed ex-factory prices.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या यह सही है कि पिछले साल की चीनी उन गुदामों में भरी हुई है और इस साल चीनी की ज्यादा पैदावार होने वाली है तो यह कारखानों से चीनी की खपत ज्यादा हो इस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या सोच रही है ?

श्री मो० व० कृष्णप्पा: चीनी का उत्पादन इस साल ज्यादा होने वाला है । ४ लाख से ५ लाख टन ज्यादा होने वाला है इसलिये सरकार चीनी का एक्सपोर्ट करने के वास्ते इंतजाम कर रही है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मालूम पड़ता है मंत्री महोदय मेरे प्रश्न को समझ नहीं । मेरा कहना यह है कि पिछले साल की चीनी अभी गुदामों में भरी हुई है और इस साल यह फरवरी महीना हो गया है और एक महीने बाद चीनी का सीजन है और चीनी पहले ही गुदामों में बहुत भरी हुई है तो क्या सरकार चीनी को विदेशों में भेजने के लिये तत्काल कोई इंतजाम कर रही है क्योंकि उनके स्टोर्स में जगह नहीं है ?

श्री मो० व० कृष्णप्पा : मैं माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न को अच्छी तरह समझ गया हूँ । हमारे गोडाऊन्ज में पिछले सालों की चीनी भी है और इस साल भी उत्पादन ज्यादा हो रहा है । मैंने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के लिये जितनी चीनी की आवश्यकता है, वह तैयार है और बाहरी देशों को भी भेजने का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोकने वाला कोई नहीं है ।

Shri Tyagi: After the Minister has been pleased to announce that production of sugar last year was more than expected and is further going to be more than what is expected this year, when there is surplus production, what is the justification for controlling the sale of sugar in India? I can understand their controlling the

quota which they want to take from the mills for export, but why control local consumption when we have surplus?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There is no control on local consumption. We are prepared to supply to the people as much sugar as they are prepared to eat. There is only control on the ex-factory price in surplus States like U.P., Punjab and Bihar. Other than that, there is no control over consumption of sugar in India. We are prepared to supply to the States whatever quantities they are prepared to take from us.

Shri Tyagi: From the question, it is obvious that the mills are not free to sell unless they are permitted; there is control.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The mills are not permitted to sell to whomsoever they like. They are allowed to sell only to the nominees of the State Government. So, whatever the States demand—if a particular State wants 15,000 tons instead of 10,000 tons—Government are in a position to supply. They are not able to lift even the quantities they are allotted.

Mr. Speaker: The spirit of the question is, when there is so much of surplus sugar, why should there be this kind of restriction that it can be sold only to nominees of States Governments and so on? Why not free sale in the market?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The position is we had a carry-over of 5 lakh tons of sugar during last year and this year we will have a surplus of about 4 lakhs to 5 lakhs. That means about a million tons of surplus sugar, out of which the Government of India want to keep about 5 lakh tons as carry-over for next year. So, India is today able to export at least 4 lakh to 5 lakh tons of sugar to other countries. A mission has gone to America to persuade the American Government to purchase sugar from India. In view of all this, it is something which

we have to think over. While we have surplus sugar, we have to take into account the pros and cons of the question, in view of our attempt to export to earn foreign exchange. We have to take into consideration various things. Except the price control, the States have been asked to liberalise the supplies. They have been given any amount of sugar they want.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have just heard what Shri Tyagi said. I would really wish to say that these are questions which are under consideration. It is difficult to say much about them, but that point is under consideration. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order Hon. Members are fully aware that under the rules, we cannot go into major questions of policy in Question Hour. This is a major question of policy as to why this limited control should continue. The hon. Deputy Minister has clarified the position and said there is a desire to export. The hon. Prime Minister has said the whole thing is under consideration. In view of that, hon. Members have got three or four opportunities and they can take up this matter during the debates.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Only yesterday we were told in the House that there was acute wagon shortage in the country and they were not able to remove the coal from the pit-heads to the consuming centres. Now they are going to move four to five lakh tons of sugar to the ports. Will the railways be in a position to move the sugar from the factories to the ports? They will not be able to do it. Why not remove the restrictions within the country before that?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Officers-in-charge of Community Development and Panchayat Raj

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*171. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be

pleased to state the extent to which various State Governments have been able to give effect to the suggestion of having single officer in the Secretariat to be in charge of Community Development and Panchayati Raj as agreed to in the meeting of State Ministers of Community Development held in New Delhi in December last?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): The recommendation referred to was communicated to all State Governments with the request that it may be implemented. In 10 States Panchayati Raj and Community Development are in charge of the Development Commissioner. The remaining 5 States are still examining the matter.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the question of having co-operation allied with this department has been considered by the Government in view of the fact that the two are under the same Ministry in the Central Government?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This is a matter which is engaging the attention of all the States, but I cannot say at the present moment that it has been under active consideration.

Shri P. R. Patel: Recently the Gujarat Government appointed a committee and the committee has given a report on panchayat raj. The committee has recommended so many more things than what is implemented in Rajasthan and Andhra. I would like to know whether the Government is considering this report and recommending other States to follow those recommendations?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The hon. Member is right in saying that a report has been submitted to the Gujarat Government by a committee. That report is being considered by the Gujarat State Government and the Central Ministry also are considering it.

Shri Raghunath Sahai: In view of the widespread acceptance of the policy of panchayat raj and its comprehensiveness, may I ask whether it is necessary that the distinction between community development and panchayat raj should continue to exist? Would it not be proper to have the designation of the Minister of Community Development changed to Minister of Panchayat Raj and officers also being treated likewise?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This thing will be taken into consideration.

Shri A. C. Guba: May I know the names of the States which have implemented this suggestion and the States which have not done so?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have already said that 10 States have implemented this.

Shri A. C. Guba: What are the names of those States?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The States are Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Gujarat, Madras, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Assam and Orissa. The States that have not so far implemented this are Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. I may add that U.P. has a Director of Panchayats already appointed as Joint Development Commissioner.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether at block levels the work of community development is linked with the revenue officers in all these States?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I think that only in the State from which the hon. Member hails the BDO is also a revenue officer.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: What are the reasons given by the Bihar Government for not accepting this system?

Shri B. S. Murthy: If the hon. Member puts down a separate question, a full answer will be given.

Shri Vishwanatha Reddy: May I know whether a suggestion has been made at the district level that District Collectors are to be redesignated as Development Officers and special responsibilities are to be given to them for looking after this community development work?

Shri B. S. Murthy: This is only about the State level which we are discussing, not about the district level.

Shri Tangamani: The sixth meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government, Panchayats and Panchayat Raj made certain recommendations. One recommendation, which was considered at the State Ministers' conference, refers not only to the merger of community development and panchayat raj with the secretariat level, but it also mentions that village level officers also should work as secretaries of the panchayats. May I know whether the States which have accepted the first part of the recommendation have also accepted the other part of the recommendation?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am afraid that is beyond the scope of the present question.

Master Plan for Delhi

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*174. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 495 on the 28th November, 1960, and state the progress made so far in the finalisation of the Draft Master Plan for Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

As prescribed in the Delhi Development Act, 1957, the draft Master Plan for Delhi was released to the

public for comments and suggestions etc. on the 8th July, 1960. The last date for filing objections etc. was 7th October, 1960 (90 days). In all about 600 objections have been received which are under scrutiny of a specially constituted Board of the Delhi Development Authority. The Board has finished personal interviews and is now engaged on preparing their report for submission to the Authority. The Authority will consider this report and submit the revised Plan to the Central Government for approval.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the hon. Minister is in a position to disclose the nature of the major objections which have been taken against this Master Plan and whether they have made any modification in the Plan because of those objections?

Shri Karmarkar: All the objections are raised with a view to have some modification in the Plan as to where the different elements should be; for instance, where a green belt should be placed etc. And almost all of them are points that have arisen from a particular point of view.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether it has come to the notice of the hon. Minister that a factory has been sanctioned in the green belt in violation of the Master Plan and this was regularised by the Delhi Municipal Corporation?

Shri Karmarkar: There can be no violation of the Master Plan yet because there is no Master Plan finalized yet. It is an interim general plan and any change in it can be only made by a decision of the Government of India. No deviation can be made by any other authority.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Shall I take it that before the Master Plan is finalized it will be seen that the Master Plan, as it is envisaged, would cease to exist and there will be an interim

plan which will whittle away the whole of the Master Plan?

Shri Karmarkar: There is no question of the Master Plan ceasing to exist. When it is finalized it will continue to exist. Regarding the interim general plan, lest there may be uncoordinated and haphazard growth in the town there is an interim general plan which is strictly brought into force and, as I said, any deviation in the Master Plan cannot be made except with the concurrence of the Government of India. In a very few cases Government of India may agree to it.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question the hon. Minister stated that the Master Plan is expected to be finalized during the life-time of this Parliament. May I know whether there is any possibility of that?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many objections with regard to the deviation from the contemplated Master Plan have been so far received by the hon. Minister and what decision has he taken on them?

Shri Karmarkar: Only very few I think. But I should like to have notice as to the actual number of deviations permitted by the Government of India.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Pending the finalisation of the Master Plan by the Delhi Development Authority has it been decided that 2,000 plots shall be auctioned to the public?

Shri Karmarkar: It is in consonance with the Master Plan. The Master Plan plans the establishment of factories, disposal of plots etc. So, if any plot is given away, it will be entirely in accordance with the interim general plan and if any deviation is found to

be advisable and necessary, the Government of India might consider and decide it.

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know in how many cases the violation of the Master Plan by important colonisers of the city have come to the notice of the Government and in how many cases they have been regularised by the Municipal Corporation and the Government?

Shri Karmarkar: If any deviation is necessary and it is brought to our notice, we permit it. There cannot be any deviation from the interim general plan unless we permit it, and that we have done, as I said, in a very few cases. There is no question of any other body excepting the Government of India permitting any deviation from the interim general plan, which is strictly brought into force.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: When the Master Plan is to be applied for Delhi in order to widen the roads some houses will have to be acquired? If so, may I know the estimated cost of this Master Plan for Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar: We are, of course, not cognizant of what will be the estimated number of houses that will have to be pulled down to widen the roads. Hence, by inference, there cannot be any estimate of expenditure, which is hypothetical.

Shri Tyagi: People were under the impression that under the Master Plan small income group people will get the benefit of having housing accommodation or plots of building houses at cheaper rates. Now I understand the plots are going to be sold by auction, which means the highest bidder will have it. So, the small income group will not be able to take full advantage of the Master Plan.

Shri Karmarkar: Sometimes my hon. friend confuses the issue. The

Master Plan plans the city—where a park should be located, what are the industrial areas, what are the residential areas and things like where should be the link road, what should be the transport and all that. That is what is known as the Master Plan. That has nothing to do with the disposal of land for lower middle class and lower income group, which is a separate question altogether.

Shri Tyagi: Last time it was stated...

Shri Karmarkar: Before the matter is cleared up let him not confuse it further. The Government are very particular that the low income group should get land at concessional prices. Therefore, these plots which my friend was asking about, all of them are not to be sold by auction. They are to be made available at reasonable prices to the lower income group. There will be some plots—no, I will allow my friend to put his question.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Power Generation in the Country

*175. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) what was the installed capacity for power generation in the country during 1958, 1959 and 1960;

(b) how much power was actually generated and sold during each of these years; and

(c) whether there is any big gap and if so, what accounts for it?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Year	Installed capacity (million KW)	Power generated (million kwh)	Power sold (Million kwh)	Difference between power generated and sold (million kwh)
1	2	3	4	5
1957-58	3.2	11369.14	9345.22	2023.92
1958-59	3.5	12993.89	10718.61	2275.28
1959-60	3.9	14991.50	12328.35	2663.15

(c) The difference between the generation and the sales represents the transmission and distribution losses and consumption of power in the auxiliary works of the generating stations.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How does the hon. Minister explain this great wastage arising out of the big gap between the installed capacity and the power generated? Is this wastage of power generated and power sold normal or is it something which has got to be looked into and matters improved?

Shri Hathi: As far as installed capacity and the power generated are concerned, I do not think there is any wastage. So far as generation and power sold is concerned, there is a transmission loss of nearly 16 per cent.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to a leading article giving instances after instances of how there is a great wastage of power between installed capacity and power generated? Has he examined this matter?

Shri Hathi: I have not seen that article.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has given the difference between the power generated and power sold. The hon. Member wants to know the reason for wastage.

Shri Hathi: That I have explained. The difference between the energy

generated and the energy sold is because of the transmission loss, which is generally 16 per cent. That I have already stated. But I have not seen the article which he has mentioned.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know.....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know.....

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Banerjee. In the meanwhile, let him frame his question in a form which the hon. Minister will easily accept.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is a shortage of power in UP? At the same time, 50 kw power which is generated in Rihand and is surplus there cannot be transmitted. What steps are being taken to see that power is properly utilized.

Shri Hathi: There is power shortage generally everywhere. That fact is admitted and we are trying to see that additional installations are made wherever possible within our resources.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There was a leading article in the press that there is surplus of power at Rihand but it could not be transmitted because of want of penstock.

Mr. Speaker: He says there is surplus power at Rihand but it could not be utilized for want of penstock.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether Government have calculated the cost of production of power on the basis of power generated? May I know the difference between the cost of production and the rate at which power is sold to consumers in industry and agriculture?

Shri Hathi: That depends on individual cases. Generally power generated by water is cheaper than power generated by thermal stations and the cost of production varies from station to station. Tariffs are fixed according to the cost of production in each station.

Shri Ranga: Are steps being taken to see that power generated in a station in one area does not go to waste while there is a shortage of power in other areas and that there is proper utilisation of power available all over?

Shri Hathi: That would be possible when there is a grid connecting all the power stations. As the House knows we are taking steps to have one grid for the southern zone during the Third Plan period.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: According to the hon. Deputy Minister the normal loss between power generated and power sold is 16 per cent, while according to this statement itself it is more than 20 per cent in each case. May I know how the hon. Minister explains this and what steps Government is taking to improve the position?

Shri Hathi: 16 per cent, as I said, is the normal loss. In some stations there might be more loss because of lengthier lines.

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon. Member again and again wants to know is whether there is any surplus power which is not being utilised.

Shri Hathi: There is no surplus which is not being utilised. All the power that is generated or that could

be generated is being utilised. As the House knows, in fact we are short of power. So there is no idle power which is not being utilised.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The hon. Minister just now talked of Rihand power. What will be the percentage of power generated in Rihand which will be released to the public? As far as I know 90 per cent of the power generated there is going to be given only to two companies, that is, the Birlas and the Railways.

Shri Hathi: In fact distribution of power is a matter which rests more with the State Governments and State electricity boards. We have not got details of how each State is distributing its power.

Shri Raghunath Singh: All the money invested belongs to the people of India. We want to know why we are not going to utilise this power.

Mr. Speaker: There is a Government in the State also.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या मंत्री जी को पता है कि उत्तर बिहार में पावर से सिंचाई का जो काम होता है उस के लिये उपयुक्त पावर नहीं मिलती, और जो पावर मिलती भी है, वह किसानों के लिये बहुत ज्यादा खर्चीली पड़ती है ?

Shri Hathi: These are cases of individual States. We are now on the general question of power. I cannot have information here with me about individual States.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि चम्बल से अभी बिजली का जितना उत्पादन किया जाना चाहिये उनका नहीं किया जा रहा है, और तृतीया बिजली का उत्पादन हो रहा है उसका उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी बिजली का उपयोग हो रहा है, और अगर उस का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है तो क्यों नहीं हो रहा है ?

Shri Hathi: So far as Chambal power is concerned, 37,000 kilowatts of power are in Madhya Pradesh's share. I know that there was some difference of opinion between the State authorities and the State Electricity Board so far as the management was concerned. We have referred that matter to the State Government and they have said that they have finalised the whole thing.

राजा महेंद्र प्रताप: क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि सूर्य की गर्मी से कितनी पावर पैदा की जा रही है, हवा की शक्ति से जितनी पावर पैदा की जा रही है और यह जो नदियाँ बह रही हैं पहाड़ों में, इन से जितनी पावर पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है ?

श्री हाथी : सूर्य से कोई पावर जेनरेट नहीं होती है, लेकिन जो नदियों का पानी

अच्छ महोदय : मनुष्यों में हो रहा है ।

श्री हाथी : मनुष्यों में हो रही है, ऐसे तो एग्रिकल्चर में भी एनर्जी है ।

So far as power generated from water is concerned, I have the figures. That part of the question I can reply but the other parts I cannot.

Shri Tyagi: Who has the last say in the matter of settling rates when power is sold to individuals or firms? Are the State Governments free to settle terms independently of the Central Government or is the Central Government also consulted?

Shri Hathi: Generally it is the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards who decide the tariff.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Out of the power generated what percentage was given to the rural areas

and what percentage was given to the urban areas?

Shri Hathi: I do not have these figures.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether generation of power in Assam is the lowest in the country and, if so, what steps has Government taken to bring up Assam to the all-India level?

Shri Hathi: We are adding to the generation of power. I think the Barapani hydro-electric scheme will generate more power. But it is a fact that power generation in Assam is less.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that there is great trouble arising out of the unbalanced allocations for generation and for transmission and distribution which are responsible for most of these disparities? The case of allocations for Rajasthan in the Third Five-Year Plan is a glaring instance in this regard.

Shri Hathi: Generally while formulating the State plans it is the proposals of the State Governments that are being discussed by the Planning Commission with the State Governments. As far as resources are available, we are giving priority to have more transmission lines.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that the Rajasthan Government had asked for Rs. 25 crores for distribution of the power that you are allowing them to generate, while you have allotted only Rs. 7 crores which will make this distribution of power absolutely impossible?

Shri Hathi: That depends upon the resources available.

Mr. Speaker: Can the States not raise loans for this? Next question.

Trivandrum Airport

- *176. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. R. Kumaran:
Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal recently to develop the airport of Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Government have approved two projects relating to (i) the construction of an apron and taxi-track and (ii) the extension of the runway in order to make it fit for use by Viscount aircraft at total estimated cost of Rs. 7.70 lakhs.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether Trivandrum airport will be connected with Kozikode airport which is going to be built?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not sure as to what is meant by connecting Trivandrum airport to another airport. The length of the longest runway is about 10,000 feet.

Mr. Speaker: When he says 'connected', he means 'connected by air' and not 'connected on the ground'.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I would like to point out to the hon. Member that there is no proposal for Kozikode airport at the present time. Therefore there is no question of connecting the two.

Shri Warior: When will the work of construction of this apron and the new project be started?

Shri Mohiuddin: The work has started. Formalities are now being completed by the CPWD regarding the extension of the runway. Work

on the other schemes of terminal building and so on has already started. Work on the project which is now being considered, I hope, will start very soon.

Shri Joachim Alva: In the development and establishment of airports do you follow a settled plan as laid down in the Second Five-Year Plan and also in the Third Plan or do you do it haphazardly?

Shri Mohiuddin: We had plans for the Second Plan period and we have got plans for the Third Plan period. We do follow the pattern except, of course, for some important deviations that may be urgently required.

Shri Punnoose: The hon. Minister has stated that there is no proposal at present for an airport at Kozikode. May I remind him that there was a proposal as answers in the affirmative were given on the floor of this House. What has happened to that project?

Shri Mohiuddin: There have been proposals for an airport at this place as well as at so many other places. But when we went into the scheme in detail, the Indian Airlines Corporation informed us that they have no intention at the present moment to run a service to the place proposed by the hon. Member. So we thought that when there is no prospect of any service being run, the urgently required finances may not be wasted on such a place.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any proposal to develop the airport at Chandigarh?

Mr. Speaker: Is it in Kerala? Next question.

चीनी का निर्यात

*१७७. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय चीनी मिल संघ को कुछ चीनी का निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी चीनी के निर्यात की अनुमति दी गई है और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्ति की संभावना है;

(ग) निर्यात की जाने वाली चीनी का क्या मूल्य रहेगा; और

(घ) भारतीय चीनी मिल संघ के साथ क्या कुछ शर्तें भी सरकार ने निर्यात के संबंध में रखी हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) से (घ) विवरण सदन के समक्ष रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) ५०,००० टन चीनी सितम्बर, १९६० में, और इसके अतिरिक्त ५०,००० टन जनवरी, १९६१ में निर्यात के लिये दी गई । इस मात्रा पर उपलब्ध विदेशी मुद्रा लगभग ४ करोड़ के होगी ।

(ग) इस मात्रा पर सामान्य नौतल पर्यन्त निःशुल्क (नौ० त० नि०) प्राप्ति लगभग ३० पौंड प्रत्येक मीट्रीक टन होने का अनुमान है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों को जो चीनी का निर्यात किया जा रहा है, इसमें क्या एक्साइज ड्यूटी के अन्दर कोई छूट दी गई है ? यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Excise duty is exempted. For all the sugar exported, there is no excise duty.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the prices in the foreign markets are lower than Indian

prices and if so, whether the Government are going to subsidise export of sugar?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Our sugar is costlier than the world sugar. That is, in the world market, our sugar is costlier by nearly Rs. 300 per ton as compared with the world sugar price. Naturally, whenever we export sugar, India must be prepared to incur some loss. At present, whatever sugar has been exported, that loss is borne by the Government.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: My question was....

Mr. Speaker: Subsidy.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The Prime Minister was kind enough to say that the whole thing is under consideration. I could not have said that. I went in a round about way. The Prime Minister made it very clear.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the difference is going to be met by the Indian Sugar Mills Association or by the Government?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It must be by the Government. The Sugar Mills Association cannot compensate it.

Shri K. N. Pande: Is it a fact that some negotiation is going on with the U.S.A. Government to export Indian sugar to that country? May I know what has happened to that?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The President and Vice-president of the Indian Sugar Mills Association are present in the U.S.A. negotiating with the U.S.A. Government. Attempts are being made to see that Indian sugar is purchased by them.

Shri Tyagi: What is the total loss that the Finance Minister has agreed to suffer on account of this export of sugar? The hon. Minister just now said that it is sold at Rs. 300 per ton less than the cost price. The mill-

owner will have his cost price. The rest of the loss is to be suffered by the exchequer. I want to know how much he has agreed to suffer.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The present position is, for each maund of sugar that is exported, India is losing nearly Rs. 13 to 14. That is being met now. In the future everything is under consideration.

Shri Tyagi: There is no question of meeting. What is the total loss we are prepared to suffer?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: For each maund that is exported, I said, India has to lose at present, at the international market price, nearly Rs. 13.

Shri Tyagi: That is the rate, I understand. What is the total?

Mr. Speaker: It depends on the quantity exported.

Shri Tyagi: That is what I want to know. I want to know how much quantity they have decided to export so that I can calculate how much will be the loss to the exchequer.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The exportable quantity, I stated, is 4 to 5 lakh tons. India, could export 4 to 5 lakh tons of sugar to other countries. If that sugar is exported to countries other than the U.S.A., the loss is more. If we export to U.S.A., the U.S.A. pays more than the international price. They pay the domestic market price. If we export to the U.S.A., the loss will be less reduced. If we export to countries other than the U.S.A., the loss will be more.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the present position with regard to sugar in the country, may I know whether any proposal is under consideration for increasing the quantity of sugar to be exported out of the stock that would be produced during the current crushing season?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: As I said, we had a carry-over of 5 lakh tons

last year. We are going to have at least 5 lakhs tons surplus this year. Having 5 lakh tons for carry-over for next year, we can export 5 lakh tons. It may be out of last year or from this year: it is all mixed up.

Shri Tyagi: The losses come to more than Rs. 100 crores. How much is the total?

Mr. Speaker: You may calculate 5 lakh tons multiplied by Rs. 14 per maund.

Shri Morarka: It comes to Rs. 15 crores.

Shri Tyagi: It is a loss of Rs. 15 crores.

Mr. Speaker: What is the meaning of arguing this matter?

Shri Tyagi: I want to know what is the gain. This foreign exchange can be earned by other means.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know in terms of foreign exchange, what is the foreign exchange that we are likely to get.

Shri M. N. Krishnappa: We earn good foreign exchange. Each lakh of tons, we are selling for Rs. 4 crores. If we sell to U.S.A., we earn 50 per cent more. That is, Rs. 5 to 6 crores for each lakh ton of sugar, we will be earning in foreign exchange.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government is proposing to increase the internal price of sugar to meet the loss in export?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): It is difficult to answer any such question before the Budget.

Some Hon. Members: He has said it.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Even this information may unsettle the market.

National Saving Certificates

Viscounts Service

*178. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how far Pakistan have paid and certified the amount due as prepartition national saving certificates to Indian refugees; and

(b) the balance still due and steps being taken to expedite payment?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 41,994 claims of the total value of Rs. 2.03 crores approximately.

(b) 20,440 claims of the total value of Rs. 97.75 lakhs approximately.

The Government of India have deputed a Liaison Officer to Karachi on 20.11.1960 for the exchange of certified lists and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I ask what was the reason for the delay and why was not the liaison officer sent earlier?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Between the two Governments, we have to rely on their coming and our going and it takes time.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: How long will it take to complete the payment?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It depends on what our Liaison officer in Karachi is able to do.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a case where some money orders which were sent at the time of the Partition to the people in India have not been remitted so far?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am not aware of that because it is not part of this question.

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{ **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Ramji Verma:
Shri Damani:
Shrimati Krishna Mehta:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Sri Assar:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 *179. { **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Sampath:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether defects have been found in the Viscounts planes and Vicker-Armstrong, the manufactures of the planes, have advised to check the joint wings and reduce the speed of the planes;

(b) whether Indian Airlines Corporation's Viscounts have also been affected;

(c) if so, the number of Viscounts so affected;

(d) whether the defects have been rectified;

(e) if so, when the Viscounts service is likely to be resumed;

(f) the total cost of the Viscount acquired by the Indian Airlines Corporation; and

(g) whether there has been any loss to the Indian Airlines Corporation due to this?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Of the 10 Viscounts inspected, 8 resumed service on 30-1-1961 while the two others on which defects were found are awaiting repairs.

(f) The total cost of the 10 Viscounts inclusive of spares etc. is about Rs. 702.00 lakh.

(g) Yes, but the Corporation are unable to assess the loss at present, since it is not known when the two Viscounts grounded will be put back into service

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether Viscounts and other aeroplanes are inspected every six months and why the defect was not noticed by the Indian airmen. The defect was noticed in Central Africa when the new scheme for Central Africa was introduced.

Shri Mohiuddin: Aircraft are inspected and overhauled according to schedule. But, in this part in which the defect has been found, as the hon. Member knows, the defect was found only through an ultrasonic equipment which was to be brought from London. An expert had to come for that special purpose.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that the initiative for the check up came from Vicker Armstrong and not from our Corporation and if so, in the context of that may I know whether the Government propose to take more drastic steps to see that the aircraft are regularly inspected and nothing of this sort happens in future.

Shri Mohiuddin: This initiative came from the manufacturers not only to India, but all over the world wherever Viscounts are being used. This was a special feature of the 1939(Ai) LS-2.

defect which was found and which could be detected only with a special instrument. May I inform the House that the Indian Air Lines Corporation do propose to purchase that instrument for periodical inspection?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know when the remaining two Viscounts will resume flight and who will bear the cost of repair?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not sure when they will resume flight. One perhaps may be put back in two month's time. The other perhaps may take a little longer time. As far as the cost is concerned, I am not in a position to state what would be the actual cost.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation has approached Vicker Armstrong for the loan of the ultrasonic equipment; if so, whether they have responded favourably? If they have not, what special measures do Government propose to take to have this aircraft checked up in the meanwhile?

Mr. Speaker: He has stated he is going to purchase.

Shri Hem Barua: My question is this. The IAC has approached Vicker Armstrong for the loan of the equipment for studying the aircraft wings. I want to know specifically from the hon. Minister whether Vicker Armstrong is going to comply with this request; if not, what other steps Government propose to take in the interim period before it is purchased?

Shri Mohiuddin: This particular spar boom has been checked and found quite healthy and in order in the eight aircraft. For these eight aircraft for periodical check-up the IAC propose to purchase the ultrasonic equipment which was brought to India. As far as that periodical check-up is concerned we will be quite independent and

self-sufficient. As far as the two aircraft are concerned, of course, they require repairs.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जिन से वाइकाउंट्स को खरीदा था तो उन्होंने क्या कोई गारन्टी दी थी कि इतने दिनों के अन्दर यदि उनमें कोई खराबी होगी तो वे उसको दुरुस्त कर देंगे और दूसरे यह कि जो उनकी दुरुस्तगी में खर्च पड़ेगा तो क्या उसको वह कम्पनी देगी ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन: जब इनको खरीदा गया था तो इस के मुताल्लिक यह गारन्टी थी कि ६ महीने या ८ महीने की मुद्त तक अगर उनके अन्दर कोई खराबी पैदा होगी तो उसकी मैनुफैक्चरर्स चन्द शरायत के अन्दर जिम्मेदारी लेंगे लेकिन इन वाइकाउंट्स को खरीदे हुए तकरौबन अब तो चार साल का जमाना हो गया है ।

Shri Joachim Alva: Whilst reviewing the entire question of replacing the fleet of Viscounts, those planes that are out of order, have we also noted the very favourable press review that has been given to the Avro plane manufactured at Kanpur and will be phasing our programme in such a way that we may utilise these Avro planes?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbaryan): May I point out that that is a separate question altogether? The question whether we will take the Avro or not is still under consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May name is there. May I put a question?

Mr. Speaker: His name is there along with many others whom I have not called. Next question.

Gandak Project

*180. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the recent change of the Government in Nepal whether any difficulty in construction work of the Gandak Project has been realised by the Government of India; and

(b) if the reply to above part (a) be in the negative, whether any time limit has been fixed by Government for the beginning of construction of the barrage?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Though no time limit has yet been fixed for the beginning of construction of the barrage the work is expected to be started in December, 1961.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know why, even after signing the agreement with Nepal, there has been so much delay in beginning the construction work?

Shri Hathi: Because there are some technical comments made by the CWPC, and the project has to be finalised.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: What is the time expected to be taken for completing the project including the canals and electric lines?

Shri Hathi: It would take eight years to complete the project.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या यह सही है कि गंडक प्रोजेक्ट का काम फौरेन एक्सचेंज की वजह से आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा है । उसके लिये २५ लाख रुपया बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने मांगा है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट दे नहीं रही है और जिसकी कि वजह से काम बन्द है ?

श्री हाथी : अभी बिल्डिंग्स और रोड्स के कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्गेरह का काम हो रहा है और

फौरेन एक्सचेंज के लिये तजवीज हो रही है।
उस में कोई देर नहीं हो रही है।

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know the amount expected to be spent on this project?

Shri Hathi: The total is Rs. 52 crores.

Shri K. N. Pande: In view of the fact that this canal is going to be constructed, what will happen to the canal which was previously constructed by the U.P. Government?

Shri Hathi: This will be separate canal.

Water Pollution Control Board

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*181. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Water Pollution Control Board to develop a properly integrated programme of river pollution control throughout the country; and

(b) what is the present machinery to carry out this type of jobs?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Fourth Conference of Public Health Engineers held in New Delhi in November 1960 recommended the initiation of necessary steps for the setting up of Water Pollution Control Boards at the Central and State levels. The recommendation of the Conference is under examination.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 41].

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know which of the State Governments have already formed these River Water Pollution Control Boards?

Shri Karmarkar: Subject to correction, I think, they are Bengal and U.P. Mysore and Andhra Pradesh Government propose to deal with this under the existing public health laws.

Shri Palaniyandi: Will Government come forward to help municipalities and corporations when they want to control this pollution?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. That is our normal policy, the only shortfall being want of sufficient resources.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I understand that the Indian Council of Medical Research has also set up an Industrial Waste disposal and Water pollution Research Institute at Calcutta. May I know whether there is any proposal to set up such units in other States also?

Shri Karmarkar: We should like all possible steps to be taken in this matter. Any industry that comes into being is likely to give rise to pollution, especially those that are near water supply and things like that. Therefore, we have considered it desirable to devote a little more attention to this matter. We have requested every Ministry in the Government of India to bring the case of industrial development to our notice, and to permit them after they are okayed from the point of view of safety from water pollution.

Price of Foodgrains

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{ **Shri S. M. Manerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
*182. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

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

(a) whether prices of foodgrains in the country are likely to be reduced further in 1961;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what steps are being taken by government to improve the functioning

of the distributing machinery?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). It is difficult to forecast the extent to which the prices of foodgrains may decline in 1961. It, however, seems that with good kharif crops and with favourable prospects of the rabi crops, the prices will maintain an easy tone during the year.

(c) The existing arrangements for distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops are working satisfactorily and no new steps are contemplated.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the prices of foodgrains in U. P. are likely to go up because of the damage to crops by floods and the recent hailstorm; if so, what steps have been taken to see that the prices do not go up?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We had some hailstorms, cold winds and heavy rain also in the beginning of this month. There were reports of damage here and there as usual, but on the whole, according to the reports that we have received—and we have also seen some of these places—the overall effect of this cold and heavy rain has been very good for the rabi wheat crop. That is the reason why there is no likelihood of prices going up. On the whole, we expect a good wheat crop.

श्री खुशबक्त राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह जो उत्तर प्रदेश में २ और ६ फरवरी को हेलस्टोर्म हुआ है उसमे वहाँ पर बहुत सी जगहों पर फसल बिलकुल खराब और नष्ट हो गई है ?

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : एक आध जगह ऐसा जरूर हुआ है लेकिन ज्यादा जगहों पर तो उसके अच्छे नतीजे ही हुए हैं ?

On the whole we expect a good rabi crop, even though there was some

hailstorm and damage here and there. These rains have helped the wheat crop by and large, and we expect 76 million tons of foodgrains this year, a record ever grown in this country.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In view of the statement of the Minister that they are expecting a record crop of 76 million tons this year, there is a likelihood of the prices going down and thus affecting the cultivators. May I know whether Government have now considered the long-awaited appointment of the Agricultural Price Fixation Committee, and whether they will take early steps to appoint it, so that the agriculturists may not be affected by the downward trend of prices?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We know that this year we will have a good crop, but we are watching the situation. Where prices have gone down, by broadening and widening the zones and by the Government entering the market, prices have been kept up. There is no alarming news from any part of India that the prices have touched uneconomic levels for the Government to think of entering the market.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the fair price shops which are now functioning in the States of Madras and Kerala will be continued during this year or whether there is any proposal either on the part of the Central Government or on the part of the State Governments to close down some of them?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There is enough quantity of foodgrains with Government to continue these fair price shops, but if there is no need, then there is no use in keeping these fair price shops because production has gone up and it is no good having these fair price shops, since, whether you keep them or not there would not be any sales in those shops. But, Government have enough of stocks with them. We have 3 million tons of

foodgrains with us to distribute to the fair price shops.

Shri Ranga: May I know what steps are being taken to stabilise these prices and ensure a minimum remunerative and fair enough price to the agriculturists at a constant level, irrespective of the consequences of inflation?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: When the hon. Minister replied to the half-an hour discussion during the last session, he dealt also with this point regarding the price fixation body. So, all these points have been dealt with on the floor of the House. But, Government are taking all steps to see that the prices will not go down below the economic level.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Now that enough foodgrains are available in the country, according to the figures supplied by the hon. Minister may I know why there is so much difference between the prices of the foodgrains sold through the fair price shops and the prices of those sold in the open market? If the price differences are being narrowed down, may I know why there is no uniform price?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The prices in the fair price shops are always lower than those in the open market.

An Hon. Member: Why should that be so?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is because of the quality. Generally, the imported rice or imported wheat is sold through the fair price shops, and it is not always liked by the people. So, the consumers always pay a higher price in the open market and get the quality that they want; they are prepared to pay a higher price to purchase in the open market.

Mr. Speaker: There is one section which wants a larger price for the agriculturists, while there is another section which wants lower prices for

the consumer. This see saw is going on all the time.

Shri Tyagi: Has any attempt been made to investigate in various regions the cost of production of foodgrains, that is, the cost at which the cultivator produces foodgrains and if so, will Government lay the report of that investigation on the Table of the House?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This has not been done in an exhaustive way. Here and there, the colleges are doing it, and some projects have been engaged on this task of finding out the cost of production. But if it has to be scientifically done, it should be done on a wider scale, because India has so many types of climates, and so many types of conditions which vary from place to place, and from State to State; and in fact, from one brother's field to another brother's field the cost of production differ very much. A wide and exhaustive survey has not yet been made.

Shri Tyagi: Has any survey been made in any region by Government?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, a general survey is being done in all the colleges.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Parts for Wagons and Engines

*172. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) total import of various parts used in the manufacture of wagons and engines during 1960;

(b) what efforts are being made to manufacture these parts in the country; and

(c) the difficulties encountered in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) A statement showing the amounts of foreign exchange released by the Ministry of Railways during 1960 for the import of wagon and steam locomotive components is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 42].

(b) Action has already been initiated for the indigenous manufacture of the components used in wagons and steam locomotives and except for a few items, all will be manufactured in the country in the near future.

(c) Non-availability of adequate capacity, the requisite type of raw material and the special machines for manufacture of certain components.

All India Rural Communications Fund

***173. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of implementing a recommendation of the Second Finance Commission for creation of a substantial and non-lapsable All India Rural Communications Fund with a view to enlarging the scope and extent of Central assistance to States for road development is again being considered by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, progress made in connection therewith?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The recommendation for the creation of a substantial and non-lapsable All India Rural Communications Fund was made by the Taxation Enquiry Commission. It was examined by the Government of India in 1955-56 and the conclusion then reached was that it was not necessary to constitute such a fund in the context of general planning. The matter is again being re-examined in consultation with the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation.

Supply of Fertilizers to W. Bengal

***183. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have agreed to supply 35,000 tons of additional chemical fertilizers to West Bengal in 1961 over and above what was supplied to that State in the previous year for increasing the production of jute; and

(b) whether this additional supply of chemical fertilizers is specially earmarked for the cultivation of jute alone?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) For the 1961-62 jute crop the Government of West Bengal have asked for different kinds of nitrogenous fertilizers which expressed in terms of sulphate of ammonia amounts to 33,705 tons. This demand will be met in full.

(b) Yes.

Hotel Facilities for Foreign Tourists

***184. Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hotel facilities available in the country have proved inadequate to cater for the needs of large number of foreign tourists visiting our country;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to make available adequate hotel facilities to the foreign tourists;

(c) whether it is also a fact that demand for inexpensive hotel facilities have increased; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to provide hotel facilities to the middle class tourists?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). All possible assistance and encouragement is extended to the hotel industry for putting up new hotels and for extending and improving the existing hotels. Rest Houses are also being built by the Department of Tourism at a few of the important tourist centres and subsidies are being given to the State Governments concerned for putting up low-income-group Rest Houses for tourists at certain places.

Railway Accident on E. Railway

*185. { Shri Assar:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were two railway accidents in Dinapur Division of the Eastern Railway in the third week of January, 1961;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry about these accidents; and

(c) if so, the causes and details of the accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Brief details of the two accidents that occurred on 20th and 21st January, 1961 on Dinapur Division of the Eastern Railway are as follows:

1. On 20th January, 1961 at about 5.55 hours the Up Jhajha Crack Goods No. 9 while being received at Phulwari Shariff station entered with an excessive speed and ran into the buffer of the over-run line disregarding the Starter signal, resulting in the derailment of the train engine along with the 16 wagons next to it.

2. On 22nd January 1961 at about 10.22 hours, while 349 Up Gaya-Mughalsarai Passenger was running between Muthani and Bhabua Road Stations, tender of the train engine with 8 bogies next to it derailed due to the breakage of the rail.

3. There were no casualties in either of the two accidents.

4. The Railway Administration concerned arranged departmental enquiries by Divisional Officers to investigate the cause of these accidents.

Waterfinders

*186. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mansfield Waterfinders are made available to ryots who intend making trial borings to discover underground water resources before they could have advantage of the subsidy-cum-loan scheme for sinking sub-artesian wells;

(b) if so, how many such sets have been put to use, giving the figures State-wise; and

(c) whether the working of these Waterfinders is found to be successful?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Gram Sevaks in Union Administrations

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

(a) what are the future prospects of the Gram Sevaks in services who are working in Union Administrations;

(b) whether their services have been confirmed so far like the services of the employees of the other departments of the Central Government; and

(c) if not, the reason thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Depending upon their qualifications, experience and performance, Gram Sevaks are eligible for promotion as Extension Officers, (Agriculture, Co-operation, Panchayats), Social Education Organisers and then later to the posts of Block Development Officers.

(b) All the State Governments and Union Administrations have been requested to make all block staff permanent as early as possible. It is hoped that they are taking action on this.

(c) Does not arise.

Employees of Regional Directorate (Food)

***188. Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of employees of the Regional Directorate (Food) have not been given their dues arising from the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission; and

(b) if so what steps Government propose to take to make payments to employees as per recommendations of the Pay Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) and (b). The position is that in the case of over 9000 persons out of a total of 10,768 employed in the Regional Directorates of the Food Department, pay has been fixed in the revised scales notified under the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1960. All these persons are being paid pay and allowances at the revised rates. The arrears resulting from the increase in pay, which has retrospective effect from 1-7-1959, have been worked out and paid to about 5000 persons. The work of

finalising the remaining cases is in progress and is being accorded high priority.

Rural Water Supply Schemes

***189 { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Balmiki:**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fifth Annual Conference of the Indian Public Health Association which was held at Patna on 27th December, 1960 considered the question of preventive methods to check disease;

(b) if so, what were the suggestions made;

(c) whether it includes undertaking supply of drinking water to villages; and

(d) if so, whether these suggestions will be conveyed to Mrs. Lourdham-mall Committee at present engaged in this matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Government have no information.

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

Allotment of Wagons for Bauxite

***190. Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway authorities have discontinued the allotment of wagons for loading Bauxite at Bhatia and Bhopalka stations;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that about 25,000 tons of bauxite had accumulated during the month of January, 1961; and

(c) if so, the reasons for discontinuing the allotment and steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) The exact quantity accumulated is not known.

(c) Does not arise.

National Rural Medical Service

*191, Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 22nd Conference of the Association of Surgeons for India held in Poona on 27th December, 1960 favoured formation of National Rural Medical Service;

(b) if so, what are the reactions of the Government;

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken for giving incentives to rural medical service; and

(c) how basic knowledge will be imparted to such students within minimum period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (d). The proceedings of the Conference have not

yet been received by the Government. These will be examined when received.

गङ्गामुक्तेश्वर में सड़क का पुल

*१९२. श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या हरिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ५ अगस्त, १९६० के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या ३३४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गङ्गामुक्तेश्वर में गंगा नदी पर सड़क के पुल के निर्माण-कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) उसे शीघ्र से शीघ्र पूरा करने के उद्देश्य से कौन-से विशेष कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) सम्बन्धित सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	निर्माण कार्य	स्वीकृत धन राशि	दिसम्बर, १९६० तक की सम्ची प्रगति	दिसम्बर, १९६० के अन्त तक खर्च के लिए नियत राशि
		लाख रुपये		लाख रुपये
१	पुल व इस पर दोनों ओर से मिलने वाली एक एक मील तक की सड़कें	७७.६७	७८.१० प्रतिशत	५५.१३
२	मेरठ की ओर से मिलने वाली सड़क	५.०६	१००.०० प्रतिशत	४.२५
३	मुरादाबाद की ओर से मिलने वाली सड़क	१०.५८	६१.०० प्रतिशत	७.८४
४	मुरादाबाद की ओर से मिलने वाली सड़क पर मतवाली, छोड़या और बगाद नालों पर के छोटे छोटे पुल	१४.०५	७७.०० प्रतिशत	१७.१७
		१०७.६६		७४.३९

(ख) निर्माण कार्य द्रुत गति से चल रहा है और जुलाई, १९६१ तक इसे पूरा करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है।

Prospects of Food Crops

- *193. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri M. P. Thakore:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Sampath:
Shri Damani:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Balmiki:
Dr. Vijaya Ananda:

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

(a) whether the prospects of food crop are brighter this year;

(b) if so, the estimated increase in production and how it compares with production during last year; and

(c) whether it is proposed to set up a high power body to stabilise the prices of food-grains in view of the downward trend?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Final estimates of the production of foodgrains for the year 1960-61 are not yet available. However, on present information, the prospects of 1960-61 food crop appear to be brighter than last year:

(c) Prices have not gone down to a level calling for such a step.

Beas Project Report

- *194. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 497 on the 28th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made by the Punjab Government in the preparation of the Beas Project Report; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Unit No. 1 of the Beas Project (Beas-Sutlej Link) is under investigation. Its Project Report will be prepared by the Punjab Government when the investigations are completed. The Project Report of Unit No. II (the dam at Pong) was prepared in May, 1959. This Report is under revision by the Government of Punjab in the light of the latest technological advice and hydrological studies.

Rajasthan Canal Scheme

- *195. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether entire area promised irrigation under Rajasthan Canal Scheme was given water supply this season;

(b) whether any standing crops suffered for want of water supply; and

(c) what is the quantum of water released to Pakistan, Punjab and Rajasthan respectively during the last 3 years?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Rajasthan Canal is still under construction and is not yet ready to receive irrigation supplies. The question of supplying water this season to the areas to be brought

under irrigation does not, therefore, arise.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Figures relating to the quantum of water released to Pakistan during the last three years are being collected and will be supplied as soon as they are available. It may, however, be mentioned that the quantity of water delivered to Pakistan during any year depends on the total flow in the rivers, the replacement capacity and supplies available in Pakistan, and the utilisations in India, all of which vary not only from year to year but also from period to period in the same year with varying climatic conditions. Also, all the water released by India may not be utilised by Pakistan and some of it escapes to the sea particularly in the rainy seasons.

Figures relating to the quantum of water utilised by Punjab and Rajasthan during the last three years are not readily available. The distribution of the supplies available to India, between the State Governments, is an internal matter between the State Governments, is an internal matter between the State Governments concerned. The quantum of supplies actually utilised in Punjab and Rajasthan would have to be estimated from day-to-day discharges at several places.

सरदार नगर में डाक तथा तार सुविधाएँ

*१९६. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:
श्री मो० ब० ठाकुर:

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरदार नगर (भावनगर) में कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के समय डाक-तार विभाग की ओर से कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह व्यवस्था कितनी अवधि के लिये थी ;

(ग) इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत क्या-क्या सुविधाएँ दी गई और उन पर कुल कितना व्यय बैठा ;

(घ) क्या उक्त कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के समय विमान सेवाओं का भी विस्तार किया गया था ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उससे सरकार को क्या आय हुई और उस पर कितना अतिरिक्त व्यय किया गया ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) डाक तथा

तार सम्बन्धी २६ दिसम्बर, १९६० से १० जनवरी, १९६१ तक ।

टेलीफोन सम्बन्धी २० दिसम्बर, १९६० से ६ जनवरी, १९६१ तक ।

(ग) सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

डाक-सुविधाएँ डाक सम्बन्धी लेन-देन के लिए तीन अस्थायी डाकघर तथा (१) सरदार नगर वितरण डाकघर (२) प्रदर्शनी क्षेत्र डाकघर (३) प्रतिनिधि शिविर डाकघर—खोले गए थे ।

तार-सुविधाएँ प्रेस तथा अन्य तारों को भारत के विभिन्न मुख्य शहरों में सीधे दूर मुद्रक परिपथों द्वारा भेजने, स्वीकार करने तथा वितरण करने के लिए सरदार नगर

(भावनगर) में एक विशेष शिविर तारघर खोला गया। पत्र संवाददाताओं की सुविधा के लिए एक पत्रकार-कक्ष भी खोला गया था।

टेलीफोन सरदार नगर से स्थानीय सुविधाएं तथा ट्रंक काल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करायी गईं।

लगभग जो खर्च—ढाक सम्बन्धी कार्यों पर
 हुआ —रु० ६५०.०० न० पै०
 तार सम्बन्धी कार्यों पर
 —रु० १२,६२८.०० न० पै०
 टेलीफोन सम्बन्धी कार्यों पर
 —रु० २३,१०२.०० न० पै०

(घ) तथा (ङ)—भारतीय उड्डयन निगम (इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कोरपोरेशन) द्वारा बम्बई तथा भावनगर के बीच प्रत्येक दिशा में २३ अतिरिक्त उड़ानें की गईं। इन अतिरिक्त उड़ानों से हुई कुल आय लगभग ३२,५०० रुपए थी जब कि कुल लागत ४५,५६५ रुपए थी।

Inter-State movement of fertilizers

- *197. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Pangarkar:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:

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

(a) whether Government have issued an order enforcing control over the Inter-State movement of fertilisers and export thereof, recently;

(b) if so, the terms thereof; and

(c) what is the policy governing the enforcement of this order?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes. An Order has been issued on 31-12-1960 banning the inter-State movement of following kinds of nitrogenous fertilisers with effect from 1-1-1961.

1. Sulphate of Ammonia
2. Urea
3. Ammonium sulphate nitrate
4. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate
5. Ammonium nitrate and any other fertiliser which may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette.

The Order was notified under G.S.R. No. 1561 and published in the Gazette of India Part II—Section (III)—Sub-section (i) dated 31-12-1960.

(b) Under the Order the export of the specified fertilisers from one State to another is not allowed except under and in accordance with a permit issued by the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf. The ban will not, however, apply to the export of fertilizers made in accordance with the allocation issued by this Ministry. The fertilisers (alongwith their receptacles or bags or conveyance used for transport) exported in contravention of the provisions of the Order are liable to be seized by a Police Officer (not below the rank of a Head Constable) or any other person authorised in this behalf by State Government or Central Government.

(c) The policy governing the Order is to ensure that the fertilizers which are allotted to a particular State Government against their demand are available for utilisation within that State.

Cane Cess in U.P.

*198. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Braj Raj Singh:

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

(a) whether any step has been taken by the Centre to get the cane cess amount in U.P. realised after the U.P. Cane Cess Act has been declared invalid by the Supreme Court;

(b) the amount due from the mill owners in U.P.; and

(c) whether any legislation is likely to be introduced?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) The Central Government promulgated on 30th January 1961 an Ordinance validating the imposition and collection of cane cess by the U.P. Government from 26th January 1950 to the 3rd February 1961. As regards the future, the State Government has taken necessary steps within the powers available to it.

(b) According to information received from the U.P. Government, the arrears of cane cess on 31st December 1960 were Rs. 367.86 lakhs.

(c) It is proposed to introduce a Bill to replace the Central Government Ordinance in the current session of the Parliament.

Wagon Supply to Gujarat

{ **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
 *199. { **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of wagons has hit the rice movement from Madhya Pradesh to Gujarat and Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken for supply of adequate number of wagons for rice movement?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) No. Movement of rice from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra and Gujarat was not affected on account of shortage of wagons. In fact, with the formation of the new Madhya Pradesh-Maharashtra-Gujarat food zone towards the end of November '60, the movement of rice to Maharashtra and Gujarat from Madhya Pradesh during the period from November '60 to January '61 was to the extent of 1985 and 1238 wagons respectively. The leading in the month of January '61 was stepped up appreciably and averaged 43 wagons per day for Maharashtra and 32 wagons a day for Gujarat. The demands could not, however, be currently met with due to heavy movement of traffic enjoying higher priority and unusually heavy demands for movement of rice from Madhya Pradesh due to the formation of the new zone.

(b) Special attention is paid to this traffic and every effort is being made to maintain the supply of wagons at a satisfactory level after giving due consideration to other important traffic enjoying higher priority.

Hindustan Shipyard

{ **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 *200. { **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri P. C. Barooah:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Shipyard is facing a crisis on account of non-availability of orders to build ships; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to overcome the crisis?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No.

There was some difficulty last year but the position has improved since then. Orders for two vessels have already been received. It is anticipated that more orders will be placed soon.

Prices and Stocks of Sugar

*201. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

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

(a) what is the present position with regard to prices and stocks of sugar in the country;

(b) the quantity of sugar exported to other countries during 1960; and

(c) the names of countries to which sugar has been exported?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) The prices are reasonable and stock position is satisfactory.

(b) and (c). The quantity of sugar exported up to 31st December 1960 was as under:—

(Metric tons)

1. Federation of Malayan States	10,901
2. Ceylon	3,048
3. Middle East countries	3,647

TOTAL : 17,596

Diversion of line between Nimtita and Farakka

*202. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lands required for the proposed diversion between the Nimtita Railway station and Farakka Railway station on the BAK Loop of the Eastern Railway have been acquired by Government; and

(b) when they hope to be able to start work_s for constructing this diversion line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Out of 9.43 miles of line on the Nimtita-Tildanga diversion, possession of land has so far been received for about 5 miles.

(b) Where possession of land had been obtained the formation work for the diversion has already been commenced.

Fertilizer for Madras

*203. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madras has demanded increased allocation of Sindri Fertilizers to the State;

(b) if so, what is the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) how much is supplied out of imported fertilizers for 1960-61;

(d) will the same be increased for 1961-62; and

(e) what is the supply of Sindri Fertilizer for current year and how much will be supplied to the Madras State during 1961-62?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The Government of Madras have asked for increased allocation of fertilisers in general for 1960-61 and not Sindri material alone.

(b) It is the policy of this Ministry to allocate fertilizers to maritime States mostly from imports with a view to avoiding cross-movement as well as transport over long distances. To the extent imported material is not available at nearby ports to meet the current demand, supplies are arranged from Sindri. Since the plant

nutrient content of the fertiliser is the same both in imported material and Sindri product, the source of supply is not an essential criterion.

(c) The following quantities of various kinds of fertilisers have been allotted to Madras State from imports during 1960-61:—

(All figures in metric tons)	
	Allotment to be supplied during 1960-61
Sulphate of Ammonia	73,000
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	2,000
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	9,000
Urea	8,000
TOTAL in terms of sulphate of ammonia	104,700

(d) As the prospects of availability of fertilisers during 1961-62 are likely to be better than this year, it is hoped that the supply of fertilisers to Madras will be at a higher level during 1961-62.

(e) A quantity of 12,000 tons Sintri sulphate of ammonia was allotted to the Government of Madras during 1960-61. Out of this allotment, 11,915 tons have been supplied till date. The quantity to be supplied from Sindri during 1961-62 cannot be decided at this stage, as it will depend upon the supplies available at the Ports from time to time.

कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के लिये विशेष व्यवस्था

*२०४. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री सुब्रह्मन् घोष:
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी:
श्री मो० ब० ठाकुर:

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरदारनगर (भावनगर) में कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के समय रेलवे की ओर

से कुछ विशेष सुविधाओं, जिसमें स्पेशल गाड़ियां चलाना भी शामिल है, की व्यवस्था की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह किस रूप में और सरकार का उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन गाड़ियों से जो आय हुई वह उस व्यय से बहुत कम थी जो उन पर हुआ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री स० बे० रामस्वामी):

(क) और (ख). जी हां: भावनगर में कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के अवसर पर बढ़े हुए यातायात को संभालने के लिए भावनगर से ४.७४ मील की दूरी पर सरदार नगर रोड में एक अस्थायी स्टेशन खोला गया था। इस स्टेशन पर अस्थायी रूप से तीसरे दर्जे का एक मुसाफिरखाना, ऊंचे दर्जे का एक प्रतीक्षालय, स्टेशन मास्टर का दफ्तर, इयूटी कमरा, टट्टी और पेशाब की जगहें बनायी गयी थी। पानी के कई नल भी लगाये गये थे। कांग्रेस कैम्प के पास एक छोटा सा पूछ-ताछ दफ्तर, बुकिंग और आरक्षण कार्यालय (reservation office) खोला गया था। सुविधा के इन कामों पर १,७६,०६० रुपये शुद्ध खर्च का अनुमान है कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के सिलसिले में बहुत बड़ी तादाद में जो लोग गये थे, उनको सरदार नगर रोड ले जाने पर वहां से वापस लाने के लिए ३५ स्पेशल गाड़ियां चलाई गयी थीं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Gliding Clubs

*205. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have recently approved a scheme for giving subsidy to the gliding clubs in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme including the cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for the grant of subsidy to the Gliding Clubs in the country. Flying Clubs, which open gliding wings will also be governed by this scheme.

2. Under this scheme, the Gliding Club will receive a fixed subsidy of Rs. 15,000/- and a subvention at the rate of Rs. 3/- per launch and charge a launching fee of Rs. 1/- per launch. In order to qualify for subsidy under the scheme, the Clubs will have to satisfy certain conditions, more important of which are indicated below:—

- (i) The clubs should enlist not less than 100 subscribing members before admission to the Subsidy Scheme.
- (ii) They should raise funds either by private subscription or through the State Government for the initial purchase of some of the equipment required for gliding, e.g., Jeep, parachutes, cables, etc.

3. Government will provide gliders and winches to the Clubs on loan, after the Club has equipped itself with other gliding equipment.

Government will also provide free landing and housing or parking facilities for gliders, winches etc., owned by the Clubs or in their custody on loan from the Central or State Governments, where such facilities are available.

4. A subsidised club will be expected to do a minimum of fifteen hundred launches in a year.

5. Assuming that a club performs 1500 launches per year, the cost of the scheme per club will be as follows:—

Non-recurring (To be incurred in the first year):

- (i) Cost of two gliders. Rs. 35,000/-
- (ii) Cost of one winch. Rs. 25,000/-

Recurring (To be incurred in the first as well as in subsequent years).

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| (i) Annual fixed subsidy. | Rs. 15,000/- |
| (ii) Subvention @ Rs. 3/- per launch for 1500 launches. | Rs. 4,500/- |

Rs. 69,500/-

Dredging of Ganges in Kanpur

*206. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.P. Government have asked for technical help from the Centre regarding dredging of river Ganges in Kanpur; and

(b) if so, what help has been given by the Centre?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Anti-Corruption Organisation on N. Railway

289. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the achievements of the anti-corruption organisation on the Northern Railway since July, 1960 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): During the period July, 1960 to January, 1961, the Vigilance branch detected 55 cases which *prima facie* merited depart-

mental action and 10 cases were referred to special police establishment for further investigation. Cases detected related to bribery, other forms of corruption and various types of frauds, some of them involving forgery, manipulation of records and misappropriation of government money. In surprise checks 27 cases of under-weight were detected. Action finalised after 30-6-1960 resulted in dismissal of one employee, removal of 8, reduction of one, stoppage of increments of 12, and other punishments to 2. The Anti-ticket—Fraud Section detected 111 cases of misuse of tickets, passes etc., out of which 5 cases resulted in removal from service and in 39 cases staff were awarded other punishments. The Engineering Vigilance Cell detected six cases pertaining to acceptance of materials and works below specification, etc. As a result of the activities of this cell saving to the extent of Rs. 32,948.19 nP was effected by way of recoveries of overpayments made to the contractors.

Iron and Steel Allotment to Punjab

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

(a) the quantity of iron and steel demanded and allotted to Punjab for agricultural purposes for the year 1960-61; and

(b) the steps taken to supply the allotted quota?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Demand and allotment of iron and steel to Punjab for agricultural purposes during 1960-61 are 18,520 and 12,588 tonnes respectively.

(b) Since agricultural quota was not included in the 'core' priority, supplies against this quota were poor. In order to expedite supplies, the question of including the agricultural quota of iron and steel in the 'core' priority was taken up. It has since been decided to include it in the 'core' priority and all concerned have been

informed to arrange supplies under that priority.

Water-Logging in Delhi

291. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme to stop water-logging in the Union Territory of Delhi (built-up area) has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details of the programme; and

(c) how far it has been carried out?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) to (c). A statement showing the works recommended to be executed in phases I and II of the Reddy Committee's Report and the position thereof was given in reply to unstarred question No. 2968 for 29th April, 1960. A statement showing further progress of the work is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 43].

The works recommended for execution in phase III will be taken up during the III Five Year Plan.

Per Capita Consumption of Fruits

292. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the *per capita* consumption of fruits as estimated in India at present; and

(b) how many calories do the fruits supply in the average diet?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) About 1.5 Oz.

(b) The calorific value of fruits varies according to their variety. Juicy fruits supply about 10 to 12 calories per oz., fleshy fruits like mango and guava supply 15 to 20 calories per oz. while dry fruits like dates supply about 80 calories per oz. Fruits are taken more for their valuable content of vitamins and minerals than for their caloric value.

परी स्टेशन

२६३. श्री खशबल राय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के पुरी स्टेशन पर प्रथम और तृतीय श्रेणी के प्रतीक्षालय बहुत छोटे हैं और उनमें यात्रियों के लिए अन्य सुविधायें भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के लिये कौन-कौन सी नई सुविधायें देने का विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाजखान) :

(क) जी नहीं। इस स्टेशन पर सामान्यतः जितने यात्री आते जाते हैं, उनकी संख्या को देखते हुए वर्तमान सुविधायें पर्याप्त हैं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Railway Dispensers on E. Railways

294. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispensers in Eastern Railway running within the State of West Bengal are to take licence and to renew it each year from Pharmacy Council;

(b) if so, whether the Railway insists on such renewals;

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for the insistence;

(d) the cost of renewal, if any;

(e) who pays it, Railway or the employee;

(f) whether the employee is retained in service in case of non-payment of renewal fee;

(g) whether rule like this is enforced in any other zone; and

(h) whether any employee in Medical or Health Department of Eastern Railway is to take and renew licence likewise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir, it is obligatory under Pharmacy Act, 1948.

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

(g) The provisions of Pharmacy Act, 1948 are applicable to States wherever the Act is enacted and through which the Railway passes.

(h) Doctors and Nurses are required to register their names under the State Medical Council and Nursing Council Acts. They are not required to renew such registration.

Primary Health Centres in Rajasthan

295. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the places where Primary Health Centres have been opened during the Second Five Year Plan period so far in Rajasthan; and

(b) the assistance given to the Centres during the same period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 44].

(b) Under the scheme for the establishment of Primary Health Centres during the 2nd Five Year Plan in Stage I Blocks each Primary Health Centre is getting Central subsidy towards non-recurring expenditure upto a ceiling of Rs. 67,500 made up of Rs. 60,000 or 75 per cent. of the actual expenditure, whichever is less, on buildings (both for the Centre and residential quarters for the staff including suitable accommodation for a family planning clinic) and upto Rs. 7,500 for equipment, furniture, bedding and clothing. Towards recurring expenditure, the Central Government are paying Rs. 2,000 per annum for each centre towards drugs

and upto Rs. 6,500 per annum towards expenditure on staff, the balance being met by the State Governments concerned. The Central assistance is being apportioned between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation and the share of the Ministry of Health is limited to Rs. 52,500 or 21.32 of the actual expenditure (whichever is less) on buildings.

Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 10,37,500 were sanctioned to the Government of Rajasthan towards the Health Ministry's share of the expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of Primary Health Centres opened in N.E.S. Blocks during the 2nd Five Year Plan upto 31st March, 1958, and with effect from the 1st April, 1958 the grants-in-aid representing the share of the Ministry of Health are being released direct by the Accountant General, Rajasthan. The Central Assistance for these Primary Health Centres to be provided by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation is being drawn from the Block Budgets through the Quarterly Expenditure Statements.

Upto the end of 1960 the UNICEF have released 23 sets of Primary Health Centre equipment, 60 sets of sub-centre equipment, 23 sets of drugs and diet supplements and 23 vehicles for the Primary Health Centres opened in Rajasthan during the 2nd Five Year Plan period.

Passenger Amenities on Akola-Purna Line

296. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been received regarding provision of drinking water facilities and enlargement of third class waiting halls on the Akola-Purna line of the Central Railway during the year 1960;

(b) if so, which of them have been accepted; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, in respect of Basmatnagar station.

(b) and (c) Improvements to Drinking water facilities have been agreed to and a permanent waterman is being engaged to serve the needs of Passengers with drinking water from the Station well. The suggestion to provide a III Class waiting hall is being considered.

Jaipur Station

297. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether remodelling of the Jaipur Station of the Western Railway has been completed;

(b) the improvements covered by the remodelling; and

(c) the total cost of remodelling?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Generally speaking, all the existing facilities in the old station have been improved and expended. The following are some of the main items:

(1) The existing number of retiring rooms have been increased and modernised.

(2) More refreshment rooms to cater for both non-vegetarian and vegetarian—Indian style and western style—have been provided.

(3) Better facilities for booking of luggage and passenger reservation have been provided.

(4) Waiting room and concourse have been expanded to deal more conveniently with the rush of passengers. Platforms have been covered.

(5) Modern sanitation has been provided in latrines and additional bath rooms built.

(6) Additional waiting rooms for upper class passengers also have been provided.

(c) The estimated cost is Rs. 18,52,955.

Nander Station

298. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for renovation and expansion of Nander Station on the Central Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The existing facilities at Nander Station are adequate to deal with the traffic obtaining at present and there is no proposal for remodelling of the station.

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

Overbridge near Charkhi Dadri

299. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to construct an overbridge on level crossing near the Cement Factory at Charkhi Dadri Railway Station on Rewari-Bhatinda route?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The Municipal Committee of Charkhi Dadri has since suggested the provision of an under-bridge instead of a road over-bridge which had been proposed originally in replacement of the existing level crossing and has also agreed to bear their share of the cost of the work as per extent rules. The proposed sub-way will, however, necessitate lowering of the existing road by about 17' below the present ground level which would cause accumulation of water during rainy season. The Municipal Committee has been advised of this position and have also been asked to furnish necessary plan for the approaches together with an estimate for the work to be carried out by them. The matter will be further examined on receipt of their reply.

Family Planning Centres in Orissa

300. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Planning Centres opened in Orissa State during the Second Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) the financial help given to these Centres so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) According to available information 60 rural and 28 urban Family Planning Centres were opened in Orissa State upto December 1960 during the Second Five Year Plan period.

(b) Information regarding the expenditure incurred by the Government of Orissa on the Family Planning Centres referred to above is not available. However, grants amounting to Rs. 4,15,883 were sanctioned to the Government of Orissa upto the year 1959-60 and an allocation of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made for the family planning programme in the State for 1960-61.

Complaints in P. & T. Circle, Orissa

301. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints and suggestions received by the postal Superintendents and Director Posts and Telegraphs of Orissa circle during 1960 and 1961 so far;

(b) the nature of the complaints and suggestions and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the number of complaints and suggestions pending so far on which action has not been taken and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a)

Complaints.

10,449

Suggestions.

5

(b) The complaints related to delay in delivery and loss of postal articles and delay in payment of money orders, besides a small number relating to miscellaneous matters, like delay in settlement of claims, discourtesy, etc.

The suggestions related to improvements in postal services. The details relating to these are not readily available.

Complaints disposed of. 9,156

Suggestions disposed of. 3

(c) Complaints under enquiry. 1,293

Suggestions under examination. 2

Due to the time gap in the receipt and disposal of complaints, a certain percentage of complaints must always be pending.

P. & T. Employees

302. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of P. & T. employees in Orissa circle grade-wise and Postal Division-wise at the end of 1960;

(b) the number among them who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether the reserved quota in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been filled up so far; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Supply of Wagon Floor Boards to Railways

303. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2371 on the 8th September,

1960 regarding the supply of defective Wagon Floor Boards from Kerala and state:

(a) the value of the wagon floor boards found defective; and

(b) at what stage is the case against the firms and the Timber Industry Officer?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Rs. 2,05,121 approximately.

(b) The case was fixed for hearing on 20-2-1961 in the court of the Special Judge, Poona, but has since been adjourned.

Cooperative Sugar Factories

304. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up co-operative sugar factories in the country; and

(b) whether there is any proposal of such sugar factories being set up in Rajasthan?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A statement showing the progress made in setting up co-operative sugar factories is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 45].

(b) Rajasthan Government have sponsored the application of one co-operative for setting up a sugar factory in Ganganagar District. The application is under consideration.

उत्तर प्रदेश में आऊट एजेंसियां

३०५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री ३१ अगस्त, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७८८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के किने-किन स्थानों पर रेलवे आऊट एजेंसियां खालने के प्रश्न पर इस बीच विचार किया गया है ; और

(ख) उन में से प्रत्येक के बारे में अब तक क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी):

(क) और (ख). ३१ अगस्त, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न १७८८ के उत्तर में जिन ३५ जगहों का जिक्र किया गया है उनकी और साथ ही दूसरी ७ जगहों की स्थिति का बयान सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिए परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४६]

पर्यटन विकास परिषद्

३०६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २८ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पर्यटन विकास परिषद् ने अपनी १७ सितम्बर, १९६० की बैठक में जो निर्णय और सिफारिशें की थीं, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : माननीय सदस्य ने पर्यटन विकास परिषद् की जिस बैठक का उल्लेख किया है, उस बैठक के निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गयी :—

- (१) आयोजना आयोग से विचार विमर्श कर उन से तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में पर्यटन

पर पांच करोड़ रुपये की खर्च की नियत राशि में वृद्धि का आग्रह करने के लिए तदर्थ समिति का संगठन किया गया। इस समिति की २३ नवम्बर, १९६० को आयोजना आयोग के 'उद्योग' सदस्य के साथ एक बैठक हुई थी जिसमें इस समिति को यह सूचना दी गयी कि प्रदेश सरकारों द्वारा पर्यटन पर खर्च की जाने वाली १.५० करोड़ रुपये की राशि बढ़ा कर ३.७५ करोड़ रुपये कर दी गयी है। इस प्रकार तीसरी आयोजना के मसौदे में पर्यटन पर किया जाने वाला खर्च बढ़ा कर ७.२५ करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है।

पर्यटन के प्रचार के सिंहावलोकन तथा इस संबंध में सामान्य सुझाव देने के लिए एक तदर्थ समिति नियुक्त की गयी है जिसकी पहली बैठक जल्दी ही होने वाली है।

- (२) इस परिषद् की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये किये गये उपायों का व्यौरा इन सुझाव के साथ साथ नीचे दिया जा रहा है :—

सिफारिश	कार्यवाही
(क) सरकार को मीडियम साइज की मोटर गाड़ियों को लक्जरी टैक्सियों के रूप में चलने के लिए लायसेंस देना चाहिए।	'दिल्ली परिवहन' ऐसी ट्रिस्ट टैक्सियों को DLY के लिए के रजिस्ट्रेशन के अन्तर्गत लायसेंस दे रही है।
(ख) विदेशी पर्यटकों को खुद चलाने वाली टैक्सियों की सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए।	मोटर ट्वेकिलस ऐक्ट में सुधार करने व इस ऐक्ट में इस सुविधा को शामिल करने का सुझाव विचाराधीन है।

सिफारिश

कार्यवाही

- (ग) रेल द्वारा सफर करने के दौरान कुछ समय के लिए किसी स्टेशन पर रुकने के सम्बन्ध में रेल अधिकारियों द्वारा लगाये गये मील दूरी के प्रतिबन्ध में जहां तक विदेशी पर्यटकों का सम्बन्ध है उन्हें छूट दी जानी चाहिए ।
- (घ) महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन स्थानों पर भिखमंगों पर रोक लगानी चाहिए ।
- (ङ) विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों तथा भारत में भारत सरकार के पर्यटन कार्यालयों के निदेशकों द्वारा शराब के परमिट जारी किये जाने चाहिए तथा सभी प्रदेश सरकारों को इन परमिटों को प्रामाणिक समझ कर स्वीकार करना चाहिए ।
- (च) होटल मालिकों को जरूरी होटल व मोटेल बनाने के लिए सरकारी जमीन बाजार की उचित कीमत पर दी जानी चाहिए ।
- (छ) महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर मोटेलों की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ।
- रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड) ने इस सिफारिश को सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया है । उस मंत्रालय से इस बाबत आवश्यक आदेश जारी करने की प्रार्थना की गयी है ।
- प्रदेश सरकारों से कहा गया है कि खास तौर से महत्वपूर्ण स्मारकों तथा ऐसे स्थानों पर जहां विदेशी पर्यटक अक्सर जाते हैं, भिखमंगों पर रोक लगायी जानी चाहिए ।
- संविधान में शराबबन्दी का विषय प्रदेश सरकार के अधीन दिया गया है, प्रदेश सरकारों के साथ विचार विमर्श कर इस सिफारिश को कार्यान्वित करने के बारे में ब्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है ।
- जरूरी होटलों व मोटलों के बनाने के लिए जमीन देने के बाबत प्रदेश सरकारों व अन्य केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों से होटल मालिकों की उचित मांग की सिफारिश की जाती रही है और की जाती है ।
- पर्यटन की तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर कुछ विश्राम-गृहों को मोटेल के रूप में परिवर्तित करने की व्यवस्था की गयी है । यह सुझाव आयोजना आयोग के विचाराधीन है ।

आयुर्वेद की पुरानी पाण्डुलिपियां

३०७. श्री भक्त वशेनः क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १६ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आयुर्वेद सम्बन्धी पुरानी पाण्डुलिपियों को प्राप्त करने और उनमें अनुसन्धान और जांच-पड़ताल करने के कार्य में अब क्या प्रगति हुई है और यह

कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा की जाती है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : प्रथमतः विभिन्न पुस्तकालयों आदि में उपलब्ध पाण्डुलिपियों एवं पुस्तकों की सूचियां एकत्र कर उनका विश्लेषण किया जा रहा है । पाण्डुलिपियों को प्राप्त करने का प्रश्न बाद में लिया जायेगा । यह एक दीर्घावधि कार्यक्रम है ।

New Railway Lines in Punjab

308. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many railway lines have been recommended by the Government of Punjab to be included in Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the names of these lines; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) The names of seventeen lines recommended by the Punjab Govt. for inclusion in the Third Plan are indicated in the list laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 47.]

(c) None of the proposals finds a place in the list of new lines approved by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Third Plan so far.

Flood Control Schemes in Punjab

309. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have supplied the details of the flood control schemes which they intend to take up in 1961;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these schemes have been approved by now?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

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

Panchayats in Delhi

310. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to

state at what stage is the proposal to entrust rural public works to Panchayats in Union territory of Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Rural public works under the Development Schemes are already being executed through Panchayats in the Union Territory of Delhi. A Committee is examining the question of entrusting to the Panchayats the rural public works now being executed in the rural areas by the Municipal Corporation in the discharge of its functions.

Departmental Catering on N. Railway

311. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no departmental catering has been provided on any station in Delhi, Ferozepur and Bikaner Divisions except at Delhi on Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) Departmental Catering obtains at Delhi and New Delhi stations on the Delhi Division and at Pathankot station on the Ferozepur Division. For the present, no station on the Bikaner Division is being taken over for departmental management.

The policy is to introduce departmental catering as need arises at all important stations and action is being taken accordingly.

Drainage Areas of Punjab and Delhi

312. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 1809 on the 14th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the three-man Committee appointed to report on the schemes necessary for removing the drainage congestion in certain areas of Punjab adjoining Delhi has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee has, in its report, recommended the diversion of Drain No. 8 entirely through the Punjab territory. It was considered essential that the interception of the run-off from the upper catchment by this diversion channel should be full and complete.

A cut with a discharging capacity of 450 cusecs might be made from the outfall of Drain No. 8 to the Najafgarh Jheel for relieving the drainage congestion in the Jahazgarh area, but the following works should be completed before operating this cut:—

- (i) a diversion channel from Gohana via Punjab territory to river Yamuna;
- (ii) the Najafgarh Drainage Scheme, Phase II;
- (iii) control regulators on the proposed cut; and
- (iv) further enlarging of the Najafgarh drain.

The additional waters from the Jahazgarh area would be permitted to pass into the Jheel only after the water in the Jheel has attained a R.L. of 688.

कैसर रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट, बम्बई

३१३. पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सही है कि बम्बई स्थित कैसर रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट की इमारत का काम बन्द हो गया है जिससे इंस्टीच्यूट के कामों में हानि हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का क्या कारण है और अब तक कितने रुपये इसमें लग चुके हैं ;

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क) और (ख) निर्माण कार्य फिलहाल बन्द कर दिया गया है किन्तु उसे शीघ्र ही पुनः प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा। यह निर्माण कार्य ३-६-५६ को मेसर्स एशियन कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी, बम्बई को ८७,८५२ रुपये के टेण्डर पर दिया गया था। इस कार्य की पूर्ति के लिये ६ महीने का समय दिया गया था। किन्तु मानसून के कारण यह काम शीघ्र चालू न होकर नवम्बर १९५६ में चालू किया जा सका। इस ठेकेदार के विरुद्ध बम्बई न्यायालय में कुछ मामले विचाराधीन थे और न्यायालय ने अग्र्याग्रहण आदेश जारी कर दिये थे। इस आशंका से कि कहीं उसे मिलने वाला पैसा रुक न जाय ठेकेदार कोई काम नहीं कर रहा था। उसके विरुद्ध वे अदालती मामले अब तय हो चुके हैं और उसने अब काम पुनः शुरू करने का वचन दे दिया है। आशा है कि यह कार्य ३१ मार्च १९६१ तक पूरा हो जायेगा। ३१-१२-६० तक इस काम पर कुल ७३,६४१ रुपया व्यय हुआ है।

Telephone Exchange, Jajpur (Orissa)

314. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for 25-line telephone exchange at Jajpur in Orissa State has been sanctioned; and

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

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, on 7-10-1960.

(b) Materials are still awaited; steps are being taken to have the exchange opened as early as possible.

Rural Water Supply in Kerala

315. { Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given by the Centre to the Kerala Government for rural water supply in the State during the Second Five Year Plan so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes,

(b) The details of the financial assistance given during Second Five Year Plan so far are:

Year	(Amount in lakhs) Rs.
1956-57	2.875
1957-58	6.60854
1958-59	9.00
1959-60	2.90
TOTAL	21.38354

Over-Loading of Vehicles in Delhi

316. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of bullock carts, trucks and tongas are being over-loaded in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) if so, what is the total number of persons convicted for over-loading their vehicles during 1960; and

(c) how many of these were owners of animal-driven vehicles?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes,

(b) 6,946,

(c) This information is not available, as owners and drivers are both

punishable for the offence of over-loading.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में आखेट विधि

३१७. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल में आखेट विधि लागू है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बें० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) (१) भारतीय वन अधिनियम १९२७ और

(२) पंजाब जंगली पक्षी और जंगली पशु रक्षा अधिनियम २, १९३३, इन अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत शिकार के नियम भी बनाये गये हैं और सन् १९५६ से हिमाचल प्रदेश में लागू किये क्य हैं ।

रेणुका सरोवर, सिरमौर का जीर्णोद्धार

३१८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजन के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने सिरमौर जिला के रेणुका सरोवर के सुधार और उद्धार के हेतु क्या क्या कार्य किये ;

(ख) उन कार्यों पर कितना व्यय हुआ ; और

(ग) १९६० में कितने पर्यटक इस सरोवर को देखने आये ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) रेणुका झील से कचड़ा साफ किया जा रहा

है। श्री परशु राम सरोवर में पानी की सप्लाई और बढ़ा दी गई है। झील के चारों ओर फूलों की क्यारियों व फल वाले वृक्ष लगाए जा रहे हैं और पीकाक शेडों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। इस के अतिरिक्त जंगल के जानवरों जैसे चित्ती-दार हिरणों के लिए बाड़ लगायी जा रही है और झील के चारों ओर की सड़क का सुधार किया जा रहा है। पर्यटकों की विश्रामशालाओं में सुधार किया जा चुका है।

(ख) ४२,१४० रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं।

(ग) १९६० में झील देखने के लिय आने वाले पर्यटकों के कोई भी आंकड़े नहीं रखे गये हैं। अनुमान है कि इन की संख्या लगभग ३०,००० रही होगी।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सिंचाई पर व्यय

३१६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या साह्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमालय के लिय द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत सिंचाई के लिये स्वीकृत किय गये धन में से कितना धन व्यय किया गया और शेष के खर्च न किये जाने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ख) खर्च किय धन में से कितना कितना धन संसाधनो, शासकीय कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों पर खर्च किया गया है ?

कृषि उप-मंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) और (ख) आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा की टबिल पर रख दी जायगी।

Pipli Konarak Road

320. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the all-weather Pipli-Konarak Road has been completed by now;

(b) whether all the bridges on this road have been completed;

(c) the total money which has been spent so far on this all-weather road;

(d) whether the Government of India propose to sanction any further amount for completing this road; and

(e) if so, how much?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. Out of the total length of about 28 miles, only 1 1/2 miles remains to be done. This small length has to run on a proposed canal bank and there is some difficulty about land acquisition.

(b) Junei Bridge has been completed. Works on the remaining 3 bridges and approaches are in progress and they are expected to be completed by the end of 1961.

(c) A sum of Rs. 12,90,700/- has so far been spent.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Movement of Iron Ore to Steel Mills

321. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that from the 6th June, 1960 to the 19th September, 1960, the Railways supplied 2803 wagons for movement of iron ore to steel mills from the Bansapani sector on STC's account, as against the allotments for 5633 wagons;

(b) whether it is a fact that during the same period 208 wagons were

supplied for movement of iron ore for export to the Calcutta port as against the indents for 1165 wagons; and

(c) if so, what was the difficulty of the Railways to supply necessary number of wagons indented by the STC?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House in due course.

Rural Electrification in Orissa

322. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa Government had asked for more money in the Second Five Year Plan for carrying out its rural electrification programmes;

(b) if so, how much money had been allotted to Orissa in the 2nd Plan period for this purpose; and

(c) the number of new villages included in the scheme of electrification in the district of Puri in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Orissa Government was allotted Rs. 150 lakhs for rural electrification programme in the Second Plan. The State Government did not ask for additional funds for this programme.

(c) 14.

Train Accident near Jasidi Station

323. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any accident involving the goods train near Jasidi Station, Eastern Railway on 17th December, 1960 or nearabout that time;

(b) if so, the cause of accident and the number of injured, if any;

(c) the loss sustained by the Railways;

(d) whether any enquiry has been held in the matter; and

(e) if so, by whom and what are his findings?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (e). On 17th December, 1960, Down Crack Goods train collided with a dip Lorry between Tulsitanr Block Hut and Jasidih Stations of the Eastern Railway.

A Departmental Enquiry by the Divisional officers was held to investigate into the cause of the accident. According to findings of the Committee the collision was due to failure of railway staff.

Thirteen cattle attendants and eleven cattle were injured. Damage to railway property has been estimated at Rupees three thousand and five hundred.

Khandwa-Hingoli Line

**324. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Akola-Amlakhurd Metre Gauge Section of the Khandwa-Hingoli project has been opened for passenger traffic;

(b) if so, when;

(c) what is the length of the track; and

(d) what expenditure was incurred on the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 2nd January, 1961.

(e) 73.67 miles i.e. 118.66 kilometers. From Akola to Amlakhurd—Total length from Khandwa to Hingoli is 187.95 miles i.e. 302.55 Kilometers.

(d) The amount spent on the Khandwa-Hingoli Project upto 31st December, 1960 is approximately Rs. 11.75 crores. Total estimated cost of the entire work is Rs. 12.49 crores.

Indian Merchant Fleet

325. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many ships had been added to the Indian Merchant Fleet in 1960 and with what tonnage; and

(b) how many of the ships in the Fleet had been turned out as obsolete and with what tonnage during the same year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 22 ships totalling 139,434 G.R.T. were added to the Indian Merchant Fleet in 1960.

(b) 8 ships totalling 38,693 G.R.T. were scrapped during the same year.

P.&T. Employees

326. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 { **Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether disciplinary proceedings against all Posts and Telegraphs employees who took part in the July, 1960 strike have since been finalised;

(b) if so, total number of employees who were either dismissed or removed or discharged from service;

(c) whether these employees have made any appeal; and

(d) if so, the result of their appeal?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) to (d). Of the 17,771 employees who were proceeded against in connection with the strike, the cases of 72 have yet to be finalised while 12 are under suspension. 800 officials were dismissed or removed from service as a result of conviction in a Court of Law. Their cases were subsequently reviewed and 771 of them were reinstated. 171 officials, though not prosecuted in a Court of Law, were dismissed or removed as a result of departmental proceedings. All the dismissed or removed officials appealed against the punishments awarded to them and 179 were reinstated by the appropriate authorities. In 12 cases, the original punishments of dismissal or removal were confirmed, while in two cases *de novo* trials were ordered. Seven appeals have yet to be decided.

2. Precise information as to the number of temporary officials who were discharged under Rule 5 of the C.C.S. (Temporary Service) Rules, 1949 for participating in the strike, is not available. Thirteen petitions have however, been received from such employees, as a result of which orders for the re-employment of five have already issued. One petition has been rejected and seven are under consideration.

Defalcation of Railway Funds

327. { **Shri Morarka:**
 { **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases involving defalcation or misappropriation amounts over Rs. 50,000 during the last 5 years;

(b) how many cases out of the above have already been decided and how many are pending;

(c) how many persons have been convicted and in how many cases, the charges could not be proved; and

(d) the total loss suffered by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Two.

(b) Both the cases are still under enquiry.

(c) As the cases are still pending, this part of the question does not arise.

(d) The amount so far assessed as having been misappropriated in the two cases together is Rs. 2,29,714.50nP. The exact amount of loss suffered by the Government can only be assessed after the cases have been finalized and amount recovered from the defaulters, if any are adjusted.

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पुस्तक की दुकान

३२८. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस बारे में विचार कर रही है कि स्टेशनों पर पुस्तकें बेचने के स्टालों का ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी का एकाधिकार समाप्त कर के प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर अन्य व्यक्तियों को ठेके दिये जायें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा और अन्य व्यक्तियों को किन आधारों पर ठेके दिय जायेंगे ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० राम स्वामी) : (क) और (ख) पूरी रेलवे पर या उसके कुछ हिस्सों में बुक-स्टाल चलाने के सम्बन्ध में मेसर्स ए० एच० व्हीलर एण्ड कम्पनी को पहले जो एकाधिकार दिया गया था उसमें वे परिवर्तन किये गये (i) जिन स्टेशनों पर व्हीलर का बुक स्टाल नहीं है, वहां

दूसरे लोगों को बुक-स्टाल खोलने की अनुमति दी जा सकती है और (ii) जिन स्टेशनों पर व्हीलर का बुक-स्टाल है वहां कुछ निर्दिष्ट संस्थाओं की पुस्तकों, मासिक पत्रिकाओं आदि की बिक्री के लिए दूसरे बुक-स्टाल खोले जा सकते हैं ।

बुक-स्टाल खोलने के सम्बन्ध में रेल-प्रशासन उन कर्मों या व्यक्तियों से प्रार्थना-पत्र मांगते हैं जो पुस्तकों की बिक्री का काम पहले से करते रहे हैं और उपयुक्त प्रार्थीको ठका देते हैं ।

Dining Cars attached to Mail Trains

329. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no dining cars attached to the Mail or Fast Passenger trains operating in the Saurashtra area; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that no preparations of ghee are available on these stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Dining car service is available on Nos. 37 Up and 38 Down Mail trains running between Viramgam and Veeraval and Nos. 499 Up and 500 Down Passenger trains running between Bhavagar and Mahuva.

(b) Edibles prepared in pure ghee have not been placed for sale at stations in the Saurashtra area, in view of the poor demand for them.

International Telex Service

**330. { Shri Ram Krishna Gupta:
Shri Pahadia:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the names of the countries which have International Telex service link with India at present?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): There is a direct International Telex

Service between Bombay and the United Kingdom. The Telex Service via the United Kingdom is further extended to the following 22 countries of the world at present:—

1. Austria.
2. Belgium.
3. Canada.
4. Czechoslovakia.
5. Denmark.
6. France.
7. Finland.
8. Germany (West).
9. Germany (East).
10. Greece.
11. Hungary.
12. Irish Republic.
13. Italy.
14. Luxembourg.
15. Netherlands.
16. Norway.
17. Poland.
18. Spain.
19. Sweden.
20. Switzerland.
21. The U.S.S.R.
22. The U.S.A.

Supply of Rice to Maharashtra and Gujarat Governments

331. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from Maharashtra and Gujarat Governments for supply of more rice during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) if so, steps taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) and (b). Requests for the supply of rice received from time to time from Maharashtra and Gujarat Governments are examined in consulta-

tion with the State Governments and supplies of suitable quantities are arranged.

During the year 1961 so far, 25,000 tons of rice have been allotted to Maharashtra Government and 20,000 tons to Gujarat Government. Besides, 6,600 tons of rice were released from Central Government Sales Depots up to 4-2-1961 for distribution through fair price shops in Bombay City.

The question of making further allocation of rice to the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat is under examination.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना

— श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
३३२. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दिल्ली दुग्ध वितरण योजना और केन्द्रीय डेरी को मुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिये एक मंत्रणा समिति बनाने का निश्चय किया कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, इस के कब नियुक्त किये जाने की संभावना है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० ब० कृष्णप्पा):

(क) और (ख) जी हाँ। सरकार ने मेयर की अध्यक्षता में और संसद के सदस्यों, स्थानीय निकायों के प्रतिनिधियों और दूध उत्पादन केन्द्रों के प्रतिनिधियों और अन्यो के साथ एक सलाह कार समिति बनायी है यह दिन प्रति दिन से सम्बन्धित मामलों और जनता की अनुभव की गई कठिनाईयों के सम्बन्ध में सलाह देगी। इस समिति की उद्घाटन- बैठक १८ फरवरी, १९६१ को हुई।

Delhi's Water Supply

333. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the shortage of water in Delhi during the coming summer; and

(b) the details of the programme, if any?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). As in the past the Punjab Government has been approached to release water from their "Western Yamuna Canal escapes" to meet the shortage of drinking water in Delhi in the coming summer season also.

Out Agencies on S. Railway

334. { **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Wodeyar:

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

(a) whether any Out Agencies were suspended since 1957 to date on metre gauge sections of Southern Railway;

(b) if so, the names of the Out Agencies so suspended;

(c) the reasons for suspension;

(d) whether any cases of misappropriation are pending against the agents of the Out Agencies;

(e) if so, the details of the amounts thus misappropriation in the suspended Out Agencies in detail;

(f) whether any Bills are pending due to be paid to the Agents of the Out Agencies;

(g) if so, the particulars of such Out Agencies;

(h) since how long these amounts are pending unpaid;

(i) the names of the Out Agencies restarted since suspension; and

(j) whether there is any move to restart other suspended Out Agencies?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (j): A statement showing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 48].

Railway Bridge near Vinay Nagar

335. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the road under the Railway bridge near Vinay Nagar Railway Station connecting Chanakyapuri with Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi has been constructed;

(b) if so, since when and whether it is a fact that it has become dilapidated soon after its construction; and

(c) whether this road strip has proper lighting arrangements?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir. The road has been constructed by C.P.W.D.

(b) The road on the Sarojini Nagar side of the bridge has been in existence for several years and it had been surfaced about four years back and needs resurfacing. The portion of the road from the bridge upto the first crossing on Chanakyapuri side was newly constructed and completed on 15th November, 1960. There were some pot holes under the bridge and these are under repair by the contractor who had constructed the Road for the C.P.W.D.

(c) About 200 ft. length of road i.e. 100 ft. on each side of the bridge has not been lighted. This work will be done by the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

Bridges on Imphal and Nambal Rivers

336. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the bridges on the Imphal and the Nam-

bal rivers within the Impha. Town area are either out of commission or closed to traffic as unsafe and transport and traffic between the Eastern and Western parts of Imphal have been greatly hampered; and

(b) if so, whether adequate measures are being taken to repaid or reconstruct the existing bridges or complete the construction of the new bridges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

P. & T. Buildings in Orissa

337. Shri K. C. Jena: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to construct departmental buildings for the sub-post offices at Jaleswar and Basta in the District of Balasore in Orissa;

(b) if so, when such decision was taken and how far the progress has been made in both the cases separately; and

(c) by what time the project is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) Sanction for the proposed buildings at Jaleswar and Basta was accorded on 27th July, 1960 and 14th April, 1960 respectively. It will take some more months for commencing their construction.

(c) Likely to be completed during 1962-63.

World Meteorological Organisation

338. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of delegates to the conference of the Climatological Com-

mission of the World Meteorological Organization held in Britain during December, 1960;

(b) the benefit derived from sending the delegation to the conference; and

(c) the particular advantages of climatology to agriculture in India and the efforts of the Ministry to co-ordinate its activity with that of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Shri K. N. Rao, Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Bombay.

(b) India was able to present its views effectively and take part in the technical discussions on the important items of the agenda, such as, Preparation of a Guide to Climatological Practice, Micro-Meteorology, Modern Techniques of processing climatological data, Humid Tropics and Arid Zone climatology, etc., which are of great importance to India in this field. India was thus able to influence some of the decisions made at the conference on these subjects. The meeting also provided valuable opportunity for the Indian delegate to exchange ideas on modern developments in climatology at international level.

(c) Knowledge of Climatology is of great importance to agriculture in India in deciding on the suitability of different areas for different crops, in introducing better crop varieties, in planning of crop patterns for new areas brought under cultivation, in deciding upon irrigational requirements and optimum use of water resources, in locating susceptible areas and determining seasons for incidence of pests and diseases and for working the weather service for agriculture.

For the assessment of crop position in India, an all India 'Crop Outlook' is prepared and supplied monthly to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Close liaison is maintained with that Ministry by supply of meteorological data to deal with the locust problem.

[Shri Mohiuddin]

All India Crop Weather Schemes are functioning as a co-operative venture between the Meteorological Department and the Agriculture Departments of the Centre and States. Besides weather bulletins for the benefit of agriculturists are also broadcast and are supplied to Community Project Centres, etc.

Bahuda River Project

339. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 358 on the 23rd February, 1960 in respect of the Bahuda River Project in Orissa and state:

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

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The detailed Project Report is still awaited from the Government of Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

बांदकपुर रेलवे स्टेशन

३४०. पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत दस वर्षों में कटनी-बीना सेक्शन पर स्थित बांदकपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर मेले के अवसर पर यात्रियों को सुविधा देने के लिये अस्थायी मुसाफिरखाना तैयार करने और उसे गिराने में कितना खर्चा व्यय हुआ ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि प्रतिवर्ष लाखों यात्री उक्त स्थान पर यात्रा करने को जाते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त स्टेशन पर उपयुक्त मुसाफिरखाना बनवायेगी ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खं):

(क) ३०,००० रुपये अर्थात् लगभग ३,००० रुपये प्रतिवर्ष ।

(ख) वहां साल में दो मेले लगते हैं और हर मेले के अवसर पर लगभग ६,००० यात्री आते-जाते हैं ।

(ग) यदि इस काम के लिए रकम मिली, तो १९६१-६२ में एक स्थायी मुसाफिरखाना और एक प्लेटफार्म बनाने का विचार है ।

सागर रेलवे स्टेशन

३४१. पंडित ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सागर रेलवे स्टेशन रेलवे लाइन के उत्तर में स्थित है जब कि तीन-चौथाई से अधिक शहर दक्षिण में बसा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त स्थिति के कारण रेलवे यातायात की बहुलता और शंटिंग आदि के कारण दिन में बीसों बार हजारों व्यक्तियों और वाहकों को रेलवे फाटक पर रुका रहना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये क्या शासन एक ऊपर के पुल के निर्माण की व्यवस्था करने की कृपा करेगा और क्या पूर्व स्वीकृत नीचे के पुल का शीघ्र निर्माण करेगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें० रामस्वामी): शायद माननीय सदस्य का मतलब मध्य रेलवे के सागर स्टेशन से है । यदि हां, तो उत्तर इस प्रकार है:—

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) हर गाड़ी के आने के समय और शंटिंग के दौरान में पैदल यात्रियों और सवारियों को रोकना जरूरी होता है लेकिन उन्हें कम से कम समय के लिए रोका जाता है ।

(ग) वर्तमान समपारों की जगह लाइन के ऊपर/नीचे पुल बनाने के लिए जब संबंधित सड़क अधिकारी या राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्दिष्ट

रूप से प्रार्थना की जाती है और जब वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार वे अपने हिस्से का खर्चा देने के लिए राजी हो जाते हैं तो पुल बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाती है। मध्य रेलवे के १९५८-५९ के निर्माण-कार्य में इस विशेष समपार की जगह एक सुरंग-मार्ग बनाने की योजना शामिल थी, लेकिन राज्य-सरकार ने दूसरी आयोजना में अपने हिस्से की रकम देने में असमर्थता प्रकट की, इसलिए इस के बनाने का विचार छोड़ दिया गया। तीसरी आयोजना की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में समपारों की जगह लाइन के ऊपर/नीचे पुल बनाने की योजना अभी तक राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

हरी खाद

३४२. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हरी खाद के प्रयोग के बारे में १९६० की समाप्ति तक कैसी प्रगति रही ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्ष में हरी खाद का प्रतिवर्ष कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में प्रयोग किया गया; और

(ग) इस अवधि में उससे कितने प्रतिशत अधिक अन्नोत्पादन हुआ ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) :

(क) सन् १९६० के अन्त तक लगभग १०५ लाख एकड़ भूमि क्षेत्र में हरी खाद का प्रयोग होने का अंदाजा है।

(ख) वास्तव में हरी खादों की इस्तेमाल की गई मात्राएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। अनुमानों के अनुसार सन् १९५८-५९ में लगभग ४० लाख एकड़ भूमि में हरी खाद का प्रयोग किया गया, सन् १९५९-६०; ये ढ़कर ७० लाख एकड़ हो गई और सन् १९६०-६१ में १०५ लाख एकड़। औस्तन लगभग ५००० पींड हरी खाद (हरी सामग्री) प्रति एकड़ प्रयोग की जाती है।

(ग) हरी खाद के प्रयोग से औस्तन रूप में खाद्य उत्पादन के प्रति एकड़ एक टन का दसवां भाग बढ़ जाने की आशा है।

Railway Lines

343. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information as to how many districts in the country are without an inch of railway line; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to start railways for serving them before extending new railway lines in the already railway-served districts?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Railway Statistics are not maintained on regional basis.

(b) No.

Co-operative Societies on N. Railway

344. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the names and the number of Co-operative Societies functioning on the Northern Railway amongst the staff, Division-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 49].

Amenities for Passengers on N. Railway Stations

345. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions have been received regarding provision of goods sheds, drinking water facilities, parcel godowns, enlargement of third class waiting halls and covering sheds on the passenger platforms on the Delhi-Ferozepore Line of the Northern Railway during 1958, 1959 and 1960 departmentally;

(b) if so, which of them have been accepted; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The following suggestions have been received regarding provision of amenities on Delhi-Ferozepore line of the Northern Railway during 1958, 1959 & 1960:

(i) Improving drinking water facilities at Maisarkhana

(ii) Enlargement of III class waiting hall at Julana and Dhamthan.

(b) These have been accepted in principle.

(c) Detailed investigations are being made regarding item (i). As regards item (ii), the works will be undertaken in the order of priority in consultation with the passenger Amenity Committee and subject to the availability of funds.

Extra-Departmental Agents

346. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many extra departmental agents are in Punjab (district-wise); and

(b) how many of them were removed from service during 1959 and 1960 (district-wise)?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). A statement has been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 50].

Replacement of Rail Track

**347. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the sections of rail tracks on different Railways which were laid before 1910 and have not yet been replaced by new rails, separately; and

(b) the stage at which proposals for such replacement of overage rail tracks stand at present?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The details are given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 51]

Family Planning in Punjab

348. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allotted to Punjab Government for Family Planning Programme for the last three years has been fully utilised; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No, Sir, The amount allotted to Punjab Government for Family Planning was not fully utilised due to shortage of technical staff.

Master Plan for Bhatinda Junction

349. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any master plan for Bhatinda Junction has been prepared;

(b) if so, when it is going to be implemented; and

(c) the time required for completion of work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

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

Forests

**350. { Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Agadi:**

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

(a) how many square miles of land is reserved for forest in the country in each State; and

(b) how much of it has been taken up for industrial, irrigation and power projects?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) According to the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 one-third of the total land area of the country should be covered with forests. It is also laid down therein that as an insurance against denudation a much larger percentage of the land, about 60%, should be kept under forests for their protective functions in the Himalayas, the Deccan, and other mountains tracts liable to erosion and in the plains, where the ground is flat and erosion is normally not a serious factor, the proportion to be attained should be placed at 20%. The latest available figures of area under forests is given in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 52]

(b) The required information is not available.

Wholesale Grain Market

351. Shri Ayyakannu: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme to regulate and improve the conditions of wholesale grain market has been chalked out;

(b) if so, the number and names of States covered under this scheme; and

(c) what will be the outcome of the scheme?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The regulation of markets falls within the legislative and executive field of the States who have to enact the necessary legislation and take action under such legislation. The need for such regulation of markets has been brought to the notice of the Governments of those States where legislation for the purpose did not exist. Under a scheme included in the Second Five Year Plan and which is being extended

during the Third Five Year Plan, the Central Government is giving financial assistance (by way of loans) to State Governments for advancing loans to Market Committees for improving the conditions of the regulated markets by providing amenities such as approach roads, water troughs, cattle sheds, auction halls etc.

(b) The number of 'regulated markets' in each of the various States and Union Territories where the necessary legislation has been enacted is given below:—

Name of State/Union Territory	No. of markets regulated upto 30-11-1960
Maharashtra	204
Punjab	128
Gujarat	102
Madhya Pradesh	86
Andhra Pradesh	86
Mysore	68
Madras	26
Orissa	11
Kerala	4
Bihar	..
Delhi	3
Himachal Pradesh	..
Tripura	..
TOTAL	718

(c) The regulation of markets envisages the rationalisation of market charges and stopping of malpractices in the markets which have not been regulated. This will bring an increasing return to the producers.

Pantoon Bridge on Ram Ganga

352. Shri Ram Saran: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project of constructing a pantoon bridge over the Ram Ganga near Moradabad for eight

months in the year has made any progress; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be constructed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). As it may not be possible to construct a separate permanent road bridge across the river Ram Ganga during the third Plan due to paucity of funds, a proposal for constructing a pantoon bridge to serve during winter and part of summer months is under consideration. The estimate is being prepared by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. If approved the work is likely to be undertaken during 1961-62.

Supply of Wheat to India

353. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Wheat Commission has made any recommendation to supply wheat to India on concessional rate; and

(b) if so, what are those recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The Wheat Utilisation Mission has recommended the concessional supply of wheat to India.

(b) A statement giving the main recommendations of the Mission is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 53.]

Running of Train Without Light

354. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 353 down train on Howrah-Azamgarh loop line of Eastern Railway runs without light at night very frequently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Train number 353 runs during day time leaving Sealdah at 8.22 hrs. and terminating at Salar at 14.36 hrs. The question of this train running without lights, therefore does not arise.

12.03 hrs.

Re: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I seek a clarification? Our difficulty is this. Since the beginning of this Session, you have adopted a new procedure for the disallowing of adjournment motions. You are not giving the reasons as you used to give formerly in the previous Sessions. Of course, you may not be bound to give the reasons, but we are in the dark as to the grounds on which the motions are being disallowed.

Mr. Speaker: The reasons for allowing an adjournment motion are: firstly, there must be urgency about it, secondly, the matter must be definite, and thirdly it must be of great public importance. I do not know how these conditions are satisfied in the case of ordinary matters which can come up during discussion otherwise, and for discussing which there are other opportunities. An adjournment motion is not the proper method for disposing of such matters. Hon Members will bear this in mind and apply one or other of these conditions themselves to the rejected motions. There is no point in my rejecting it saying that I am disallowing it on a particular ground (x), because I have seen hon. Members coming up and asking 'No, no, why not under 'y'?', and I have had to spend a whole hour with them to give a detailed explanation as to why I had rejected. Therefore, I have found it not feasible to give the grounds.

As a matter of fact, some time ago, just as in banks, there is a cheque slip in which the various reasons for which a cheque is returned are given,

likewise, I had prepared a list containing forty to forty-one items under which adjournment motions could be rejected. I tried my best to give the grounds. But, hon. Members went on asking 'Why not allow under the other items' and so on. I, therefore, thought that in effect the rejection of an adjournment motion was not actually a rejection, but it was actually a case of an adjournment motion being discussed on the floor of the House. Therefore, on better considerations, I thought that I ought not to give any reasons.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In the light of what you have said, in regard to the present adjournment motion which has been given notice of today, about the abnormal rise in prices of consumer goods in Delhi during this week, we shall not be getting any opportunity to discuss it. It is said in the press that this is due to the budget that is going to be presented on the 28th February, 1961. Before that, we shall not be getting any opportunity to discuss it. So, Government should do something about it.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes, instead of quarrelling with the hon. Member, I begin to laugh. So far as this particular adjournment motion is concerned, which I have rejected, I find that the hon. Member is still persisting; I think I have to laugh it out rather than quarrel with him. There is no meaning in the hon. Member persisting in this manner. All that the hon. Member has tabled is that in the newspapers this morning, there is a news item that the price of mustard seed has gone up in Delhi.....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Not mustard seed only; the prices of other consumer goods also have gone up in Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member asks what is going to happen, and he wants the adjournment motion to be admitted. I have told him that there are ample opportunities for discussing it....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: When?

Mr. Speaker: Even in the course of the debate on the President's Address. An adjournment motion is not the only method. If the matter is so important that he wants a discussion on it, and if fifty hon. Members or more write to me about this matter, and there is such a conflagration in Delhi that we cannot otherwise get along, then, I would allow a discussion for two hours, even putting off other matters. But, is this a matter of such great importance, which cannot be taken up in any other manner? I am really surprised at what the hon. Member is saying.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Moreover, the rise in prices is also a slow process.

Discussion on an adjournment motion cannot control the prices.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I make one submission about adjournment motions in general?

Mr. Speaker: There cannot be any general discussion now.

Shri Hem Barua: Not about this adjournment motion, but with respect to adjournment motions in general.

Mr. Speaker: He may write to me. Each adjournment motion will be decided on its merits.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT)
RULES

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT)
RULES

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy of the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Rules,

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 106 dated the 18th January, 1961, issued under the Indian Post Library, office Act, 1898; [Placed in Library See No. LT-2646[61].

- (ii) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. S.O. 119 dated the 14th January, 1961, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2647[61].]

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (PREPARATION OF BUDGET) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): On behalf of Karmarkar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Preparation of Budget) Rules, 1960, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 19 dated the 7th January, 1961 under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2648[61].]

NOTIFICATION UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—

- (i) The Merchant Shipping (Registration of Indian Ships) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1549 dated the 31st December, 1960;
- (ii) The Merchant Shipping (Tonnage Measurement of Ships) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1550 dated the 31st December, 1960;
- (iii) The Merchant Shipping (Apprenticeship to Sea Service) Rules, 1960, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1551

dated the 31st December, 1960;

- (iv) The Merchant Shipping (Distressed Seaman) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1552, dated the 31st December, 1960;
- (v) The Sailing Vessels (Assignment of Free Board) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1553 dated the 31st December, 1960;
- (vi) The Sailing Vessels (Statement of Crew) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1554 dated the 31st December, 1960;
- (vii) The Merchant Shipping (Tonnage Measurement Sailing Vessels) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1555 dated the 31st December, 1960;
- (viii) The Merchant Shipping (Registration of Sailing Vessels) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1556 dated the 31st December, 1960;
- (ix) The Merchant Shipping (Continuous Discharge Certificates) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1557 dated the 31st December, 1960;
- (x) The Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1568 dated the 31st December, 1960. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2649[61].]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: On behalf of Shri A. M. Thomas, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1960 published in

- Notification No. G.S.R. 1495 dated the 17th December, 1960;
- (ii) The Rice and Paddy (Assam) Fourth Price Control Order, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1560 dated the 31st December, 1960;
- (iii) The Inter-zonal Wheat Movement Control (Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2 dated the 3rd January, 1961;
- (iv) The Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) (Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 3 dated the 3rd January, 1961;
- (v) The Foodgrains Movements (Conversion to Metric Weights) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 26 dated the 7th January, 1961;
- (vi) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 27 dated the 7th January, 1961;
- (vii) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 28 dated the 7th January, 1961;
- (viii) The Madhya Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) (Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 29 dated the 7th January, 1961;
- (ix) The Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 35, dated the 7th January, 1961;
- (x) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) (Amendment) Order, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 50 dated the 14th January, 1961;
- (xi) The Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 69 dated the 13th January, 1961;
- (xii) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 70 dated the 13th January, 1961;
- (xiii) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 71 dated the 13th January, 1961;
- (xiv) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 179 dated the 10th February, 1961;
- (xv) The Tripura Foodgrains Movement Control (No. 2) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 180, dated the 10th February, 1961;
- (xvi) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Second Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 181 dated the 10th February, 1961;
- (xvii) G.S.R. No. 75 dated the 16th January, 1961;
- (xviii) G.S.R. No. 107 dated the 10th January, 1961 rescinding the Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2650]

AIR CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Air Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. S.O. 118 dated the 14th January, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2651/61].

PETITION *re.* PUBLICATION OF
RAILWAY TIME TABLES

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया (इटावा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय , मैं रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा रेलवे
समय-सारणी के प्रकाशन के सम्बन्ध में एक
याचिकाकार द्वारा हस्ताक्षर रित एक
याचिका पेश करता हूँ ।

12.08 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CLOSURE OF HINDUSTHAN STANDARD,
DELHI

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):
Under rule 197, I beg to call the atten-
tion of the Minister of Labour and
Employment to the following matter of
urgent public importance and I
request that he may make a statement
thereon:—

“The reported closure of *The Hindusthan Standard* (Delhi) re-
sulting in the unemployment of
about 350 workers.”.

The Deputy Minister of Labour
(Shri Abid Ali): The building and
the press where *The Hindusthan Stan-*
dard is printed is changing hands re-
sulting in the closure of the said news-
paper with effect from 20th February,
1961. Moreover, the circulation of the
newspaper has decreased by about 50
per cent, and the management are un-
able to run it as a profitable concern.

An agreement has since been reach-
ed between the management and
workers' union with regard to the
closure and payment of compensation
etc. to the workers amounting to about
Rs. 4.50 lakhs. The union has also
agreed not to raise any further dispute
about the closure and all their pending
claims were to be considered as settled
by the *ex-gratia* payment which the

management has agreed to make.

The said settlement has been signed
in the presence of the President of the
Delhi Working Journalists' Union. Ac-
cordingly, nothing further remains to
be done in the matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This closure
of the *Hindusthan Standard* in due to
the inability to repay a loan of Rs. 19
lakhs which the Anand Bazar Patrika
had taken from the LIC. The building
is being sold by the Anand Bazar
Patrika.....

Mr. Speaker: They have all agreed.
What is the difficulty?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it not the
responsibility of Government to in-
quire into the mishandling of this
affair?

Mr. Speaker: Then Government
themselves must run the paper.

—

12.11 hrs.

U.P. SUGARCANE CESS (VALIDA-
TION) BILL*

The Minister of Revenue and Civil
Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):
On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I
beg to move for leave to introduce a
Bill to validate the imposition and
collection of cesses on sugarcane
under certain Acts of Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill to validate the imposi-
tion and collection of cesses on
sugarcane under certain Acts of
Uttar Pradesh”.

The motion was adopted.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I introduce†
the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II—Section 2,
dated 21-2-1961.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

STATEMENT RE: U.P. SUGARCANE
CESS VALIDATION ORDINANCE

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the U.P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Ordinance, 1961, as required under Rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 54]

BANKING COMPANIES (AMEND-
MENT) BILL*

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Companies Act, 1949"

The motion was adopted.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE: BANKING COM-
PANIES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Banking Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961, as required under Rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 55]

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 21-2-61.

12-13 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE
PRESIDENT—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following Motion moved by Shri Bhakt Darshan and seconded by Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman on the 20th February, 1961, namely:

"That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 14th February, 1961",

along with the amendments moved thereon.

Shri Vajpayee was in possession of the House. He has taken 8 minutes. He may continue.

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल राज्य सभा में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो यह घोषणा की है कि चीन के साथ समझौता केवल इसी आधार पर हो सकता है कि चीन भारत का क्षेत्र खाली कर दे, इस में लेन देन का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता, मैं उस घोषणा का स्वागत करता हूँ। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने फिलहाल पैकिंग न जाने के संबंध में जो निर्णय किया है, उसका भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। जब तक चीन के रवैये में, चीन के दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन नहीं होता, चीन के साथ वार्ता करने का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। लेकिन इन घोषणाओं का स्वागत करते हुए भी मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी के भाषण में इस प्रश्न का कोई उत्तर न खोज सका कि अगर चीन भारत की भूमि पर से अपने आक्रमण को नहीं हटाता तो हम भारत की भूमि को मुक्त करने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। यदि आज सैनिक कार्रवाई करना सम्भव नहीं है तो कम से कम

[श्री बाजपेयी]

यह तो संभव है कि हम सीमा पर जो चौकियां हैं, वहां पुलिस की जगह अपनी फौज तैनात करें। उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने विधान सभा में यह बताया है कि काला पानी तथा गरबियान की चैक पोस्ट पर अभी सिविल पुलिस लगी हुई है, वहां हमारी फौज के जवान तैनात नहीं किए गए हैं। उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि ये चौकियां पूरे साल काम नहीं करतीं, कुछ महीने ही काम करती हैं और बाद में पुलिस के सिपाही वापिस चले आते हैं। अगर चीन के जवान तकलाकोट में बारहों महीने चौकियां पर काम कर सकते हैं तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि हम भी वहां पुलिस की जगह फौज के जवान न रखें और बारह महीने वहां पर सीमा की देख भाल का इंतजाम न करें।

इस के साथ यह भी प्रश्न है कि क्या सैनिक कार्रवाई को छोड़ कर हम ऐसे और कोई कदम उठाने के लिए तैयार हैं जिन से पता लगे कि हम चीन के आक्रमण को बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे। उस दिन उप-विदेश मंत्री ने राज्य सभा में बताया था कि पैकिंग में हमारा जो इंडियन मिशन है, उस के राजदूत के परसनल असिस्टेंट के साथ बड़ा अपमानजनक व्यवहार किया गया। हमने एक विरोध की चिट्ठी भेजी है। पर क्या केवल इतना ही पर्याप्त है? क्या हम उस दिन की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं जब इस प्रकार का अपमानजनक व्यवहार हमारे राजदूत के साथ किया जाएगा? चीन का हमारे प्रति जो भी आचरण है, उसके विरोध-स्वरूप हमें पैकिंग से अपने राजदूत को वापिस बुला लेना चाहिये और जब तक हम उन्हें वापिस नहीं बुलाते, तब तक चीन में हमारे राजदूत और उन के कर्मचारियों पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं, उसी प्रकार के प्रतिबन्ध नई दिल्ली स्थित चीनी राजदूतावास के कर्मचारियों पर भी लगने चाहियें।

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

दोनों देशों के अधिकारियों ने जो वार्ता की है, उस से एक बात स्पष्ट हो गई है कि तिब्बत के सम्बन्ध में हमने जो नीति अपनाई है वह नीति ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों से स्पष्ट नहीं होती। चीन ने भी, तिब्बत संधियां कर सकता है, इस अधिकार की पुष्टि की है। हमने भी इसका उल्लेख किया है कि तिब्बत को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संधियां करने का अधिकार था। तो फिर हम तिब्बत पर चीन के अधिकार को सौ फीसदी किस तरह से स्वीकार कर सकते हैं? जो तथ्य हमने रखे हैं, जो संधियां हमने उद्घाट की हैं, उन से इस बात की पुष्टि होती है कि तिब्बत को एक स्वतंत्र देश के रूप में जीवित रहने का अधिकार था। अगर आज सरकार किन्हीं कारणों से इतना आगे बढ़ने को तैयार नहीं है तो कम से कम तिब्बत में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन का जो प्रश्न है जिसे थाईलैंड और मलाया ने राष्ट्र संघ में उठाया है, हमें उसके समर्थन का तो उन्हें आश्वासन देना चाहिये। यह प्रस्ताव कैसा बने, इस के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की राय जानने की कोशिश की गई है। मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन का प्रश्न शीत युद्ध का प्रश्न न बने, इस के लिए प्रयत्न किया जा सकता है, अगर भारत सरकार इस बात का संकेत दे कि वह प्रस्ताव किस रूप में होना चाहिये। लेकिन अब तिब्बत के मानवाधिकारों के प्रश्न पर चीन की शक्ति को देखते हुए हम चुप बैठे रहें, यह ठीक नहीं होगा।

इस के साथ ही विश्व के जनमत को भी हमें सीमा विवाद के प्रश्न पर अपनी ओर करने के लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। कल ऐसा वाद-विवाद में कहा गया कि चीन हमें हमारे पड़ोसियों से अकेला कर रहा है, अलग कर रहा है। नेपाल और बर्मा ने चीन के

साथ समझौता किया है, हमें कोई शिकायत नहीं है, वे समझौता करें। मगर उन्हें हमारे अनुभव से लाभ उठाना चाहिये। चीन का आज तक का सारा इतिहास समझौतों को तोड़ने का इतिहास है। चीन के प्रधान मंत्री नई दिल्ली में आ कर कह गए कि हम भूटान और तिब्बत के साथ भारत के सम्बन्धों का सम्मान करेंगे। उरुका टेप रिकार्ड भी मौजूद है। मगर पेकिंग रिव्यू ने सम्बन्धों के पहले "प्रापर" शब्द लगा दिया, उचित शब्द लगा दिया है। नेपाल और बर्मा अगर आज चीन के इरादों को न समझते हुए और भयभीत हो कर, जिस के लिए भारत सरकार भी जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त नहीं हो सकती, चीन पर आख मूंद कर विश्वास करेंगे तो उन्हें भविष्य में संकट का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम चीन के इरादों से पड़ोसियों को परिचित करावें, विश्व में प्रचार करें, विशेषकर ब्रिटेन में जहां चीन के साथ जो हमारा सीमा विवाद है उस के सम्बन्ध में बड़ी गलतफहमियाँ हैं। ब्रिटेन के लोग बहुत कानूनवादी बनते हैं। अब हमारी रिपोर्ट से हमारा पक्ष कानून की दृष्टि से भी बड़ा प्रबल हो गया है। इस रिपोर्ट का दुनिया के अन्य देशों में भी प्रचार किया जाना चाहिये। अफ्रीका के नये देश जो स्वतंत्र हो गये हैं उन को भी हम चीन के इरादों से परिचित करावें और उन की आजादी का स्वागत करते हुए चीन के विस्तारवाद के रूप में जो नया साम्राज्यवाद पैदा हो रहा है उस से उन को सावधान करें, इस बात की आवश्यकता है।

राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिये जो नये संकट पैदा हो गये हैं उनका कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में कहा कि राष्ट्रीय एकता पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं से भी अधिक महत्व रखती है। इस सम्बन्ध में दो मत नहीं हो सकते; लेकिन सवाल यह है कि पिछले १३ सालों में इस देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता

को पुष्ट करने के लिये हम ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं। एकता की अपीलें करने से अथवा साम्प्रदायिकता के विरुद्ध भाषण करने से एकता पैदा नहीं हो सकती। जबलपुर में जो कुछ हुआ उस से हर एक भारतीय का सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। लेकिन केवल गुस्सा प्रकट कर के और ऊपर से लीपा पोती कर के या किसी पर दोषारोपण कर के हम यह समझें कि यह समस्या हल हो गई, तो हम बड़ी भूल कर रहे हैं। जबलपुर कांड कोई रोग नहीं है, रोग का प्रकटीकरण मात्र है। कल कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा कि एक लड़की पर कुछ लोगों ने बलात्कार किया, तो लोगों ने यह बात क्यों देखी कि लड़की किस मजहब की थी और लड़के किस मजहब के थे? मैं उन से सहमत हूँ। अपराध अपराध है, बुराई बुराई है, कौन सा मजहब या कौन सा मजहब मानने वाले करते हैं, यह नहीं देखा जाना चाहिये। मगर क्या हमने पिछले १३ सालों में ऐसा वातावरण पैदा किया है कि हम सबालों को हिन्दू-मुसलमानों के रूप में न सोचें या इस के विपरीत हम ने एक ऐसी फिजा बनाई है कि हम हिन्दू-मुसलमान के रूप में अब भी सोच रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह संसद् और यह सरकार इस पृथक्ता की भावना को पैदा करने के लिये जिम्मेदार है।

सविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि सभी जातियों के लिये एक सिविल कोड होना चाहिये, फिर क्या कारण है कि केवल हिन्दुओं का कोड बना है? क्या हम सिविल कोड नहीं बना सकते? क्या शादी विवाह का कानून सम्प्रदायों के लिये अलग अलग होना चाहिये? क्या दो शादियाँ करना एक सम्प्रदाय के लिये बुरा है, दूसरे सम्प्रदाय के लिये बुरा नहीं है? ऐसे उदाहरण मिलते हैं जब कि अगर किसी हिन्दू को दूसरी शादी करनी होती है तो वह हिन्दू धर्म को छोड़ कर दूसरी शादी करता है। क्या यह चीज हमारे देश में एक राष्ट्रीयता

[श्री वाजपेयी]

की भावना पैदा कर सकती है। अभी हमारी सरकार ने हिन्दू मठों और मन्दिरों की सम्पत्ति के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिये कमिशन बनाया है। मैं इस कमिशन का स्वागत करता हूँ, मगर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केवल मठों और मन्दिरों की सम्पत्ति का ही दुरुपयोग होता है? मस्जिदों और गिर्जाघरों की सम्पत्ति का दुरुपयोग नहीं होता? क्या सेकुलर स्टेट में सब के लिये एकसा कानून नहीं होना चाहिये? क्यों नहीं इस कमिशन का कार्य क्षेत्र बढ़ाया जाता? क्यों नहीं आप इस चीज भूल जाते कि यह हिन्दू है और यह मुसलमान है? हिन्दू होंगे पूजा पाठ के लिये और मुसलमान होंगे रोजा नामज के लिये, लेकिन जहाँ तक राज्य का सम्बन्ध है, शासन का सम्बन्ध है, किसी को हिन्दू मुसलमान नहीं माना जायेगा। हमें एक भारतीय समाज की रचना करनी है, मगर हिन्दुओं के लिये अलग कोड बना कर, हिन्दू मठों और मन्दिरों के लिये अलग कमिशन बना कर हम इस एकता को नहीं पैदा कर सकते, जिस को पैदा करने की हम घोषणाएँ करते हैं।

यह मेरी अपनी बात नहीं है, समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुई है कि केन्द्र के एक मंत्री है, मैं नहीं जानता कि यह समाचार कहां तक सही है, उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखा है कि नौकरियों में मजहब के आधार पर रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये। मैं चाहूँगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इस बात का खंडहन करें। कौन है वह मंत्री जो रिलीजन के हिसाब से सर्विसेज में रिजर्वेशन चाहता है? अगर सर्विसेज में मजहब के हिसाब से रिजर्वेशन होगा तो देश में राष्ट्रियता की भावना कभी पैदा नहीं हो सकती। क्या आप नौकरी देंगे, तो किसी का मजहब पूछेंगे? अगर आप मजहब पूछेंगे तो यह भेद भाव और यह साम्प्रदायिकता सर्विसेज में भी फैल जायेगी। जिस व्यक्ति को मजहब देख कर,

काबिलियत न देख कर, नौकरी में रक्खा जायेगा, वह नौकरी में जाने के बाद भी भेद भाव बरतेगा। अगर एक व्यक्ति भेद भाव बरतेगा तो उस की प्रतिक्रिया होगी, फिर दूसरे भी बरतेंगे, और फिर एक विषम चक्र चलेगा और देश को एकता के सूत्र में बान्धने का हमारा स्वप्न खंडित हो जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मंत्री का केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल से स्तीफा मांगा जाना चाहिये। वह हमारी सेकुलर डिमाक्रेसी में विश्वास नहीं करता। उस दिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हैदराबाद में हरिजन बन्धुओं को परामर्श दिया कि यह रिजर्वेशन ठीक नहीं है, यह खत्म होना चाहिये, यह स्वास्थ्य की निशानी नहीं है। किन्तु हरिजनों तथा वनवानियों के लिये रिजर्वेशन हम समझते सकते हैं क्योंकि वे आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं, सामाजिक दृष्टि से उन के साथ अन्याया किया गया है, मगर मजहब के आधार पर रिजर्वेशन का क्या सवाल है? किन्तु यह आवाज उठाई जा रही है और मैं चान्ता हूँ। एकता की दुहाई देने वाले इस के बारे में अपनी राय प्रकट करें जिन्हें से पता लग सके कि कौन कहां पर खड़ा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आप विनाशकारी शक्तियों से लड़ना चाहते हैं तो पार्टी से ऊपर इस सवाल को उठा कर देखिये, उस से लड़ने के लिये मैं आप के साथ हूँ। अगर हिन्दू साम्प्रदायिकता अपनाते हैं तो उस का विरोध होना चाहिये, उस से लडा जाना चाहिये, मगर आप एक सम्प्रदाय की साम्प्रदायिकता को बर्दाश्त कर लें, यह ठीक नहीं है।

कुछ समय से इस तरह के संगठित प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं कि साम्प्रदायिकता को पैदा किया जाय और जब से केरल में मुसलिम लीग के साथ गठबन्धन किया गया है, यह साम्प्रदायिकता और भी बढ़ रही है मैं क्या बताऊँ? आज कहा जा रहा है कि अगर स्कूल की किताबों में हमारे विद्यार्थियों को दिवाली, दशहेरा और होली के बारे में

पाठ पढ़ाय जायेंगे तो हमारा मजहब खतरे में पड़ जायगा। यह मांग की जा रही है कि इस तरह के पाठ किताबों से निकाल दिये जायें। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या यह मांग ठीक है? होली, दशहेरा, और दिवाली हमारे राष्ट्रीय त्योहार हैं, उन से किसी मजहब का सम्बन्ध नहीं है। अगर कोई होली नहीं मनाना चाहता है तो घर में बैठ सकता है, मगर हम होली मनायेंगे हम गायेंगे। जब बसन्त की बयार बगी, नई फल घर में आयेगी तो हम फागुन के गीत गायेंगे, और अगर धोखे से किसी पर रंग गिर गया तो क्या खून बहाया जायेगा? यह चीज ऐसी है जि पर आप बातें होनी चाहियें। हमारा सांस्कृतिक काय मंत्रालय क्या कर रहा है? इस समय समस्या है एक संस्कृति पैदा करने की किन्तु यहां तो अलग-अलग संस्कृतियों की बातें हो रही हैं।

और हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि जब से पाकिस्तान बना है, ऐसे प्रारंभ हो रहे हैं कि देश में पंचमार्गी बेज कर, हमारे यहां साम्प्रदायिक उत्तेजना उत्पन्न कर के राष्ट्रीय एकता को विवर्धित किया जाय। जबलपुर कांड के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। मैं नागपुर टाइम्स का एक उद्धरण सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। नागपुर टाइम्स कांग्रेस का सनर्यक कहा जाता है। नागपुर टाइम्स का कहना है कि इस बात की जांच की जानी चाहिये कि जबलपुर कांड में पाकिस्तान के पंचमार्गीयों का क्या हाथ है?

नागपुर टाइम्स ने प्रधान मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य पर टिप्पणी करते हुए कहा है:

"Prime Minister Nehru's statement on Jabalpur disturbances does not differ from what people may have expected of him. He denounced the heinous crime against the girl, and said that 'events that had taken place later indicated that "our health is not good"'.
 *"

Violence is bad. It shows lack of restraint and impatience with the processes of Law. Generally viewed, Nehru's reaction to the events is, as it ought to be.

One would have, however, expected Nehru to be in possession of more facts than are available to the common man. But even from what is now known of events in Jabalpur, a platitudinous disapproval of violence would not appear to be enough.

Stocking of fire-arms in the mosques, attacks against the police and prompt and detailed relay of broadcasts from Radio Pakistan about incidents in Jabalpur and Sagar within an hour of their occurrence, are all facts which point to planned fifth-column activities in the very heart of the country.

There is no dearth of sermons to those who have been humiliated by the molestation of the helpless girl. We published one such sermon in our letters columns only the other day. But the main question is, what is the Government going to do about the Fifth Columnists who are preparing for disturbances in the country and have direct wireless contacts with our unfriendly neighbours across the border? The people would very much like to have an answer to that question from the Prime Minister."

जबलपुर के दंगों की निन्दा होनी चाहिए, वहां के दंगों की जांच के लिए हाई कोर्ट जज की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बननी चाहिए। जिन्होंने कानून को अपने हाथ में लिया है, हिंसा की है, हत्या की है, उन्हें दंड मिलना चाहिए। मगर मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि राष्ट्रीय एकता का प्रश्न पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है। उनको चाहिए कि वह एक सर्वदलीय सम्मेलन का आयोजन करें। राष्ट्रीय एकता के मार्ग में जो बाधाएं

[श्री वाजपेयी]

खड़ी हैं उन के निराकरण का प्रयास करें समस्या की तह में जा कर देखें और समझे, फिर साम्प्रदायिकता, चाहे वह किसी की भी हो, उस के मुकाबले के लिये सारे देश को तैयार करें, सारा देश उनकी बात का आदर करेगा। लेकिन यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि एक की साम्प्रदायिकता को तो उछाला जाए और दूसरे की को दबाया जाए।

अभी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के एक सदस्य ने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि जो मंदिरों, मठों, गुरुद्वारों, मस्जिदों और गिरजाघरों का राजनीतिक उपयोग होता है उस पर रोक लगायी जाए। क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी इस प्रस्ताव के समर्थन के लिए तैयार है ?

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : तैयार है ?

श्री वाजपेयी : अगर तैयार है तो इस प्रस्ताव को पास करिए। साम्प्रदायिकता किसी भी रूप में हो उसे कुचल दीजिए। हम आप के साथ हैं। लेकिन साम्प्रदायिकता के नाम पर आप एक साम्प्रदाय के तुष्टीकरण की नीति अपनाएँ, इस का आज असर नहीं होगा। अगर चिनगारी गिरेगी तो आग भड़केगी। अगर ऐक्शन होगा तो उसका रिएक्शन होगा। हम नहीं चाहते कि वह हो, लेकिन क्या हम जबलपुर की घटनाओं को रोक सके ? कल हमारे मित्र श्री अशोक महता ने कहा कि हम कुछ नहीं कर सके ? हाथ पर हाथ धरे बैठे रहे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियाँ फिर से पैदा न हों इस के लिए हमें प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। धन्यवाद

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Sir, I would like to repeat what the Prime Minister had stated, that the health of the nation is not quite sound. But who is responsible for this? It is easy to blame the people. It would be all right if a great national leader like Mahatma Gandhi had said so. But is it all right for the Prime Minister who

has been in charge of law and order in this country during the last 14-15 years to come and say that now and at the same time take so little action. Some years ago, there was a terrible and tragic accident on the railways and one of his own colleagues had shown the way by setting an example to the railwaymen and showed how strongly the Union Government felt about that matter and expected them to live up to their own code of conduct and profession and sense of discipline. We have not heard of any such sort of thing on the part of the leaders of the Madhya Pradesh Government or of this Government here in that direction. As if he had nothing to do with the administration at all he goes and gives a historian's judgment: the health of the nation is not sound. That is a judgment which cannot be accepted without proper action on their own behalf—with impunity from the Prime Minister.

Terrible things had happened there in Madhya Pradesh. Just now my hon. friend had explained all these things in his own extra-ordinarily eloquent manner. Something has got to be done in order to prevent recurrence of these things. It shows quite clearly that there is some kind of connection and conduct—may be wireless too between the leaders in different places, not of one community alone but of several communities. Something has got to be done by the Government in order to sever these connections and prevent a recurrence of such tragic events.

The President has asked the Members of this House to give special attention, vigilance and co-operation in respect of the many problems of our economic planning, our defence, world peace and the struggle of the still dependent peoples on the last page of his Address. I would like to take up this question—defence. Are we quite sure that we can feel quite satisfied or complacent about the manner in which our Defence Forces are being managed by this Ministry? Not so long ago,

there was that unseemly occurrence of the Prime Minister himself coming to this house and saying that there were temperamental differences between the Chiefs of Staff—or one of them—and his own Defence Minister. He was not able to make any change in the set up of our Defence in the light of that. A little later there was a furore raised in this House as well as outside by one of the newspapers which was castigated by the Prime Minister not so long ago as gutter press and yellow press, over the biography written about our Army Chief of Staff General Thimmayya. I have read it with very great care and I have found that there is nothing that could be objected to. Of course there are some interesting things, as it usual with American biographers, as to how some of the officers had drawn lots in order to exchange their household conveniences. But beyond that there is nothing else. Yet they made all that fuss and brought the Chief of Staff into so much trouble and worry and gave the impression to us also that there must be something wrong with the patriotic spirit of that great and eminent General. Not being satisfied with it, a unique thing has come to be done establishing a very bad and unwise precedent—of informing the whole of the country as to how soon and when the Chief of Staff is going to retire. Is it the right way to do so several months before he retires?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry to interrupt, Sir, but may I say that it is the fixed way of doing it; it has been done for years past, every time. There has been no exception.

Shri Ranga: If that is the fixed way of doing it, I can only say that my hon. friend does not seem to have become any wiser than his predecessors.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur: Probably, you are not aware that our Prime Minister had no predecessor as Prime Minister.

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Shri Ranga: Information of a special event is passed on to the aggressors on the other side. Are we going to make a present of this important information to them that the Chief of Staff who is one of the ablest living Generals anywhere in the world is going to be made to retire on a future date? I think it was a bad mistake. ... (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have no objection to his criticising the Government in any manner he likes. But he should take care that he does not bring in individuals or makes any representation on their behalf. It may rather give scope to others to criticise: it is opening ourselves to too much of criticism rather than serve any useful purpose.

Shri Ranga: We would like to be better informed than we had been of the manner in which the Defence Forces are being managed. Only yesterday, Shri Asoka Mehta has placed a very interesting proposal before the Government; it does not go far enough but it is good enough. In addition to that, there have been—we are told—some promotions and some changes. We would like to know, if not at this stage at some suitable stage, which of the senior officers are being promoted and why, which of the senior officers are not being promoted and why and whether there is any kind of a policy at all in regard to all these things and whether all these changes are being made and all these decisions are being taken not only with the full concurrence but with the full knowledge and understanding of the Prime Minister as well as the other members of the Cabinet and the Defence Sub-Committee of the Cabinet. If they have not done so, then they owe an explanation to the country and also an assurance that all these changes are being done with a view to ensure a greater efficiency and a more assured patriotic responsibility from our Defence Forces.

Then whose duty is it to keep a watch over our borders—Defence or

[Shri Ranga]

the External Affairs Ministry? It stands to the credit of my hon. friend, a socialist—at that time they were all together—to have brought to the notice of this House several times about what they learnt in regard to the incursions that the Chinese were making on our borders. Repeatedly, the other side, the Treasury Benches, were unwilling to give us any information. Years afterwards, the Prime Minister went to the other House and said: yes, it was a mistake that we have not been able to give timely information to both the Houses.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think I have ever said that.

Shri Ranga: If you have not said it, it makes it even worse for the Prime Minister.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Maybe, I do not accept what is stated by this hon. Member or any other in regard to this matter.

Shri Ranga: It only makes his position much worse. At least now, any responsible Government should be prepared to apologise—

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What for?

Shri Ranga:—to the nation for having kept it in ignorance for such a long time over the incursions that were taking place. He would never agree. Otherwise, he would not be there! (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: If interruptions are made, that would waste my time. Now, in addition to that, encouraged by.....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Would the hon. Member repeat what he said, so that I may be able to understand him?

Shri Ranga: I am speaking, I think, plainly enough so that my hon.

friend can understand. We have known each other for 30 years and he should be able to understand.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know. The hon. Member has been shifting from party to party in these 30 years. I do not know what he is after.

Shri Ranga: It is a cheap jibe: I had the courage to do that. My hon. friend never had the courage to do that. (Interruption).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I should again want to know what he said. If the hon. Member makes charges, let him be precise and definite and I shall have my say. It is no good making insinuations of the kind the hon. Member is making.

Shri Ranga: There are no insinuations. We are making charges.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Would he kindly repeat that charge so that I can deal with it?

Shri Ranga: I am coming to the next question. The report made by the officers is there. It shows that they have done a very good job, to which testimony has been given by the leaders of the two other Opposition parties, and I agree with it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One thing. The hon. Member just now said that he is coming to the next question. If some charges are made against any hon. Member—and particularly now it was done against the Prime Minister—and if he wants them to be repeated as he had not followed them, and he wants that it might be done more precisely so that he might give an answer when he replies, where is the harm if the charges are made clearly, if really there are any?

Shri Ranga: It only means a waste of time. Anyhow, my hon. friends from the Socialist side informed the Prime Minister as well as the members on the Treasury Benches and

pointed out repeatedly that they were in the know of the repeated and growing incursions that the Chinese were making over our borders, and we were not given either definite information or satisfactory information. In the end, as my information goes,—if my hon. friend contradicts it, I stand corrected—after a long time, when the hon. Prime Minister was accosted about this in the other House, I understood he said that he should have given this information to the country much earlier but he did not do so. I thought he admitted his mistake. But now he says he has not admitted the mistake. That is all.

The next point is about Tibet. So many of us objected to the stand taken by the Prime Minister at that time, and yet he pursued that line; you know the results now. Over this long border of 2,000 miles and more, the enemy—I would like to call him so now—or the aggressor certainly has come up, and he has come on the other side of our border, and he is aggressing on our territory. This is the result of that early failure of our Government, and this report of the officers makes it very clear. Whether people would agree to consider Tibet to be a sovereign country or not, she was certainly enjoying such autonomy as to be able to send her plenipotentiaries on a par to the international conferences to discuss and decide and put her signature to questions and decisions or the borders between Tibet and ourselves. For over many years that has been going on, and yet, the Ministry of External Affairs was ignorant or indifferent to all those facts. They thought that they were or could be very liberal and therefore they have made a free gift of it, as it were, to China, and we are paying for it. That is another charge.

Thirdly, was it not the duty of the Defence Ministry at that time itself to have warned the Prime Minister and then strengthened themselves? Now, they say that progressive steps

are being taken in order to build roads, and all sorts of dumps and other stations on those high altitudes. We have lost ten years with bitter results. They stand condemned. I do not know who will have to apologise to the future, but certainly the present Government has got to be held responsible for this. It might be said, "You were also then with us." But even though I was with them, I was then protesting against this, and my hon. friend used to be very, very angry with me over this Tibet. That question is not over so far as I am concerned. I do not want to talk about it any further.

The next question is about the Congo. Bitter things have happened; tragic things have happened. We are all unanimous in condemning the murder of that national leader, Lumumba.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): So many others have also been killed now.

Shri Ranga: Yes; Lumumba was a national leader; there are others also. (*Interruption*). We would like the United Nations to take more effective action in order to prevent any more such tragedies. There, we are one with the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister had shown some consideration, and more than the Prime Minister, Shri Dange, the leader of the Communist Party, had shown the same indignation when Imre Nagy was done to death by the Hungarian Communists.

Shri Tangamani: You are justifying!

Shri Ranga: Recently, I was rather shocked at the alacrity with which the Prime Minister criticised what has happened in Nepal. We can hold our opinions. The Prime Minister is extremely anxious that the House should be very wise and should be very chary about expressing its views and yet, somehow or other, he thought it fit to go to the press. What are our relations in regard to

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Nepal and in regard to Burma? Burma has been receiving a tremendous attention and a lot of assistance from us, and we have held them more than our brothers. And yet, when it came to settling the borders between Burma and China, she did not mind allowing a certain amount of uncertainty to remain over certain parts of the borders which are there between China, ourselves and Burma. I hope the hon. Prime Minister and his External Affairs Ministry have protested against it. They seem to have made some representation. How long are we to continue to consider the Chinese Government as a very friendly 'bhai-bhai-Government'? I would like an assurance to be given by the Government, if they can, and if they would like to, that we are not going to sponsor her application in the United Nations any longer.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I can give an assurance that we will.

Shri Ranga: "We will." There you are. That is also another charge of mine. I can understand it, and I have understood it earlier, that they were making this proposal in order to bring her within the four corners of world order and world decency and all the rest of it, so that she might be made to behave.

Only yesterday, my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta drew the attention of the House to the impunity with which the callousness with which and the unscrupulousness with which Communist China set at naught any kind of document on which she puts its signature. What is the use of bringing her there. It may be said, "The whole world has brought South Africa also into the United Nations." We know the results, and can the other results be different? Of course, there would have been some justification for expecting or entertaining some hopes after all that they have done. We will forget all that. After the gentle-

man, Mr. Chou En-lai, had come over here and gone back, he has added an additional word "proper". In addition to this, the officers have met each other; and from time to time, they went on changing their maps and were bringing out and producing new maps as if from a magician's box. Are we to continue our attitude towards China in blissful faith in people's China's willingness to stand by any of those agreements or even the charter of the United Nations? Let us make it very clear now to the rest of the world. I think the time has come that we no longer consider peoples' China to be our friend.

My hon. friend Shri Dange was met effectively by my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta yesterday in regard to China. I need not add anything more than this. I am not quite sure whether the attitude that he has displayed is the presage of a kind of policy, or non-existent policy of the Government in the next one or two years—we must continue to negotiate, we must parley with those people, if not at official level at some other levels also. And in that way anyhow, let the Ravanawara *kashta* go on burning! And that is exactly what is happening. Let us be careful.

An Hon. Member: What is your proposal?

Shri Ranga: My proposal is, do not recognise People's China, treat People's China as an aggressor and simply refuse to deal with her in the manner in which we have been dealing with her till now.

The next point is planning. In regard to planning I would like to say that God gave me the power or the moral courage to oppose the First Five Year Plan itself when we had to walk into the lobbies nearly eight years ago. And at that time the Communists also were not in favour of the plan. Now wisdom has dawned on them, but we have not achieved

that wisdom! Therefore they are now all in arms with the Government. Well, I wish all good luck to the Government with their two bed-fellows, whether they are straying or comfortable, or whatever it is. It is their own concern.

Shri Dange is all in favour of the plan. I wish to tell you that I am opposed to this very general approach of this plan. Their priorities are all wrong. There should have been the first priority for agriculture. It is not given that way. Secondly, they have upset the sense of security of our self-employed people in our country. They have been persistent in dealing with all the self-employed people as a kind of a private sector and giving the impression as if, as my friend Shri Dange put it, these people are all profit-making people.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): My hon. friend is the only one Member representing a particular view in having no faith in the plan. So we would like to have a little clarification from him. When he says that the first priority should have been given to agriculture, that clearly indicates that he wants a plan. Priority means plan and nothing else.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend should go to an elementary school to get himself educated. I will tell him why. It does not mean that I do not want any kind of planning. Mahatma Gandhi wanted a plan, he believed in plan. One of our friends who wrote a book on Gandhian Plan has gone over to the other side. I also wrote one book; Mahatma Gandhi approved of it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I think you are forgetting all that.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend Acharya Kripalani also wrote one book on certain aspects of that plan, and Mahatma Gandhi approved of it. One of those books I may refer to my hon. friend for his better education, *The Latest Fad of Mahatma Gandhi*.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am always a student.

Shri Ranga: There was plan, we wanted a plan. But we do not want this plan. I was responsible like my hon. friend also—and he was the Chairman of the Standing Planning Committee of the Congress of those days—we wanted a plan, we wanted a Planning Commission also. Yes, but then unfortunately the plan came this way. I even warned at that time the other side of Parliament that this is a Soviet plan, it is not a Gandhian plan, it may be a socialist plan but it certainly is not a Gandhian plan. And I said, it might be given the stamp of Nehruite plan; but with that name also you cannot very well push it down like sugar-quoted quinine.

And therefore I say that all these tens of millions of self-employed peasants, for whom it is not necessary to exploit anybody, and most of whom work on their own farms, by their own labour and family labour and carry on their non-exploiting self-employment activities, those people should have been given the necessary assurances.

Now they have passed a Ceiling Bill in various legislatures, and here also. What is the consequence? Not only those few lakhs of people who would come somewhere near the ceiling but millions and millions of others would also have to be afraid now that possibly the ceiling would continue to be reduced stage by stage and when my hon. friends come into power, from the PSP or the Communist Party, or even the ginger group provides an overwhelming majority to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, then the ceiling would be reduced. Where is the guarantee that it is not going to be reduced? They have already fortified themselves by amending the Constitution, article 31, as the House knows, in regard to property. And therefore they have given themselves the power for the legislature as well as Parliament. And in this way they have created a sense of insecurity among

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our peasants, the great bulk of our people. They are not profit-making people, they are not exploiters, they are small entrepreneurs, all in their own, independent, freedom-loving people. They are the people who should be cherished as forming the back-bone, the very base indeed of our national development and socialist economy. Unfortunately it is those people who have escaped the attention of the planners.

And at long last, now, after ten years of this bad planning they say that they are going to provide all these various facilities. Did we not suggest then? I myself sent a report to the hon. the Prime Minister—it was published too—that fertilizer, credit, soil conservancy, improved seeds, all these various things should be provided to our agriculturists. Now, in the Third Plan they are thinking of providing these things, and for that too they want to make an experiment by having what are called package plans in a few districts here and there. It has taken them ten years. If they had only gone about it the right way all these things could have been done and our peasants would have been able to produce very much more than what they are able to do today.

The hon. the Food Minister is taking pride in the fact that the conditions of the crops are very much better. But they were bad last year. They are better today, not because of the Minister but because of...

An Hon. Member: Swatantra Party.

Shri Ranga:the seasons. Yes, Swatantra, you may not believe in Him, but the swatantra of God is responsible for these things. There is no good taking any pride in it. What we have to do is to show the country the irrigation potential that has been developed. They themselves admit that 25 per cent has not been developed. If peasants have been able to

make use of this water to some extent, they have not been supplied with the necessary credit, so much so that the land is not fully exploited and cultivated to the maximum possible extent with good crops and so on.

And then they say that they are going to increase employment. I warned them then, and I warn them here also now, it would not be possible for them, as they themselves admit, to provide employment for all the new entrants into the employment market either in the towns or the villages. They themselves admit it. And the unemployment problem is going to grow more and more. In spite of it, look at the fool-hardiness of the planning. They want to introduce power looms in place of hand-looms, so that lakhs and lakhs of weavers can be thrown into unemployment! They want to do it in such a light-hearted manner. They talk in one breath at one moment and talk in another breath at another moment. They appear to be Adishesha with a thousand breaths!

I cannot congratulate or thank the President for having given us this Address in this manner only based upon the failures of the Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I was really a little amused to find how my esteemed friend, the leader of the Swatantra Party has permitted himself to be swept off the rails like this. I have been his colleague in the Rajya Rajya Sabha for four years and we are now here together for another four years. Though I am prepared to read any books and volumes that he would suggest, I have always tried to understand him and tried to learn from him, and I would have no hesitation even further to have any suggestions from him for being considered. But I was simply surprised. What we expected from the leader of the Swatantra Party was that he would give us some of the basic ideas on which that party was built, where they differ, what they want and that

he would deal with the basic problems rather than to start with certain personal digs here and there by raking up old issues of an absolutely personal nature which the country had completely forgotten.

Shri Ranga: Question. There was nothing person, nor are they old issues.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Now, as matter of fact, let us understand what are the important problems.

13 hrs.

The President's Address is of very great significance to us at this juncture both from the view-point of external affairs as well as from the view-point of the domestic affairs. We are living in a very crucial period. So far as external affairs are concerned, the entire world is in a very great ferment and certain situations have developed which call for momentous and bold decisions. In so far as our domestic affairs are concerned, we are now completing ten years of our planned economic development and are launching on the Third Plan which we consider to be of very great importance in shaping the future of this country. I thought my hon. friend would have dealt with these important basic problems. So far as external affairs are concerned, naturally the President has devoted considerable attention and time to it, because it affects vitally most of us in the world and even our domestic affairs are very much influenced by what is taking place all over the world.

Sir, as I see the situation, we find the cold war at its worst. The situation in the Congo is such that it demands real and serious consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members should not be seen standing in the passages.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Every body would be deeply distressed at the shape events are taking in the Congo, and inspite of the world opi-

nion being voiced so strongly, what is happening there is shocking. We cannot but condemn in the strongest possible terms the role played by the two power blocs. In the ultimate analysis, let us understand what it comes to. The whole situation boils down to this that all this is happening simply because we have two power blocs that mutually distrust each other. Because of these complications arising, the situation in the Congo is deteriorating like this. The only right course for these power blocs to follow would have been the one which had been suggested by our Prime Minister at the United Nations General Assembly. Now at least there is a better realisation of this position, and the United States of America is drawing towards the right course. But because of their past ties, it has not been possible for them to take a completely fresh stand to ease the world tension. In this situation, the only solution for the problems facing the world is our policy of non-alignment. If these tensions are to be eased, these power blocs will have to be liquidated and the Summit Conference which was summoned earlier was a big step in that direction. It is only through these conferences, by bringing the nations of the world together, we can reduce these tensions. I will not deal with this situation at any great length. We are very much concerned particularly with the problems which directly affect us.

Here, Sir, I would like to refer to what may be considered to be the smallest of the problems, that is the problem of Goa. I have not been able to appreciate why we here in India should not take a different attitude than the one we have taken so far. So far as Goa is concerned, it is recognised now—we were all the time very clear in our mind, except for certain suspicions which had been created—that it is a colony of Portugal, and those who have been holding on to this colony should be definitely thrown away. We have a right to throw them away, as we

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threw away the British rulers. I think every Indian living in this country has a right to throw away the Portuguese rule in this part of India. It is not merely the responsibility of those people who are living in Goa. The attitude of the Government will have to be revised in this particular context. Even the United Nations now recognise that Goa is a colony and that like all other colonies it must be freed. They want a report to be presented to the United Nations about the State of affairs in Goa. In the existing context, possibly our Government wanted to educate world opinion before it took any particular attitude; it wanted that the whole world opinion should go with it. It is now quite clear that the entire world opinion is with us on this point, that Goa is a colony of Portugal, that Portugal has no right to stay there, the people staying in Goa are Indians as we are Indians and Indians living in Goa have the right to self-determination. I, therefore, think that our Government should revise its attitude and go in support of any movement which is launched not only within that area but also from outside.

I now come to Pakistan. I think no country in the world could have paid greater tribute to our foreign policy than Pakistan has done. You must have read in the papers that of late there has been a change in the utterances of their leaders, though they are all against India. Let us realise what they say. They say that India has taken advantage of its foreign policy, that it has received aid and assistance from both the blocs and they are also going to follow the same policy and that they are not going to get themselves tied down to a bloc. That is the sort of utterances which one comes across from the various leaders and the President of Pakistan.

An Hon. Member: Do they mean that?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is the greatest tribute that could be

paid to our foreign policy. They are smarting under a feeling of anger against the successful policy of this country. It is only out of that feeling that they say it, not that they believe in it. If they do believe in it, that would have been entirely different; we would have very much welcomed it. They say that they would like to follow this policy, not because they have any faith in it, but because they want to take advantage of it and want to have assistance from both the sides, which they are never likely to get until they have real and basic faith in that policy. Well, they have no faith in that policy. Their expressions are clear indications of the fact that our policy has been remarkably successful. All the African countries which have emerged independent during the last few years have with one voice followed this policy of non-alignment and they find that this is the only policy which could be adopted. I may mention also with certain pardonable pride that there is much better understanding of this policy all over the world. There may be certain vested interests, which may throttle their voice, but in spite of that there is much better understanding of it in the United States of America. What the Kennedy Government ever since its taking over has done is that step by step they are coming closer to our policy. It might be mentioned that in his inaugural address the President has made a reference only to two great statesmen of the world, past and present. It was Mr. Churchill and our Prime Minister, Shri Nehru, from whom he says he is drawing inspiration.

So far as the China border is concerned, I am in cent per cent agreement with the policy followed by the Government. There could be no other policy that could have been followed. Certain objection was raised against the words used by the President in his Address that they have hopes that China will feel persuaded to do so. I think that is

the most dignified way of mentioning a thing. What else are you going to say? We do think that China will be left with no other alternative but to adopt that course. If China does not adopt that course. We are not entirely depending upon China adopting that course. We are all the time strengthening our defence and seeing that there is no further encroachment. We are not reconciling to any other policy, but to the one in which the entire aggression is vacated.

I think there can be no other policy. Let our friends suggest certain concrete steps that may be taken. We have an unequivocal statement regarding this position that this aggression must be vacated, that we will try to get it done through negotiations and we are getting more and more friends on our side; the entire world is raising its voice on this issue and China is completely isolated in this matter. But we are not just content with this; at the same time, we are fully strengthening our defence. That is the best that we can do in this matter.

Coming to domestic affairs, I will refer to the third Five Year Plan. We will first take an appraisal of what we have done during the first two Plans. During this decade, it can be said with definite satisfaction that we have truly laid down the foundation for a planned economy and development in this country. That is the surest way of going ahead. In matters of basic industries, we have steel which is important, coal which is no less important and oil and gas. We have given topmost priority to these basic things, so that our development goes ahead and our dependence on other countries is reduced to the minimum. We have also made remarkable progress in the manufacture of engineering goods and machine tools.

Our industrial production has gone up by 66 per cent, our food production by 42 per cent and our national income by 40 per cent. While we fully appreciate all these achievements

and the basic soundness of the policy, let me say with absolute frankness that I am not satisfied with this on two accounts. This achievement is not to be viewed in isolation. Let us see how other comparable countries have fared in the world. There can be no better friend of India in this matter than Mr. Kennedy, who wants that this country should go ahead from success to success in material and developmental achievement. He took an appraisal of the entire situation and there is a whole article based on this under the heading "We want India to win the race". In his appraisal, he feels constrained to say:

"But the harsh facts of the matter are that in the last decade China has surged ahead of India in most sectors of its economy. Its gross national output has expanded about three times as fast. In terms of industrial capacity, investment, education and even household consumption, China has slowly pulled up and now moved ahead. Its food production has nearly doubled, while India's has increased by less than 50 per cent. By the most authoritative estimates, at present levels of agricultural growth, India will have by 1965 a food production deficit of over 25 million tons...." etc.

Experts have examined the facts and this appraisal has been given by a real and sincere friend of this country, who wants to help this country to go ahead. Let us not forget this.

The most important thing is our exports. I am not satisfied with our achievements in respect of our exports. During this decade, our exports have not gone up even by 20 per cent. When we examine it analytically, we find that our exports have fallen. To say that in 1950 we were exporting goods worth about Rs. 500 crores and now it is Rs. 600 crores does not give us the real picture. In the all-India context, let us examine the world

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trade figures. In 1950. In 1950, taking trade with the western countries India's percentage of the total world percentage was 2.6 per cent; it has now come down to 1.3 per cent. This is a very clear indication that our export trade with the western countries has not kept pace, although we might have made a certain progress. Not only it has not kept pace with the world trade, but rather it has gone down very much. That is a thing which needs examination by our Government.

About panchayat raj, the President has made a very deserved reference to the ushering in of panchayat raj and has hoped that institutions of panchayat raj will be introduced in the various States. Rajasthan and Andhra have come for special mention. Rajasthan deserves particular attention in this matter. It has attracted a lot of attention, because it has gone the whole hog in this matter, because we have covered the entire area. There are certain people who felt that it is only because of our immaturity and backwardness that we have rushed into this scheme. They felt, fools come in where angels fear to tread. But our achievement during the last year has proved that it is not that way, but it is just the other way round.

Various observation teams which had been sent to Rajasthan have given commendable reports. Rajasthan has also got the fullest support of the Prime Minister, who is never tired of making reference to the panchayat raj and the achievements of Rajasthan. But certain doubts have been raised about our success because of the recent Panchayat elections that have taken place in Rajasthan. It has been stated that reactionary forces have come up, feudal forces have come up, communal feelings have been aroused and they have seized power. There is a certain amount of truth in this statement. But still, I am not in the least alarm-

ed or worried about it. What has happened is not because the health of the people is not sound, but because of certain dirty noses poked in by those in authority and because of the abuse of administrative machinery.

It is absolutely necessary that a true assessment must be made of the whole situation. These recent elections have got certain lessons to teach not only to Rajasthan but to the entire country, at the cost of Rajasthan. Those lessons and problems which have been thrown up because of the recent elections will definitely have to be borne in mind.

I wanted to say another word about administration but, as my time is over, I will resume my seat.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, श्री भक्त दर्शन जी ने जो प्रस्ताव यहाँ उपस्थित किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में हमारे देश से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली भीतरी और बाहरी दोनों प्रकार की बातों पर सुन्दर प्रकाश डाला है ।

जहाँ तक बाहरी बातों का सम्बन्ध है, चीन का आक्रमण, काश्मीर और गोआ के सदृश प्रश्नों को भी कुछ पीछे ही डाल देता है । चीन और हमारे बीच की सीमा सम्बन्धी जो समस्याएँ हैं उन समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए जो एक समिति मुकर्रर हुई थी उसमें हमारे सदस्यों ने परिश्रम कर जो बातें हमारे सामने रखी हैं वे एक प्रकार से अक्राद्य हो जाती हैं । और जहाँ तक उन सदस्यों की इन बातों का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे इस बात पर बड़ा हर्ष होता है कि केवल कांग्रेस दल के सदस्यों ने ही नहीं, परन्तु राज्य सभा और इस सदन के करीब करीब सभी दलों के

सदस्यों ने उन लोगों की प्रशंसा की है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल राज्य सभा में यह बात स्पष्ट कर दी कि जब तक चीन हमारे भूखंड को नहीं छोड़ता, तब तक इस प्रश्न का हल हो ही नहीं सकता। मैं समझता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री जी की इस घोषणा को देश में सर्वत्र समर्थन मिलेगा, और इसका स्वागत होगा।

परन्तु यह बात निर्विवाद है कि हमारी भीतरी और बाहरी बातें, समस्याएँ, प्रश्न, इन सब का निपटारा, इन सब का हल, एक बात पर निर्भर है, और वह है हमारी एकता। फूट हमारी राष्ट्रीय ऐतिहासिक कमजोरी रही है। सैकड़ों नहीं, दो डायें हजार वर्ष के इतिहास को हम देखें तो भी हमें वह कमजोरी स्पष्ट दृष्टिगोचर होती है। जब सिकन्दर का हमारे देश पर आक्रमण हुआ उस समय पश्चिमोत्तर में एक भारतीय नरेश आम्भीक मिल ही गया सिकन्दर का स्वागत करने के लिए। जब द्रुपदों का हम पर आक्रमण हुआ उस समय क्योंकि गुप्तों का राज्य था और गुप्त वैष्णव थे, इसलिए बौद्धों ने द्रुपदों को मदद दी। जब मुसलमान पहले पहल यहां आये, और वे उस समय विदेशी थे, उस समय जैचन्द ने उनका स्वागत किया, और अंग्रेजों का स्वागत करने के लिए भी मीर जाफर और अमी चन्द के सदृश व्यक्ति मिल गये।

इस राष्ट्रीय कमजोरी के अभी भी अनेक बार दृश्य दिखायी दे जाते हैं। राजा राम मोहन राय से लेकर महात्मा गांधी तक ने और उनके बाद पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने आधुनिक भारत में इसके निवारण करने का बहुत प्रयत्न किया परन्तु अभी तक तो उसमें पूरी सफलता नहीं मिली है। कभी हिन्दू और मुसलमान लड़ते हैं, कभी सिखों और हिन्दुओं का झगड़ा होता है, कभी हिन्दू और जैन लड़ते हैं। अभी आसाम में कुछ दिन पहले जो झगड़ा हुआ वह दो राज्यों, बंगाल और आसाम, के निवासियों का झगड़ा था। ये संघर्ष कभी धर्म के नाम पर, कभी राज्य पुनर्गठन के नाम पर तो कभी भाषा के नाम पर होते हैं।

हिन्दू सम्प्रदायवादी गांधी जी की हत्या के बाद दबे थे। उनका फिर उत्पत्कर्ष हो रहा है। उनके अनेक स्थानों से बैनिक पत्र तक निकलने लगे हैं और उनमें सम्प्रदायवादिता का बड़े जोरों से प्रचार होता है। मुस्लिम लीग से केरल में हमारा जो समझौता हुआ उसे यद्यपि मैं कोई गलत बात नहीं मानता, लेकिन उस समझौते ने हमारे पुराने सम्प्रदायवादी मुसलमानों को भी उभारा और उस समझौते का वे नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। अभी उज्जैन में जमैयत उल उलेमा का एक जलसा हुआ। जमैयत ऐसी संस्था थी जिसने हमें गाढ़े वक्त पर मदद दी थी। वह राष्ट्रीय संस्था थी। लेकिन मैंने जमैयत के इस अधिवेशन के भाषणों को जब पढ़ा तो मैं दंग रह गया कि जमैयत में इस प्रकार के भाषण कैसे होते हैं। कल स्वामी रामानन्द तीर्थ जी ने जो भाषण दिया उसको मैं पढ़ रहा था। उन्होंने मैसूर की एक घटना बतायी। उन्होंने बतलाया कि वहां के कुछ सम्प्रदायवादी मुसलमान किस प्रकार पाकिस्तानी नारे लगाते हुए एक जलूस में निकले थे। और मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे इस बात का भय है कि जैसे-जैसे चुनाव नजदीक आते जा रहे हैं वैसे-वैसे वोट प्राप्त करने के लिए यह सम्प्रदायवादिता बढ़ रही है। न मालूम आगे आने वाले चुनावों तक इसका क्या नतीजा निकलेगा।

अभी जबलपुर में जो कुछ हुआ, क्योंकि मैं जबलपुर से आता हूँ, मेरा सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। जबलपुर के इस कांड पर अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी की कार्यकारिणी ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है, उसका मैं हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। मुझे इस बात का बड़ा हर्ष है कि इस कांड की पूरी जांच करने के लिए एक उच्च स्तरीय कमीशन या कमेटी नियुक्त होगी। मैं इस लोक सभा के मंच से जबलपुर निवासियों से कहना चाहता हूँ, मध्य प्रदेश के निवासियों से कहना चाहता हूँ और दूसरे लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक इस जांच कमेटी की रिपोर्ट न आ जाये तब तक वे

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

पूरा मौन धारण कर लें। इस जांच कमेटी के काम में वे पूरी पूरी सहायता दें और इस जांच कमेटी की जो भी रिपोर्ट हो उसको स्वीकार करना प्रत्येक देश निवासी का, कम से कम प्रत्येक राष्ट्र-भक्त का, कर्तव्य होना चाहिए।

परन्तु प्रश्न यथाथं में किसका दोष है, यह नहीं है। साधारण जनता इन बातों में दोषी नहीं होती। इस प्रकार की राष्ट्रीय कमजोरी हमारे दिलों में है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत ठीक कहा है कि अभी हमारे दिल साफ नहीं हैं इन मामलों में, उस कमजोरी का जो समाज विरोधी तत्व हैं वे फायदा उठाते हैं, और उससे हानि होती है, उसका फल भोगना पड़ता है निर्दोषों को।

हिन्दू देश में बहुमत में हैं। अतः एकता की स्थापना का सब से बड़ा उत्तरदायित्व मैं हिन्दुओं पर मानता हूँ। यह उत्तरदायित्व हमारे सांस्कृतिक सिद्धान्तों के कारण और अधिक बढ़ जाता है। हमारे ऋषि मुनियों ने, हमारे तत्ववेत्ताओं ने, हमारे सन्तों ने, हमारे भक्तों ने, इस समस्त सृष्टि में एक ब्रह्म के दर्शन किये थे। हम अपने और समस्त सृष्टि के जीवों में कोई अन्तर नहीं मानते। हमारा मूल वाक्य रहा सदियों तक, युगों तक, वसु धैव कुटुम्बकम्। हमारे देश का बहुमत ईश्वरवादी रहते हुए चारवाक का निरीश्वरवादी धर्म भी यहाँ पनपा। बौद्धों और जैनों का धर्म भी निरीश्वरवादी है। वह भी यहाँ पनपा। और ऐसी संस्कृति वाले यदि इस प्रकार के झगड़े करें, इस प्रकार के झगड़ों पर उतारू हो जाय तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि इस से ज्यादा लज्जा की बात कम से कम हिन्दुओं के लिए और नहीं हो सकती। हम जनता के नेता हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम गुंडों के नेता नहीं हैं। जहाँ तक जनता का सम्बन्ध है जबलपुर नगर, जबलपुर जिला, समूचा मध्यप्रदेश, वहाँ की जनता राष्ट्रवादी जनता है। जबलपुर में जब चुनाव आते हैं तो हम हर

एक चुनाव को जीतते हैं। उस समय सम्प्रदाय-वादिता हमारी जनता पर कोई असर नहीं करती। जहाँ तक ऐसे समाज विरोधी तत्वों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं मानता हूँ कि उस सम्बन्ध में हमारा एक कर्तव्य है और वह यह है कि हम जनता की भावना को बदलने का प्रयत्न करें। जनता से कहें कि कानून हाथ में लेना यह उस का काम नहीं है। कम से कम स्वतंत्र भारत में जब हमारी सरकार है तो जनता कानून हाथ में लेले और इक्की दुक्की इस तरह की घटनाओं पर जनता इस प्रकार के काम करे यह जनता का काम नहीं है। हमारा यह कर्तव्य अवश्य है कि हम जनता को इस सम्बन्ध में समझायें परन्तु उसी के साथ मैं फिर आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम जनता के नेता हैं हम गुंडों के नेता नहीं हैं। जहाँ तक गुंडों का सवाल है वहाँ तक गुंडों का दमन तो सरकार के द्वारा ही हो सकता है।

उस सम्बन्ध में जबलपुर में जो कुछ हुआ, जो कुछ मुझे वहाँ अनुभव हुआ उस के आधार पर मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जबलपुर में यह दंगा शुरू हुआ ३ फरवरी को। ४ फरवरी को इधर उजर कुछ घटनाएँ हुई। २ दिन तक जबलपुर में पूरी शान्ति रही, बाजार खुल गये, कोई गड़बड़ वहाँ पर नहीं हुई। ७ तारीख को यकायक गड़बड़ शुरू हुई। ४ जगह यकायक झगड़े शुरू हुए। चार जगह यकायक इकट्ठे झगड़े तब तक नहीं हो सकते थे जब तक कि उसकी कोई पूर्व योजना न बनती और मुझे इस बात पर आश्चर्य है कि यद्यपि ७ तारीख के बाद पुलिस ने बड़ी तैयारी के साथ काम किया लेकिन ४ जगहों पर इकट्ठा उभाड़ने वाले झगड़ों का पता जबलपुर की सी० आई० डी० को कैसे नहीं लगा। स्पष्ट चीज है कि यह उस की कमजोरी है। क्योंकि यकायक इकट्ठे झगड़े नहीं हो सकते थे जब तक कि उनके कोई तैयारी न हुई होती। इस प्रकार की तैयारी का सी० आई० डी० को पता

लगना चाहिए था। इसलिए जहाँ तक हमारी सी० आई० डी० का सम्बन्ध है जबलपुर, मध्यप्रदेश और दूसरे स्थानों में उसको कहीं जहाँ तंदेही के साथ काम करना चाहिए।

अब मैं पुलिस पर आता हूँ। मैंने आप से निवेदन किया कि ७ तारीख के बाद जबलपुर में जो कुछ हुआ पुलिस ने बड़ी तंदेही के साथ काम किया। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि अगर पुलिस इतनी तंदेही के साथ काम न करती तो वहाँ न जाने क्या हो जाता। लेकिन इस के पहले पुलिस को जबलपुर के पुलिस अफसरों को जबलपुर का अनुभव बहुत कम था। पुराना एक कायदा था कि कलक्टर, जिला मजिस्ट्रेट्स वह लोग होते थे जो बहुत दिन तक किसी जिले या किसी शहर में रह चुकते थे। पुलिस कप्तान वह लोग होते थे जो किसी जिले या किसी शहर में बहुत दिनों तक रह चुके होते थे और सिटी कोतवाल वह लोग होते थे जोकि उस शहर में किसी न किसी रूप में बहुत दिन तक रह चुकते थे। उन को एक एक बात का ज्ञान रहता था। एक एक बात का अनुभव रहता था और वे वहाँ के लोगों को जानते थे। यहाँ पर मैं किसी एक अफसर विशेष की निन्दा नहीं करना चाहता, सब अच्छे आदमी हैं लेकिन मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि दुर्भाग्य से इस समय जबलपुर में जो अफसर थे वह जबलपुर के मुहल्लों तक को नहीं जानते थे वहाँ की जनता की बात तो अलग है। हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना होगा कि हम ऐसे अफसरान को जिला मजिस्ट्रेट के रूप में या कलक्टर के रूप में या पुलिस कप्तान अथवा सिटी कोतवाल के रूप में रखें जोकि उस स्थान की अच्छी जानकारी रखते हों। एक एक मुहल्ले को एक एक मकान को और एक एक आदमी को जानते हों।

पत्रों की स्वाधीनता के नाम पर आजकल न जाने क्या-क्या लिखा जा रहा है। यह व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता, यह भाषण की स्वतन्त्रता

और यह पत्रों की स्वाधीनता हमको कहां तक ले जायेगी मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। गाली-गलौज से देश के यहाँ से लेकर वहाँ तक के न जाने कितने पत्र भरे रहते हैं। यह गालीगलौज व्यक्तिगत रूप से आगे बढ़कर बहुत उग्र रूप धारण कर रहा है। जबलपुर की छोटी-छोटी घटनाओं को इतने अधिक अतिरंजित रूप से पत्रों में छापा गया। सब पत्रों को मैं नहीं कहूँगा, कुछ पत्रों में छापा गया। उसका बहुत असर पड़ा और अफवाहें फैलीं। सात तारीख को जो कुछ वहाँ हुआ उन अफवाहों के कारण सागर में और आसपास के स्थानों में न जाने क्या-क्या हो गया। हमें ऐसी अनर्गल जो छपाई होती है पत्रों में और जो यह अफवाहें फैलाते हैं उसके लिए भी कुछ न कुछ उपाय करना चाहिए। उस का पूरा निवारण तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय नई पीढ़ी के एक निर्माण पर ही हो सकता है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

डा० गोविन्द दास : बहुत अच्छा।

हम जानते हैं कि नई पीढ़ी का निर्माण यह सब से अधिक आवश्यक बात है। जर्मनी और इटली में हिटलर और मुसोलिनी के समय नई पीढ़ी का इस प्रकार निर्माण किया गया। था कि वहाँ की नई पीढ़ी नाजीवाद और फासिस्टवाद तक का भी समर्थन करने लगी थी। हमें अपनी नई पीढ़ी का इस प्रकार निर्माण करना चाहिए कि कोई यह न समझे कि हम हिन्दू हैं और हम मुसलमान हैं या हम सिक्ख हैं और ईसाई हैं बल्कि सब लोग समझें कि हम भारतीय हैं।

एक बात मैं पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूँगा

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो चुका है और दो बंटियाँ बज चुकी हैं।

डा० गोविन्द बास : मैं आपकी धाड़ा से दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा।

मैं सदन का ध्यान पाकिस्तान के प्रेसीडेंट श्री अय्यूब खान के उस भाषण की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिस में उन्होंने कहा कि जबलपुर की यह घटना कांगो की घटना के समान है, ऐसा उनका कथन हास्यास्पद है और इस प्रकार का मिलान मेरी तो समझ में नहीं आता। जनरल अय्यूब साहब किस तरीके से यह बात कह सके ? भारत में हमने एक धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य की स्थापना की है। बड़े से बड़े ओहदों पर यहां मुसलमान रहे हैं और आज भी हैं। हमारी सरकार हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों में कोई भेद नहीं समझती। पाकिस्तान वाले इस प्रकार की बात हमारे लिये कहें। इससे बड़ी ज्यादाती की बात और कोई नहीं हो सकती और इससे ज्यादा हमको बदनाम करने का और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है। उन को खुद पाकिस्तान की तरफ देवना चाहिए। सैकड़ों, हजारों की संख्या में पाकिस्तान के हिन्दू हिन्दुस्तान में आ रहे हैं, वहां से भाग रहे हैं, इसके भी कारणों का क्या उन्होंने पता लगाया ? अय्यूब साहब का जो भाषण हुआ वह एक ऐसा भाषण हुआ जिससे हमारे देश को दुनिया में बदनाम करने का प्रयत्न तो किया ही गया साथ ही इस बात का भी प्रयत्न हुआ कि हमारे देश में भी हमारे मुख पर कालिख लगायें और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हें अय्यूब साहब को खुद को इस पर अफसोस होना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यह कहूंगा कि हमारा प्रजातंत्र, हमारे समाज की समाजवादी रचना और हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की सफलता आदि सब कुछ इस एकता पर निर्भर है। मैं ने अनेक बार पहले भी कहा है और अन्त में मैं फिर कहूंगा कि कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जो सब दल मिल कर कर सकते हैं। राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए सब दलों का सहयोग आवश्यक है और सब दलों को मिल कर इस एकता का प्रमत्न करना चाहिए।

श्री सु० हि० रहबान (अमरोहा) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, प्रेसीडेंट के ऐड्रेस पर कल से बातचीत हो रही है। मिली जुली चन्द बातें हैं जिन को अपने अपने खयाल के मुताबिक हर एक पेश कर रहा है।

जहां तक चीन का मामला है मैं समझता हूँ कि उस के मुताल्लिक मुस्तलिफ़ तरीकों से हाउस में दूसरे वक्त भी बहस हुई है। यह एक जुली हुई हकीकत है जिस में दो रायों की गुंजाइश नहीं है। यह चीन जिसके मुताल्लिक हिन्दुस्तान ने हर मौकिए पर, हर ठहराव और हर मौके पर पूरे तरीके से उस का साथ दिया उस चीन ने, चीन की हुकूमत ने, मौजूदा चीन की कम्युनिस्ट हुकूमत ने हिन्दुस्तान के साथ बहुत बेवफाई की और इतिहाई शराफत से गिरी हुई जिन्दगी का सबूत दिया।

जहां तक बाईर का मसला है, हमारी हद एक लम्बी लकीर है मैकमाहन लाइन और इस तरफ़ काश्मीर की वे हद हैं, जो कि इस मुल्क की सरहद तक हैं। चीन की तरफ़ से बार-बार उन के बारे में खेड़ की जाती है, ऐसे कदम उठाये जाते हैं, जिस से हिन्दुस्तान के मकसद और काज को नुकसान पहुंचे। इन हदों को मुगलों के जमाने से आज तक बगैर किसी इस्तलाफ़ के हिन्दुस्तान की हद माना गया है। आज उन के बारे में बहस करना और हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन पर नाजायज कब्जा करने की कोशिश करना और जिस हिस्से पर उस ने नाजायज कब्जा किया हुआ है, उस को अपने मुल्क का हिस्सा बताना, ये ऐसी चीजें हैं, जो यह जाहिर करती हैं कि दुनिया में, जिन्दगी में जब अजलाक न हो, रूहानियत न हो, सिर्फ़ मादियत ही मादियत पेशे-नजर हों, तो जितना भी कुछ हो, वह कम है।

ऐसे मौके पर इससे ज्यादा क्या कहा जा सकता है कि इस मसले को हल करने के दो ही तरीके हैं—या तो हम जंग करें और या दूसरे तरीकों से अपना मकसद हासिल करने की कोशिश करें। आज हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर

और हर एक अकलमन्द आदमी यह सोचता है कि आज के जमाने में यह जंग सा ही दुनिया की जंग हो सकती है और बड़ी बड़ी तहजीबें बरबाद हो सकती हैं। इसलिये एक दूसरे तरीके से उसको हल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। गवर्नमेंट की इस पालिसी को हम सपोर्ट करते हैं और पूरे तरीके से इतिफाके-राय करते हैं कि वह इस तरफ पर चल रही है कि एक तरफ वह मजबूत है कि वह एक बंच जमीन भी किसी दूसरे के हाथ में नहीं जाने देंगे और दूसरी तरफ उसने इरादा कर रखा है कि अगर किसी मुल्क की तरफ से कोई आरहाना कारंवाइयां हुईं, तो उसका सामना किया जायेगा और जो कारंवाइयां इस सिलसिले में हो चुकी हैं, उनको हल करने की कोशिश की जायेगी। इससे ज्यादा और क्या हो सकता है ?

बाहर के मामलात के सिलसिले में कांगों पर बहस हुई है। बेशक वह एक मजलूम कौम है और मजलूमों का साथ देना हमारा शेषा, हमारा शिष्टार और हमारा आदत है। हम बराबर ऐसा करते रहे हैं और आज भी कांगों के मामले में हम उसी तरफ हैं, जहां पब्लिक का रुजहान है। वहां पर बेलजियम की तरफ से कालोनियलिज्म का जो गलत, भयानक और चिनीना मजाहिदा किया जा रहा है, वह नाकाबिले-बर्दाश्त है। वहां पर एक फ़ारेन ताकत ने मुल्क के एक हिस्से से दूसरे हिस्से को तबाह करवाने की कोशिश की है और इसी सिलसिले में मि० लुमुम्बा और उनके कुछ साथियों को कल कर दिया गया है।

इन बातों के मुतालिक, फ़ाइववीअर प्लान के मुतालिक पंचायत राज के मुतालिक कहने के लिए बहुत से मौके हैं, कहा जाता रहा है और कहा जाता रहेगा। लेकिन एक बहुत खुद-ब-खुद हाउस के सामने आ

गई है और आनी चाहिए की। मैं भी उस पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे इस बात को देख कर मायूसी हुई कि ३ तारीख से लेकर ६ तारीख तक जबलपुर, कटनी, सागर दमोह, नरसिंहपुर, सरोपा और कितने ही मुकामात पर फ़साद हुए और बरबादी हुई, आगें लगीं, मकान बरबाद हुए और दुकानें जलाई गईं और जानो माल का नुकसान हुआ, लेकिन २४ तारीख को प्रेजिडेंट साहब का जो एड्रेस आता है, उसमें एक लाइन भी इस सिलसिले में हमारे सामने नहीं आई है। उसमें इस बात का कोई जिक्र नहीं किया गया कि इस बारे में क्या तरीका-ए-कार अस्तियार किया जायगा, जिससे इस किस्म के वाक्यात फिर न हों, क्योंकि फ़िसो सैकुलर स्टेट के लिये इससे ज्यादा नदामत और शरमिन्दगी की कोई बात नहीं हो सकती कि वहां साम्प्रदायिकता, फ़िरकापरस्ती, इस तरह मुंह खोले खड़ी रहे और शुरू से आखिर तक उसका सिलसिला कहीं न कहीं जारी रहे और हम उसको रोक न सकें।

जबलपुर में एक वाक्या हुआ—एक इंडिविडुअल वाक्या, एक इन्तहाई शर्मनाक वाक्या हुआ, जिसकी सजा जिम्मेदार शास्स को मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन एक्शन और रीएक्शन का यह मतलब कभी नहीं हो सकता कि एक इंडिविडुअल ने एक बात की हो, तो पूरी कम्युनिटी को तबाह और बरबाद कर दिया जाये। यह तरीका-ए-कार किसी तरीके से मुल्क के फ़साद में नहीं है, बल्कि वह इन्तहाई नुकसानदेह है। इसी बिना पर यह बात बहुत काबिले-तबज्जह है कि पिछले दिनों में इसी मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल में जो फ़िसाद हुआ था, वहां पर किसी को सजा नहीं मिली, किसी मुजरिम को उसकी सजा पर पकड़ा नहीं गया, किसी गुंडे और ज़ारतनसन्द को सजा नहीं दी गई। इस हालत में मुस्तालिफ मुकामात में फ़सादात हुए हैं और वे लोग समझते हैं कि हम खुले दिल से मनमानी कर सकते

[श्री मु० हि० रहमान]

हैं जो कुछ चाहे कर सकते हैं, हुकूमत हमारे मुकाबले में बेबस है और कुछ नहीं कर सकती है। इसके सिवा दूसरी कोई बात नहीं है।

मैं ईमानदारी से कह सकता हूँ कि इन फसादात को हिन्दू-मुस्लिम फसादात कहना हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों की तौहीन करना है। ये फसाद हिन्दू और मुसलमान नहीं करते हैं। मैं आपसे यकीन के साथ कहता हूँ कि वहाँ की पब्लिक, जिसमें हिन्दू और मुसलमान दोनों शामिल हैं, आज भी कानों पर हाथ धर रही है कि यह बला, यह मुसीबत, यह अज्ञात कहां से नाजुल हुआ। ये हिन्दू-मुस्लिम फसाद नहीं हैं। इनको फिरका-वारना फसाद कहना भी गलत है। गुंडों और शहरतपसन्दों ने एक स्कीम बनाई है और उस स्कीम के मातहत वे जब चाहे तब फसाद करते हैं। दरहकीकत इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जब एन्कवायरी होगी, तो यह बात साफ हो जायेगी कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने जान-बूझ कर उसमें चशमपोशी की, या मातहत पुलिस के अफराद ने साथ देकर बरबादी कराने की कोशिश की। उस वक्त हुक्काम ने, लोकल हुक्काम ने, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने अपनी कमजोरी भी दिखाई और इस साजिश में उनका हिस्सा भी दिखाई देता है। बकील सेठ जी के ३, ४ तारीख को यह वाक्या पेश आया था और उसकी रोक थाम हो सकती थी, लेकिन सनक्ष में नहीं आता कि स्पेशल पुलिस के जो दस्ते बुलाये गये थे, वे क्यों वापस चले गये, जिसके नतीजे में ७ तारीख और ८ तारीख की दरमियानी रात को इस कद्र होतनाक बरबादी हुई। जान-बूझ कर एक साइड की इस तरीके से बरबादी कराई जाये, यह किसी तरीके से भी हिन्दुस्तान के लिये जेबा नहीं है। हम पाकिस्तान और अयूब के खिलाफ ऐतराज करें। वह हमारा हक है। कोई हमारे मामले में दखल न दे। हम में

इतनी ताकत है कि हम अपने हिन्दु-स्तान में अपने मामलात को हल कर सकते हैं। जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की जद्दो-जहद में जान की बाजी लगा कर, साथ साथ शरीक होकर मुल्क को आजाद कराया है, जिन्होंने वन नेशन ध्योरी को मानने के लिये जान की बाजियां लगाई ह, अपनों से गालियां खाई हैं, जेलें भुगती हैं, चाकू खाये हैं, उनको आज इन बातों से कोई डर नहीं हो सकता कि जब भी कोई ऐसी फसाद की मनमानी बात आय, मुस्लिम अक्लीयत की तकलीफ की बात आय, तो अखबारों या तकरीरों में, फौरन पाकिस्तान के हवाले दे दिये जायें, पाकिस्तान रेडियो के हवाले दे दिये जायें और यह साबित करने की कोशिश की जाये कि इसका पाकिस्तान से जोड़ था, इसका फलां चीज से जोड़ था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरीके से हकीकत को दबाया नहीं जा सकता है और अगर इस तरीके से हकीकत को दबाने की कोशिश की जायेगी, तो इससे मुल्क को कोई भी लाभ और फायदा नहीं हो सकता, बल्कि मुल्क को इन्तहाई नुकसान हो सकता है।

इस हालत में हमें इस बात का क्या खौफ है कि कोई क्या कहता है और पाकिस्तान के साथ जोड़ने का टैक्नीक क्यों अपनाया जाता है। हम इसके खिलाफ जरूर आवाज उठावेंगे। क्या हर जगह जुल्म और बरबादी होती रहेगी और अगर उसके बारे में मुसलमान अक्लीयत किसी बात को कहेंगी, तो यह कह कर उसका मुंह बन्द किर दिया जायेगा कि पाकिस्तान से जोड़ है, पाकिस्तान रेडियो से जोड़ है। इस तरह से हकीकत को दबाया नहीं जा सकता है। यह बात कोई मानी नहीं रखती कि इस तरीके से इस एक अक्लीयत को दबाने की कोशिश की जाये। यह देखने की बात है कि जबलपुर में एक साइड की इस तरह बरबादी क्यों हुई। जबलपुर में

दो जानिव से कोई बात हुई हो, मगर इसका कोई सबूत नहीं मिलता। लेकिन तो भी वह बताया जाये कि किस तरह ६ तारीख को सागर, कटनी, दमोह, नरसिंहपुर, सरोपा और तमाम दीगर मुकामात पर बारह से चार बजे तक साजिश से सैकड़ों मकान जला कर खाक कर दिये गये। क्या पुलिस और एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के मौजूद होते हुए कोई इस तरीके से बरबादी कर सकता है? इस्मीनान के साथ पेट्रोल ड्रिडका गया, इस्मीनान के साथ आग लगाई गई और बड़ी बड़ी किलानुमा इमारतें खाक बियाह कर दी गई। एक एक इस्मान का दस दस बारह बारह लाख का नुकसान हुआ। कालेजों मुहमद हनीफ को फर्म कोई मामूली फर्म नहीं थी। दस बारह लाख का उसका नुकसान हो गया। उसकी बोड़ी की त्रिजारात थी। वह मुसलमानों के हाथ में थी। उसको इकसवादी मार मार कर बरबाद कर दिया गया। फिरोजाबाद में चूड़ियों की डिजारात थी। वहाँ मुसलमानों की ननयती-हिरफत को तबाह किया। क्या कुछ फिरकापरस्त अनासर ने यह तय कर लिया है कि इस तरीके इस मे मुसलमानों को, जो मौजूदा इशानोमिवन और इस्त-सादियत में खुद बदहाल हैं, इस मुल्क में बिल्कुल तबाह कर के भिलारी और फकीर बना कर छोड़ दें और यह हुकूमत बेबस हो, बेचारा हो, कुछ कर न सके, सब कुछ हो जाये, तो फिर उसकी एन्क्वायरी होती फिरे और उसके वाद यह करो, वह करो। आखिर इतना बड़ा वाकया हो कैसे गया? तीन जिलों में बारह जगह ऐसे वाकयात कैसे हो गये? हुकूमत को इस पर गौर करना चाहिए।

मुझे अब इस बात का अहसास हो रहा है कि इन मामलात में कब तक तसलसल जारी रहेगा। क्या पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को इस में लपेट दिया जायेगा। अभी दो तीन दिन पहले दिल्ली में भी यही टैक्नीक चली थी, लेकिन वहाँ के हिन्दू और मुसलमान, हम

लोग, जो वहाँ रहते हैं, ११ बजे रात को वहाँ पहुंच कर तीन बजे तक रहे और हिन्दू लीडरों के साथ, जो वहाँ मौजूद थे, इस बात की कोशिश की कि इस वाकये को मामूली तौर पर खत्म करके इसको किसी तरीके से आगे न बढ़ने दिया जाये। मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिनके पास ताकत, शक्ति और माटी पावर नहीं है, जब वे इस तरीके से मामले को हल कर सकते हैं, तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, हुकूमत के अफराद, लोकल अथारिटीज अगर चाहें, तो क्या अनन कायम नहीं हो सकता? हुकूमत बेबस नजर आती है और शरात पसन्द लोग जो कुछ चाहते हैं कर गुजरते हैं। आज सब मामलों में उनकी मुजालिफत करने के बजाय उनकी हीसला अफजाई की जाती है। जोर शोर के साथ पार्लिमेंट में यह तो कहा जाता है कि फिरकापरस्ती को किसी भी सूरत में बरदाश्त नहीं किया जायेगा। लेकिन हो क्या रहा है? मुस्लिम अक्लीयत तबाह भी हो रही है और बरबाद भी हो रही है। एकान और रिफकान के नाम पर शरातपसन्द लोग जो चाहते हैं करते जा रहे हैं। इस तरह की बातें होने देना किसी भी संसुनर स्टेट के लिए मुनासिब नहीं है और न हो सकता है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मुस्लिम अक्लीयत का मुनाजमतों में क्या हाल है? क्या आप ने कभी इसकी तहकीकात की है कि इनमें अक्लीयतों को क्यों नहीं दिया जा रहा है। क्या अक्लीयतों के जितने भी बच्चे हैं, मुसलमानों के जितने भी बच्चे हैं, ईसाइयों व भिन्नों के जितने भी बच्चे हैं वे इतने ही नालायक हो गए हैं कि उनके लिए जगह ही नहीं है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस के गजट छपे हुए हैं, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के गजट छपे हुए हैं, बताया जाए कि इन पिछले चौदह सालों में अक्लीयतों के कितने लड़के नौकरियों में लिए गए हैं। पहले तो इनको इंटरव्यू में ही नहीं बुलाया जाता है और अगर बुला भी लिया जाता है तो उनको जगह नदीब नहीं

[श्री मु० हि० रहमान]

होती है। वे तबाह और बरबाद हो रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह रिजर्वेशन का सवाल नहीं है। लेकिन अगर कोई ऐसे हालात में रिजर्वेशन की बात कहता है, रिजर्वेशन की बात को उठाता है तो उसे फिरकापरस्त कहा जाता है और इसी बिना पर कहा जाता है कि उसने रिजर्वेशन का लपज क्यों कह दिया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सैक्युलर स्टेट के वे लोग क्या फिरकापरस्त नहीं हैं जो न यह चाहते हैं कि मुसलमानों को मुलाजिमत में लिया जाए, उनको तबाह और बरबाद किया जाए, उनकी इकतसादयात, उनके तरीके जिन्दगी को खत्म किया जाए? मुस्लिम अक्लियत को यानी एक कम्युनिटी को दबाने के लिए न मुलाजिमत में लिया जाता है न तजारात करने दिया जाता है न उनको अपनी इकतसादी जिन्दगी को जारी रखने का हक दिया जाता है, रोजमर्रा की जौं शहगी जिन्दगी है, जो अमन की जिन्दगी है, उस तक को भी देने के लिए वे तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इससे ज्यादा भी कोई फिरकापरस्ती दूसरी हो सकती है? इसका क्या मतलब है? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि अकसरियत के सभी लोग बुरे हैं, उसमें से थोड़े बुरे हैं। इसमें हिन्दू मुसलमान का कोई सवाल नहीं है, हिन्दू मुसलमान का कोई झगड़ा नहीं है, दोनों गले मिलने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन चन्द शरारत-पसन्द लोग अकसरियत में ऐसे हैं जो कि अक्लियतों को इस तरह से दबाने की कोशिश करते हैं। अगर उनकी हाउस में भी मुस्लिफ तरीकों से हीसला अफजाई की जाए तो क्या होगा, कैसे काम चलेगा? कैसे हमारी स्टेट सैक्युलर स्टेट बन सकेगी? आखिर सैक्युलर स्टेट का मतलब क्या है? सिर्फ सैक्युलर स्टेट कह देने से वह सैक्युलर स्टेट नहीं बन जाती है? इसका मतलब यह है कि रोजमर्रा की जो जिन्दगी है, उसको बसर करने का सभी को हक हासिल हो, मुलाजिमत सभी को पाने का हक हो, तजारात करने का सभी को

हक हासिल हो। क्या बजह है कि आज अक्लियतों को नौकरियां नहीं मिलती हैं, मुल्क की इकतसादियात में, तजारात में परमिट नहीं मिलते हैं, फाइव यीअर प्लान में कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज को जो जगह मिली हुई है, उनके बारे में इनको मायूसी का मुंह देखना पड़ता है।

इसी तरह टैक्सट बुक्स की बात है। इसके बारे में हमने एब: शिकायत की थी और वजीर तालीम को एक किताब दिखाई थी और उन्होंने हमारी शिकायत को सही तसलीम किया था और कहा था कि इस किस्म की किताबें नहीं पढ़ाई जानी चाहिये। सवाल यह नहीं है कि हे कि त्पीहारों का उनमें क्यों जिक्र किया गया है, दीवाली का क्यों जिक्र किया गया है, दशहरा का क्यों जिक्र किया गया। ये सब हिन्दुस्तान के त्पीहार हैं। किसी को इस पर कोई एतराज नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन जहां अकसरियत के त्पीहारों का जिक्र है वहां मुसलमानों के जो त्पीहार हैं, ईद है, बकरीद है, शब बरात है या मुहर्रम है, या सिखों के त्पीहार हैं, ईसाइयों के त्पीहार हैं, उनका भी उनमें जिक्र होना चाहिये था। अगर वह किया गया होता तो यह सैक्युलर स्टेट के उभूलों के एग मुताबिक होता। इस के बरखिलाफ उस तरह की बात उन किताबों में लिखी हुई मिलती है कि आओ बच्चों भगवान कृष्ण की पूजा करे। आप बतायें कि मुसलमानों के बच्चे यह कैसे करेंगे। भगवान कृष्ण की पूजा हिन्दू कर सकते हैं लेकिन मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई कैसे कर सकते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की चीजें पढ़ने का अक्लियतों के बच्चों को आपको किस ने हक दिया है। मुसलमान अपने खुदा-बंद कुटूस की अदावत करते हैं, सिख अपने तरीके से करते हैं और ईसाई अपने तरीके से और उनको इसका पूरा हक हासिल है। आपको किस ने हक दिया है कि आप दूसरे मजहबों की तोहीन करें, खुदा व रसूल

की तोहीन करें और यह प्रचार करें कि वे सब इस तरह की चीजों को पढ़ें। आपको नहीं चाहिये था कि आप किताबों में इस तरह के मजामीन लिखवाते और इस तरह की किताबों को टैक्सट बुक्स में जगह देते। मगर टैक्सट बुक कमेटी ने यह किया और उसने इस तरह की किताबों को चुना। हमें मालूम है कि महज बाज रिश्तेदारों से, बाज अपने जानने वालों से इस तरह की चीजें लिखा दीं जो अग्रचै तामुब की बिना पर नहीं लिखी गई, तंग नबरी की बिना पर नहीं लिखी गई बल्कि ना-वाकफियत की बजह से लिखी गई हैं। मैंने एक लिखने वाले से इसके बारे में पूछा और उसने मुझे बताया कि मैं इस्लाम के बारे में जानता नहीं था इसलिए ऐसा ही लिख दिया है। चूंकि टैक्सट-बुक कमेटी में किसी का कोई रिश्तेदार आ गया तो उसकी सिफारिश से यह किताब टैक्सट बुक में आ गई। ऐसी किताबें नहीं आनी चाहियें और इस तरह की चीजों को उसमें जगह नहीं मिलनी चाहिये। इस तरह की चीजों के खिलाफ हम बोलेंगे। सैक्युलर स्टेट के अन्दर इस किस्म की किताबें खास तौर पर वैसिक एजुकेशन के अन्दर और प्राइमरी लावीम के अन्दर हंगिज हंगिज नहीं लगनी चाहिये, नहीं पढ़ाई जानी चाहिये।

सेठ जी ने जमीयत उलेमा के बारे में कहा कि वह बेहतरीन बाडी है और इसने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी में नुमायां हिस्सा लिया है लेकिन उज्जैन में ऐसी तकरीरों की गईं जिन को पढ़कर हैरानी होती है। मैं कहता हूं कि जो मैं आज कह रहा हूं वही कुछ वहां कहा गया है। मैं इस बाडी के लिए जिम्मेदार हूं, मैं इसकी तजवीजों और इसकी तकरीरों के लिए जिम्मेदार हूं। उन में कोई भी बात नेशनललिटी के खिलाफ, सैक्युलरिज्म के खिलाफ नहीं कही गई है। वहां पर यह शिकायत की गई है कि मुस्लिम अक्लियत को दाबाया जा रहा है, फिरकापरस्ती उभरती जा रही है और हुकूमत बेबस होती जा रही है।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह की बातें कहने में कौन सी एतराज की बात हो सकती है। जो कुछ कहा गया है ठीक कहा गया है। अगर आज इन बातों के लिए अक्लियत के हक में सेठ जी नहीं बोलते हैं, या रघुनाथ सिंह जी नहीं बोलते हैं, या दूसरे हिन्दू भाई नहीं बोलते हैं तो फिर मजबूर होकर हिफजर्हमान को बोलना पड़ता है। इसमें एतराज की क्या बात है। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि अकमरियत खुद इन चीजों को कहती। लेकिन अगर वह नहीं कहती है और हमें कहना पड़ता है कि अक्लियतें तकलीफ में हैं, उनकी ये ये मजबूरियां हैं वे बेबस हैं, तो फिर इस पर क्यों एतराज होता है? बहरहाल इस तरह की चीजों को बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। बेशक इसकी जरूरत है कि इनकवायरी हो और हाई लेवेल इनकवायरी हो। अगर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में कुछ लोग इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, उन्होंने कोताही की है, तो उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिये। आज मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार फेल्योर हुई है। भोपाल से ले कर अब तक के जो वाक्यान हैं उनको देखते हुए यह कहना चाहिये कि उसे कोई हक हासिल नहीं है हुकूमत करने का। इस तरीके से तबाह और क्रश करके, बरबाद करके हमें यहां रखा जाएगा तो यकीनी तौर पर इसके नताइज अच्छे नहीं निकलेंगे। मैं स्पीकर साहब और डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वे कोई कानूनी पोजिशन ऐसी लायें जिससे असम और बंगाल के मामलात पर, लस्सानी फसादात की बिना पर जब यहां बहस हो सकती है पार्लियामेंटरी डेलीगेशन वहां जा सकता है, वैसे ही मध्य प्रदेश के फसादात के बारे में भी बहस हो। पी० एस० पी० ने, जमीयत उलउलेमा ने, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने कांग्रेस के अफराद ने, सभी ने माना है कि बहुत बड़ी बरबादी आई है तीन जिलों के मुक्तलिफ हिस्सों में, और इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये और खुल कर बहस होनी चाहिये, इससे कोई नुक्सान नहीं होगा और अगर बहस हुई तो सफाई के साथ सारे मामलात सामने आयेंगे।

[श्री मु० हि० रहमान]

तो तजवीज श्री भक्त दर्शन जी ने पेश की है, उसकी तो मैं तारीफ करता हूँ लेकिन जिन मामलात का मैंने जिक्र किया है उनके बारे में फिर से कहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान का हवाला दे कर आप बच नहीं सकते हैं, यह कह कर कि पाकिस्तान के साथ इनका ताल्लुक है, काम चल नहीं सकता है। यह कहा गया है कि नागपुर टाइम्स में रह लिखा है, मगर क्या आपने स्टेट्समैन में जो छपा है, उसको पढ़ा है, हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में जो छपा है, उसको पढ़ा है, टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में जो छपा है, उसको पढ़ा है? आपको चाहिये था कि आप उसको भी पढ़ते जिन्होंने कहा है कि सिर्फ एक साइड ही को बरबाद किया गया है। जो कुछ हुआ है उसका तकाजा था कि वहाँ कोलैक्टिव फाईस लगते। जिस तरह की वारदातें हुई हैं, उनको कोई भी बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता है। यह तरीका ज़िन्दगी का नहीं है। इस तरह के तरीकों को बदलना होगा और सही मानों में सैक्यूलरिज्म को लाना होगा। गांधी जी के बताये हुए इखलाकी मैयार और नैशनलिज्म को लाना होगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि अकसरियत में सभी लोग बुरे हैं, कुछ बुरे हैं। अकसरियत में जो फिरकापरस्त हैं, वे जो कार्रवाई चाहें करें, मनमानी करें, खुश रहें और जो मुसलमान अकलियत में हैं, या दूसरी अकलियतें हैं, उनको हमेशा ही दबाने की कोशिश करे और पाकिस्तान का हवाला दे कर, उसको एक टेक्नीक के तौर पर इस्तेमाल करके, इस किस्म की हरकतें बे करते जायें, इसको कभी बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसको हम बरदाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, हाउस बरदाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, मੈम्बर साहिबान बरदाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। सभी को इसके खिलाफ आताज़ बलन्द करनी है और यह कोशिश करनी है कि सही मानों में यहां पर सैक्यूलरिज्म कायम हो।

[جلاب دہشتی اسپیکر پریسیڈنٹ کے ایڈریس بر کل سے بات چیت ہو رہی ہے - ملی جلی جلد باتیں میں جن کو اپنے اپنے خیال کے مطابق ہر ایک پیش کر رہا ہے -

جہاں تک چین کا معاملہ ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس کے متعلق مختلف طریقوں سے ملاؤں میں دوسرے وقت میں بھی بحث ہوئی ہے - یہ ایک کھلی ہوئی حقیقت ہے جس میں در رائوں کی گنجائش نہیں ہے - یہ چین جس کے متعلق ہلدوستان نے ہر موقف پر ہر ٹھہراؤ اور ہر موقع پر پورے طریقے سے اس کا ساتھ دیا اس چین نے - چین کی حکومت نے - موجودہ چین کی کمیونسٹ حکومت نے ہلدوستان کے ساتھ بہت بے وفائی کی اور انڈیائی شرافت سے گری ہوئی زندگی کا ثبوت دیا -

چین تک باوقر کا مسئلہ ہے ہماری حد ایک لمبی لکیر ہے میکماہن لائن اور اس طرف کشمیر کی وہ حدود ہیں جو کہ اس ملک کی سرحد تک ہیں - چین کی طرف سے بار بار ان کے ہمارے میں چھڑکی جاتی ہے ایسے قدم اٹھائے جاتے ہیں جس سے ہلدوستان کے مقصد اور کار کو نقصان پہنچے - ان حدود کو مغلوں کے زمانے سے آج تک بغور کسی اختلاف کے ہلدوستان کی حدود مانا گیا ہے -

آج ان کے بارے میں بحث کرنا اور
ہندوستان کی زمیں پر ناجائز قبضہ
کرنے کی کوشش کرنا اور جس حصہ
پر اس نے ناجائز قبضہ کیا ہوا ہے
اسکو اپنے ملک کا حصہ بتانا یہ ایسی
چیزیں ہیں جو یہ ظاہر کرتی ہیں
کہ دنیا میں زندگی میں جب اخلاق
نہ ہو - روحانیت نہ ہو - صرف مادیت
ہی مادیت پیٹھ نظر ہو - تو
جتنا بھی کچھ ہو وہ کم ہے -

ایسے موقع پر اس سے زیادہ کیا
کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ اس مسئلے کو
حل کرنے کے دو ہی طریقے ہیں —
یا تو ہم جنگ کریں اور یا دوسرے
طریقوں سے اپنا مقصد حاصل کرنے کی
کوشش کریں - آج ہمارے پرائم مسٹر
اور ہر ایک عقل مند آدمی یہ سوچتا
ہے کہ آج کے زمانے میں یہ جنگ
ساری دنیا کی جنگ ہو سکتی ہے
اور بڑی بڑی تہذیبیں برباد ہو سکتی
ہیں - اس لئے ایک دوسرے طریقے
سے اس کو حل کرنے کی کوشش کی
جا رہی ہے - گورنمنٹ کی اس
پالیسی کو ہم سپورٹ کرتے ہیں اور
پورے طریقے سے اتفاق رائے کرتے ہیں
کہ وہ اس طرز پر چل رہی ہے کہ
ایک طرف وہ مضبوط ہے کہ ایک انچ
زمین بھی کسی دوسرے کے ہاتھ
میں نہیں جانے دینگے اور دوسری طرف
اس نے ارادہ کر رکھا ہے کہ اگر کسی
ملک کی طرف سے کوئی جارحانہ

کارروائیاں ہوں تو اس کا سامنا کیا
جائے گا اور جو کارروائیاں اس سلسلے میں
ہو چکی ہیں ان کو حل کرنے کی
کوشش کی جائے گی - اس سے زیادہ
اور کیا ہو سکتا ہے -

بہار کے معاملات کے سلسلے میں
کانگو پر بحث ہوئی ہے - بیشک وہ
ایک مظلوم قوم ہے اور مظلوموں کا
ساتھ دینا ہمارا شیوہ - ہمارا شعار
اور ہماری عادت ہے - ہم برابر ایسا
کرتے رہے ہیں اور آج بھی کانگو کے
معاملے میں ہم اسی طرف ہیں
جہاں پبلک کا رجحان ہے - وہاں پر
بہلچہم کی طرف سے کالونیلزم کا جو
غلط بھیانک اور گہرنا مظاہرہ کیا جا
رہا ہے وہ ناقابل برداشت ہے - وہاں
پر ایک فادرین طاقت نے ملک کے
ایک حصے سے دوسرے حصے کو تہا
کروانے کی کوشش کی ہے اور اسی
سلسلے میں مسٹر طمبا اور ان کے
کچھ ساتھیوں کو قتل کر دیا گیا ہے -

ان باتوں کے متعلق - فائوینٹو
بلان کے متعلق - پلچہٹ راج کے
متعلق کہنے کے لئے بہت سے موقعے
ہیں - کہا جاتا رہا ہے اور کہا جاتا
رہے گا - لیکن ایک بحث خود بخود
ہاؤس کے سامنے آگئی ہے اور آئی
چاہئے تھی - میں بھی اس پر کچھ
کہنا چاہتا ہوں - مجھے اس بات کو
دیکھ کر مایوسی ہوئی کہ ۳ تاریخ

[شری م - ج - دھمان]

● لیگر 9 تاریخ تک جیلپور - کٹلی - ساگر - دموہ - نرسنگہ پور سرویا اور کٹلی ہی مقامات پر فساد ہوئے اور بربادی ہوئی - آگیاں لگیں - مکان برباد ہوئے اور دوکانیں جلائی گئیں اور چان و مال کا نقصان ہوا - لیکن ۱۴ تاریخ کو پریذیڈنٹ صاحب کا جو ایڈریس آتا ہے اس میں ایک لائن بھی اس سلسلے میں ہمارے سامنے نہیں آئی ہے - اس میں اس بات کا کوئی ذکر نہیں کیا گیا کہ اس بارے میں کیا طریقہ کار اختیار کیا جائیگا جس سے اس قسم کے واقعات پھر نہ ہوں کیونکہ کسی سیکولر سٹیٹ کے لئے اس سے زیادہ ندامت اور شرمندگی کی کوئی بات نہیں ہو سکتی کہ وہاں سامپروڈائیٹکٹا - فرقہ پرستی - اس طرح ملہ کر کھڑی رہے اور شروع سے آخر تک اس کا سلسلہ کہیں نہ کہیں جاری رہے اور ہم اس کو روک نہ سکیں -

جیلپور میں ایک واقعہ ہوا - ایک انڈیوجول واقعہ - ایک انتہائی شرمناک واقعہ ہوا - جسکی سزا ذمہ دار شخص کو ملنی چاہئے لیکن ایکشن اور ری ایکشن کا یہ مطلب کہی نہیں ہو سکتا کہ ایک انڈیوجول نے ایک بات کی ہو تو پوی کمیونٹی کو تباہ اور برباد کو دیا جائے - یہ طریقہ کار کسی طریقے سے ملک کے

منافع میں نہیں ہے بلکہ وہ انتہائی نقصان دہ ہے - اسی بنا پر یہ بات بہت قابل توجہ ہے کہ پچھلے دنوں میں اسی مدھیہ پردیش میں بھوپال میں جو فساد ہوا تھا وہاں پر کسی کو سزا نہیں ملی - کسی مجرم کو اسکی خطا پر پکڑا نہیں گیا - کسی غلغلے اور شرارت پسند کو سزا نہیں دی گئی - ان حالات میں مختلف مقامات میں فسادات ہوئے تھے - اور وہ لوگ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ہم کھلے دل سے من مانگی کر سکتے ہیں جو کچھ چاہے کر سکتے ہیں حکومت ہمارے مقابلے میں ہے اس لیے اور کچھ نہیں کر سکتی - اس کے سوا دوسری کوئی بات نہیں ہے -

میں ایمانداری سے کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ ان فسادات کو ہندو مسلم فسادات کہنا ہندوؤں اور مسلمانوں کی توہین کرنا ہے - یہ فساد ہندو اور مسلمان نہیں کرتے ہیں - ہمیں آپ سے یقین کے ساتھ کہتا ہوں کہ وہاں کی پبلک - جس میں ہندو اور مسلمان دونوں شامل تھے - آج بھی کانٹوں پر ہاتھ دھر رہی ہے کہ یہ بلا - یہ مصیبت - یہ عذاب کہاں سے نازل ہوا - یہ ہندو مسلم فساد نہیں ہیں - ان کو فرقہ وارانہ فساد کہنا بھی غلط ہے - غلغلوں اور شرارت پسندوں نے ایک سکیم بنائی ہے اور اس سکیم کے ماتحت ہو جب چاہے تب فساد کرنے ہیں -

درحقیقت اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ جب اینکوائری ہوگی - تو یہ بات صاف ہو جائیگی کہ ایڈمنسٹریشن نے جان بوجھ کر اس میں چشم پوشی کی یا ماحضت پولیس کے افراد نے ساتھ دے کر برپائی کرانے کی کوشش کی - اس وقت حکام نے اوکل حکام نے - ایڈمنسٹریشن نے اپنی کہ رومی بھی دکھائی اور اس سازش میں ان کا حصہ بھی دکھائی دیتا ہے - بقول سٹیجہ جی کے ۲ - ۳ تاریخ کو یہ واقعہ پیش آیا تھا اور اسکی روک تھام ہو سکتی تھی لیکن سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ سہیشل پولیس کے جو دستے بلائے گئے تھے وہ کیوں واپس چلے گئے - جسکے نتیجہ میں ۷ تاریخ اور ۸ تاریخ کی درمیانی رات کو اس قدر ہولناک برپائی ہوئی - جان بوجھ کر ایک سائڈ کی اس طریقے سے برپائی کرائی جائے - یہ کسی طریقے سے بھی ہندوستان کے لئے زیبا نہیں ہے - ہم پاکستان اور ایوب کے خلاف اعتراض کریں - وہ ہمارا حق ہے - کوئی ہمارے معاملے میں دخل نہ دے - ہم میں اتنی طاقت ہے کہ ہم اپنے ہندوستان میں اپنے معاملات کو حل کر سکتے ہیں - جنہوں نے ہندوستان کی آزادی کی جدوجہد میں جان کی بازی لگا کر - ساتھ ساتھ شریک ہو کر ملک کو آزاد کرایا ہے - جنہوں نے ون نیشن تھوڑی کو ماننے کے لئے جان کی بازی لگائی ہیں - ایلوں

سے گالیاں کھائی ہیں - جنہوں نے بھگتی ہیں - چاقو کھائے ہیں - ان کو آج ان باتوں سے کوئی ڈر نہیں ہو سکتا کہ جب بھی کوئی ایسی فساد کی من مانی بات کی جائے - مسلم اقلیت کی تکلیف کی بات آئے تو اخباروں یا تقریریں میں فوراً پاکستان کے حوالے دے دیئے جائیں - پاکستان ریڈیو کے حوالے دے دیئے جائیں اور یہ ثابت کرنے کی کوشش کی جائے کہ اس کا پاکستان سے جوڑ تھا اس کا فلاں چیز سے جوڑ تھا - میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ اس طریقے سے حقیقت کو دبایا نہیں جا سکتا ہے اور اگر اس طریقے سے حقیقت کو دبائے کی کوشش کی جائے گی تو اس سے ملک کو کوئی بھی لاہ اور فائدہ نہیں ہو سکتا - بلکہ ملک کو انتہائی نقصان ہو سکتا ہے - اس حالت میں ہمیں اس بات کا کیا خوف ہے کہ کوئی کیا کہتا ہے اور پاکستان کے ساتھ جوڑنے کا ٹیکڈا کہوں اپنا یا جانا ہے ہم اس کے خلاف ضرور آواز اٹھائیں گے کیا ہر جگہ ظلم اور برپائی ہوتی رہیگی اور اگر اس کے بارے میں مسلمان اقلیت کسی بات کو کہیگی تو یہ کہہ کر اس کا منہ بند کر دیا جائیگا کہ پاکستان سے جوڑ ہے - پاکستان ریڈیو سے جوڑ ہے - اس طریقے سے حقیقت کو دبایا نہیں جا سکتا ہے - یہ بات کوئی معمولی نہیں رکھتی کہ اس طریقے سے ایک اقلیت کو دبائے کی کوشش کی جائے - یہ دیکھنے کی بات ہے کہ جہاں اور میں ایک سائڈ کی اس طرح برپائی

[شی م - ح - رہمان]

کہوں ہوئی - جہلپور میں دو جانب سے کوئی بات ہوئی ہو مگر اس کا کوئی ثبوت نہیں ملتا لیکن تو بھی یہ بتایا جائے کہ کس طرح 9 تاریخ کو ساگر - کٹلی - دموہ - نرسنگپور - سرہیا اور تمام دیگر مقامات پر بارہ سے چار بجے تک سازش سے سہلکڑوں مکان جلا کر خاک کر دیئے گئے - کہا پولس اور ایڈمنسٹریشن کے موجود ہوتے ہوئے کوئی اس طریقے سے بربادی کر سکتا ہے - اطمینان کے ساتھ پیتروئل چھڑکا گیا - اطمینان کے ساتھ آگ لگائی گئی ا بڑی بڑی قلعہ نما عمارتوں خاک - بیاہ کر دی گئیں - ایک ایک انسان کا دس دس - بارہ بارہ لاکھ کا نقصان ہوا - کالے خاں محمد حنیف کی کوئی معمولی قدم نہیں تھی - دس بارہ لاکھ کا اسکا نقصان ہو گیا - اس کی بیوی کی تجارت تھی - وہ مسلمانوں کے ہاتھ میں تھی - اسکو اقتصادی مار مار کر برباد کر دیا گیا - فیروز آباد میں چورہوں کی تجارت تھی وہاں مسلمانوں کی صنعت و حرفت کو تباہ کیا گیا - کیا کچھ فرقہ پرست عناصر نے یہ طے کر لیا ہے کہ اس طریقہ سے مسلمانوں کو - جو موجودہ اکنومکس اور اقتصادیت میں خود بد حال ہیں اس ملک میں بالکل تباہ کر کے بھکاری اور فقیر بناکر چھوڑ دیں اور یہ حکومت بے بس ہو - بے چارہ ہو - اور کچھ کر نہ سکے - سب کچھ ہو جائے تو پھر اس کی ایکوائٹی ہوتی پھرے اور اس کے بعد

یہ کرو - وہ کرو - آخر اتنا بڑا واقعہ ہو کیسے گیا - تین ضلعوں میں بارہ جگہ ایسے واقعات کیسے ہو گئے - حکومت کو اس پر غور کرنا چاہیئے -

مجھے اس بات کا احساس ہو رہا ہے کہ ان معاملات میں کب تک تسلسل جاری رہیگا - کیا پورے ہندوستان کو اس میں لپیٹ دیا جائیگا - ابھی دو تین دن پہلے دہلی میں بھی یہی ٹیکنیک چلی تھی - لیکن وہاں کے ہندو اور مسلمان - ہم لوگ جو وہاں رہتے ہیں ا بجے رات کو وہاں پہنچ کر تین بجے تک رہے اور ہندو لیڈروں کے ساتھ جو وہاں موجود تھے - اس باغ کی کپڑھ کی کہ اس واقعہ کو معمولی طور پر ختم کر کے اس کو کسی طریقے سے آگے نہ بڑھنے دیا جائے - میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جن کے پاس - طاقت - شکتی اور مادی پاور نہیں ہے جب وہ اس طریقے سے اس معاملے کو حل کر سکتے ہیں تو ایڈمنسٹریشن - حکومت کے افراد - لوکل اتھارٹیز اگر چاہیں تو تو کیا امن قائم نہیں ہو سکتا -

مگر حکومت بے بس نظر آتی ہے اور شرارت پسند لوگ جو کچھ چاہتے ہیں کر گزرتے ہیں -

آج سب معاملوں میں ان کی مخالفت کرنے کے بجائے ان کی حوصلہ افزائی کی جاتی ہے - زور شور کے ساتھ پارلیمنٹ میں یہ تو کہا جاتا ہے کہ

فرقہ پرستی کو کسی بھی صورت میں برداشت نہیں کیا جائے گا - لیکن ہو کیا رہا ہے - مسام اقلیت تباہ بھی ہو رہی ہے - اور برباد بھی ہو رہی ہے اور ایکشن اور ری ایکشن کے نام پر شرارت پسند لوگ جو چاہتے ہیں کرتے جا رہے ہیں - اس طرح کی باتیں ہونے دینا کسی بھی سیکولر اسٹیٹ کے لئے مناسب نہیں ہے اور نہ ہو سکتا ہے -

میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مسلم اقلیت کا ملازمتوں میں کیا حال ہے - کیا آپ نے کبھی اس کی انکوائری کی ہے کہ ان میں اقلیتوں کو کیوں نہیں لیا جا رہا ہے - کیا اقلیتوں کے جتنے بھی بچے ہیں - مسلمانوں کے جتنے بھی بچے ہیں عیسائیوں و سکھوں کے جتنے بھی بچے ہیں وہ اتنے نالائق ہو گئے ہیں کہ ان کے لئے کوئی جگہ ہی نہیں ہے - اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹس کے گزٹ چھپتے ہوئے ہیں - گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے گزٹ چھپتے ہوئے ہیں - بتایا جائے کہ ان پچھلے چودہ سالوں میں اقلیتوں کے کتنے لوگ نوکریوں میں لئے گئے ہیں - پہلے تو ان کو انٹرویو میں ہی نہیں بلایا جاتا تھا - اور اگر بلا بھی لیا جاتا ہے تو انکو جگہ نصیب نہیں ہوتی ہے - وہ تباہ اور برباد ہو رہے ہیں - میں مانتا ہوں کہ یہ ریزرویشن کا سوال نہیں ہے - لیکن اگر کوئی ایسے حالات میں ریزرویشن کی بات کہتا ہے یا ریزرویشن کی بات کو اٹھاتا ہے تو اسے فرقہ پرست کہا جاتا ہے

اور اس بنا پر کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس نے ریزرویشن کا لفظ کیوں کہہ دیا - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سیکولر اسٹیٹ کے وہ لوگ، کیا فرقہ پرست نہیں ہیں جو نہ یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ مسلمانوں کو ملازمت میں لیا جائے اور ان کو تباہ اور برباد کیا جائے - ان کی اقتصادیات اور ان کے طریقہ زندگی کو ختم کیا جائے - آج مسلم اقلیت کو بھی یعنی ایک کمیونٹی کو دبانے کے لئے نہ ملازمت میں لیا جاتا ہے نہ تجارت کرنے دیا جاتا ہے اور نہ ان کو اپنی اقتصادی زندگی کو جاری رکھنے کا حق دیا جاتا ہے - روز مرہ کی جو شہری زندگی ہے - جو امن کی زندگی ہے اس تک کو بھی دینے کے لئے وہ تیار نہیں ہیں - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سے زیادہ بھی کوئی فرقہ پرستی دوسری ہو سکتی ہے - اس کا کیا مطلب ہے - میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ اکثریت کے سبھی لوگ برے ہیں - اس میں سے تھوڑے برے ہیں - اس میں ہندو مسلمان کا کوئی سوال نہیں ہے - ہندو مسلمان کا کوئی جھگڑا نہیں ہے دونوں گٹے ملنے کو تیار ہیں - لیکن چند شرارت پسند لوگ اکثریت میں ایسے ہیں جو کہ اقلیتوں کو اس طرح سے دبانے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں - اگر ان کی ہاؤس میں بھی مختلف طریقوں سے حوصلہ افزائی کی جائے تو کیا ہوگا - کھسے کام چلے گا - کھسے ہماری اسٹیٹ سیکولر اسٹیٹ بن سکے گی - آخر سیکولر

شری م - ج - دھمان

استیٹ کا مطلب کیا ہے - صرف سیکولر استیٹ کہہ دینے سے وہ سیکولر استیٹ نہیں بن جاتی ہے - اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ روزمرہ کی جو زندگی ہے اس کو بسر کرنے کا سبھی کو حق حاصل ہو - ملازمت سبھی کو پانے کا حق حاصل ہو - تجارت کرنے کا سبھی کو حق حاصل ہو - لیکن کیا وجہ ہے کہ اقلیتوں کو آج نذرکریاں نہیں ملتی ہیں - ملک کی اقتصادیات میں - تجارت میں پورے نہیں ملتے ہیں - فائو ابر پلان میں کووپیٹو سوسائٹیز کو جو جگہ ملی ہوئی ہے ان کے بارے میں ان کو مایوسی کا منہ دیکھنا پڑتا ہے -

اسی طرح ٹیکسٹ بکس کی بات ہے - اس کے بارے میں ہم نے ایک شکایت کی تھی - اور وزیر تعلیم کو ایک کذاب دکھائی نہی اور انہوں نے ہماری بات کو صحیح تسلیم کیا تھا اور کہا تھا کہ اس قسم کی کتابیں نہیں پڑھائی جانی چاہئیں - سوال یہ نہیں ہے کہ تیوہاروں کا ان میں کیوں ذکر کیا گیا ہے - دوالی کا کیوں ذکر کیا گیا ہے - دشہرہ کا کیوں ذکر کیا گیا ہے - یہ سب ہلدستان کے تیوہار ہیں - کسی کو اس میں کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہو سکتا - لیکن جہاں اکثریت کے تیوہار کا ذکر ہے وہاں مسلمانوں کے جو تیوہار ہیں عید ہے بقر عید ہے - شب بارات کیا

مستحرم ہے - یا سکھوں کے تیوہار ہیں عیسائیوں کے تیوہار ہیں - ان کا بھی ان میں ڈالر ہونا چاہئے تھا - اگر یہ کیا گیا ہوتا تو یہ سیکولر استیٹ کے اصولوں کے عین مطابق ہوتا لیکن اس کے برخلاف اس طرح کی باتیں ان کتابوں میں لکھی ہوئی ملتی ہیں کہ آؤ بچو بھگوان کرشن کی پوجا کریں - آپ بتائیں کہ مسلمانوں کے بچے یہ کیسے کریں گے - بھگوان کرشن کی پوجا عندو کر سکتے ہیں لیکن مسلمان - سکھ عیسائی کیسے کر سکتے ہیں - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس طرح کی چیزیں پڑھانے کا اقلیتوں کے بچوں کو آپ کو کس نے حق دیا ہے - مسلمان اپنے خداوند قدوس کی عبادت کرتے ہیں - سکھ اپنے طریقہ سے کرتے ہیں - عیسائی اپنے طریقہ سے اور ان کو اس کا پورا حق حاصل ہے - آپ کو کس نے حق دیا ہے کہ آپ دوسرے مذہبوں کی توہین کریں - خدا و رسول کی توہین کریں اور یہ پرچار کریں کہ وہ سب اس طرح کی چیزوں کو پڑھیں - آپ کو نہیں چاہئے تھا کہ آپ کتابوں میں اس طرح کے مضامین لکھواتے اور اس طرح کی کتابوں کو ٹیکسٹ بکس میں جگہ دیتے مگر ٹیکسٹ بک کمیٹی نے یہ کیا اور اس نے اس طرح کی کتابوں کو چنا ہمیں معلوم ہے کہ مختص بعض رشتہ داروں

ہے - بعض جاننے والوں سے اس طرح کی چیزیں نکھادیں - جو اگرچہ تعصب کی بنا پر نہیں لکھی گئیں - تنگ نظری کی بنا پر نہیں لکھی گئیں ہو بلکہ ناواقفیت کی وجہ سے لکھی گئی ہیں - میں نے ایک لکھنے والے سے اس کے بارے میں پوچھا اور اس نے بتایا کہ میں اسلام کے بارے میں جاننا نہیں تھا اس لئے ایسا ہی لکھ دیا ہے - چونکہ ٹیکسٹ بک کمیٹی میں کسی کا کوئی رشتہ دار آ گیا تو اس کی سفارش سے یہ کتاب ٹیکسٹ بک میں آ گئی - ایسی کتابیں نہیں آتی چاہئیں اور اس طرح کی چیزوں کو اس میں جبکہ نہیں ملے چاہئے اس طرح کی چیزوں کے خلاف ہم بولیں گے - سیکولر اسٹیٹ کے اندر اس قسم کی کتابیں خاص طور پر بیسک ایجوکیشن کے اندر اور پرائمری تعلیم کے اندر ہرگز ہرگز نہیں لگنی چاہیں نہیں پڑھائی جانی چاہیں -

سیٹھ جی نے جمعیت العلماء کے بارے میں کہا کہ وہ بہترین باقی ہے اور اس نے ہندوستان کی آزادی میں نمایا حصہ لیا ہے - لیکن آج کل میں ایسی تقریریں کی گئیں جن کو پڑھ کر حیرانی ہوتی ہے - میں کہتا ہوں کہ جو کچھ میں آج یہاں کہہ رہا ہوں وہی کچھ وہاں کہا گیا ہے - میں اس باقی کے لئے ذمہ دار ہوں - میں اس کی تجویزوں اور اس کی

تقریروں کے لئے ذمہ دار ہوں ان میں کوئی بھی بات نیشلیٹنی کے خلاف سیکولزم کے خلاف نہیں کہی گئی ہے وہاں یہ شکایت کی گئی ہے کہ مسلمان اناپیت کو دبا دیا جا رہا ہے - فرقہ پرستی ابھرتی جا رہی ہے - اور حکومت بیس ہوتی جا رہی ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس طرح کی باتیں کہنے میں کون سی اعتراض کی بات ہو سکتی ہے - جو کچھ کہا گیا ہے ٹھیک کہا گیا ہے - ان باتوں کے لئے اقلیت کے حق میں اگر آج سیٹھ جی نہیں بولتے ہیں یا رگھوناتھ سنگھ جی نہیں بولتے ہیں یا دوسرے ہندوستانی نہیں بولتے ہیں تو پھر مجبور ہو کر حفظ الرحمان کو بولنا پڑتا ہے تو اس میں اعتراض کی کیا بات ہے - ہونا تو یہ چاہئے تھا کہ اکثریت خود ان چیزوں کو کہتی - لیکن اگر وہ نہیں کہتی ہے اور ہمیں کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ اقلیتیں تکلیف میں ہیں - انکی یہ مجبوریاں ہیں - وہ بیس ہیں تو پھر اس پر کیوں اعتراض ہوتا ہے - بہر حال اس طرح کی چیزوں کو برداشت نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے - بیشک اس کی ضرورت ہے کہ انکوائری ہو اور حائی لیول انکوائری ہو - اگر ایڈمنسٹریشن میں کچھ لوگ اس کے لئے ذمہ دار ہیں - انہوں نے کوتاہی کی ہے تو ان کو سزا ملنی چاہئے - آج مذہبی پردہ

[شری م - ج - رحمان]

کی سرکار فہرور ہوئی ہے - بہوپال سے لے کر آج تک کے جو واقعات ہیں ان کو دیکھتے ہوئے یہ کہنا چاہئے کہ اسے کوئی حق حاصل نہیں ہے حکومت کرنے کا - اس طریقے سے تباہ کر کے کرہ کرے - برباد کر کے ہمیں یہاں رکھا جائے گا تو یقینی طور پر اس کے نتائج اچھے نہیں نکلیں گے - میں اسپیکر صاحب اور ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب سے درخواست کروں گا کہ وہ کوئی قانونی پوزیشن ایسی لائیں جس سے آسام اور بنگال کے معاملات پر لسانی فسادات کی بنا پر جب یہاں بحث ہو سکتی ہے - پارلمنٹری قیلمیشن وہاں جاسکتا ہے - ویسے ہی مدھیہ پردیش کے فسادات کے بارے میں بھی بحث ہو - پی - ایس - پی نے جمعیت العلماء - نے کمیونسٹ پارٹی نے - کانگریس کے افراد نے - سبھی نے مانا ہے کہ بہت بڑی بربادی آئی ہے تین ضلعوں کے مختلف حصوں میں - اور اس پر بحث ہونی چاہئے اور کھل کر بحث ہونی چاہئے - اس سے کوئی نقصان نہیں ہوگا اور اگر بحث ہو تب صفائی کے ساتھ سارے معاملات سامنے آئیں گے -

جو تجویز بہت درشن جی نے پیش کی ہے اس کی تو میں تائید کرتا ہوں لیکن جن معاملات کا میں نے ذکر کیا ہے ان کے بارے میں پھر سے

کہتا ہوں کہ پاکستان کا حوالہ دے کر آپ بیچ نہیں سکتے ہیں - یہ کہہ کر کہ پاکستان کے ساتھ ان کا تعاقب ہے - کلم چل نہیں سکتا ہے - یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ ناگپور ٹائمس میں یہ لکھا ہے - مگر کیا آپ اسٹیمین میں جو چھپا ہے - اس کو پڑھا ہے - ہندوستان ٹائمس میں جو چھپا ہے اس کو پڑھا ہے - ٹائمس آف انڈیا میں جو چھپا ہے اس کو پڑھا ہے - آپ کو چاہئے تھا کہ آپ اس کو بھی پڑھتے جلدوں نے کہا ہے کہ صرف ایک سائنڈ ہی کو برباد کیا گیا ہے - جو کچھ ہوا ہے اس کا تقاضا تھا کہ وہاں کولیکٹو فائلز لگتے - جس طرح کی وارداتیں ہوئی ہیں ان کو کوئی بھی برداشت نہیں کر سکتا ہے - یہ طریقہ زندگی کا نہیں ہے - اس طرح کے طریقوں کو بدلنا ہوگا اور صحیح معنوں میں سیکورزم کو لانا ہوگا - گاندھی جی کے بنائے ہوئے اخلاقی معیار اور نیشنلزم کو لانا ہوگا - میں یہ نہیں کہتا ہوں کہ اکثریت میں سبھی لوگ برے ہیں - اکثریت میں جو فرقہ پرست ہیں وہ جب کارروائی چاہے کریں - من مانی کریں - خوش رہیں اور جو مسلمان اقلیت میں ہیں یا دوسری اقلیتیں ہیں ان کو ہمیشہ ہی دبانے کی کوشش کریں اور پاکستان کا حوالہ دے کر - اسکو ایک ٹیکنیک کے طور پر

استعمال کرے - اس قسم کی حرکتیں
وہ کرتے جائیں اس کو کبھی برداشت
نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے -

اس کو ہم برداشت کرنے کے لئے تیار
نہیں ہیں - ہاؤس برداشت کرنے کے لئے
تیار نہیں ہے - ممبر صاحبان برداشت
کرنے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں - سبھی
کو اس کے خلاف آواز بلند کرنی ہے اور
یہ کیشش کرنی ہے کہ صحیح معنوں
میں یہاں پر سیکولرزم قائم ہو -

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod):
I do not wish to refer to those points
that have already been referred to
by the leader of our group.

The President referred to the efforts of the Government to enable our democracy to share and participate at all levels in the great economic and social developments in this country. I want to point out that the experience is to the contrary. At least in some parts of the country, parliamentary democracy is functioning in such a way that the opposition is kept out of the important committees. In Kerala the Home Guards Committee has been formed for recruiting home guards, in which not even one opposition member has been included. If there are many opposition parties, and if at least one of them is represented, we can say that the opposition is included, but there is only one opposition party there, and not even one member is taken from the opposition in this important committee. I want to have an answer from the Government whether parliamentary democracy is functioning there and whether it is enabling our democracy to share and participate at all levels in the great economic and social developments. I could understand if this had been the case which only one committee, but in several committees, the Opposition has not been represented. For instance, the opposition is not

represented on the Lok Sahayak Sena Committee and also on the Development Committees. Even if this be only in one part of the country, I want to know, since the President has expressed his desire that the Opposition should be taken into confidence why in the Development Committees and the other committees, not even one Member from the Opposition has been taken in. I want to have a clear answer from Government on this point, and I want to know whether they think that parliamentary democracy is developing and whether the spirit and essence of parliamentary democracy is being observed or is being violated at least in some parts of the country. I do not want to go into the other controversial questions, since I do not have much time.

14 hrs.

As far as appointments to Government services are concerned, it is not the qualifications which are important but it is the police verification that has become important. If the police officer says that a certain person who is to be appointed is associated with certain ideas, then, certainly that man will not be appointed. Even if the public Service Commission recommends a person having the best qualifications, still, if the police officer gives some adverse report about him, he cannot be appointed in the services. This is continuing today. Though the Public Service Commission is there, it is the police officer's report that counts most.

I would also like to point out that the President has not given a true picture of the development in the country, because, after the two Five Year Plans, even though the production has increased, both industrial and agricultural, the national income has increased and the per capita income has also increased the gap between those who hold the means of production and those who produce has widened. The goal of our planning is a socialist pattern of society.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

In a socialist pattern of society, if there is more production, then there should not be more profits but the consumer must be able to get his good at lesser prices and the producers also must get some benefit, and there should be less of profits. I would give just two or three instances to prove how even though the national income has increased, the disparities have widened. Actually, there are two kinds of disparities, namely class disparities and regional disparities.

Take, for example, the case of the handloom industry. In the report, it is said that the production has increased. But what has been the result? The prices of goods have gone up; the prices of yarn also have gone up; and unemployment has increased. But, as far as the wages of the handloom workers are concerned, they have come down. So the result of this has been industrial unrest. In some places, due to the increase in the price of yarn, there is also unemployment. In Kerala and in Tamilnad and also Andhra Pradesh where there is concentration of handloom weavers, huge stocks are lying there, and they must be acquired especially the 'Bleeding Madras' variety. If arrangements are not made to supply yarn at reduced prices then the handloom owners will be in difficulties, and the workers will have to be sent out.

As regards the rebate of 10 nP which is given, it should be given for three weeks instead of 5 nP and 10 nP for two weeks. Unless the rebate is increased and the yarn is supplied at reduced prices, the worker will not be benefited though there is increase in production.

Then, I come to the conditions of agricultural labour, that is the agricultural labourers and the small peasants. It has been stated in the Report of the Second Enquiry into the conditions of Agricultural Labour in India that 69 per cent of the

population, according to the 1950-51 census belong to this category. They have included also those who cultivate about 2 acres of land in this category of agricultural labour. The report of the enquiry shows that the condition of this rural population of 69 per cent has not improved from 1950-51 to 1956-57; on the other hand, it has deteriorated. Since we shall be discussing this report, I do not want to go into details, but I want only to point out that the percentage of agricultural labour households with land in 1950-51 was 49.93 and 42.8 in 1956-57, while that of those without land was 50.07 in 1950-51 and 57.13 in 1956-57. That means that the number of the agricultural labourers and the small peasant's who have got households without land has increased, while that of those with land has come down.

In regard to the wages, at page 135 of the report, it has been stated:

"The broad conclusions that emerge from a comparative study of the agrarian wage structure in 1950-51 and 1956-57 are: a general decline in the wages of the agricultural labourers, a shift in the emphasis, payment of wages entirely in kind or partly in cash and partly of kind, greater dependence of agricultural labour families for wage income, a tendency towards widening of wage differentials as between the wages of men and women and a pronounced decline in the wages received for ploughing, transplanting and harvest operations. While the agricultural wages in 1950-51 were generally higher than non-agricultural wages, it was observed that in 1956-57 the position was the reverse."

This is the conclusion to which they have arrived at, as far as the wages are concerned.

As far as the debt position is concerned, while the percentage was 43

in 1950-51, it has increased to 63 per cent in 1956-57. The average debt for indebted households was Rs. 138 in 1956-57, as against Rs. 105 in 1950-51.

Therefore, I would point out that as far as the 69 per cent of the population in the rural areas is concerned, though the national income and the per capita income have increased, the report has come to the conclusion that not only have the wages not increased but, on the contrary, their debts have increased. Further, as a result of the land reform legislation and distribution of waste land what has happened is that 7 per cent out of this 69 per cent have lost their lands and they have not got any land today. I want Government to take note of these things and see that something is done to ameliorate their conditions.

The President has also referred to the Government servants. About 700 Government servants are even today victimised, and new notices are being given, though there is a definite order of Government that absence from duty without authority during the strike period, organising and leading a procession, addressing a meeting, instigating the staff to join the strike, not of a coercive type, using of slogans, issue and circulation of leaflets etc. do not come under gross misbehaviour and no action should be taken against such persons; in spite of this order, we find that even today, for saying Ordinance *murda-bad* or saying 'Change the vanity of Government', notices are given saying that the employees must show cause why they must not be dismissed from service. I would suggest that a committee must be set up to go into this question and see whether the orders have been implemented properly. In spite of the fact that there is a definite order that certain things will not be considered as gross misbehaviour, even today so many are being victimised, and new show-cause-notices are also being given. This will not certainly help in the smooth functioning of Government. I would repeat that a committee should be set up to go

into this question and examine how the orders have been implemented.

Then I come to agricultural production. The President has spoken about increase in agricultural production. He has said that there is already an increase and we want more increase. But as regards land reforms, how is it that they are implemented? What about ceiling? What about security to the ryot and the tenant? What about the laws which were passed on this? As far as these pieces of legislation are concerned, they have not helped. I also say that the matter of ceiling has become a farce—in many states this has become a farce. Not only that, has become a farce. Not only that. The Kerala Legislature passed a law saying that after December, 1957, that is, after the passing of the legislation, no land above the ceiling could be transferred and no land should be sold. But in 1960, the President issues an order saying that all those lands that had been transferred or sold would not come within the purview of this. Those who obeyed the law which put a ceiling on land and also prevented the sale or transfer of lands above the ceiling are punished and those who did not abide by the law are helped. That is what has become of the recommendation of the President himself as far as this legislation is concerned. In many places where a ceiling has been prescribed, there are loopholes. There is no restriction put that land over and above the ceiling should not be sold or transferred. So it has become a farce.

As far as the stoppage of eviction is concerned, legislation is there. But our experience and reports are to the effect that even though legislation is there even today in so many States the peasants are evicted with the help of the police. So unless Government are very careful and see that the legislation is implemented and the rightful owner who is in possession of the land is not evicted—unless he is protected, not the landlord—certainly this legislation will not help.

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As regards increase in production, there are certain other things that have got to be considered. In Kerala, about one lakh coconut trees are to be cut because of the root and stem disease. For the last three or four years, they had been told to use some pesticides etc., but now the Central Coconut Committee has said that one lakh trees should be cut and there should be new plantings. On the one side, they are cutting down the existing trees; on the other, they are told to plant new trees. I want to say that this is a national wealth. If no research can be done here to find out the disease and treat it, then some help must be got from outside.

This is not only with regards to coconut. Arecanut, pepper and all those agricultural products are affected and there is destruction of production due to certain diseases. This has been happening not yesterday or but for the last so many years. When lakhs of trees have been affected, the growers are told to cut down those trees and plant new ones. If this is the position with regard to agricultural production, the position will not improve and we will not have increased production.

Next I come to prices. If the cultivators do not get even the cost of production—the expenses of cultivation—how can they continue cultivation? Take for example tapioca. About two lakhs of agriculturists are cultivating it. They say that they do not get even the cost of production. Such is the price that they get for their produce. Starch is exported outside India also and we get some foreign exchange. But if a starch factory is established there, starch can be made here out of tapioca and they may also get some minimum price. Also more tapioca can be produced. I hope Government will see to it that as far as this is concerned, something is done so that we can earn foreign exchange as well as give a higher price to the cultivators.

Then I come to the question of regional disparity. There is increase in the national income, but there is disparity between one zone and another, between one region and another and even between one part of a State and another part of the same State. For example in Kerala there is an agitation in which all parties have joined. There is disparity between the Malabar part and the other part. The agitation has come as a movement.

So this must be looked into. We have to see that development takes places on all sides. If one part of the country becomes less and less developed and the other goes up, certainly that will give rise to all sorts of tendencies and troubles. Those troubles are there in many places.

As regards unemployment, this subject has already been dealt with. I do not want to go further into it. But it is increasing. The internal and external debts also are increasing. As regards wages, at least in some industries, the wage level is that of 1939.

There is a defect in our planning. There is more production of coal and steel and also wagons. Here so many questions have been asked almost everyday. The Minister in charge of production of steel says that production is there, but wagons are not there. The Railways say that wagons are there but steel and coal are not available to be transported. As far as industries are concerned, at least in some States they are not getting steel or coal. In places where they have them, wagons are not available. The result is that they have to stop work for 15 days, one month and soon and then continue. In that way, they are suffering. When the production of steel, coal and wagons is increasing, there is this situation; it affects the working of industries and so affects the workers also. There is unemployment at least for some days. In some States, some factories in industrial estates have been closed for two or three months because

of no planning or defective planning with regard to the procurement of steel or coal or availability of wagons.

Then there is another point. The President has forgotten about a most important thing. This is about the linguistic and religious minorities. So far as the linguistic minorities are concerned, I have no time to go into detail for want of time, into what happened in Assam and West Bengal. What has happened in Punjab? The movement for the formation of a State on a linguistic basis cannot be crushed because that is the feeling of the people. When in all other parts of India there are linguistic States, you cannot deny such a State to people living in one part of the State. That is why the trouble has come.

Then again, in several parts of a State there are minorities. In my own constituencies, there are linguistic minorities. They have got certain difficulties. This is as far as education and appointments are concerned. There can only be two solutions to this problem; either you solve all the difficulties of the linguistic minorities, or in places where they are in a majority and in a contiguous area allow them to leave that State and join the other State. If there is discontent, if the linguistic minorities feel that their education is neglected, there will be quarrel between the linguistic minorities and the majority. That is what is happening.

So this problem of linguistic minorities in all the States has certainly to be looked into. The more the delay in looking into it and solving it, the more bitter will be the feeling of these linguistic minorities, and that will only create trouble, as there have been so many troubles.

As regards the religious minorities, the latest incident is that of Jabalpure. What has happened there? If

there are anti-social elements in certain communities does it mean that the whole community must suffer for it? Why is it that the police did not interfere? Why is it that certain communal papers wrote articles and instigated certain communities? Why is it that quick action was not taken? I want to have an answer to these questions.

This question of the protection of religious minorities, in Jabalpur, in Bhopal and also in some other parts of India, must be taken up. A Committee must be appointed to go into the question. They should study the problem and report. We should see that protection is given to these religious minorities.

Whenever some such incidents takes place, due to certain anti-social elements, how is it that they turn into communal clashes? All patriotic elements and communities should be called out immediately to stop that. The anti-social elements in all communities should be isolated; then only will we be able to check this. This is a very important question, the right of the religious minorities—their protection. I hope Government will look into this.

I also come to the question of reservation for backward communities. That has also come out in the clashes in some places. As far as Kerala is concerned, I can say, there is an agitation by all the backward classes together. In the matter of appointments they had been given certain rights. By changing section 11 of the Education Act they have been affected. They are really backward; and some reservation is really necessary for some time to come. All of them have joined together and they agitate and there are likely to be communal clashes between these backward communities and other communities.

Another point I want to make is about the long-term prisoners. There are so many long-term prisoners in

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the different jails in India, in Andhra, in Bengal and in Tamil Nad, political prisoners whose cases have not been considered for 10 or 15 years. Their cases must be considered.

The other point that I want to bring up, because the Finance Minister is here, is about the moratorium to banks. The other day when I said that there was a serious situation the Finance Minister said that there was no serious situation. But I have seen so many Malayalam newspapers and other papers which say that the situation is really serious. Why is it serious? Because things are lying there in naval dockyards and at railway stations. Merchants and traders are not able to lift them because it is only through banks that they can do so. Due to that so many people are unemployed. So, there is a crisis so far as the merchants and small businessmen are concerned. The Finance Minister said that he does not know what to do; the State Ministers do not know what to do. Something at least must be done so that there are not these difficulties.

When the Palai Bank liquidation question came up—and that is over now—during the last session, we asked a question whether any action had been taken against the directors of the Bank. The Finance Minister said that he would see to it that action is taken against them. But no action has been taken against them. Why is it? It is as a result of that the banks are coming up, one after the other, for moratorium. The depositors and the business public suffer. So, what I say is that there are certain things which could be avoided. We must see the reason behind them.

Now, there is an agitation in Madras to name Madras as Tamil Nad. Why should there be an opposition to this when the majority of the people want to call it Tamil Nad? Why should you insist that 'Madras' should be there? This is unnecessarily creating trouble. What is the harm in calling it Tamil

Nad when the majority want it? So, I say they are creating trouble where there is no trouble. There are already so many troubles facing us, the linguistic minorities, the regional minorities, the disparities as far as incomes are concerned and all that. Why should there be a new thing, about calling Madras as Tamil Nad?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No new thing need be said now.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Sir, I do not want to say more. I only want to say that these things that have been pointed out may be considered by Government. And, regarding the two or three things which I mentioned first I want also an answer from Government.

श्री दुबलिश (सरघना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से हमने अपने देश के शासन कार्य का भार सम्हाला है तब से लेकर अब तक जो काम हम कर पाये हैं और जिस का कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय के सम्बोधन में भी जिक्र है, उस को देखें तो हमें मामना पड़ेगा कि हम धीरे धीरे, लेकिन एक मुस्तैदी की तौर पर, अपने मुल्क की तरक्की कर रहे हैं और जो काम अभी तक हमारे मुल्क में हुआ है उस के लिये हमें कोई शर्मादा होने की जरूरत नहीं है। दूसरे मुल्कों ने भी जो इस तरह के कामों से वाकिफ हैं हमारे काम को सराहा है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि हमारा काम उतनी तेजी से नहीं हो रहा है जितनी तेजी से कि होना चाहिये। कुछ लोगों का ख्याल है कि हम ज्यादा तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। हम चीन की तरह एक डिकटेटरियल मुल्क नहीं हैं और हम को अपने सोशलिस्टिक पैटन के प्रिये तक पहुंचने के लिये इस तरह से चलना पड़ेगा कि हम देश के अधिक से अधिक आदमियों को अपने साथ ले सकें। ज्यादा जल्दी करने में लीप फौरवर्ड की जो पालिसी हम ने चीन में देखी है उसका भी नतीजा देख रहे हैं। उसको अपनी उस पालिसी

को बदलना पड़ा। वहाँ क्या-क्या हो रहा है क्या क्या रुकावटें उन में आई हैं यह छन-छन कर हमारे सामने आ रहा है। उनकी एग्रीकलचर और दूसरी चीजें सब फेल हो गईं। उन्होंने जो इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन का प्रोग्राम तेजी से बनाया था उस को वह धीरे-धीरे पीछे कर रहे हैं।

एक बात मुझे इस में कहनी है और वह यह है कि जो हमारी प्लानिंग का काम हो रहा है उसमें हमको कुछ विजिलेंस की देखभाल की आवश्यकता है। मेरा अपना यह अनुभव है कि बहुत सी चीजों में जितना हमारा खर्चो हो रहा है उस से कम में काम चल सकता था और कहीं-कहीं पर हमारा खर्चा बर्बाद भी हो रहा है। मेरी अपनी राय इस विषय में यह है कि हमारे जितने बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स को राज्य के स्तर पर प्रगर जिलों के स्थान पर नान-ग्रफिशियल्स की हर एक जगह में अलग अलग विजिलेंस कमेटोज बननी चाहिये। उन विजिलेंस कमेटोज का इम्पलीमेंटेशन से उनको पूरा करने और उन को कार्यान्वित करने से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होना चाहिये। वह सिर्फ हर एक प्रोजेक्ट को देखें और देख करके प्लानिंग कमिशन को रिपोर्ट करें कि इस में यह कमी हो रही है और इस तरीके से यह काम किये जाने चाहिये।

14.27 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair.]

उदाहरणार्थ मैं आप को बताऊँ कि छोटी-छोटी दस्तकारियाँ के लिये हम स्टेट लेवल पर जिला लेवल पर और मुल्क के लेवल पर कर्जा दे रहे हैं। मेरा अनुभव है कि बहुत से लोग धोखा देकर के कर्जा ले लेते हैं अगर जिन इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये कर्जा लिया गया वह इंडस्ट्रीज बिल्कुल कायम ही नहीं हैं और उनको देखभाल करने वाला कोई नहीं है और वह इंडस्ट्रीज बनी भी हैं या नहीं यह भी कोई नहीं जानता।

इसी तरीके से कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट के और जो हमारे बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उन में नान-ग्रफिशियल विजिलेंस कमेटोज अलग से बननी चाहियें। ग्राम प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये जिलों में और स्टेट्स लेवल पर जो विजिलेंस कमेटोज बनें वह बहुत बड़ी कमेटियाँ नहीं होनी चाहियें। उन का काम रिपोर्ट करना होना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक चीन द्वारा भारतीय सीमा का अतिक्रमण किये जाने का ताल्लुक है मैं समझता हूँ कि चीन द्वारा हमारे मुल्क के उपर एग्रेशन किये जाने के बारे में कोई दो राये नहीं हैं। वे लोग भी जो पहले चीन के बड़े दोस्त थे और जो उस एग्रेशन के प्वाइंट को कुछ दाब कर दूसरे शब्दों में उसको कहते थे और अभी तक उस से इंकार भी करते थे उन्होंने भी यह बात मान ली है। इस हाउस में भी और राज्य-सभा में भी जो उनके प्रतिनिधि हैं उन्होंने यह खुल कर कहा है। एग्रेशन लपज तो अभी भी इस्तेमाल नहीं किया लेकिन यह खुल कर कहा है कि जो इंडियन ग्रफिशियल्स ने रिपोर्ट तैयार की हैं उसमें उन्होंने इंडिया का एक बहुत ही स्ट्रॉंग केस बना लिया है और दूसरे लपजों में वह भी इस चीज को मानते हैं कि इंडिया का केस स्ट्रॉंग है। अब इंडिया का केस यह है कि हमारे उपर एग्रेशन हुआ है तो वह भी दूसरे अल्फाज में बंधे हुए अल्फाज में यह मानते हैं कि यह एग्रेशन का केस है। ऐसी हालत में, इस हाउस में मुस्तलिफ विचारों के जितने भी माननीय सदस्य हैं, उनमें से किसी हैं भी यह सलाह नहीं दी है कि इस एग्रेशन को वॉकेट कराने के लिये हमें फौजी कार्य-वाही करानी चाहिये। फिर प्रश्न उठता है कि एग्रेशन को वॉकेट कराने के लिये हम क्या करें। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने हाल ही में जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है, या उसके प्रतिनिधियों ने अपने जो विचार हाउस में रखे हैं, अगर वे महज इल्लूशन के टवटका नहीं हैं, अगर वे ईमानदारी से मानते हैं कि चाइना ने इंडिया पर

[श्री दुबलिश]

एग्रेसन किया है, तो मैं उनको सलाह दू कि कि वे सारी दुनिया की अपनी फ्रंटनल पार्टीज को खत लिखें, इस तरह का मैमो-रेंडम भेजें कि वे सब पार्टीज चाइना पर प्रेशर डालें, दबाव डालें कि उसने हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन पर जो कब्जा किया है, वह उस को खाली करे।

श्री सखू पांडेय (रसड़ा) : मंजूर है।

श्री दुबलिश : अगर उनके दबाव के बावजूद भी चाइना अपने कदम को वापस न ले और एग्रेसन को बँकेट न करे, तो हमारे सचियों को सोचना चाहिये कि ऐसी इन्टर-नैशनल आरगनाइजेशन से कोई खास फायदा नहीं है। अगर वे अपनी बिरादरी के लोगों से, अपनी एक फ्रंटनल पार्टी से उसके एक अलत कदम को वापस नहीं करवा सकते हो उनको चाहिये कि वे अपना कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के इन्टरनेशनलपन को खत्म कर दें। कम्युनिस्ट लफ्ज जहाँ भी आयागा, वहीं उस को इन्टरनेशनल इम्पलीकैशन आयेगी। इस लिये उनको इस पार्टी को तोड़ देना चाहिये और कोई समाजवादी पार्टी बना कर, या जहाँ की समाज वादी संस्थाओं में शामिल हो कर बेश की आजादी को बनाये रखने के लिये काम करना चाहिये। यह उन के लिये हमारी सलाह है। अगर वे सिरीली मानते हैं कि मुल्क पर एग्रेसन हुआ है और वे इस मुल्क को "अवर कंट्री" और "अवर साइड" कर कहते हैं, तो उनका यह कम से कम कर्तव्य हो जाता है।

हम देखते हैं कि कश्मीर के बारे में रशा और चाइना ने अपनी यह राय जाहिर की थी कि वह हिन्दुस्तान का एक हिस्सा है, लेकिन अब चाइना अपनी राय को बदल रहा है और अपनी पहली पोजीशन से हट कर आकुपाइड कश्मीर की सीमा के बारे में पाकिस्तान से संधि करने जा रहा है। ऐसी

हालत में हमको लड़ाई को छोड़ कर और कोई भी कदम उठाने से बचना नहीं चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि तिब्बत हमेशा से स्वतंत्र देश रहा है। अगर चाइना का उस पर कुछ दिनों के लिये कब्जा हो गया, तो वह उसी तरह, जिस तरह कि अंग्रेजों को हमारे मुल्क पर कब्जा हुआ था। अगर हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी से पहले कोई मुल्क हिन्दुस्तान से संधि करते, तो वे वहाँ पर अंग्रेजों की सुजि-रेन्टी जरूर मानते। लेकिन सुजिरेन्टी के मायने ये नहीं हैं कि तिब्बत एक अलग नेशन नहीं है। चाइना का उस पर राजनैतिक अधिकार है, यह हमने मान लिया है। अब हमें चाहिये कि तिब्बत को एक इंडिपेंडेंट नेशन मान लें और चाइना की सुजिरेन्टी के सवाल को छोड़ दें, जैसे कि चाइना ने पहले कश्मीर पर हमारा हक माना था और अब वह पाकिस्तान से सीधी बात-चीत करने जा रहा है। अगर वह क पाकिस्तान से बार्डर का सैटलमेंट करे, तो हमको भी चाहिये कि हम दलाई लामा की गवर्नमेंट को तिब्बत की सही गवर्नमेंट मान कर उस से सैटलमेंट करें।

इस के अलावा यह भी जरूरी है कि बाईजिंग के उन हिस्सों को, जिनको चाइना क्लेम करता है, मजबूत करें और वहा पर पूरी तरह से फौजी तैयारियां करें। इस के साथ ही मुल्क के लोगों को भी हर हालत का सामना करने के लिये तैयार करना चाहिये यह सही है कि हम ने नेगोसियेशन्ज का रास्ता अस्तिथार किया है, लेकिन अगर हर तरह की नेगोसियेशन्ज और दुनिया के दबाव से काम नहीं चलता, तो हमें यह कहने में हिचकना नहीं चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान के अपने इस हिस्से को आजाद कराने के लिये अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो हम हथियार भी उठायेगे। ऐसी सूरत में मुल्क के हर हिस्से में, हर किस्म के लोगों का लड़ाई की वजह से जो परेशानियां होंगी, उन का मुकाबला करने के लिये हमें लोगों को तैयार करना चाहिये।

जहां तक कांगो के मामले का सवाल है, जो सात महीने पहले युनाइटेड नेशन्स है इस मामले को अपने हाथों में लिया था। लोगों को इस से बड़ी बड़ी आशाएँ बंधी थीं और वे समझते थे कि युनाइटेड नेशन्स ने ऐसा कदम उठाया है, जिस से वह आगे चल कर बड़ा प्रभावशाली हो जायेगा और उसकी बरफ से दुनिया में शांति कायम करने में बड़ी मदद मिलेगी। सभी ने युनाइटेड नेशन्स के इस कदम का स्वागत किया था। लेकिन हुआ यह कि बेलजियम ने कांगो को आजाद तो किया, लेकिन वह अपने निहित स्वार्थों, बेस्टिड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स, को जरा भी छोड़ना नहीं चाहता था। उस लिये दुनिया के जनमत की वजह से, वर्ल्ड ओपीनियन प्रेशर, की वजह से उस ने कांगो को सिर्फ नामिनली आजाद करना चाहा और साथ ही उस पर अपना पूरा कब्जा रखना चाहा। बदकिस्मती से युनाइटेड नेशन्स की स्थिति हाउस डिवाइडिड की सी है और न तो युनाइटेड नेशन्स और न सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल एक कैबिनेट की तरह टीम स्प्रिट से काम करते हैं। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि बेलजियम अपने इस उद्देश्य में किसी हद तक सफल हो गया कि वह कांगो पर अपना अधिकार रखे। वहाँ का राष्ट्रीय एलिमेंट नहीं चाहता था बेलजियम से हम को सिर्फ एक थोड़ी आजादी मिले और पूरी ताकत उस के पास रहे। इसलिए वहाँ बेलजियम-विरोधी भावनाएँ उठ खड़ी हुई। युनाइटेड नेशन्स दो गुटों में बंटा हुआ है और इसलिए अधिकतर राष्ट्र वहाँ अपनी ईमानदाराना राय नहीं देते हैं। अगर उन के किसी साथी के स्वार्थ का सवाल आता है, तो वे उस का साथ देते हैं, क्योंकि अगर वे ऐसा न करेंगे, तो वह भी समय पर उन का साथ नहीं देगा। हम ने वहाँ पर इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ तजवीजें रखी हुई हैं, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि वे काम नाब होंगी। हिन्दुस्तान ने शुरू से वहाँ पर यह तजवीज रखी थी कि कांगो की पार्लिमेंट को

बुलाया जाये। श्री लुमुम्बा के हत्यारे खाने हैं कि यदि वह तजवीज कामयाब हो गई और पार्लिमेंट बुलाई गई, तो उस में हमारा बहुमत नहीं होगा। इसलिये जब तक वहाँ पार्लिमेंट बुलाई जाये—और अब तो अमरीका और कुछ दूसरे राष्ट्र भी वहाँ पार्लिमेंट का बुलाना अनिवार्य समझने लगे हैं—तब तक लुमुम्बा के साथियों को निम्नवदेत करने का उन का विचार है। लुमुम्बा को भी मारने का उन का मंशा था। और अभी जो खबर आई है कि लुमुम्बा के बहुत से साथी मार दिए गए हैं, वह भी आप के सामने है। मेरी राय में जहाँ तक पार्लिमेंट को बुलाने का सम्बन्ध है, इस काम में अगर देर की गई तो उस का जो आबजैक्टिव है वह ही खत्म हो जायगा। कांगो का झगड़ा मेरे विचार में एक ही तरीके से निपट सकता है। कोलम्ब-वार से अगर कांगो को बचाना है तो उस का एक ही रास्ता है कि यू० एन० ओ० में जितनी भी अन-कोमिटिड कंटीज हैं, वे अपने में से तीन को चुन लें और वे तीन मेम्बर कंटीज एक ट्रस्ट के रूप में काम करने के लिए अपने नुमाइंदे वहाँ भेज दें। खास तौर पर जो लोग लुमुम्बा के मर्डर के लिए जिम्मेदार थे, जिनका इस में हाथ था वे चाहे जितने बड़े से बड़े लोग ही क्यों न हों, उन्हें कांगो से एग्जाइन कर दिया जाय। उन को हटा कर के अगर पार्लिमेंट को बुलाने से काम चले तब तो ठीक है और अगर पार्लिमेंट को बुलाने से काम नहीं चलता है तो जो ट्रस्टी हैं तीन वे एक नई इलैक्शन करा कर पार्लिमेंट बनायें। साथ ही साथ दूसरे जो और लोग हैं जो दोनों गुटों में से किसी से भी ताल्लुक रखते हैं तथा जिन के साथियों के कांगो में कुछ स्वार्थ हैं, उन लोगों का उस मुल्क से बिल्कुल भी किसी किस्म का ताल्लुक न रहने दिया जाय। ये तीन ट्रस्टी यू० एन० की एक सब-कमेटी के रूप में काम करें और जितने भी काम वहाँ पर हों, वे सभी इन के धू होने चाहियें। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो इस का एक अच्छा नतीजा यह निकलेगा कि जितने भी अफ्रीका के नये

[श्री दुवल्लभ]

मुल्क आजाद होने वाले हैं या जो अभी पिछले दिनों आजाद हुए हैं वहाँ के हालात बेहतर बनेंगे । अगर कोल्डवार में वे फंस गये या वहाँ वैसे ही हालात पैदा हुए जैसे कांगो में हुए हैं तो वे नष्ट हो जायेंगे और ऐसी सूरत में व आजाद होने के बजाय गुलाम रहें तो ही अच्छा था, यह व चाहेंगे । जो तजवीज ये ने पेश की है, वह एक पैटर्न बन जायगा हमेशा के लिए कि जो कोई नया मुल्क आजाद होगा अफ्रीका में, वह इस तरह से अनकोमिटिड कंट्रीज के चुने हुए तीन रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स के सुपुर्द कर दिया जायगा और वे जिम्मेदार रहेंगे यू० एन० के, तो कोई गड़बड़ी होने का भ्रम नहीं रहेगा । अगर ऐसा किया गया तो अफ्रीका के लोग अपनी आजादी का पूरी तरह से उपभोग कर सकेंगे ।

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy to associate myself with the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address to both Houses of Parliament. One of the most burning and important problems that faces us today is the Chinese aggression on our borders. Almost all hon. Members who have taken part in this debate have referred to that, and I do not want to deal with that in detail. Anyhow, the intransigent attitude, as expressed by the President, of China, has caused a lot of confusion in different parts of the country. I may say that the people were looking forward to the President's Address to see what steps are being taken to vacate the aggression. There is no specific mention about that in the Address. I may say that all steps possible are being taken and, as one of my hon. friends said, there is no other possible policy that can be adopted. The President says:

"...my Government is well alert to them and to all their implications. Defensive arrangements, including the opening up of areas by better communications and development, receive their continuous and careful attention."

So, it is gratifying that the Government is doing all that is possible for making our defence stronger and stronger and to get the aggression vacated.

Coming to the internal matters, we are now on the threshold of the third Five Year Plan, and the President in his Address has given the achievements that we were able to make during the past years, and specially in the last year, as a result of the working of the five year Plan. In several respects we can be proud of the achievements. Especially in the industrial sector, production has gone up and now, we can say safely that we have created the basis for our industrial development. In that sphere also, of course, much remains to be done, but having in view the difficulties that we have to face, my submission is that our achievements are creditable, and in a democratic set-up that we are having, there cannot be a parallel in any other country of nation, where, in so short a time, such great achievements are attained.

In the agricultural sector, of course, we have not yet reached the stage where we can say that we have got over the difficulties. Still, there are difficulties and we have to depend on the vagaries of Nature at times. Yet, it is gratifying that there also steps are being taken to improve the condition and there is every hope for a better future. It has also been mentioned in the Address thus:

"Under the third Five Year Plan, agricultural development is being given a high priority, so as to provide a strong base for the economic development of the country. The aim is to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains, and to increase considerably other forms of agricultural production."

So, every step is being taken, and we have to be thankful to the Government for the steps that they take.

In this connection, I may refer to the second Five Year Plan and the third Five Year Plan and try to impress on the Government the necessity of removing the regional disparities that now exist. I may be pardoned if I refer to Kerala, the problems of which are known to everybody. Unemployment problem is the most acute in Kerala. The intensity of population is another thing which faces Kerala. There is no other part of India where the density of population is so high as in Kerala. Several Ministers and other eminent persons who come to Kerala say that they do understand the problem, and recently also it has been stated that the problems of Kerala are national problems which have to be tackled on a national basis. But apart from this pious platitude, I may submit that nothing much has been done to retrieve these difficulties.

If we look to the second Five Year Plan it is seen that in the industrial sector nothing has been done for the improvement of Kerala. In the third Five Year Plan—of course it has not yet been finalised and even if it is finalised it is not made known to the public—I hope the Planning Commission and the Government will give due consideration to this factor. Some heavy industries, I believe, will be started in Kerala in the third Plan period. Unless that is done, it is not possible to have an industrial base and the development of Kerala on a scientific basis. These things must be looked into, as I submitted earlier, on a national basis.

Another thing which I want to bring to the notice of this House is the necessity of giving facilities for the migration of people from Kerala to other parts of India. There are areas in India where large vacant spaces are available for cultivation and other purposes. If the people of Kerala where the density of population, as I mentioned earlier, is the highest in India and is perhaps one of the highest in any part of the world, could be given facilities to

occupy those areas, I am sure this problem could be solved to some extent. I don't think anybody would object to that. Before the formation of the present Kerala, people from Travancore-Cochin migrated to Malabar, now a part of Kerala, and the Government of Madras—Malabar being a part of Madras at that time—and also the people of Madras were welcoming that. So if such a thing could be done I am sure the result would be very good.

Another thing which I want to refer to at this time is regarding the crisis that has recently arisen in Kerala as a result of the crash in banks.

Shri Tyagi: Anybody would welcome him if he wants to come out of Kerala, but we cannot have communist friends in our States.

Shri Maniyanadan: I am not a communist and I do not subscribe to the policies of the communist party, but I would like to say this. To say to any Keralite, "here is a communist, you cannot have a place in any other part of India", is not a correct outlook on things. Maybe in India any citizen has a right to hold communist views, but he cannot be denied a right to go and occupy any place. Because there happened to be a communist government in Kerala, to say that all Keralites are communists is ignoring facts. My friend has the audacity to say, "you are welcome but not the communists". It is not a question of communist or Congress or PSP. It is the people of Kerala, it is a part of India which fights for its existence. We have to face realities.

I was referring to the crisis as a result of the mortorium given to the banks. The Finance Minister said the other day that there is no serious crisis in Kerala as a result of the closure of the banks. Coming from Kerala I will not be exaggerating if I say that the whole financial structure of that State is now at a standstill. Think of six or seven important banks, perhaps the only important banks in Kerala, being closed for

[Shrei Maniyangadan]

a period of three months. Practically all business has stopped. Several business concerns have thrown out their workers. The Kerala Government is also facing difficulties in realising revenue. Development works are being stopped. So there is a very serious situation there. If the Finance Minister is made to understand that there is no serious situation there, I am afraid his advisers have not made the facts clear to him. At the time of the liquidation of the Palai Central Bank it was stated by us that it is going to lead to a crisis. It was not very much heeded. The question of the liquidation of the Palai Bank is not a point to be agitated now; it has been justified by the judgment of the Kerala High Court. But I may submit that the people of Kerala believe that they were let down.

It is reported in the papers that according to the Liquidator's report to the Kerala High Court there are assets, realisable assets, and according to the valuation of the Reserve Bank about twelve annas in the rupee could be paid now. If that is possible, in the interests of the depositors I must submit that steps should be taken to see that the liquidation expenses are avoided and the Palai Bank is either amalgamated with any other bigger unit or with the new bank that is said to be coming into existence as a result of amalgamation. Some such thing must be done. Otherwise, people who are in the know of the financial aspects in the State say that if the Palai Bank is allowed to go into liquidation, then whatever steps are taken by the Government will not create in the public mind a confidence in the banking structure there.

It is true that the Reserve Bank and the Government have it in mind to make the banking structure there stronger. But the steps hitherto taken by them have created newer and newer problems. I submit that the banking system in Kerala was under special circumstances where small banks were in existence

there for a long time, and they were doing a lot of good to the public, to the businessmen and to the industrialists there. If that is going to be stopped in order to bring some better system into existence, I must submit that it must be done with caution. That caution was lacking and the result is this most disastrous one.

It was only the other day, after the Finance Minister's speech, that one of the State Ministers stated that specific suggestions were given to the Central Government and to the Reserve Bank regarding the revival of the banks there. The Finance Minister stated that the State Ministers had nothing to say as to what should be done. But one of the Ministers has stated yesterday or day before yesterday—I read it in the papers—that specific suggestions were given and that they were not heeded.

My submission is that without standing on the question of prestige the question must be gone into thoroughly and the banking structure there must be allowed to stand on a firm ground. Otherwise none of our plans would succeed there. This aspect must be borne in mind and I hope Government will take serious note of this.

As I submitted, if the depositor's interests are the most important thing, then the avoidance of the liquidation expenses as regards the Palai Bank will go to the interests of the depositors. All the amount that is available there could be paid to them if it is merged into a bigger unit or allowed to amalgamate with one of the units. I cannot say what should be done; it is for the financial experts. But the expert action must be to the good of the people and the State. That is all that I have to submit.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, it is good that our Rashtrapathi, our comrade in the freedom fight, gives us his darshan once every year. Unfortunately in this land everything becomes ceremonial and symbolic. The President's inaugurating the

Parliament is an elaborate ceremony. To that there could be no objection. Even his address to the Parliament, which should be factual, has become ceremonial and symbolical. From year to year the pattern is the same. We are told how in the last year, in spite of the great strains and stresses of the times, we have progressed very well.

15.00 hrs.

We are also told as usual the great tasks that would be accomplished the next year. The Address is full of clichés and general propositions. There is nothing which one could grasp and nothing that would inspire the people. The picture that is given is very rosy. The Government are sitting on the heights of Himalayas and they think that everything is all right with the people of the country. But the picture that is presented to us, the optimism that is breathed by the Government is not shared by the masses of our people. They feel that everything is not all right and they express it wherever they meet, whether in their homes, clubs, kacheris, buses, trams and trains, in the market-place and in the bazaar. Everybody thinks that there is something wrong with the management of affairs.

There is no class of our population which does not complain that everything is not all right. Wherever people meet, they talk of the things that are happening. They talk of corruption, favouritism, nepotism, etc. that exist in the administration. They talk of high prices and increasing unemployment. Yet, we are told that our national income is increasing by leaps and bounds every year. I am glad my colleague, Shri Asoka, Mehta, analysed the increase in the national income. He pointed out that the rich are becoming richer, but he did not say that the poor are becoming poorer. That was left to a former President of the Congress to say.

In a sense, both the Government and the people are right. The Government are looking at one section of the population, a small section, that

has become rich and that indulges in conspicuous consumption. The people are looking to themselves and to their starving stomachs and bare bodies. It is certain that a section of our people have gained very much in these years when we have been spending large sums of money on our Plans, and it is quite natural that they should gain. But who are these people who are gaining? Generally they are the contractors, the manufacturers, the merchants, who have made tax-dodging into a fine art. They are also the administrators who are corrupt. Beyond that, the condition of the people is no better than what it used to be and with soaring prices any every-increasing unemployment, it would be difficult to see, how the condition of the poor can improve. It would be a wonder if this were so.

It is officially admitted that so far as the masses are concerned, the real income of those living in the villages and those who have no economic holdings of their own has decreased and their unemployment has increased. Also, their indebtedness has increased. This is given out by the figures that are supplied by Government itself. After all, the condition of the masses can improve only when they get some gainful employment. This is diminishing. Every completed Five Year Plan leaves a larger back-log of unemployment. Official figures state that 21 millions of people in India work only for one hour a day. When I was in America, I asked some of the Labour leaders what they are going to do if automation comes. They said, "We will work for one or two hours a day". I said that millennium has already been achieved by our people. Forty-five million people are working not more than 4 hours a day.

It is said that the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. But our Batas hold that not the wearer, but those who have made the shoe know where the shoe pinches. They also tell us that if the shoe they have made pinches, the fault is not with them, but the fault is with our feet.

[Acharya Kripalani]

We are always reminded of the gigantic river valley schemes, the steel plants, etc. However, here too the President's Address is clear that the distance between conception and execution is great. The President has said:

"My Government will constantly endeavour to initiate and promote efforts and schemes to shorten the time between their decisions on policies and the implementation thereof."

So far as the drawing up of the Plans and their execution is concerned, there is a great deal of difference. There is a kind of dichotomy between conception of plans, drawing up of plans and their execution. Our Plans, as they are presented to us, read very well. The accounting is perfect. The two sides of the ledger square beautifully. The fulfilment also, so far as the monetary part of it is concerned, is quite complete. But the physical targets lag far behind.

To give one instance only, it was said that we would produce at the end of the present Plan about 4 million tons of steel. But our accomplishment, after the completion of this Plan, I am told, will not be half that amount. It will be very much less. A few months ago, the furnaces in the three steel plants were ready, but they could not go into production. Why? Because iron ore which we sometimes export to other countries was in short supply; coal was in short supply and transport was in short supply. In some places, even water was in short supply. There are dams and canals made. They are ready, but something or other is wanting and they cannot go into action. Those who are charged with drawing up and executing our Plans fail to realise that every day's delay in these plants costs the nation more than Rs. 10 lakhs. It is much more than that. It is about Rs. 15 lakhs a day.

Our failures are, in my opinion, due to the miscalculation of our planners. They are due to our inability to create an adequate, honest and efficient administration and our deficiency in the know-how and the proper discipline and the necessary co-operation and coordination among the departments charged with the execution of our Plans. That our plans are not properly made and there is no proper coordination between the departments that are charged with the function of carrying out our plans are clear from the coal position now. The Minister for Coal, Mines and Fuel says that the coal is lying at the pit-head but there is no transport. Our Railway Minister says that he has supplied all the transport asked for and even more. The people are, in such circumstances, inclined to believe both the parties when they blame each other.

Shri Tyagi: Because it is convenient.

Acharya Kripalani: It is more inconvenient for the Government.

But supposing we are able to fulfil the physical targets, with the amounts of money that we have budgeted for will this solve the question of our colossal unemployment? In the 19th century in Europe production went on increasing apace but unemployment was also increasing and wages were falling. This was the phenomenon observed by Marx. He described the capitalist system in the 19th century and he said that under the capitalist system, as he saw it then, the poor will get poorer. So, even if we fulfil our plan there is no guarantee that our unemployment position will become easy. A Plan that makes no claim to catch up with the new labour force that arises after every five years is, in my opinion, defective in some essentials. It is not meeting the requirements of the situation and the unemployment continues. We were told sometime back that our future plans will be labour-intensive but we are not able to make them labour-

intensive. We could encourage decentralised industry in a scientific and a systematic manner and, in addition to that, we could take up schemes of road construction, irrigation, flood control, land reclamation, afforestation, soil preservation and such other things. We would have liked to hear from our President as to what his Government are going to do in these directions.

In agriculture let us see what has been the result of our efforts. Has it increased due to planned economy or has it increased merely because of the kindness and mercy of nature? I know that I would be told that production of foodgrains has increased by 30 million tons per year. But the question still remains whether that is due to our planned production. I know that about a couple of years back monsoons did not favour us and our food position became critical. Year before last our cotton production went down to the level of pre-Plan era. The question, therefore, is whether we have insulated agriculture against the vagaries of nature and the uncertainty of the monsoons or are we still to depend upon these uncertain factors? Have we worked out and carried into effect any scheme of crop insurance done in other modern countries? Many agencies created for helping agriculture—community projects, intensive areas, co-operatives and village panchayats do not co-operate with each other and they are not coordinated.

The outlook, as the people and not the Government see it, is none too rosy. But supposing that all our Plans are fulfilled and we become a rich and prosperous nation, what will it avail us if we are divided among ourselves as at present? In the 18th century before the country fell a prey to the imperial rule of England, our country was the most industrialised country in the world. It was also the richest country in the world. After 100 years of foreign rule, what was our condition? We dissipated all our accumulated wealth through the centuries. It disappeared. Not only that, the very

source of our income and our wealth, the industrial apparatus which gave us gainful employment was destroyed and we could not replace it. The increased population, therefore, had to live upon an impoverished agriculture. There was pressure on the land from the early days.

The conquest of India by foreigners has been made possible only through internal divisions. It was so when the Rajput rule fell. Individual Rajputs were no worse fighters than the Pathans and the Moghuls. If anything, they were more reckless and desperate fighters. It was again on account of the divisions in the ruling classes that brought about the fall of the Pathan and the Moghul empires. There was a kingdom in the north which had been created by the Sikhs. What happened to it? Sardar fought against Sardar and betrayed his country to the British and that kingdom fell. Again, there was an empire built by the Marathas which had almost replaced the Moghul empire. But the princes and the Peshwas fought against each other. They betrayed the country and their empire fell.

India has never fallen a prey to foreign rule except when it was divided. It always lay prostrate before foreigners self-defeated. We, as it were, handed over our country on a platter to the foreigners. The men were ours, the materials were ours, the fighting forces were ours but because of our disunity our country fell into the hands of foreigners. Today also history seems to be repeating itself. Would it be said of us, as it has been said of many decadent dynasties and kingdoms that they neither learnt anything nor they forget anything? We seem to be forgetting even our recent past. It was our disunity that brought about the vivisection of our country. But, at that time, we could conveniently blame the foreigner. Now we cannot blame anybody but ourselves. We are divided into castes, into classes, into communities. We are divided province by province.

[Acharya Kripalani]

We fight about river waters that each State should get. We fight about where a particular industrial scheme is to be located. We fight about a few villages which have no importance at all and the language that we use in fighting for these few villages is the language that is used in international disputes when one country takes possession of another country. We do not use same language against those who have invaded our country, namely, the Chinese. All these divisions have been increasing as years have rolled on. Even the enemies on our borders do not seem to give us wisdom. We are not united. We even forget that there are sections of our population which are friendly to the foreign aggressor and those who dispute our claims on our own territory. There are yet, I am sorry to say, in this land plenty of Jajchands and Mir Jaffars against whom we have to be careful.

To cap it all, the ruling party is a house divided against itself. Not belonging to that great party, I have no right to criticise what goes on in the Congress. But in the absence of an opposition which can replace the party in power it becomes the duty of every patriotic citizen to see that the party in power maintains its health and vigour. Moreover, I had the good fortune to serve in my humble way for many years, almost for half a century, this great organisation and I claim in its ranks many friends who have a sneaking regard and love for me.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Nobody here denies you that right.

Acharya Kripalani: It is very kind of friends to say this. Therefore I think I am justified in pointing out the signs that are written by the times. They are written on the wall and anybody who runs may read them. If the organisation only remained true to its traditions before independence and remained united, it will not have to seek money from capitalist sources

or strike doubtful alliances with caste communal and linguistic groups to win the elections.

If India is to advance in any direction, if its borders are to be effectively defended, if the large territory occupied is to be vacated, it can only be done by a united India. If that unity is not there, we shall not only fail at home but in the international field also despite our high-sounding principles of peace, justice, disarmament, co-existence, *panchsheel* and the talk of defending all the lost causes the world over.

In this the greatest responsibility lies with the Congress organisation and the Central Government. Wherever there is corruption, wherever there is sectional injustice owing to caste, community, language or locality, wherever minority rights are violated, the Central Government must act quickly, firmly and efficiently. It must not be misdirected from its straight path by considerations of power, prestige or the necessity of winning the next election. It will gain more in prestige if it executes justice impartially and punishes crimes committed in the name of caste, community, language or province. Its impartiality, service and patriotism will be a greater guarantee of success than any expediency and short-sighted and shortlived advantages. Let Assam and Jabalpur open the eyes of the Central Government. It is many months and yet even now there has been no enquiry in what happened in Assam. In Jabalpur, I am glad to say, some kind of an enquiry will be held.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I point out that one enquiry is over about the Gauhati incident. It has completed its report. And another is in progress.

Acharya Kripalani: Government had thought in some other terms than my hon. friend is willing to admit. I thought that this contradiction will

come from the Government and not from the Opposition.

Shri Hem Barua: But truth is truth and I have to point it out.

Shri Tyagi: How many time does he want it to be enquired into?

Acharya Kripalani: I do not know when the Government Benches are silent, why Opposition should.....

Shri Hem Barua: They might be silent. But that does not mean that I too should be silent.

Acharya Kripalani: Sinners need not talk.

About Chinese aggression I completely endorse what my hon. colleague, Shri Asoka Mehta, has emphatically stated yesterday. I do not know whether 'I agree with him or he agrees with me in what I have been saying since 1950. Along with others I congratulate the officials who have drawn up this report. But this report, I submit, should have been prepared just after 1950 when the Chinese invaded Tibet and swallowed it. If that had been done even our Communist friends at least some of them, would have been convinced about the rightness of our cause and also neutral people would have had the opportunity to know that our cause was just. I do not know if there were any difficulties in preparing this report earlier. There could not have been any difficulties because what our officers could produce today they could have produced it ten years back also. But ten years lost is a great loss to the country.

Another point that the report has made clear and on which I had been clear even in 1950 is that Tibet was a free country. It was a free country not only internally but also internationally. It participated in international treaties along with China without any protest from that country. Whatever nominal suzerainty China claimed but could not exercise was finally repudiated by Tibet in 1911 as

is powerfully brought out in this report.

It is all very well to speak in heroic terms today. But the taste of the pudding lies in the eating. We were told a few months back that Longju had been vacated by the Chinese. We would like to know whether it has been re-occupied by us or whether our own territory has been occupied again by the aggressor. If we could not occupy even a vacated portion of our own territory, nobody will take our heroic talks seriously. The President says that we will be firm and will be peaceful. May I humbly submit that those who mean business in international affairs cannot be firm and always peaceful? A time will come when their firmness must drive them to action. We see no possibility of action. We see no signs of action. The Prime Minister was very generous to offer to the U.N.O. armed combatants for fighting in the Congo. But, here, we say that we are not prepared. We say, everything must be settled peacefully except in the Congo. In the Congo, war will solve many problems. But, here it will not solve any problem. This is something which passes one's comprehension. It lacks at least logic and sense.

Shri Manabendra Shah (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, the debate that I have been hearing today has been primarily about China. I would not like to take up its international aspect, but I would like to take up its home front aspect, and in the home front, primarily the area which is concerned with the border disputes. Specially it is important because the Prime Minister holds and rightly holds that the real defence that a country can put up does not lie in the armed forces only, but it lies in having a happy, prosperous and contented population. This, unfortunately, is lacking in the border districts of the Himalayas. It is not because the people are not patriotic; it is not because they do not want to live up to the traditions and integrity of the

[Shri Manabendra Shah]

country; it is because planning and development of these areas have been lopsided.

15.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I would like to refresh the memory of the House of what I have been trying to persuade the Government and this House for the last four years. I would like to go back right to 1957 when eleven Members of this House who represented or are representing the border districts of Mid-Himalayas sent a resolution to the Prime Minister and the Planning Commission. The Resolution reads as follows:

"Having regard to the peculiar economic and geographical conditions of the Hills of the Himalayas, particularly of the hill tracts of the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, we the Members of Parliament representing these areas suggest to the Prime Minister and the Planning Commission that a separate Hill Planning Committee under the Planning Commission with Members of Parliament representing the above Hill areas and financial and planning experts be formed to formulate and implement the Second Five Year Plan for the Hill areas."

This resolution of ours was preceded by a resolution which M.Ps. M.L.As. and Gaon Pradhans of Tehri Grahwal had passed on the same subject. Both these resolutions had been sent to the Prime Minister who, in his turn, sent them to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission called us to a meeting which was held in April, 1958. It was recognised then that each State should give adequate attention to the needs of the different areas which had special problems. They further mentioned that, for the Hill Districts, the plan should be prepared on the basis of local conditions.

I have also been raising this issue from time to time on the floor of the

House. Three years have passed, in fact, very important three years. Our meeting with the Planning Commission and the outcome of that meeting are still, I am afraid, in the form of paper recommendation. The Draft of the Third Five Year Plan is ready and the final Plan will be submitted, I understand, during this session the plan, I hope, is what we expect. Until we see what the Plan is, we are not in a position to say anything. But, what I can say is that whereas we expected the Government to actively associate us Members of Parliament in the framing of the Third Five Year Plan, they have not done so. I think all the Members of this Parliament would agree with this.

I would say that it is not only at this level that Members of Parliament have not been consulted. They have not been consulted even at the district level or at the Commissioner level. As an example, I would like to point out that a meeting had been convened on 5th January, 1961 by the Commissioner of Kumaon to discuss plans for the Third Five Year Plan. We four Members of Parliament representing four districts of the Kumaon division objected to it. We sent a written objection that we are boycotting this meeting because they had not sent us any literature for the Third Five Year Plan and we are not prepared to be mere rubber stamps. In fact, I had sent a copy of this to Shri Nanda because we received a letter from the Convener of the Standing Committee on Planning that if we have any proposals to make regarding the Third Five Year Plan, they should be sent to Shri Nanda. I sent a copy of that letter. Unfortunately, we have not heard as to what he has done about it.

Co-operation is emphasised by the President in his speech. He says:

"Your understanding, vigilance and co-operation in respect of the many problems of our economic planning, our defence, world peace and the struggle of still dependent

peoples, will, I feel sure, be available to my Government and help to reassure our people."

He further went on to advise us,

"I am confident that wisdom and tolerance and the spirit of co-operative endeavour will be your guide."

Co-operation is there from our side. But, I am sorry, from the Government side, there does not seem to be much co-operation. Even in such fundamental things as the creation of border districts, we Member of Parliament were never consulted. According to us, the creation of border districts has been done in a very artificial manner, and probably with no proper appreciation of the situation. I have been again and again bringing to the notice of the Government the undesirable reactions of this move and the repercussions it has created and the potentialities it has to create in the future in these areas which have been removed from the border areas.

In this respect, I had written a letter to the Prime Minister and a meticulous man like him replied, "I do not quite know how we can go about changing districts or refashioning for every short while". This was a reply which greatly disappointed me. In a recent tour of my area, I found that though re-fashioning was not so easy as the Prime Minister says, they are considering the adding of some more areas to the border districts. If that is the position, I might again suggest to the Government that if re-fashioning has to be done, let it be re-fashioned in a manner that the whole of the district becomes a border district.

I also crave the indulgence of the House to refer to another aspect of this situation. The purpose of creating border districts was with a view to administer them, launch proper development schemes and to give them adequate defence. That is a multi-purpose work. The way it is being worked today is the same as it is worked all over and therefore it is bound not

to succeed. It is not possible to have dual control of the State and the Centre, and it is not possible or proper to have control of various departments which run the various schemes. Therefore, I am to suggest that a warlike basis should be adopted and for that purpose, a Ministry of Border Affairs should be created. If we could create a Ministry for Kashmir Affairs, I think the China problem is a much more serious and the Government should have really no objection to creating a Border Affairs Ministry.

I would now like to touch briefly the position of Pakistan. In this, I would like to point out that Pakistan was getting arms aid from America. At that time, it was said that it is being given to help them in facing the communist onslaught from the borders. This position, according to me, has slightly changed, because the Pakistan Government is now trying to court the Communist countries, by entering into an oil agreement with Russia and probably for having some discussions about the border with China. In this situation it has become necessary for us to find out from the American Government—and I hope our Government will take the necessary steps in this connection—why the necessity of continuing their arms aid to Pakistan. If they say it is for balance of power, with whom is this balance of power going to be? If it is to defend the border, which border are they supposed to defend? The indications are that this continued arms aid to Pakistan will be more to the disadvantage of India, and therefore I hope the Government will seek a clarification from the American Government as to why now they are continuing the arms aid.

It is very clear to us that the tone of the Pakistan Government is changing considerably in their propaganda. We have heard before also their anti-Indian feelings, but the last that has come up before me is with regard to the case of Jabalpur. This is what the press report says as to what Gen. Ayub Khan said in Dacca on February 16:

"He drew a parallel between the murder of Mr. Patrice

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Lumumba and his two associates and the recent disturbances in Jabalpur. 'Why go to the Congo, Why not look nearer home?', he asked, during a chat with reporters at the airport here on arrival from Karachi. 'Look at the tragedy in Madhya Pradesh' he added, 'Innocent people are being killed and wounded. One does not know how these things happen. These things occur now and again in that country.' He said: 'What can a poor minority of 8 per cent do in that country? They are politically completely neutralised, economically they are almost finished. I do not know what more they are required to do.'

The Jabalpur incident has been agitating the mind of the House from one aspect, it has been exploited by Pakistan; it may also be exploited internationally, and probably it may be said that we have some ulterior motives in creating a Jabalpur incident. Whatever motives may be ascribed to us, I would not blame Gen. Ayub for having made such a statement, when a person who is supposed to have allergy for irresponsible speeches, a person whose advice is supposed to be very sound, whose advice is accepted by the Central Government, gives a statement to the press which, by itself, is very dangerous. Our Dr. Katju was reported by the press as under:

"Today the killing and destruction of property in Jabalpur had made him very sad. The city, Dr. Katju said, looked like a shamsan (cremation ground), and this made him extremely unhappy. 'I want to bring it back to humming life', he said."

This he said on the 9th, and the Pakistan President took advantage of it and gave his statement on the 16th. Therefore, this sort of irresponsible speeches should also be taken cognizance of,

whether they be from Ministers or leaders.

Shri Oza (Zalawad): I have been hearing the speeches of the great Acharya Kripalani ever since I came to this House. I have been hearing him with great attention and admiration—attention because he is one of our great leaders, a great patriot, admiration because he has always spoken in this House for the downtrodden and he has always exhibited a deep sense of patriotism. But I must also frankly confess that at the end of his speech I have also always become sad. He has to my mind developed a very cynical approach to problems. He accused the Government of painting a very rosy picture in the President's Address. It is true that it is in a way rosy. I may point out that at some places the President has also asked the people to get prepared to bear some extra strains. But is he free from this allegation? He has painted a very dark picture.

An Hon. Member: You have painted.

Shri Oza: Wait till I have painted and you have a full glimpse of the picture.

It seems nowadays he carries a very bad brush, a tarred brush. He had no good word for the hundreds of panchayats in this country which are functioning today. He had no good word for the co-operative effort that we are making in this country for the very poor and backward classes. He had no good word for our community projects. Maybe we are erring at some places, but it has created a leadership in the rural areas. One has got to move round to find out what these village panchayat and co-operative movements and the community development programmes have done to the country. We do not claim that everything is perfect, there are some faults here and there. We have got to correct them, and we are vigilant. The President has said that we have got to be vigilant, but it does not mean that it has not done any good or brought

any benefit to this country. I think we should drop this cynical approach to our national problems. This is a national platform and he is heard with great admiration inside the House and outside, and when the country has to march forward, put up with many strains with a smile, I do not think he is serving the country, for which he has suffered so much and laid down so many things in his life, for which we all admire him so much and hold him in high estimation, by creating an atmosphere of despondency, an atmosphere of dejection.

Almost all Members have started their speeches with a reference to Chinese aggression and incursions on our borders, and rightly so. The President has also started his Address with a reference to the aggression of China. Everybody feels aggrieved, agitated about this incursion. I am no exception to it. I also feel deeply hurt that somebody should take liberties with our frontiers, our independence in a way. We feel very sore over it, but what is to be done. When a man trespasses on our land, we do not immediately take up a lathi. We point out: Look here, there is some mistake on your part, you have trespassed on my land, this is my land. We start negotiations.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Negotiations?

Shri Oza: That is the civilised way. We do not take up a lathi immediately. That shows immaturity. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In this House at least, lathis should not be taken up immediately.

Shri Oza: Therefore, like mature people, we are moving with the banner of peace in international matters. We have adopted a particular line, and we advise countries to adopt peaceful methods of negotiation to settle their disputes and not to take to arms immediately there is a question.

An Hon. Member: A country whose areas have been occupied?

Shri Oza: I am with you that everything should be done, but there are stages. We want to make it known to the world that we are not in the wrong. Now that this voluminous report is out, we speak with a firmer tone. Look at the language that has been used. There is a departure from the previous language, as I shall point out for the benefit of hon. friends here. What else do you expect Government to say, in what other language can we speak? We have talked in very firm language. The President has said:

"Defensive arrangements, including the opening up of areas by better communications and development receive their continuous and careful attention."

Not that we are complacent. Further on, the Address proceeds to state:

"My Government will, however, seek to adhere firmly to the principles which this Nation regards as basic in our relations with nations. They cannot accept the results of unilateral action or decisions taken by China."

Then comes the operative part. I am sure the Chinese people will also understand this language. This is almost a very stern warning that has been administered. The operative part reads thus:

"In spite of present unwillingness, or even intransigence, my Government hope that, sooner rather than later, China will persuade herself to come to a satisfactory agreement with our country in regard to our common frontiers."

When we ask a man to quit our room, we say 'You persuade yourself to quit'. Before we throw him out, this is the last language that is used in a civilised society. I think no harsher words can be used by any nation.

Acharya Kripalani: Why do you not do that in the Congo?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let not that language be used here.

Shri Oza: There are stages We cannot jump suddenly. We have got to pass through certain processes, and I am sure that by this process, we have gained world opinion; it is with us today. Tomorrow, if we have to take any action, I am sure the world will stand with us. We have proved our case conclusively. We have not closed our doors for negotiations. That shows our strength. We have got to exhibit to the world that we are strong, but, at the same time, we want to see that all peaceful methods are exhausted. I do not think it is a sign of any weakness. We do not shout. We speak with a mild language but with a very firm language. I am sure the international world and the Chinese people particularly will follow the warning that is contained in this sentence that sooner rather than later, they will realise that they have to quit.

I would only suggest that our hon. friends should not become impatient. After all, in whose hands is this matter? It is in the hands of a man whose sense of pride is no less than that of anybody else. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is in charge of External Affairs. His sense of pride and nationalism and patriotism is no less than those of any of us, and he is in charge of these affairs. Let us strengthen his hands. What has he been saying? He has been saying, you can strengthen my hands not only on the borders by sending some people on the border or some jeeps or some ammunitions, but also in every field and factory by doing work and creating the atmosphere that we are prepared. That is the way of preparing the nation for any emergency. When a man with such a high sense of pride is saying this to us, I am sure he will be heard much more by everyone. Though I am very much irritated and agitated

over this Chinese aggression, and as I said, it hurts our national pride that somebody should take liberty with our frontiers, at the same time, I do not worry because the problem is in very safe hands. That is what I wish about this. I am sure the Chinese people will also take note of the cautious warning that has been administered in this Address.

Coming nearer home, Shri Asoka Mehta said that this Address is insipid, colourless, odourless and tasteless. I am afraid we are accustomed to spicy words and superlatives. We must also acquire maturity. What is there colourless in this Address? You may read the address of Queen Elizabeth to the British Parliament or, for that matter, the speech of any President who delivers such message. One could understand such a language being used by a President when he urges the whole nation to be prepared for any emergency or to face any task. But this is not a Republican message. This is an Address to both Houses of Parliament in regard to the task that they have to face during the year and what Government have been doing during the previous year. Therefore, why should one expect spicy words and superlatives in this Address? It is a matter-of-fact and realistic Address. If you read it carefully, you will see that there is maturity, and a sense of realism in every paragraph that is contained therein. We must come out of the habit for going in for all these spicy words and superlatives.

Coming to the Third Five Year Plan, the Plan-frame has been discussed fully and at length in this House, and we shall be discussing the final Plan also when it is ready. But, I would ask 'What is there new in the Third Five Year Plan?' What is going to be a new feature in the Third Five Year Plan? When we laid the foundation of the First Five Year Plan, we had adopted a perspective planning, in this country. Our First Five Year Plan was just part of perspective planning, running into the

Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans and so on. So, I do not find anything new in the Third Five Year Plan. Only, there is a shift in the emphasis in details here and there.

If we have to make this Plan successful, then we have to create the proper atmosphere in this country. We have created Plan-mindedness already. As Acharya Kripalani has said, and rightly, everybody is asking and grabbing for that scheme in that State or this scheme in this State and so on, saying 'Give us a fertiliser plan', give us a steel plant, and so on." But that Plan-mindedness alone is not sufficient. At the same time, among the public at large we have got to create an atmosphere, because, especially in a democracy, unless we enthuse the people and sense of willing participation in the great task that is before us is aroused, I shuddered to think how we are going to implement a Plan of this gigantic size. We have to raise about Rs. 1600 crores of new taxation by way of resources. This is not a small thing. Unless we create the proper atmosphere, I am afraid we shall not be able to create that sense of participation and enthusiasm in this country. How are we going to do it? We can do that only if we take the people into confidence and make the people feel that we are also participating in the same hardships which they have to undergo, and that their sacrifices do not go in vain and that every naya paisa that is spent is well taken care of by Government. Gandhiji took ultra-care for every pie of public funds that he spent; he exercised great thrift and great vigilance. In the same way, this Government should also create an impression in the country that every naya paisa that is being collected from the people and which they are paying by tightening their belts, because there are excise duties on oil, on sugar, on cloth and everything else, and the poor people are bearing all these indirect taxes by tightening their belts, is well taken care of and that it is not wasted and

that there is neither any inefficiency nor any corruption. Unless we do that I am afraid we shall not be able to enthuse the people to pay higher and higher taxes for resources for the Third Plan.

At the same time, as has been rightly pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and also Shri Asoka Mehta who spoke yesterday, we have got to gear up our administrative machinery. Of course, there are very good officers, and they are doing very good and hard work. But at the same time, we should not forget that by and large, the administrative services require to be cleansed and geared up, because there is the feeling today—I am saying this because I am closely associated in so many activities with the administrative systems—among the subordinate officers that even if they do good work, nobody is going to appreciate and if they are going to do bad work, nobody is going to put his feet down on it. This kind of feeling is very bad in any administrative system. It not only leads to sullenness but also to insubordination and sabotage ultimately. Therefore, my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta has rightly placed ample stress on gearing up the administrative system.

The Jabalpur affair has also come in for some reference. I completely agree with my hon. friends who have shown their anxiety. Some hon. friends have said that the Muslim League is emerging again. But, who is to be blamed for this?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You.

An. Hon Member. The Congress Raj.

Shri Oza: I am very sorry for the emergence of the Muslim League but I am very sorry also for the situation which has given rise to this emergence. When all other communities are organising themselves, like Kayasthas and Bhoodidars, Brahmins and non-Brahmins, the Mahrattas and non-Mahrattas and so on, how do you expect the Muslims not to organise

[Shri Oza]

themselves?

An Hon. Member: Question.

Shri Oza: You may go to any State, and you will find that communalism, casteism and sectarianism are rampant. In such an atmosphere, unless we are vigilant, all of us, including the major communities, I do not think we can discourage movements like the Muslim League. When people organise themselves on sectarian lines, and responsible persons, particularly those in power or out of power are organised on those lines, then that feeling is there, and people think that this is the only way to organise themselves to protect their rights or to get some benefits. So, all of us have got to tackle this problem from a national front. We should not look at this problem from a party point of view, but all the parties should put their heads together. If we not merely pay lip sympathy to our Constitution but we owe allegiance to it and that ours is a secular State, then, it is the duty of every citizen of India to see that people rise above these narrow lines and behave just like nationals of this country. Only by setting an example, and not by precepts not by showing anger, can we weed out the Muslim League in the future.

14 hrs.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (बगहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण हुआ है मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ साथ ही श्री भक्त दर्शन ने जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं कल से यहाँ पर होने वाले भाषणों को सुन रहा हूँ और पहले भी जो हमारे विरोधी दल के भाई समय समय पर हमारी सरकार की वैदेशिक नीति पर समालोचना किया करते हैं उन को सुनता रहा हूँ। मैं इस अवसर पर अपने उन विरोधी दलों के भाइयों को कांग्रेस के पुराने इतिहास का स्मरण कराना

चाहता हूँ। सन् १९२०, २०, ३२ और सन् १९४२ और उस के बीच में जो इंडिविजुअल सत्याग्रह हुआ, उन के जमान में जब जब कांग्रेस आन्दोलन छेड़ने में देर करती थी तो हमारे विरोधी लोग कहा करते थे कि कांग्रेस चुप बैठी हुई है और आंदोलन नहीं छेड़ती है। सन् १९४२ में तो हमारे इन विरोधियों ने खास तौर से कहा कि गांधी जी बुढ़े हो गए हैं और वह लड़ाई लड़ना नहीं जानते हैं। मैं अपने उन विरोधी भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि कांग्रेस बराबर अंग्रेजों से भारत की स्वाधीनता के लिए जूझती रही और हमारी कांग्रेस सरकार जब भी मुनासिब मौका आयगा तो वह चीन से अपनी धरती खाली कराने के लिए जहर लड़ेगी। चीन ने जो हमारी जमीन को दबा रक्खा है उस से उन को खदेड़ भगायगी लेकिन लड़ाई करने का उपयुक्त अवसर आने पर ही वह चीन से लड़ाई करेगी। सन् १९४२ में गांधी जी ने कहा था “डू और डाई”, तो हमारे वे समालोचक भाई सब लोग इधर उधर भाग गये थे जबकि हम लोग जेलखाने गये। बहुत जगह गोलियाँ चलीं।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटवा) : जी हम नहीं भागे थे बल्कि हम ने उस स्वाधीनता संग्राम में आप से ज्यादा हिस्सा लिया था। हम लोग भी जेलखानों में गये थे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है आप भी थे लेकिन अभी आप मत कहिए आप को अभी बुलाया जायगा।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : सन् ४२ के स्वाधीनता संग्राम में हम ने अनेकों यातनाएं सहई, हमारी सम्पत्ति लूटी गई और हम ने मार भी खाई। हमारे विरोधी दल के भाई यह समझते हैं कि देशभक्ति का ठेका उन्हीं को केवल मिला हुआ है

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया : जी नहीं वह तो आप को मिला हुआ है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बहुत से हमारे उन भाइयों को सन् १९२० से लेकर सन् १९६१ तक का अर्थात् ४१ वर्ष का कांग्रेस का इतिहास पता नहीं होगा । वे आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के लिए कहते हैं कि वे लड़ना नहीं चाहते । मेरा कहना है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के मुकाबले हिन्दुस्तान में लड़ने वाला कोई दूसरा आदमी नहीं है । यह पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ही थे जिन्होंने सन् ४२ के आंदोलन के बाद जब वह जेल से बाहर निकले तो उन्होंने खुले रूप में उस सन् ४२ के जन आंदोलन का समर्थन किया था ।

अभी हमारे श्री कृपलानी और श्री अशोक मेहता ने जो हमारे आफिशिएल्स की रिपोर्ट निकली है उस का समर्थन किया है और दूसरी तरफ अब यह कहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार कुछ करती नहीं है तब बड़ा अजीब सा लगता है । हमारी सरकार ने एक रिपोर्ट एक सबूत दुनिया के सामने रख दिया कि चीन ने भारत भूमि पर नाजायज तौर से कब्जा कर रखा है । सूर्य की रोशनी की तरह सारे संसार पर उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि चीन आक्रान्ता है । मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि हमारी सरकार चीनी खतरे से पूरी तरह सावधान है और जिस दिन हमारी सरकार चीन से लड़ाई करना उपयुक्त समझेगी और लड़ाई का ऐलान कर देगी उस दिन हमारे यह विरोधी भाई जो आज सरकार की नुक्ताचीनी करते हैं भाग जायेंगे जबकि हम कंधे से कंधा मिला कर अपनी सरकार का साथ देंगे ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया : हमारी ईमानदारी के ऊपर हमला किया जा रहा है

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जी ईमानदारी पर हमला नहीं है बल्कि पुराना अनुभव हमें बतलाता है कि वे इधर उधर हो जायेंगे ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो हमारे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग हैं उन की नीति हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है । कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता एक ओर तो चीनी से दोस्ती रखना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति भी वफादार बने रहने का दावा करते हैं । मैं अपने उन मित्रों को कहना चाहूंगा कि भाई अब ऐसा अबसर आ गया है जबकि आप को एक तरफ रहना पड़ेगा यह दुतरफा मामला अब नहीं चलने वाला है । या तो हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा के हेतु पूरी तरह से भारतीय राष्ट्र और राष्ट्रीय सरकार के साथ रहिए और हिन्दुस्तान में जिस तरीके से गरीबी का मसला हल करना हो उस में यहां की सरकार का साथ दीजिये और उन से पूर्ण सहयोग कीजिये और नहीं तो साफ साफ कहिए कि हम आप के साथ नहीं हैं । अब इस में भी आप देखेंगे कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी नौन वाएलेंस की नीति पर मजबूती से जमे हुए हैं और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी आप के साथ कितने नौन वाएलैंट हैं । अगर चीन और रूस में इस तरह के लोग होते तो वहां पर उन को गोली से उड़ा दिया गया होगा । इस में भी आप को गांधी जी को अहिंसा का प्रभाव देखने को मिलेगा । अब इसी सदन में हम लोग ३७५ के लगभग हैं तब भी हम और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कितने नौन वाएलैंट हैं और पूर्ण रूप से सत्य और अहिंसा का बर्ताव आप के साथ करते हैं .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे साथ तो माननीय सदस्य बर्ताव का जिक्र नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जी आप का जिक्र मैं कतई नहीं कर रहा हूं । आप के साथ तो एकदम हमारा आदर-निष्ठा और सत्य अहिंसा का बर्ताव है । मैं तो यह बर्ताव की बात अपने विरोधी सदस्यों के लिए कह रहा था । उन को तो हिन्दुस्तान का और कांग्रेस के इतिहास का पता नहीं है कि

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

कांग्रेस ने भारत की स्वाधीनता के लिये कैसी कैसी लड़ाइयाँ लड़ीं और यातनायें झेलीं। अलबत्ता कुछ भाई हैं जिन को कि इस बारे में पता है जैसेकि कृपलानी जी। अब वे हमारे अपने घर के आदमी रहे हैं जोकि अभाग्यवश आजकल हम से बिछूड़ गये हैं उन को कांग्रेस का इतिहास भली भाँति मालूम है। लेकिन कुछ आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन को कि इस के बारे में पता भी नहीं है।

अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी सरकार से एक दो बातें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो शुगरकेन इण्डस्ट्री की है। अगर और किसी इण्डस्ट्री के कारखाने में हड़ताल हो जाये तो इतना ज्यादा नुकसान नहीं होता है। लेकिन अगर शुगरकेन की फैक्टरी में हड़ताल हो जाये तो उसमें शुगरकेन प्रोसेस का बड़ा नुकसान होता है। यह शुगरकेन इतना कच्चा सौदा है कि अगर गन्ना मिल में हड़ताल हो जाये तो किसान तबाह हो जाता है। अभी हमारे क्षेत्र में हरिनगर शुगर मिल में एक हड़ताल हुई थी, वैसे मिल तो चल रही है लेकिन मजदूर और मालिकों का मामला अभी तक तय नहीं हुआ है। मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि सरकार को विशेष कर इस शुगरकेन व्यवसाय के बारे में कोटन की तरह से ख़ास तौर से कोई ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहिए ताकि गन्ना मिलों में हड़ताल न हो। लोहे के कारखानों की बात जुदा है लेकिन यह शुगरकेन का बड़ा कच्चे सौदे वाला व्यापार है जो और एक रोज की देर हो जाये तो शुगरकेन का मामला ऐसा है कि लोग और उसकी जीव जन्तु खा जायेंगे और उसमें किसान को बड़ा नुकसान होता है और हमारे प्रोडक्शन को नुकसान पहुंचता है। अभी प्रश्नोत्तर काल में सुना था कि ५ लाख टन हम बाहर भेजेंगे। हम कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का किसान जिन चीजों को पैदा करता है उनकी

कीमत जो कारखानों से चीजें पैदा होती हैं उनके साथ जोड़ी जाये। इसमें कंज्यूमर्स की भी रक्षा को ज़रूरी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कंज्यूमर्स का भी ख़याल किया जाये। जो फैक्टरी गुड्स हैं उनका भी ख़याल किया जाये और जो चीजें किस न पैदा करता है उनका भी ख़याल किया जाये। जब तक आप इसका खयाल नहीं करेंगे किसानों को बड़ा घाटा रहने वाला है। हमारी सरकार ने ८२ करोड़ का गल्ला बाहर से मंगाया। उसका नतीजा हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो गल्ला था उसके दाम गिर गये और किसानों को घाटा हुआ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन में करीब ८५ फीसदी सदस्य किसानों के वोट पर चुन कर आये होंगे बाकी १५ फीसदी ऐसे होंगे जो कि शहर वालों के वोटों से चुन कर आये होंगे। लेकिन आज उन किसानों की हालत देखिए कि कैसी शोचनीय है। यह फैक्टरी वाले बहुत पैसा खींच ले जाते हैं मार ले जाते हैं और किसानों को बहुत कम मुनाफा मिलता है। आज तो जूट के दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं। इसके लिए मैं शास्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ लेकिन एक मन जूट में जितने बोरे बनते हैं उतने बोरों की कीमत लगाई जाये तो उसके मुकाबले में किसान को एक मन जूट के दाम बहुत कम मिलते हैं और हम देखते हैं कि फैक्टरी ओर्नर्स को जूट की प्राइस बढ़ने से किसानों की अपेक्षा बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा होता है। मैं अपनी सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि एक इंटैग्रेटेड प्राइस पालिसी होनी चाहिये, प्राइस बोर्ड नहीं क्योंकि प्राइस बोर्ड में तो एक चीज के दाम रक्खेंगे। कंज्यूमर्स का खयाल करते हुए, फैक्टरी गुड्स जो पैदा होते हैं उनका खयाल करते हुए, जो चीजें पैदा होती हैं उनका खयाल करते हुए और किसान का खयाल करते हुए कि उसका कैसा स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग होना चाहिये उसका खयाल रखते हुए एक इंटैग्रेटेड प्राइस

बोर्ड होना चाहिये जो सब को जोड़ कर ले कर ले चलें और ऐसा करना बहुत जरूरी है। मैंने भावनगर कांग्रेस में भी इसके बारे में कहा था।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि कोआपरेटिक्स बनाइये। कोआपरेटिक्स बनाने के लिए मैं सचेष्ट हूँ लेकिन हालत यह है कि उन्होंने कहा कि एक हजार की आबादी के ऊपर कोआपरेटिक्स बननी चाहियें लेकिन आज जितनी कोआपरेटिक्स हैं वह ४००० की पापुलेशन पर हैं और एक हजार की पापुलेशन पर कोआपरेटिक्स नहीं बनी हैं। ४००० की आबादी पर चलाना मुश्किल होता है। १००० पर बनने से ठीक हो जायगा। इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि चूँकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय वाद-विवाद का जवाब देंगे, यह बेहतर हो कि अगर वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इसकी सूचना दें कि १००० की आबादी पर कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बनाई जायें।

अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात का मैं और अपनी सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे हरिजन भाइयों को जो छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जाती हैं उनमें हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज को दी जाती हैं उनमें हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि उनके अलावा कुछ अन्य जातियाँ भी हैं जिनमें कि बहुत गरीब विद्यार्थी रहते हैं और सरकार को उनको छात्रवृत्ति देनी चाहिए। आप कहते हैं कि हम उनको मैरिट पर देंगे तो मैं आपसे पूछता हूँ कि एक ओर तो एक सेठ का लड़का है जिसको कि पढ़ाने के वास्ते मास्टर लगा हुआ है और दूसरी तरफ उस गरीब का लड़का है जिसको कि खाने और पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं है और जो स्कूल में जाता है वह उस सेठ के लड़के के मुकाबले में मैरिट में कैसे आगे आ पायेगा? उसकी मैरिट कैसे तेज होगी? पहले तो हमारे यहां पर गुरुकुल का रिवाज था जहां पर कि राजा और रंक के लड़के एक साथ गुरु के चरणों में बैठ कर विद्या सीखते थे

और वहां पर अलबत्ता दोनों को समान रूप से विद्या मिलती थी और उस हालत में मैरिट की बात सोचनी ठीक भी थी लेकिन आजकल की शिक्षा प्रणाली में तो वह सम्भव नहीं है और होगा यह कि उन गरीब लोगों के लड़के जिनको कि छात्रवृत्ति नहीं देते हैं वे पीछे रह जायेंगे और एकदम बैंकवर्ड क्लास के हो जायेंगे। इसलिये मेरा खयाल है कि जैसे आप हरिजन आदि लोगों को छात्रवृत्ति देते हैं वैसे ही जो और जातियाँ हैं जो कि वास्तव में बहुत गरीब हैं उनके लड़कों को भी छात्रवृत्ति दें और उनके साथ भी आप न्याय करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में विषमता बहुत ज्यादा है, डिस्पैरिटी बहुत ज्यादा है। एक शुगर फैक्टरी वाले ने मुझ से कहा कि आखिर साल में उस को क्या बचता है? सिर्फ १५ लाख रु० बचता है। कुछ नहीं बचता है। अब आप सोचिये कि जो काम करे, इतनी तरदुद उठाता है, उसका तो पेट नहीं भरता है, हलांकि वह शुगर केन पैदा करता है। मिल मालिक की फैक्ट्री में कोई खूबी नहीं है, अगर कोई खूबी है तो यही कि उसने रिजर्व बैंक से पैसा लिया, कुछ और लोगों से पैसा लिया और बैठ कर कारखाना चलाने लगा। इसके अलावा और कोई खूबी नहीं। कारखाने की टक्कीकलोजी को जिसने पैदा किया, खूबी उसकी है न कि मिल मालिक की। मिल मालिक का काम केवल मैनेजमेंट करना है और फैक्ट्री चला देना है, फिर भी उनका इतना कायदा हो और जो आदमी कारखाने को सामान देता है, उसका कोई फायदा नहीं। जो हमारे भाई एकानामिक्स पढ़े हुए हैं वे कहते हैं कि टैक्स लगाओ। लेकिन टैक्सेशन की पालिसी फेल कर गई। इतने टैक्सेशन के बावजूद आप के पास किस्तना पैसा जमा हुआ है? कहा है कि मिल मालिकों के पास सेविंग होना चाहिये ताकि आगे

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

डेवलपमेंट हो। मैं यह भी मान लेता हूँ कि यह व्यवस्था रहे, लेकिन जो सेठ हैं, जो धनी हैं, जो सरकारी नौकर हैं, उनका और जो गरीब आदमी हैं, उनका जीवन का मापदण्ड एक होना चाहिये। अगर वे लोग बीमार पड़ जायें, तो आप उनको अच्छी दवा दीजिये, दूध दीजिये, मक्खन दीजिये, लेकिन बीमार न हों तो सब के लिये एक सी चीज होनी चाहिये। जिस तरह से गांधी जी सर्वोदय और अन्तोदय की बात कहते थे उसी तरह से आप को करना चाहिये था, लेकिन आप सर्वोदय और अन्तोदय के आधार को नहीं मानते हैं। फल यह हो रहा है कि डिस्पैरिटी बढ़ती जाती है। इस विषमता के बढ़ने का जो नतीजा होगा वह मुल्क के लिये अच्छा नहीं होगा। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि विषमता आगे न बढ़ाये। जो आप की टैक्सेशन वगैरह की नीति है उस सब के बावजूद अगर एक जगह माल जमा हो जाता है तो उससे एक तरफ अमीरी बढ़ती जाती है और दूसरी तरफ गरीबी बढ़ती जाती है। आज अमीरी और गरीबी के फर्क को मिटाने की जरूरत है।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो हमारा राजतन्त्र चल रहा है वह खाली अंग्रेजी वालों का राजतन्त्र है। चाहे आप स्टेट्स को ले लें चाहे सेक्टर को ले लें, वहाँ से यहां तक अंग्रेजी जानने वाले ही या तो मिनिस्टर हैं या चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं या और पदों पर हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्वराज्य की लड़ाई में उन्होंने कितना त्याग किया? और अगर यही समाजवाद है तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे बहुत से दूसरे लोग हैं, भले ही वे अंग्रेजी न जानते हों लेकिन वे बहुत से अंग्रेजी भाषा जानने वालों से ज्यादा होशियार हैं और राजतन्त्र को अच्छा चलाने वाले हैं। मैं नहीं कहता कि यहां पर हिन्दी ही हो, और भाषाओं के जानने वाले भी बहुत योग्य लोग हैं। हमारे श्री कामराज

नाडार मद्रास के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं, उनकी सरकार बहुत अच्छी चल रही है और उसकी प्रशंसा भी हुई है न कि अंग्रेजी जानने वालों की। मैं नहीं जानता कि हमारे यहां अंग्रेजी का इम्पीरियलिज्म कब तक चलता रहेगा। अंग्रेजी जानने वालों का यह इम्पीरियलिज्म जो है उसे खत्म होना चाहिये हमारे मौलाना साहब तो स्वर्गवासी हो गये, उन के बाद अब कोई ऐसा आदमी नहीं है जो अपनी भाषा को जानते हुए ही सरकार का काम चलाये। आज यू० एन० ओ० में भी होता है कि विभिन्न भाषाओं का इस्तेमाल होता है। वहां पर आये प्रतिनिधि अपनी भाषाओं में भाषण देते हैं और तुरन्त उनका ट्रांस्लेशन हो जाता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप का समय समाप्त हो गया।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे आज लोकसभा का मेम्बर रहते दस वर्ष हो गये, लेकिन इन दस वर्षों में केवल इसी बार मुझे प्रेजिडेंट के ऐड्रेस पर बोलने का मौका मिला है, जबकि हमारे संविधान में लिखा है "ईक्वैलिटी, फ्रीडम और जस्टिस।" यह सारी चीजें लिखी हुई हैं। लेकिन हमारे साथ क्या हुआ। संविधान में लिखा होने पर भी जस्टिस होगी, ईक्वैलिटी होगी दस वर्षों में मुझे आज पहली बार प्रेजिडेंट ऐड्रेस पर बोलने का मौका मिला है। जो हमारे विरोधी दल के भाई हैं उन को आप २० मिनट देते हैं लेकिन हम को बहुत कम देते हैं। मेम्बर तो सब बराबर हैं। उनका वोट डेढ़ नहीं गिना जायेगा, सब का एक ही वोट गिना जायेगा, लेकिन उन को आप 20 मिनट देते हैं और हमें १५ मिनट देते हैं। सदस्यों में कोई फर्क नहीं है, सब को वोट एक ही है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार जो है वह बराबर फारेन एक्सचेंज के चक्कर में है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि

हमारे देश में जो सहूलियतें हैं, जो साधन हैं, उनको खर्च करने में पूरी आस्टेरिटी का खयाल रक्खा जाय। हमारे देश में जितना सामान है उसको ठीक से इस्तेमाल करने के बाद जो कमी हो उसी को पूरा करने के लिये हम बाहर से कर्ज लें। हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारी कर्ज खाने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जाती है। जब एक आदमी कर्ज खाने लगता है तो उसकी आदत बिगड़ती जाती है। मैं इसके खिलाफ हूँ कि बाहर से कर्ज लिया जाय वैसे न लिया जाय हम केवल अपनी आवश्यकता को देख कर ही कर्ज लें, सिर्फ कर्ज खाने के लिये बाहर से पैसा न लें। जितने हमारे साधन हों हम उन से ही काम लेने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो दिन से लगातार शासक दल के लोगों के मुख से राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर प्रशंसा के गीत सुनता चला आ रहा हूँ। मैंने भी प्रथम दिन राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण सुना, लेकिन निराशा के अलावा कोई दूसरी चीज मेरे पल्ले नहीं पड़ी। पूरे का पूरा अभिभाषण बिल्कुल निर्जीव, निष्प्राण और निराशाजनक था। इस तरह के अभिभाषण को कभी भी राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण की संज्ञा नहीं दी जा सकती है? जिस समय मैं राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण सुन रहा था तो मैं यह फर्क नहीं कर पा रहा था कि मेरे कानों में जो शब्द आ रहे थे वे किसी व्यक्ति या मानव के बोल हैं या कहीं मशीन से कोई ध्वनि निकल रही है। जिस भाषण के अन्दर देश की जनता की आकांक्षाएँ और उसकी आशाएँ व्यक्त नहीं, उसको कैसे अभिभाषण कहा जा सकता है। राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण तो वह हो सकता है जिस में किसी भी देश के उज्ज्वल भविष्य की आशा हो।

बहुत सी बातें सीमा के सिलसिले में भी ही गई हैं, लेकिन एक बात भी स्पष्ट तौर से ही कहती गयी। अगर उस पूरे के पूरे भाषण को बांटा जाय तो उस को तीन हिस्सों में

बांटा जा सकता है : पहला विदेश नीति, दूसरा गृह-नीति और तीसरा हिन्दुस्तान में आने वाले विदेशी मेहमानों की मेहमान नवाजी, उन पर होने वाला खर्च और उन का स्वागत और सत्कार। अगर मैं सब से पहले विदेश नीति को लूँ और अभी तक जो कुछ भी सरकार ने किया है उस के कामों को लूँ तो कहा जा सकता है कि पूरे का पूरा अभिभाषण किसी भी असफल सरकार की असफलताओं की दुःखभरी कहानी है और अपनी सीमाओं पर होने वाली हलचलों के बारे में कहा गया है कि वह चीन की दुराग्रह नीति है। मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं पर चीनी अजगर कुफकार रहा है, उस चीनी अजगर ने लम्बी साँसें खींच कर हमारे मुल्क की १३,००० वर्ग मील धरती को निगल लिया है या उस पर कब्जा कर लिया है। सरकार कहती है कि मौका पड़ेगा तो तलवार उठायेगा। हमारे मित्र जी कहते हैं कि उन्होंने अंग्रेज हुकूमत से जबर्दस्त लड़ाई लड़ी है। लेकिन मैं उस को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस लड़ाई में जितना हिस्सा उन्होंने लिया है, उस से अधिक हिस्सा विरोधी दल में बैठने वालों ने किया है। अगर आप को किसी समय दस वर्ष की सजा हुई थी तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे भी सन् १९४२ में ४२ सालों की सजा हुई थी। इसलिये यह उन्हीं के लिये कोई गर्व की बात नहीं है। मुल्क सब का है। भले ही कुछ लोग मुल्क की आजादी की लड़ाई में अभी तक हिस्सेदार न रहे हों, लेकिन हम यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि आगे आने वाली लड़ाई में भी वे हिस्सेदार नहीं हो सकते हैं। अगर मुल्क को बचाना है तो सारे मुल्क को साथ ले कर चलना होगा लोगों की तरफ उंगली उठा कर किसी मुल्क को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वह लोग जिन्होंने सारी जिन्दगी अंग्रेजी राज की जड़ों में हिन्दुस्तान के गरीबों का खून दिया वही लोग आज आपके साथ शामिल

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

हैं, हमारे साथ नहीं हैं। इन्हीं लोगों ने अंग्रेजी फौजों में हिन्दुस्तान के गरीबों को जर्मनी और जापान के मोर्चों पर भिजवाया। जूझने वाले गरीबों के बेटे थे, जिन्होंने दुश्मनों की गरम गोलियों को अपनी छाती के खून से ठंडा किया, लेकिन कौन उनको पूछता है? जिन्होंने सन् १८३७ की आजादी की लड़ाई में अंग्रेज का साथ दिया वह आज आपकी बगल में बैठे हैं। आज आप उनको बड़ी बड़ी पेंशें दे रहे हैं और उनको इस प्रकार उनकी गद्दारी का इनाम दे रहे हैं। और इस तरह वह लोग बैठे हैं जिन्होंने सारी जिन्दगी अंग्रेजों से लड़ाई लड़ी, उनकी तरफ आप इशारा करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की बहस यहां इस सदन में अब न हो। इससे बदमगजी बढ़ती है, इससे प्रेम और मुहब्बत की गंगा नहीं बह सकती। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब मौका आएगा चीनी पलटनों को हिन्दुस्तान से धक्का लेकर बाहर निकालने का, तो हमी लोग होंगे जो अपने हाथ से चमचमाती शमशीर लेकर, जिस तरह से हमने ब्रिटिश शाहनशाहियत का मुकाबला किया, उसी तरह से इन चीनी पलटनों को हिन्दुस्तान से निकाल कर रहेंगे।

सज्जनो—

एक माननीय सदस्य : अभी चुनाव बहुत दूर हैं, एक साल दूर हैं।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के अन्दर अनेकों दल और अनेकों पार्टियां हैं। मैंने यह अनुमान किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं पर हमला होने के बाद हिन्दुस्तान की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी कुछ अपनी नीति को बदलेगी, उनके मन में भी अपनी भारत माता की मुहब्बत का जज्बा उठेगा। लेकिन मुझे कामरेड डांगे

की स्पीच को सुन कर गम्भीर निराशा हुई। लेकिन उससे भी अधिक निराशा मुझे उन लोगों से हुई जो हमेशा अखंड भारत का नारा लगाते हैं और जिनके नेता खंडित भारत के भागीदार रहे हैं। आज वही दिया वाली पार्टी जन संघ और उसके नेता श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी भी कांग्रेस के कूंड में कूंड करके उनकी हां में हां मिला रहे हैं। वह धर्म की बात करते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की तहजीब की बात करते हैं। मैं उनसे पूछता हूँ कि आज वह किस तरह खामोश हैं? जो स्थान हमारे धर्म का हमारी सभ्यता और संस्कृति का केन्द्र था, जहां पर शिव ने तपास्या की, जहां पर पार्वती ने अराधना की, जिस मानसरोवर में और जिन हिमालय की पहाड़ों और चोटियों पर हिन्दुस्तान के ऋषियों और मुनियों ने अपने लिये नहीं देश के लिये भी नहीं बल्कि समस्त मानवता के लिये उसाधना की, आज वह कैलाश हमारे हाथों से निकल गया है इसी कांग्रेस सरकार की नीति से जो कि मानती है कि यही हमारी मैकमोहन रेखा है। लेकिन जहां तक सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का सवाल है, मैं आप के द्वारा इस सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर तिब्बत को आजाद किया जाय और तिब्बत को बफर स्टेट के रूप में माना जाये, तब तो हम लोग इस मैकमोहन लाइन को अपनी सीमा रेखा स्वीकार कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर तिब्बत चीन के हाथों में रहता है तो यह मैकमोहन रेखा हमारे देश की सीमा रेखा नहीं हो सकती। उस दशा में अगर हमारे देश की चीन के साथ कोई भी सीमा रेखा हो सकती है तो वह उत्तर पूर्व बाहिनी ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी ही हो सकती है। मानसरोवर के ऊपर का हिस्सा चीन का हो और मानसरोवर के नीचे का हिस्सा हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा माना जाय। अगर तिब्बत को स्वतन्त्र किया जाय तब

तो मेकमाहन रेखा हमारे देश की सीमा रेखा स्वीकार की जा सकती है लेकिन अगर तिब्बत चीन के कब्जे में रहेगा तो फिर यह मैकमोहन रेखा हमारी सीमा रेखा नहीं हो सकती। उस दशा में तो हमारी सीमा रेखा उत्तर पूर्व वाहिनी ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी है और वही हिन्दुस्तान की प्राकृतिक सीमा रेखा हो सकती है।

अभी कहा गया है कि एक मौका आयेगा तब हम चीनी पलटनों को निकालेंगे। लेकिन यह तभी होगा जब आने वाले दिनों में हिन्दुस्तान सबल और शान्ति प्रिय होगा और वह सबल और शान्तिप्रिय हिन्दुस्तान ही अपनी सीमा रेखा को स्थिर करेगा और वहां जा कर अपने राष्ट्र का झंडा गाड़ेगा।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में हिन्दुस्तान में आने वाले मेहमानों का जिक्र है जो कि विदेशों से हमारे देश में आये। अगर उन के स्वागत सत्कार पर किये गये खर्च पर गौर किया जाये तो बड़ी विडम्बना होती है। इस के अतिरिक्त आप देखें कि हमारे देश में लंका की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती बंडारनायके रूस के प्रधान मंत्री श्री व. इ. शचेव आये, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के करनल नासिर और इसी तरह से दूसरे अनेक मेहमान आये और ब्रिटेन की महारानी भी आयीं। लेकिन उस अभिभाषण को आप पढ़ें तो सब से पहले ब्रिटेन की महारानी का नाम आता है। अगर आप रेल का टिकट लेने जायें तो वहां पर क्यू लगता है और जो पहले आता है उस को पहले टिकट दिया जाता है, लेकिन यहां पर पक्षापात बरता गया है। जो मेहमान महारानी से पहले आये वे उन का नाम बाद में लिखा गया है। श्रीमती बंडारनायक और करनल नासिर महारानी से दो चार महीने पहले आये थे, लेकिन महारानी का नाम सब से पहले लिखा गया। इस प्रकार कैसे दूसरे मुल्कों के साथ हिन्दुस्तान अपनी दोस्ती बढ़ायेगा, मुझे तो बड़ा ताज्जुब और अचरज होता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : महारानी एक लेडी हैं।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवोरिया : और अगर आप लेडी की बात करते हैं तो श्रीमती बंडारनायके भी एक लेडी थीं, उनका नाम सबसे पहले आना चाहिए था। लेकिन यहां लेडी का सवाल नहीं है। यहां सवाल है जार्ज पंजुम की पोती का जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में यह देखने आई हैं कि यहां पर अब ये गुलाम लोग किस प्रकार रहते हैं। इसीलिये अब उनका इतना शानदार स्वागत सत्कार किया गया। सन् १८५७ के गदर के समय के दिल्ली के कोतवाल के पोते ने विलायत के बादशाह जार्ज पंजुम की पोती का शानदार स्वागत किया और उस पर हिन्दुस्तान का तीस करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो गया है या खर्च होने जा रहा है। हमें यह देख कर निहायत अफसोस होता है। इस साल जब हमारे देश में भयंकर बाढ़ आयी तो देश में दस लाख मकान गिर गये और करोड़ों लोग बेघरबार और बेरोजगार हो गए। उन दस लाख मकानों के लिए सरकार ने दस लाख रुपये भी नहीं दिये लेकिन विलायत से आने वाली महारानी के स्वागत पर करोड़ों रुपया पानी की तरह बहाया जा रहा है। आज वे सारे के सारे गांव जहां से यह रुपया खिंच खिंच कर आ रहा है मरघट बनते चले जा रहे हैं और इस नई दिल्ली को महारानी को दिखाने के लिए नई दुलहन की तरह सजाया गया है, और गरीब बच्चों की नसों से खून निकाल कर यहां शानदार और आसमान चूमने वाले बंगले रंगे गये। मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हूं कि आज जो देहातों में मरघट की सी खामोशी है उसको वास्तव में मरघट की खामोशी न समझ लिया जाए। वहां एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। वह एक बहुत बड़ा ज्वालामुखी है जो अगर धक्का और फूट पड़ा तो सरकार तो जाएगी ही—सरकारें तो आती जाती रहती हैं—लेकिन डर है कि कहीं उस ज्वालामुखी के कारण हमारी जम्हूरियत, हमारा जनतंत्र ही न चला जाए। अगर ऐसा हो गया तो हमने जो अंग्रेज से

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह मदीरिया]

लगातार ६० साल तक लड़ाई लड़ी और अपने मुल्क के लिए आजादी हासिल की उसकी सुरक्षा करने में हम सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे।

(कुछ आवाजें)

यह बीच में क्या बकवास है। सुनो, सुनो, गम्भीरतापूर्वक सुनो। अगर मुल्क को बचाना है

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहब के भाषण से पहले भी कुछ ऐसा ही मालूम पड़ा था कि जैसे वह समझते हैं कि वह किसी पब्लिक मीटिंग में भाषण दे रहे हैं। उन्होंने जो भी कहा है कि “यह क्या बकवास है” यह नामुनासिब है। यहां जब दूसरे लोग बोलते हैं तो माननीय सदस्य ही सब से ज्यादा इंटरप्शन करते हैं। अगर कोई मेम्बर उनके भाषण में इंटरप्शन करता है तो उस के लिये यह कहना कि यह क्या बकवास है, निहायत नामुनासिब है। इस लिये इन अल्फाज को वापस लीजिये।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह मदीरिया : मैं विदग्ध करता हूँ।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के सफा ७ पैराग्राफ नम्बर ३४ में दिया गया है कि गत वर्ष कुल ६७ विधेयक पारित हुये तथा अधिनियम बने। इसी तरह प्रत्येक वर्ष बिल पारित होते हैं और कानून बनते हैं। पर इन कानूनों पर अमल कितना होता है जरा इस पर ध्यान दीजिये और संजीदगी तथा गम्भीरता से गौर कीजिये।

डाक वर्कर्स रग्यूलेशन आफ एम्प्लायमेंट ऐक्ट सन् १९५८ में पार्लियामेंट ने पास किया था। उसी ऐक्ट के मातहत एक स्कीम भारत सरकार ने गजट की। उस स्कीम के अनु-

सार सन् १९५३ से कलकत्ता तथा समुद्री जहाजों पर काम करने वाले डाक मजदूरों को न्यूनतम वेतन (मिनीमम गारंटी) और हाजिरी भत्ता मिलता था। परन्तु अब सन् १९५८ के नवम्बर से कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह के मजदूरों को कानून के अनुसार जो न्यूनतम वेतन और हाजिरी भत्ता दिया जाता था, उस से अब उनको वंचित किया जा रहा है।

इसी तरह आप देखें कि पैराग्राफ नम्बर २६ सफा नम्बर ६ पर लिखा है कि कामगार सम्बन्धों में सुधार हुआ है और गैरहाजिरी के दिनों में काफी कमी हुई है। इसका सब से अच्छा सबूत यह है कि अकेले कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह के चीपिंग और पेटिंग विभाग के पांच हजार मजदूर आज भी हड़ताल पर हैं और उनको हड़ताल करते हुये लगातार बीस दिन हो गये हैं; लेकिन इस सरकार को और लेबर मिनिस्टर को इस बात की कोई भी चिन्ता नहीं है कि ये पांच हजार मजदूर किस तरह से जिन्दा हैं और अभिभाषण में लिखा यह जा रहा है कि कामगार सम्बन्धों में सुधार हुआ है और अनुशासन नियमावली के लागू करने का अच्छा असर पड़ा है। इन पांच हजार गरीब मजदूरों की यह मांग है कि उन सभी को बम्बई की भांति ही कलकत्ता डाक लेबर बोर्ड के मातहत काम और वेतन मिलना चाहिये, तथा जो मध्यवर्ती या बीच के दलाल या मिडिलमैन जो सारा धन या मजदूर की मेहनत डकार जाते हैं वह समाप्त होना चाहिये। सरप्लस लेबर या सरप्लस वेल्यू (अतिरिक्त श्रम और अतिरिक्त धन) जो कुछ ही बीच के लोगों के हाथ में चली जाती है वह बंद होनी चाहिये। वह बीच के हाथों में न जा कर मजदूरों को मिलनी चाहिये।

केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की गत हड़ताल के पूर्व रेलवे विभाग ने गजट किया था

कि ट्रेन एग्जामिनर अर्थात् टो 0 एफ 0 आर 0 का प्रारम्भिक वेतन १८० रुपया मासिक किया जायेगा। इसके साथ ही साथ हड़ताल के दौरान में प्रतिदिन आल इंडिया रेडियो भी चिल्लाता रहा कि रेलवे ट्रेन परीक्षकों को प्रतिमास १८० रुपा दिया जायेगा, फिर भी वह हड़ताल क्यों करने हैं ? परन्तु हड़ताल समाप्त होने के पश्चात् अब इनको १८० रुपये के बजाय १५० रुपया ही दिया जा रहा है। यह है इस सरकार की घोषणाओं की ईमानदारी और उसके प्रति वफादारी।

सफा नम्बर ४ पैराग्राफ नम्बर १७ में विदेशी मेहमानों की मेहमान निवाजी और उनके स्वागत सत्कार की काफी चर्चा है। इस सिलसिले में मैंने अभी यह निवेदन किया कि बाहर के मेहमानों पर जो कुछ भी खर्चा हो वह अपनी जेब को देखकर होना चाहिये। एक तरफ तो हम विदेशों से कर्ज लेते हैं और दूसरी तरफ विदेशों से गल्ला लेते हैं। अब जो मुल्क विदेशों से गल्ला और कर्जा लेकर जिदा रहे उस मुल्क की सरकार अगर इतनी लम्बी रकम मेहमानों पर खर्च करे तो यह मुल्क किस तरीके में जिदा रहेगा यह एक बहुत विचारणीय प्रश्न है ?

पैराग्राफ नम्बर २८ और सफा ६ पर बहुउद्देशीय नदी घाटी योजनाओं की बहुत चर्चा है। इन योजनाओं का अर्थ है कि पानी का स्रोत बड़े तथा मुल्क में अधिक बिजली बनें परन्तु विडम्बना यह है कि युग युग की बनी हुई भागीरथी नदी जो भगीरथ प्रयत्नों से धरती पर उतरी, जिसे डलहौजी और डायर की भाषा में या फिर गला लंगोट भाषा में झगली कहते हैं, उसमें २० बड़े बड़े जहाज डूबे पड़े हैं जिन पर कि दिन रात बालू जमती जाती है और वह जहाज पहाड़ का रूप धारण करते जाते हैं। उन को नष्ट करने के लिये सरकार के पास कोई योजना नहीं है। पहले उस नदी में १६००० टन एक जहाज माल लेकर चलता था और उस भगीरथी की छाती पर चढ़ करके कलकत्ता में जाकर

माल उतारा जाता था। अब हालत यह है कि जो जहाज १६००० टन बोझा लाद करके जाते थे अब वही जहाज सिर्फ ६००० टन माल ही ले जा पाते हैं। रोज खबरे आती हैं और रोजाना सवालान्त पूछे जाते हैं लेकिन सरकार का इधर ध्यान नहीं जाता है।

16.33 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

जबलपुर की घटना के सिलसिले में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। यह किसी भी मुल्क के लिए बहुत ही लज्जा की बात है। लेकिन सरकार ने क्या किया ? इस सम्बन्ध में अगर नागपुर टाइम्स अब्बार देखा जाय तो नागपुर टाइम्स ने लिखा है कि ३ तारीख से ल कर ८ तारीख तक कोई भी कांग्रेसी नेता और कोई भी मिनिस्टर जबलपुर में नहीं पहुंचा . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप क्यों नहीं पहुंचे ?

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : जी अगर सोयलिस्टनेता पहुंचते तो उन्हीं के साथ मैं उन को भी पकड़ा देते इसलिये वे नहीं गये। लेकिन जिम्मेदारी तो आप की है, तनखाहें ले आप, मोटरों में बैठें आप, शानदार बंगलों में रहें आप, गृह मंत्री और चीफ मिनिस्टर्स बनें आप लोग और जायें वहां पर विरोधी दल के नेता यह खूब रही ? जाना चाहिये या आप को चूंकि आप की जिम्मेदारी है। आप हम से क्या कहते हैं। नागपुर टाइम्स ने जो अप्रलेख लिखा है उस से जा कर कहिए कि उस ने कितनी शर्र्वदगी जाहिर की है कि इस तरीके की घटनाएं घटें और यह सरकार खामोश रहे। लेकिन सरकार को कानपुर की घटना का तो तुरन्त ही पता चल गया था जब वहां पर रक्त बहिन की घस्मत लूटी गयी थी। जब एक का विरोध किया गया था तो उस वृत्त मिनिस्टर्स वहां पर हाजिर थे और पार्टी के

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह मदीरिया]

कार्यालय के अन्दर मौजूद थे। वहां पर होने वाले प्रदर्शनी को दबाने के लिये पुलिस ने गोलियां चलाई और वहां पर १६ लोग गोलीयों के शिकार हुए। एक बहिन की इज्जत लुटे, उस पर पुलिस गोली चलाये और १६ लोग मारे जाये लेकिन सरकार वहां पर कुछ करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

यहां पर एक घटना घटी। मैं जानता हूँ कि वह बहुत ही अपमानजनक घटना है लेकिन उस का यह बदला नहीं दिया जा सकता है कि हजारों लोगों के घरों को जला दिया जाय और लाखों रुपये की सम्पत्ति जला दी जाय। एक जिले में नहीं लगातार तीन जिलों में यह घटनायें हुई और यह सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकी है। अब इस से अधिक शर्म और लज्जा की बात मध्यप्रदेश सरकार के लिए दूसरी क्या हो सकती है?

इस के साथ साथ जरा सरकार के आदेशों के ऊपर गौर किया जाय। सन् १९५८ में उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए खंडसारी के बनाने के लिए जिले में केन्द्र द्वारा जो आदेश दी पंजाब शुगरकेन आडर १९५६ जारी किया गया वह आदेश ही अवैध साबित हुआ और कमेटी ऑफ सुबॉर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन ने २३ दिसम्बर सन् १९६० को यह कहा है:—

“Since the order has been rescinded, the Committee do not consider it necessary to pursue the matter further. However, the Committee hope that an ‘order’ of this nature will not be repeated in the future.”

इस तरीके के आदेश दिये जाते हैं जोकि आगे चल कर सभी गलत साबित होते हैं।

मैं श्रीमान्, एक मिनट और ले कर थोड़ी सी रोशनी बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के विषय में डालना चाहता हूँ। सन् १९१६ में पूज्य पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय ने स्वर्गीय पंडित मोतीलाल नेहरू और सभू साहब की

सहायता से विश्वविद्यालय की एक कमेटी बनाई और एक कोर्ट बनाया जिसको कि कुछ समय के बाद लार्ड हाडिंग ने सन् १९१६ में हूबहू उस को उसी तरीके से पास किया। सन् १९१६ से ले कर बराबर राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन के दिनों में वहां पर विद्यालयों ने काम किया, शिक्षकों ने काम किया लेकिन केन्द्र ने कभी हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया।

Mr. Speaker: Already, the hon. Member has taken 22 or 23 minutes. A number of other hon. Member are waiting.

Shri Bhadauria: Only one minute more.

Mr. Speaker: But he is going into the whole history.

श्री भदौरिया : श्रीमान्, नई हिस्ट्री को बतलाने के लिए पुरानी हिस्ट्री को भी बतलाना जरूरी है।

मैं आप से यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि सन् १९४२ के तूफानी दिनों में भी अंग्रेजों ने कभी अपनी पुलिस यूनियनस्टी एरिया के अन्दर नहीं भेजी लेकिन आज हम देख रहे हैं कि लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय, बनारस विश्वविद्यालय पी० ओ० सी० के सेंटर्स बने हुए हैं। वहां पर बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में १० अध्यापक निकाले गये। पहले हाईकोर्ट में और फिर उस के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट में उस के खिलाफ मुकदमा दायर किया गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो अपनी रूलिंग दी है उस रूलिंग में से मैं कुछ अंश यहां पर पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ।

“The words do not give a discretion to take action outside the Statute. We are, therefore, of the opinion that the impugned Resolutions were ultra vires and should be quashed. In the results the appeals are allowed.”

लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के उस जजमेंट के बावजूद भी जो १० अध्यापक निकाले गये और

जोकि गैरकानूनी तरीके पर निकाले गये थे, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस को गैर कानूनी बताया लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि आज उन दस अध्यापकों की जगह पर नये अध्यापक नियुक्त किये जाने वाले हैं। मैं श्रीमान्, आप के द्वारा इस सरकार से और हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री महोदय से खास तौर से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का अनादर होगा तो फिर यह मुल्क कहां जायगा ? यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर प्रश्न आज सरकार के सामने मौजूद है और हिन्दुस्तान की लोकसभा के सामने अस्थिर है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय को धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ और मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ी खुशी हो रही है कि यह पहला मौका है जब अध्यक्ष महोदय की सदारत में मुझ को बोलने का मौका मिला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमेशा मिलेगा।

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed (Jorhat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to welcome the President's Address which was a realistic appraisal of the events and achievements of the past year and an illustrative document of the Government's policies and programmes for the ensuing year. The hon. President's timely call to the Members of Parliament to work for national reconstruction and world peace is doubly welcome.

It is really unfortunate that the hon. President had to refer first in his Address to the Chinese aggression and incursions in our territory as he had to mention last year, though in the meantime the two Prime Ministers of the two great countries met, exchanged volumes of notes and held official talks for a peaceful settlement.

Since several hon. Members have referred to the talks between the Indian and Chinese officials on the border issue, I do not wish to say much except that I greatly admire the patience, perseverance and patriotic fervour with which the officials of the External Affairs Ministry conducted

the talks with the Chinese officials. No doubt they rose to the high responsibility entrusted to them by the country.

To speak a few words on the Sino-Indian relations, I would like to begin by saying that we have been hearing of military movements, establishment of garrisons, collections of rations and other things just across the Indo-Tibetan border. It is anybody's guess what is the purpose of these preparations—a military offensive or just fortifications along the border. As the winter is receding and spring is coming, we shall know which way the Chinese wind is blowing, whether *Panchsheel* has a chance to live or the theory of inevitability of war has taken a practical shape in China. No doubt the Sino-Indian question is disturbing the mind of every Indian.

The President has given firm indication in his address that the Government of India is alive to the defensive preparedness of the country, while her traditional policy of peace will be more supreme. The President also expressed hope for a satisfactory settlement at an early date. I am also confident that since our case is just, our approach is honest, we shall have the desired result soon. Only, we have to be firm and patient. Our Prime Minister has made it clear in the Rajya Sabha yesterday that so far as India was concerned there was no dispute at all; because we have no doubt in our mind about our position in the matter, since the territory is ours and we have known it is ours. It was also heartening to hear from our Prime Minister that the border question with China would be settled when they vacate the Indian territory occupied by them. The determination and sincerity with which our Government, and specially our Prime Minister, is pursuing the border issue deserves support from all shades of opinion in the country. If we stand united and have faith in our Prime Minister's mature judgment, it might make the Chinese adopt the best course to practise *Panchsheel* in action.

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and live territorially contented with India as a friendly neighbour. But at the same time I would venture to urge upon the Government to be alert to the changing tactics of Peking who is well trained in all the arts of communist strategy. The map attached to the Sino-Burmese treaty, the offer to Sikkim, Bhutan and Pakistan to negotiate for demarcation of boundaries are pointers of Peking's policy. So I hope our Government will engage all their attention to be prepared militarily for any attempt of territorial aggression on the part of China. Moreover the subversive elements of the country must be rooted out.

Sir, the House has discussed much about Congo; so I will not dilate on that point. Only, I want to say that the present unhappy situation in Congo sometime led me to think whether the cause of the Congolese leaders—mutual jealousies and struggle to gain power—is the easy way they got independence, or for political freedom they have not paid the price like other political leaders of Africa! If they had done so, surely they would have known the high moral standards which political leaders have to adopt when a country becomes free.

The situation in Congo is really very explosive. It is difficult for any one to say what the next few weeks might bring. But it is a happy trend that the U.N. is thinking of a firm action in Congo. It is important to save the lives of thousands of common Congolese. It would be the prime responsibility of the U.N. to create normal conditions in which a legal Government can be set up. I do not want to express any opinion on the wisdom or otherwise of the direct interest which big powers are taking in Congo. But I want to make it clear that if any country wants the U.N. to take firm action, it should give moral support to the U.N. Secretary-General, because he cannot be asked to act firmly on the one hand and denounced by the other.

But at the same time I wonder whether it is entirely the responsibility of the big powers, the neutral countries and the United Nations to advise the Congolese leaders. Should not the African leaders speak to their brethren in Congo and use their moral force to stop them in behaving in an uncivilised and brutal manner?

In his address the hon. President referred to the continued colonial rule in Goa and said that the Government of India stood committed to its peaceful liberation. It is true that the people of India and Goa feel very strongly about the colonial rule in Goa, when the mainland has been enjoying political freedom for the last thirteen and a half years. When India gained her political freedom by patient non-violent struggle, she cannot think of a different method of getting the Portuguese out of Goa except by peaceful means. I believe that justice may be delayed, but it cannot be denied to the Goans who have been aspiring along with their brethren in the mainland of India. I extend full sympathy to the people of Goa who have not yielded before the foreigner and are determined to fight out until their territory merges with India.

Next, the President referred to the persistent violation of human rights by the Government of South Africa where a sizeable population of Indian origin are being victimised. In this respect I want to say that a policy of racial discrimination and membership of the Commonwealth are contradictory things. The Commonwealth is a multi-racial union, and for one of its members to practise the cult of racial supremacy is an affront to the rest of the members. I hope that in the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference our Prime Minister would take a stronger line. If the Government of South Africa would not mend their ways, the State should be ordered out of the community of free and civilised nations.

Sir, about our relations with Pakistan I have a few observations to make.

President Ayub Khan has been telling the world that his Government is determined to have friendly relations with India. Only a year back he proposed a Defence Pact with India; he wanted settlement on Kashmir; and he wanted closer relations between the people of India and Pakistan.

One must appreciate a little change of political climate which has come about in Pakistan since President Ayub Khan has taken over power in that country. Last year both the countries signed the Canal Waters Agreement which brought to a close a long standing and irritating problem. The Government and the people of Pakistan should realise that in the settlement of financial terms India has been sympathetic towards them at some cost to her own industrial needs. This was India's gesture towards having friendly relations with Pakistan. India has further given proof of her good intentions towards Pakistan by taking all the legal and constitutional steps to implement the Nehru-Noon Agreement. The sincerity with which India has sought to implement this agreement shows the sanctity our Prime Minister attaches to international agreements.

But what Pakistan has been doing? I am surprised at the peculiar way of Pakistan showing friendship for India—President Ayub Khan's great concern for the minorities, particularly the Muslims in India. If, as he said in Dacca last week, politically the minorities have been neutralised and economically finished, I do not know how scores of Muslims, Christians and Sikhs have found places in legislatures, judiciary, executive and diplomatic services and how I, a Muslim woman, have been elected by a joint electorate to the country's highest legislature? I am extremely sorry that President Ayub Khan knows so little about the happy circumstances of all minorities in this country.

Coming to the home front, I have to say something about the set-up of 1939 (Ai) LSD—9.

the Nagaland. The President referred to the new set-up of Nagaland within the Indian Union. I wished that a reference had been made there about the four Indian airman who are still rotting in some jungle hide-outs as captives of the hostiles. The Government of India should make it clear to the new administrative set-up that the main task of them should be to get released all those four jawans and to explore the possibilities to restore peace and normalcy in that area.

On the 18th February, the interim body had been inaugurated and a five-man Executive Council from the elected representatives of various tribes has been formed. It is difficult for anybody to prophecy at this stage whether the Government of India has taken a right decision in conceding the demand of the Naga People's Convention. Reasonable doubts have been expressed that the decision may lead to further disintegration of the country. No doubt, it is an extremely generous gesture on the part of the Government of India. And, I wish that the leaders of the Naga people will also rise to their new responsibilities shall endeavour to reciprocate the generous sentiments of the Government of India.

I want to say one thing more in this respect, that vigilance and stern measures are still necessary in that area. It is evident that the rebels are still active and more active than before. The hostiles, however small in number they may be, should be paralysed by firm measures. Whatever the Government policy may be, it must take due cognizance of the crucial fact that the area is one where there is very possibility of influences other than the Phizoites.

One more point and I shall conclude. I have something to say about the census which is currently being taken in the country. The census is an event of great importance, because it would provide the background for the future policies and programmes of

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the Government. The Census Commissioner and the census enumerators have a big responsibility on their shoulders. If any miscalculations are made, they would misdirect the Government and the nation. Since the matter is so important, the census enumerators should have been paid more than an honorarium of Rs. 10. I say this subject to correction. They are to work for three weeks and they have to go about long distances to cover the vast areas. This requires them to use buses, cycles and other transport facilities. Moreover, they are expected to be extra cautious in filling the questionnaire. Surely Rs. 10 is not enough incentive for such a responsible work. But I have no doubt that the country would greatly benefit from the census report of 1961. Lastly, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak these few words.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet):
Mr. Speaker, for us on this side of the House it is a matter of happiness and gratification to see that in an election year on a general debate like this members of the opposition have not been able to be very critical of the Government. I do not say this to give a cue to the hon. Members of the opposition to start off at a tangent now but I say this in order to endorse the opinion expressed even by a great opponent of the governmental policies like Shri Dange when he said that the direction in which the policies of the Government of India are being carried on now, both in international affairs as well as in internal affairs, is in a right direction. With a little embellishments of the policies here and there, he was of the opinion, we would reach our goal. So also was the opinion expressed by Shri Asoka Mehta yesterday. The speeches made by both these leaders, with a little alterations, could very well have been made by any hon. Member on this side. Therefore, I am really very proud of the admission that even veteran opponents of the governmen-

tal policies have been forced to make in respect of the policies that are pursued by the Government of India. No doubt, there are certain voices expressed by the opposition which were rather critical, but these voices have been dismissed by Shri Asoka Mehta himself as representing the ideas of the 19th century political ideology plus the fading flame of feudalism. These voices cannot have much influence in the country and, therefore, need not be taken very seriously.

The shadow of the border problem that this country is faced with has been expressed in powerful terms and adequately by several hon. Members. I would not like to embark on a discussion on that subject at the moment but I would like to urge as passionately as I possibly can with regard to one matter which is agitating the minds of all enlightened and thinking persons in this country today, and that matter is the anxiety with regard to national discipline. Our Prime Minister has told us very often that sacrifices and burdens have to be borne by this country with calmness and determination not only during the darkest of our days but, if necessary, during the period of reconstruction. That is the advice which the Prime Minister has given us quite often. Now, there are others who have expressed the opinion that we are still not a nation.

Yesterday, both Shri Asoka Mehta and Shri Dange were referring to our citizens not being able to look up to higher values and their frittering away their energies in petty squabbles and they said that the disintegration of the country is slowly taking place. Now, all these voices have been expressed by several people, several thinkers and writers and they have been devoting a good deal of time and energy on this question. During the days of the freedom struggle, as all of us know, the nation was electrified into an effort which can be described as brotherhood.

17 hrs.

But today somehow something is lacking in this country. Our people are not electrified in the same way with regard to the reconstruction of the country. No doubt, reconstruction of a country might be a prosaic thing, but unless our leadership is able to inspire the country to that brotherhood on the basis of the reconstruction of the country there is not much hope, I suppose, for rapid progress in this country. Every single citizen of the country must be made to sacrifice whatever he can.

Mr. Speaker: He can continue tomorrow.

The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 22nd February, 1961/Phalguna 3, 1882 (Saka).

[Tuesday, February 21, 1961/Phalguna 2, 1882 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

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168	'Visit the Orient' Year	993—98
169	Replacement of Dakotas by Viscounts	998—1000
170	Release of sugar for sale	1000—0
171	Officer-in-charge of Com- munity Development and Panchayat Raj	1003—06
174	Master Plan for Delhi	1006—10
175	Power generation in the country	1010—16
176	Trivandrum airport	1017—18
177	Export of sugar	1018—22
178	National Saving Certificates	1023
179	Viscounts service	1024—27
180	Gandak project	1027—29
181	Water pollution control boards	1029—30
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S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS 1034—1100
172	Import of parts for wagons and engines	1034—35
173	All India Rural Com- munications Fund	1035
183	Supply of fertilizers to W. Bengal	1036
184	Hotel facilities for foreign tourists	1036—37
185	Railway accident on E. Railway	1037—38
186	Water finders	1038
187	Gram Sevaks in Union Administrations	1038—39
188	Employees of Regional Directorate (Food)	1039—40
189	Rural Water Supply Schemes	1040
190	Allotment of wagons for Bauxite	1040—41
191	National Rural Medical Service	1041—42
192	Road bridge at Garh- mukteshwar	1041—43
193	Prospects of food crops	1043
194	Beas project report	1043—44
195	Rajasthan Canal Scheme	1044—45

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S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
196	P. & T. facilities at Sar- darnagar	1045—47
197	Inter-State Movement of fertilizers	1047—49
198	Cane cess in U.P.	1049
199	Wagon supply to Gujarat	1049—50
200	Hindustan shipyard	1050—51
201	Prices and stocks of sugar	1051
202	Diversion of line between Nimitita and Farakka	1051—52
203	Fertilizer for Madras	1052—53
204	Special arrangement for Congress Session	1053—54
205	Gliding clubs	1054—56
206	Dredging of Ganges in Kanpur	1056
U.S.Q.		
289	Anti-corruption Organisa- tion on N. Railway	1056—57
290	Iron and steel allotment to Punjab	1057—58
291	Water-logging in Delhi	1058
292	Per capita consumption of fruits	1058
293	Puri station	1059
294	Railway dispensers on E. Railway	1059—60
295	Primary Health Centres in Rajasthan	1060—61
296	Passenger amenities on Akola-Purna line	1061—62
297	Jaipur station	1062
298	Nander station	1063
299	Overbridge near Charkhi Dadri	1063
300	Family Planning centres in Orissa	1064
301	Complaints in P & T circle, Orissa	1064—65
302	P. & T. employees	1065
303	Supply of wagon floor boards to railways	1065—66
304	Cooperative sugar factories	1066
305	Out-agencies in Uttar Pradesh	1066—67
306	Tourist Development Council	1067—70
307	Old manuscripts on Ayurveda	1069—70

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QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
308	New railway lines in Punjab	1071
309	Flood control schemes in Punjab	1071
310	Panchayats in Delhi	1071-72
311	Departmental catering on N. Railway	1072
312	Drainage areas of Punjab and Delhi	1072-73
313	Cancer Research Institute, Bombay	1073-74
314	Telephone Exchange, Jaipur (Orissa)	1074
315	Rural water supply in Kerala	1075
316	Over-loading of vehicles in Delhi	1075-76
317	Game law in Himachal Pradesh	1076
318	Renovation of Renuka Tank, Sirmoor	1076-77
319	Expenditure on Irrigation in Himachal Pradesh	1077
320	Pipli-Konarak road	1078
321	Movement of iron ore to steel mills	1078-79
322	Rural electrification in Orissa	1079
323	Train accident near Jasidi station	1079-80
324	Khandwa-Hingoli line	1080-81
325	Indian Merchant fleet	1081
326	P. & T. employees	1081-82
327	Defalcation of railway funds	1082-83
328	Book stalls on railway stations	1083-84
329	Dining cars attached to mail trains	1084
330	International telex service	1084-85
331	Supply of rice to Maharashtra and Gujarat Governments	1085-86
332	Delhi Milk Scheme	1086
333	Delhi's water supply	1087
334	Out agencies on S. Railway	1087-88
335	Railway bidge near Vinay Nagar	1088
336	Bridges on Imphal and Nambal rivers	1088-89
337	P. & T. buildings in Orissa	1089
338	World Meteorological Organisation	1089-91

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
339	Bahuda river project	1091
340	Bandukpur railway station	1091-92
341	Sagar railway station	1092-93
342	Green manure	1093-94
343	Railway lines	1094
344	Co-operative Societies on N. Railway	1094
345	Amenities for passengers on N. Railway stations	1094-95
346	Extra-departmental agents	1095
347	Replacement of rail track	1095-96
348	Family Planning in Punjab	1096
349	Master Plan for Bhatinda junction	1096
350	Forests	1096-97
351	Wholesale Grain market	1097-98
352	Pantoon bridge on Ram Ganga	1098-99
353	Supply of wheat to India	1099
354	Running of train without light	1099-100

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE 1102-06

- (1) A copy of the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 106, dated the 18th January, 1961 issued under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.
- (2) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 119 dated the 14th January, 1961, under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.
- (3) A copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Preparation of Budget) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 19 dated the 7th January, 1961 under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.
- (4) A copy of each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 :—
 - (i) The Merchant Shipping (Registration of Indian Ships) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

G.S.R. 1549 dated the 31st December, 1960.

- (ii) The Merchant Shipping (Tonnage Measurement of Ships) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1550 dated the 31st December, 1960.
- (iii) The Merchant Shipping (Apprenticeship to Sea Service) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1551 dated the 31st December, 1960.
- (iv) The Merchant Shipping (Distressed Seamen) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1552 dated the 31st December, 1960.
- (v) The Sailing Vessels (Assignment of Free Board) Rules 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1553 dated the 31st December, 1960.
- (vi) The Sailing Vessels (Statement of Crew) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1554 dated the 31st December, 1960.
- (vii) The Merchant Shipping (Tonnage Measurement Sailing Vessels) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1555 dated the 31st December, 1960.
- (viii) The Merchant Shipping (Registration of Sailing Vessels) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1556 dated the 31st December, 1960.
- (ix) The Merchant Shipping (Continuous Discharge Certificate) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1557 dated the 31st December, 1960.
- (x) The Merchant Shipping (Crew Accommodation) Rules, 1960, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1568 dated the 31st December, 1960.

(5) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1495 dated the 17th December, 1960.
- (ii) The Rice and Paddy (Assam) Fourth Price Control Order, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1560 dated the 31st December, 1960.
- (iii) The Inter-zonal Wheat Movement Control (Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2 dated the 3rd January, 1961.
- (iv) The Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) (Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 3 dated the 3rd January, 1961.
- (v) The Foodgrains Movements (Conversion to Metric Weights) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 26 dated the 7th January, 1961.
- (vi) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 27 dated the 7th January 1961.
- (vii) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 28 dated the 7th January, 1961.
- (viii) The Madhya Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) (Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 29 dated the 7th January, 1961.
- (ix) The Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 35 dated the 7th January, 1961.
- (x) The Wheat Roller Flour

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

Mills (Licensing and Control) (Amendment) Order 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 50 dated the 14th January, 1961.

(vi) The Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 69 dated the 13th January 1961.

(vii) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 70 dated the 13th January, 1961.

(viii) The Rice (Punjab) Second Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 71 dated the 13th January, 1961.

(xiv) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 179 dated the 10th February, 1961.

(xv) The Tripura Foodgrains Movement Control (No. 2) Amendment Order 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 180 dated the 10th February, 1961.

(xvi) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Second Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 181 dated the 10th February, 1961.

(xvii) G.S.R. No. 75 dated the 16th January, 1961.

(xviii) G.S.R. No. 107 dated the 19th January, 1961 rescinding the Calcutta Wheat (Movement Control) Order, 1956.

(6) A copy of the Air Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. S.O. 118

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

dated the 14th January, 1961, under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

COLUMNS

PETITION RE: PUBLICATION
OF RAILWAY TIME
TABLE

1167

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria presented a petition signed by a petitioner relating to publication of railway time tables by the Railway Board

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 1107-1108

Shri S.M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the reported closure of 'Hindusthan Standard' (Delhi) resulting in the unemployment of about 350 workers.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) made a statement in regard thereto.

BILLS INTRODUCED . 1108-1109

- (1) The U.P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill, 1961 .
- (2) The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1961.

STATEMENTS RE. ORDINANCES LAID ON THE
TABLE

1109

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopal Reddi) laid two statements on the Table explaining the circumstances which necessitated immediate legislation by the U.P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Ordinance, 1961, and the Banking Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961.

MOTION OF THANKS ON
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS . 1110-1254

Further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on Address by the President continued. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY,
FEBRUARY, 22, 1961
PHALGUNA 3, 1882 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on Motion of Thanks on Address by the President and amendments thereto.