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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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1099(Ai)LSD—1.

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 2, 1966/Sravana 11,
1888 (Saka).

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Aid From Belgium

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- *180. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether a 'Solidarity with India' campaign was started in Belgium in May, 1966 issuing 10 million forms through shops asking Belgians to give at least 50 francs each for India; and

(b) whether this campaign to paint India in such miserable condition was done with the previous consultation of Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The Belgian Government, through the Belgian Committee for Campaign against Hunger observed a "day of solidarity with India" on the 1st June, 1966, for raising funds mainly to finance projects meant to increase the output of Indian agriculture. This committee opened a Postal Account of "Solidarity with India" and distributed 10 million postal subscription forms all over Belgium through the co-operation of shops, departmental stores, large firms, advertising agencies etc. On each form was printed a request to deposit a sum of 50 Belgian francs to the Postal Account in favour of India.

(b) No, Sir. The campaign was organised entirely at the initiative of the Government of Belgium. According to the reports received by the Government, the Belgian Government made efforts at each stage to avoid painting a sensational picture of conditions in India and to focus the attention of the Belgian public on the long-term needs of the Indian economy, particularly in the agricultural sector.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Does the Government regard that to distribute a form to every Belgian asking for depositing a mere pittance of 50 francs is anything other than painting India in a miserable condition in that country? Why has not the Government protested against it by saying that this is not so?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They are proud of it.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): The question of protest does not arise particularly when it is done by a friendly country with a friendly motive. We have pointed out to our Embassies to contact the foreign Governments and to ensure that such lurid pictures of the conditions in India should not be depicted for the purpose of collections.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Government of India reject this

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offer of a mere pittance by saying that we will not accept such charity, what is called, the shameless thing, from them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know whether it will be proper to reject this. We will certainly take into consideration what the hon. Member has mentioned when an offer is made. So far no offer has been made with regard to this amount.

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार के मंत्री जी ने बेलजियम सरकार से यह प्रार्थना की थी कि उन्हें इस बात की इजाजत दे दी जाय कि वह दान का पात्र हाथ में लेकर बेलजियम के दर-दर पर घूम कर कहें, "हे कोई राम का प्यारा, जो हिन्दुस्तान के भूखों के लिए पचास फ्रैंक देगा?"; यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में बेलजियम सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मिनिस्टर साहब ने कह दिया है कि हमने नहीं कहा है।

श्री कपूर सिंह: बेलजियम में राम के प्यारे कहां हैं?

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister just now said that under the Campaign against Hunger, the Belgian Government asked Belgians to give money for India. May I know whether, under this programme, any money was collected by them for any other country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I have no information. I can say that not only this year but even in the past there used to be collections under such programmes for the development of under-developed countries in which India was also included.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Under this Campaign against Hunger, why is it that all the propaganda was only

towards India? Has it not pulled down the status of the Indian people?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Perhaps, they took into account the conditions that prevailed during the current year in which there was large-scale drought. But my impression is that these drives are made in regard to the other countries also.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या कोई इस तरीके से इकट्ठा किया हुआ अनाज और पैसा या इमदाद है, जो भीख की किस्म का है और जो बेलजियम या किसी दूसरे मुल्क से भारत सरकार को मिला है, और सरकार ने गैरत के खिलाफ समझ कर उसको न लिया हो।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think that this should be taken as begging for anything. In the world community, wherever distress arises, there is now a spontaneous response to help those areas. For example, we in our own country try to help another part of the country when it is in distress. We have collected for other countries also whenever distress occurred there. Therefore, when help is offered in conditions of distress and scarcity, it does not mean that it is begging. I should think that this is a recognition of the fact that a world community conscience is developing that no part of the human community should be allowed to suffer.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: A little while ago, the hon. Minister said in contradiction to what he is saying now—he implied—that certain lurid pictures had been painted abroad about India's condition.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, no; it was the other way.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: He said that he was trying to correct the lurid picture or something like that. The other hon. members also heard him. I would like to know whether he

has got any information as to whom he considers responsible for circulating this lurid picture as a result of which not only in Belgium but in many other countries—Latin America and Europe—school children and other people have been giving voluntarily small donations from their pocket money in order to help Indians who are supposed to be dying in millions out of starvation. Is the Government not responsible in any way for that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I might say with all respect and humility that discussions in this House also contribute to the spread of the idea that there are starvation deaths and all those things associated with famine and acute scarcity. We cannot prevent that. Therefore, from that point of view, when a friendly government makes a drive like this, we cannot say that they are doing something wrong. But, on the other hand, we have impressed upon the Governments and we have sent specific communications that they should not paint lurid pictures. Generally they have accepted our suggestion.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that this image about India being a starving, famine-stricken country has been created by the statements made from time to time by our Ministers depicting such a picture?

Shri C. Subramaniam: On the other hand I think I mentioned in this House that in an assembly of all the ambassadors I pointed out that the exaggerated pictures of starvation deaths etc. that are depicted in the foreign press in their respective countries should be stopped and they all agreed and to my knowledge most of them have sent communications to their governments in this regard.

वनस्पति का तस्कर व्यापार

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*181. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह:

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

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

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 15 मई, 19-66 के "साक्षी" समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बड़े पैमाने पर वनस्पति दिल्ली से विरोधी देशों को चोरी छिपे ले जाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले की जांच की गई है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ?

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

(b) The report in the "Shakshi" about smuggling outside the country was of an indefinite nature which could not form the basis for initiating an enquiry.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि साक्षी में जो रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई थी, उसके पीछे कुछ तथ्य थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने उन तथ्यों के बारे में कोई जांच की ; यदि हां, तो वह जांच किस ढंग की थी और उसका क्या निष्कर्ष निकला ; यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इस नतीजे पर किस आधार पर पहुंची कि यह रिपोर्ट सत्य है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी : स्मार्गलिंग का साक्षी नहीं मिल रहा है।

Shri Shinde: This pertains to the period, April-May. In April-May, there was no restriction on the movement of vanaspathi from Delhi to outside areas. So the term 'smuggling' used by Shakshi has no rele-

vance in this regard. Moreover, Delhi has no border with any foreign country. This, I say, is only with reference to Delhi administered areas as such.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि पिछले तीन महिनों में वनस्पति का भाव काफी ऊंचा चढ़ गया है और इसको काफी चोर-बाजारी हो रही है ; यदि हाँ, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है ?

Shri Shinde: As far as Delhi is concerned, the supply of vanaspati to the tune of 2200 tonnes is being made regularly. There was some pressure in the months of April and May and some shortages were reported. Now the marriage season is over and moreover, the Delhi Administration has taken steps to put restrictions on the movement of vanaspati from Delhi to outside areas. We have also agreed to those measures. Now the supply position is quite easy and most of the vanaspati which is received from the producers is distributed to fair price shops and consumer co-operative stores at informally fixed prices.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि यह वनस्पति घी बाहर नहीं जावे इससे प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है, इससे यह बात सिद्ध होती है कि पहले वनस्पति घी बाहर जाता था, उसके बाद आपने प्रतिबन्ध लगाया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लंका, बर्मा और पाकिस्तान को काफी मात्रा में यह माल बाहर जाता है, क्या सरकार ने उसकी खोज की है कि जाता है या नहीं जाता है और यह जाता है यह बात सिद्ध है, तो इसके ऊपर आपने कोई रोक लगायी है ?

Shri Shinde: Regular exports from the country have been stopped from last year. I was referring to the Delhi administered area only, because the report in the *Shakshi* referred only to Delhi. At that time,

that is, in the months of April and May, the prices in the adjoining States namely Punjab and UP were slightly higher. So, naturally, there was heavier movement from Delhi to outside areas but not to any outside countries.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether any enquiry was made from the editor or the manager of the *Shakshi* itself regarding the basis on which they had published this information or news item in their paper?

Shri Shinde: The Delhi Administration was expected to go into these matters and make enquiries. We got the information from the Delhi Administration, and the Delhi Administration officials have given their report to us. They went into this matter and found that there was not enough material to initiate an inquiry.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: My question has not been answered. I wanted to know whether the *Shakshi* people were contacted or not.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development, and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Precise information is not available. I shall get it from the Delhi Administration and pass it on to the hon. Member.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know what steps Government have taken to ensure that excessive quantities of mobil oil are not mixed with vanaspati intended for the home market?

Mr. Speaker: He wants only excessive quantities to be stopped?

Shri Kapur Singh: We cannot stop ordinary quantities.

Shri Shinde: I mentioned last week also that we had not received any report except one from Punjab about adulteration. But as I had submitted last week, there is a regulation as far as the quality of

the material is concerned at the production stage . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: Adulteration is not confined to the Punjab only, but is going on throughout the country.

Shri Shinde: I do not think that mobil oil is adulterated with vanaspati.

Mr. Speaker: The discovery has been made in the Punjab, and, therefore, naturally, it would come to the notice of the public that in the Punjab there was something like that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That was within the knowledge of Shri Kapur Singh.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It has been proved by the various events during the last two months which were connected with the shortage of vanaspati that there was black-marketing and hoarding and there were all the economic evils associated with it. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what action he is going to take to see that such conditions are not repeated again and that this type of smuggling etc. do not take place again.

Shri G. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, the manufacturers have agreed to hand over the quotas for the various States to the State Governments, and it is for the State Governments to make arrangements for the sale of vanaspati through fair price shops, consumer co-operatives etc. As a result of these measures, there is considerable improvement now, and the complaints are also fewer in number.

श्री यशकान्त सिंह: क्या यह सच नहीं है कि मिल मालिकों की सज्ज के बगैर यह स्मॉलिंग नहीं हो सकती है? तो सरकार क्यों उन मिल मालिकों के नाम जहिर नहीं करती? हाउस में जिन्होंने कि यह देश-वातक काम किया?

Shri Shinde: I have already stated that the reports about smuggling have not been verified, and, therefore, there was no basis for any further inquiry.

श्री गुलशन: क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात की जांच की है कि मिछले दो महीनों में पंजाब में वनस्पति की कीमत 100 रुपये टिन तक हुई और उसमें मिलवट मोबिल आयल की तो हो ही रही है, बीस की मिलवट भी पकड़ी गई तो सरकार ने इस बात की जांच की है कि वहां इतनी कीमत क्यों चढ़ी और वह कीमत अब किसी स्तर पर आ गई है या नहीं?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act for this purpose, and I am sure that the concerned authorities are taking steps under that Act, and particularly in the Punjab. The Punjab Government are responsible for administering this Act in their State.

श्री गुलशन: मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया कि 100 रुपये टिन तक कीमत चढ़ गई, तो उसकी जांच की या नहीं और कीमत नीचे आयी या नहीं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: वह इस सवाल से पैदा नहीं होता था, इस वास्ते मैं खामोश हो गया।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि वनस्पति की चोरी के बारे में जांच कराई गई और यह बातें सही नहीं पाई गईं, तो मैं जखना चाहता हूँ कि किस के जरिये जांच करायी है? क्या इस बात की खबर आपको है कि जो जांच करी है, वहीं सब के सब माल चोरी में भेजे हैं?

Shri Shinde: The hon. Minister has already mentioned that if any further information can be had, we shall try to get the same from the Delhi Administration and supply it.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि चूँकि दिल्ली से किसी दूसरे देश की सीमा नहीं मिलती इसलिए यहाँ से तस्करी में माल बाहर भेजने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता और फिर दूसरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि दिल्ली से पंजाब को काफी मात्रा में यह वनस्पति भी चोरबाजारी में जाता है, तो पंजाब की सीमा दूसरे देश से मिली हुई है और इस तरह से पंजाब से वह भी वहाँ भेजा जाता है, इसकी खबर सरकार को है ?

Shri Shinde: We have not received any complaint to that effect.

उत्तर प्रदेश विधान परिषद् के चुनावों के लिए सरकारी शासन-तन्त्र का प्रयोग

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* 182. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश विधान परिषद् के गत चुनावों में सरकारी शासन-तन्त्र (मशीनरी) का प्रयोग किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका प्रयोग करने वाले लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Some allegations were received by the Election Commission about the use of Government machinery in connection with the last biennial elections to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council. Some of them were too vague for any action and some were reported baseless. Some cases have been referred to the Chief Electoral Officer and Chief Secretary of the State to find

out whether these allegations have any basis in facts. Their reports are awaited by the Election Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि कुछ शिकायतें हमें मिली हैं, यह सही है, तो वह कौन कौन सी शिकायतें हैं जो चुनाव के अधिकारियों को मिली हैं ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have got a long list here. There is reference to use of government vehicles and all that. The entire list is here. But as I said, this is being inquired into and we are awaiting the Election Commission's report.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्रीमन, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि इस चुनाव के अन्दर जो सुरक्षा कोष का पैसा एकत्रित किया गया उस पैसे का कुछ मिनिस्टर लोगों द्वारा उपयोग किया गया।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: To the best of my knowledge, that is not the charge.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो शिकायतें विधि मन्त्रालय को उत्तर प्रदेश विधान परिषद् के चुनाव में सरकारी तन्त्र के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त हुई हैं क्या अधिकांश शिकायतें इनमें से वह हैं कि जो मिनिस्टर यह चुनाव लड़ रहे थे उन्होंने सरकारी गाड़ियों का और सरकारी साधनों का दुरुपयोग किया ? यदि हाँ, तो उन संबंध में निष्पक्ष जांच करने के लिए कौनसा तंत्र आप इस्तेमाल करेंगे कि जिस से वास्तविकता का पता लग सके ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक) : इसकी जांच का हक कमीशन को है और कमीशन ने जिन बातों को समझा कि उसकी जांच जरूरी है उसको गवर्नमेंट के पास भेजा है और चीफ एलेक्टोरल आफिसर के पास भी भेजा है। जब उनकी रिपोर्ट कमीशन के पास

आयेगी तब कमीशन को मालूम होगा कि शिकायतों की गई हैं वह सही हैं या नहीं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ शिकायतें हैं . . .

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : अगर आप यह चाहते हों कि क्या क्या शिकायतें हैं तो उसकी फेहरिस्त मैं आपको दे सकता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं चूँकि उन एलेक्शन में यह बात हुई जिनमें मिनिस्टर उम्मीदवार थे तो जब मिनिस्टर उम्मीदवार थे तो उनकी तहकीकात भी अगर गवर्नमेंट को ही करना है तो सही नज़ीरे पर नहीं पहुँच सकेंगे ।

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : उसकी तहकीकात की जिम्मेदारी एलेक्शन कमीशन की है । एलेक्शन कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट से ही नहीं मांगी है, बल्कि एलेक्टोरल आफिसर से भी मांगी है और उनकी रिपोर्ट के आने पर फिर एलेक्शन कमीशन को अख्तियार होगा कि यह कोई और तरीका अख्तियार करना चाहें तो कर लें . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: He is also an officer of the UP Government.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप ने भी विधि मन्त्री से पूछा कि क्या कुछ शिकायत मिनिस्टर्स के खिलाफ हैं लेकिन . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि इंडिपेंडेंट मशीनरी एलेक्शन कमीशन है । उन्होंने एलेक्टोरल आफिसर से भी रिपोर्ट मांगी है उससे भी यह तहकीकात करा रहे हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि मिनिस्टर्स के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें मिली हैं क्या ।

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : मैंने तो यह जवाब दिया कि जो शिकायतें हैं उनमें मिनिस्टर्स के नाम भी हैं और मैं सारी शिकायतों की फेहरिस्त आपके सामने दे सकता हूँ ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that some of the members of the Legislative Assembly in UP, mostly the Opposition Members, have sold their votes at black market rates. . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would not allow that question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what has been done in that connection?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He means to say that the Congress Members are selling at the market rate; at the blackmarket rate the opposition only is selling.

Mr. Speaker: We ought to behave with greater responsibility. If all of us are thieves, there is no use of publicising it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is just a retort to the hon. Members to behave responsibly. I think this should be directed to them.

Mr. Speaker: This is directed to every Member, whoever he might be, and wherever he might be.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not only in U.P. Is it not a fact that often the Government machinery is used for the purpose of elections and may I know whether Government is thinking of suitably amending the election law in order to prevent this happening all over the country?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The question related only to U.P. I have not made any enquiry from the Commission with regard to the happenings in other States. So far as the question whether the law will be amended or not, to be more correct whether Government is thinking of amending the law or not, is concerned, I would invite the hon. Member's attention to section 171(c) of the Penal Code which lays down that anyone who interferes with the freedom of the electoral process will be committing an offence which is punishable under the Penal Code.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं माननीय मन्त्री से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के माल मन्त्री और उपगृह मन्त्री, जो आगरा से

चुनाव लड़ें, तथा इनके अलावा उप-शिक्षा मन्त्री जो लखनऊ-उन्नाव से इलेक्शन लड़ें, उनके खिलाफ उत्तर प्रदेश कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष श्री कमलार्पित त्रिपाठी ने भी सरकारही संस्थाओं के उपयोग का आरोप लगाया था तथा चुनाव में गिनती के लिये भी आरोप लगाये ?

श्री गोपाल स्वल्प-पाठक : जितने आरोप लगाये गये और जो इलेक्शन कमिशन के पास पहुँचे हैं, उनके मुताबिक मैंने अभी बयान दिया है कि फहरिस्त दे दूंगा; इसमें आप देख लीजिये कि किस किस पर आरोप लगाये गये हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : फहरिस्त यहां रख दंगे, लेकिन बताते क्यों नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर उनके पास अलेहदा फहरिस्त न हो, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं। वह फहरिस्त में देख लेंगे कि उनके खिलाफ है या नहीं।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since, I appreciate the eagerness of the hon. Minister to have an impartial enquiry, may, I know whether it falls under the purview of the Government or the Election Commission exclusively, to enquire into the matter? If it is under the purview of the Election Commission, does he want to see that the enquiry is made not by the electoral officer because in every State he is a nominee of the State Government rather than somebody else? That is the point which hon. Members would like to know.

Shri G. S. Pathak: So far as the Government is concerned, there is a Government Servants' conduct rule prohibiting interference by the Government servants in the electoral process. I know of the Central rule. I believe that there is a similar rule for the States also. The Government can certainly take action under that rule if Government is convinced that somebody has broken that rule.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is that a reply to my question?

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am answering the question, I have not completed it yet.

श्री हुसुम चन्द कल्लाय : आप पहले अपने सहायक मन्त्री से पूछ लीजिये, वह कुछ कह रहे हैं।

Shri G. S. Pathak: My hon. friend Shri Azad could have objection if I had sat down, and that might have shown that I had completed the answer. (Interruptions).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: You are not answering the question. That is why I am objecting.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I know you are objecting to everything, I know that.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I object to a lawyer coming in Parliament and behaving in this manner. He ought to behave in a proper way. If you are a Minister it does not matter, you must know how you should behave in Parliament. This is not the Supreme Court. This Minister must know how to behave. How can he cast an aspersion that I am objecting to everything. Why should he do it in that manner?

Mr. Speaker: Would he sit down?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Yes, I am sitting down, but the Minister should behave better. This is not a law court for earning money.

श्री बापूजी : सदन से बाहर निकाल दीजिये। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर किसी विरोधी की बात होती, तो उसको सजा मिलती। विधि मन्त्री को क्या अधिकार है कि इस तरीके से बात करें। मैं सदन के सामने रखता हूं कि विधि मन्त्री को निलंबित जाय।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He must behave properly.

Shri G. S. Pathak: May, I complete the answer, Sir?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Why should he cast aspersions like this, Mr. Speaker, I want to know. The Minister must know parliamentary manners.

Mr. Speaker: He has said enough, he must sit down now . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He has come to Parliament only a few months back; I am here for the last 12 years and I know things much better than the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: If I had been allowed, I would have said something but when Members take recourse to their own agitated minds and they give them out and have their own way, what can I do?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I am sorry.

Mr. Speaker: So many Members have said enough; there is nothing further that I have to say. If the Members want me to take action at any moment, they should leave it to me . . . (Interruptions). There ought to be some end.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप एक्शन लेना चाहें तो वह बात सदन के सामने रखी जा सकती है। लेकिन अगर आप एक्शन लेना ही न चाहें तो यह तो कोई कायदे की बात नहीं है। जो गैर-कानूनी बात होती है, गैर-रस्मी बात होती है, चाहे वह किसी की तरफ से हो, उसके खिलाफ आपको एक्शन लेना चाहिये। चाहे उस बारे में एक्शन लेने के लिये आपका मन हो या न हो। सदन की मर्यादा को रखना है तो आपको ऐसा करना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली है। अगर कोई मेम्बर कसूर करता है और

दूसरा उससे ज़म्मादार कर दे, तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ। दूसरे मेम्बरों को यह हक है कि वह ऐसे मामले को मेरे ऊपर छोड़ दें, मैं उसमें गलती करने वाले को रेप्रिमेंड करूँ या कुछ करूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : इसी लिये तो मैंने आपको प्रेस नोट किया, फरियाद की है, अम्प इस वक्त मन्त्री को बचा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा तो मन्त्री को बचा रहा हूँ, यह भी ठीक है।

Shri G. S. Pathak: I further wanted to say that the Election Commission is an independent body. The allegations made against the individuals concerned are before the Election Commission. Government cannot interfere with their working as under article 324 of the Constitution, that is an independent body. So far as Government is concerned, I have placed the position before the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The question has not been answered. The simple question was whether the officer to hold the enquiry was a nominee of the State Government, whether the enquiry was conducted by the same officer or not.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I shall place the entire information which I have received from the Election Commission.

Mr. Speaker: The simple question is whether this enquiry has been held by the electoral officer who is a servant of the State Government.

Shri G. S. Pathak: I am not in a position to say whether the electoral officer who is to make the enquiry under the orders of the Election Commission is a government servant or not. I can enquire (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members are very well aware that though the Election Commission is an independent body, the machinery that it

uses is always from the State Governments; these electoral officers are servants of the State Governments. There is no doubt about it. Why should there be a question about it? Though there might be some that might be from outside, most of the electoral officers are taken from the State Governments. They are State servants; there is no doubt about it. But then too, our Constitution has provided that it is an independent machinery because it is presided over by the Chief Election Commissioner who is certainly under the Constitution an independent man.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल के बारे में जो विधि मन्त्री का घोर अज्ञान है उस पर आप कोई रोक लगायेंगे अथवा नहीं।

Agricultural Credit Corporations

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- *183. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Dighe:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1595 on the 10th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the question of setting up Agricultural Credit Corporations in the States has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या समय या अवधि की भी

कोई सीमा है कि कब तक इस पर सरकार निर्णय ले लेगी।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : सरकार अभी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं बतला सकती। जांच हो रही है। ड्राफ्ट बिल बन रहा है। ज्यों ही फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री उसे बना देगी, वह सदन के सामने आयेगा।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या सरकार इस के सम्बन्ध में प्रदेश सरकारों से कोई पूछताछ करेगी।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : प्रादेशिक सरकारों से पूछताछ की जा चुकी है इस सम्बन्ध में। एक कान्फरेंस हुई थी जिसमें चीफ मिनिस्टर्स भी आये थे और मिनिस्टर आफ ऐग्रिकल्चर और कोऑपरेशन भी थे। उनसे पूरी पूछताछ हो चुकी है।

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether Government has received any protest against setting up of such Agricultural Credit Corporation and, if so, from which States, and may I know whether it is a fact that such Credit Corporation is going to affect the co-operative structure?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: No, Sir. As a matter of fact, this attempt will be to strengthen ultimately the co-operative structure, and we have got a unanimous recommendation from all the State Governments for acceptance of this scheme.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी आबादी के ऊपर यह निगम बनाया जायेगा, यह दस हजार कृषियों पर होगा या पांच हजार कृषियों पर होगा।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह नियम आबादी के ऊपर नहीं बनाया जायेगा। पांच राज्यों में यह निगम बनाया जा रहा है जिनमें असम, बिहार, बंगाल, उड़ीसा और राजस्थान के इलाके हैं और यह कोऑपरेटिव स्ट्रक्चर के जरिये ऋण देगा। यह देखना पड़ेगा कि कहां पर कोऑपरेटिव स्ट्रक्चर बहुत बलवत् है, उन

एरियाज में यह कारपोरेशन मदद करेगा और ऋण देगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जो ऐग्रिकल्चर कारपोरेशन बना रही है वह जो पहले की कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटीज हैं उनसे मिल कर काम करेगा या उससे अलग गांव से लेकर सूबे तक रहेगा।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : जहां कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटी ऐसी हैं कि मजबूत की जा सकती हैं वहां यह प्रोग्राम नहीं रक्खा गया है। वहां कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटीज के जरिये इस कारपोरेशन के द्वारा कर्जा दिया जायेगा, लेकिन जिन स्टेट्स में कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटीज बिक हैं वहां डाइरेक्टली कारपोरेशन द्वारा कर्जा दिया जायेगा जब तक कि वह कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटियां मजबूत न हो जायें।

श्री सरजू पांडेय : श्री मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि पांच राज्यों में निगम स्थापित किया जायेगा। लेकिन कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटीज का तजुर्बा यह है कि उनसे गरीबों को रुपया कम मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में इस निगम को स्थापित करने में क्या कठिनाई है क्योंकि सारी जगहों पर इसकी आवश्यकता है। पूरे देश में कब तक इसको स्थापित कर दिया जायेगा।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है कि पूरे देश में उसे स्थापित किया जाये। यह सप्लिमेन्टरी प्रोग्राम है उन राज्यों के लिये जहां का कोम्पारेटिव स्ट्रक्चर बहुत बिक है और जहां पर कोम्पारेटिव के जरिये लोन कम दिया जा रहा है। जिन राज्यों में यह नहीं लागू किया जा रहा है उनमें से भी किन्हीं किन्हीं इलाकों में कोम्पारेटिव बहुत कमजोर हैं। वहां के लिये अलग से प्रोग्राम है और कोम्पारेटिव के जरिये लोन दिलाने की चेष्टा की जा रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी पिछले साल 70 करोड़ रुपया क्रेडिट दिया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश को चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 125 करोड़ रुपया देना है

कोम्पारेटिव के जरिये। मैं नहीं जानता कि यह प्रोग्राम कहां तक कामयाब होगा लेकिन आशा है कि यह कामयाब होगा।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Besides agreeing to it in the conference of Ministers, may I know whether individual States have sent their definite, considered opinion, whether they are agreeable and that they would like to have such corporations in their areas?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: There was a conference of the Chief Ministers and the Chief Ministers signified their assent to this.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : श्री मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि इस निगम के विधेयक का मस्विदा तैयार किया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और क्या मस्विदे में इस बात पर भी ध्यान दिया जा रहा है कि किसानों को जो ऋण मिलेगा उस पर सूद की प्रतिशत वही होगी जो दूसरे औद्योगिक संस्थानों के लिये दिया जाता है।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : इससे सम्बन्धित जो विधेयक बन रहा है स्वभावतः उसके कांस्टिट्यूशन के सम्बन्ध में है और यह कि जो रुपया दिया जा रहा है उसे किस तरह से वसूल किया जाये, किस ऐक्ट में संशोधन किया जाये। यह सब बातें विधेयक में रहेंगी। यह भी रहेगा कि किसानों की जरूरत का रुपया कहां कहां से आयेगा। जहां तक किसानों के ऋण का सवाल है, यह बात सही है कि ब्याज की दर वही होगी जिस रेट पर कल्टिवेटर्स को कोम्पारेटिव स्ट्रक्चर के जरिये दिया जा रहा है क्योंकि सरकार नहीं चाहती कि दो संस्थाओं के जरिये किसानों को रुपया दिया जाये।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैंने कहा था कि इस समय औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के लिये जो कर्ज दिया जाता है उसका जो रेट है सूद का

वही यहां पर होगा या कि यह रेट किसानों के लिये भिन्न होगा।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मैंने इसका उत्तर यह दिया कि वेही रेट होगा जो कॉम्पि-रेटिव के जरिये कल्टीवेटर्स को दिये जाने वाले ऋण पर होता है।

श्री शिव नारायण : जो विधेयक आप तैयार करवा रहे हैं, उसके बारे में किसानों में यह खबर है कि सरकार धीरे-धीरे जाल बिछा कर उनके सारे खेतों को लेकर सहकारी खेती करवाना चाहती है। क्या इसके वास्ते मंत्री महोदय कोई क्लेरिफिकेशन देंगे।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह सही है कि कुछ लोग ऐसी अफवाह फैलाते हैं लेकिन हमारा ऐसा कोई इरादा नहीं है। सरकार ने बराबर यह कहा है कि कोई इरादा नहीं है कि सरकारी ढंग से सहकारिता को फैलाया जाये। अगर अपने आप वह फैलती है तो हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे।

उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डार

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*184. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

श्री बागड़ी :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री रामसेवक थावव :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :

श्री प्र० च० बरप्पा :

श्रीमती विमला देवी :

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री मे० क० कुमारन :

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिध्दो :

श्री दलजीत सिंह :

श्री धनशन्त :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री द्वारका वास मंत्री :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री बसुमतारी :

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :

श्री काजरोलकर :

श्रीमती रामकुलारी सिन्हा :

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :

श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कंठवा :

श्री ब्राह्मण्य :

श्री लिंग रेड्डी :

डा० श्रीनिवासन :

श्री बृजवासी लाल :

श्री पन्नालाल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मूल्यों की वृद्धि को रोकने के उद्देश्य से देश में उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डार तथा विभागीय भण्डार स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई है ?

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

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कितने ऐसे आदर्श भण्डार खोले जायेंगे ; और

(घ) इन भण्डारों की स्थापना के लिये कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6604/66].

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : कुछ दिनों पहले आपके मंत्रालय में एक मीटिंग हुई थी जिसमें यह तय किया गया था कि वित्तीय सहायता और ऋण जल्दी से जल्दी दिये जायेंगे। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इतना समय होने के बाद भी उसके फलबोली अब तक क्यों नहीं छपे हैं तमकि ऋण दिया जा सके।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : इस सम्बन्ध में स्टेटमेंट में कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन मैं बतला सकता हूँ कि एक बात यह है कि कंज्यूमर्स स्टोर्स जो दो तीन साल से पहले खोले गये हैं उनको कुछ विशेष दिक्कतें बकिंग कैपिटल की थी। उस सम्बन्ध में एक निर्णय लिया गया, जिसका माननीय सदस्य जिक्र कर रहे हैं, वह यह है कि स्टेट बैंक और कामर्स बैंक की गारंटी पर सरकार रुपये देगी और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट 25 परसेंट गारंटी करे। इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा विवरण तयार हो रहा है और स्टेट बैंक से एग्जिमेंट हो गया है। वह फर्म छप रहे हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ पन्द्रह दिन के अन्दर स्टेट बैंक के जरिये और बैंकों के जरिये रुपया दिया जायेगा।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : जो विवरण में दिया गया है उसके अनुसार ग्राम और उड़ीसा के अन्दर कितने डिपार्टमेंटल और माडेल स्टोर खोले जायेंगे।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मैंने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि दो लाख से ऊपर की आबादी वाले जो शहर हैं उनमें डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोर खोले जायेंगे। कंज्यूमर्स स्टोर छोटी आबादी वाले शहरों में खोले जायेंगे जैसे कि ग्राम में गोहाटी और उड़ीसा में भुवनेश्वर हैं। ग्राम में एक डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोर खोलने की बात है। गोहाटी में करीब-करीब दो लाख की आबादी है। वहां पर एक स्टोर खोला जाये ऐसा विचार है। उड़ीसा सरकार ने कोई निवेदन हम लोगों से नहीं किया है। उनका कोई ऐसा शहर नहीं है जहां की आबादी दो लाख के गजदीक पहुंचती हो।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि मुनाफाखोरी और

कीमते जो बढ़ रही हैं उनको रोकने के वास्ते सरकार जो दुकानें था स्टोर खोलना चाहती है, यह किस दृष्टिकोण से होगा। क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि सबसे ज्यादा मुनाफा खोरी काला बाजार और लट का शिकार जो होते हैं वह गरीब नागरिक और पिछड़े हुए लोग होते हैं। तो यह जो कंज्यूमर्स स्टोर या बड़े बड़े स्टोर होंगे वह बड़े शहरों के बड़े लोगों के वास्ते होंगे या कि गरीब लोगों के वास्ते।

क्या सरकार जो सबसे ज्यादा लूटने वाला वर्ग इस देश के अन्दर है उसकी लूट को बन्द करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठा रही है और अगर उठा रही है तो वे क्या हैं और कैसे वे कदम हैं?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह एक बड़ा व्यापक प्रश्न सदस्य महोदय ने दिया है। प्रश्न बहुत अच्छा भी है। लेकिन इस समय जो प्रश्न हमारे सामने है वह कंज्यूमर स्टोर्स और डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोर्स का सिटीज के सम्बन्ध में है। एक योजना हमारी चालू है जो देहातों में भी लागू हो सकती है। अगर अलग से प्रश्न करें तो मैं उस सम्बन्ध में बता सकता हूँ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what percentage of consumer co-operative stores and departmental stores that were started before devaluation are running at a loss? If the loss is great, may I know what steps Government propose to take?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This matter was gone into by the Programme Evaluation Organisation last year. They have submitted a report according to which about 15 to 20 per cent of these consumer cooperatives are running at a loss—not to any great extent—and most of these co-operatives are running at a profit. They have also said that the average sale is of the order of about Rs. 6 lakhs per month.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : दिल्ली जैसे शहर में कितने कोअपरेटिव स्टोर्स की बहुत बुरी हालत है। कहीं ताले पड़े हुए हैं और कहीं

मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। यहां तक कि एम० पी० को प्रोमोटिव सोसाइटी का भी दिवाला निकल गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने जो यह योजना बनाई है इसमें जो पहले खराबियां दिखाई दी हैं उनको दूर करने के लिए भी कोई कदम उठाए हैं, उनको ठीक करने के लिए भी कोई योजना बनाई है ताकि जो सुपर बाजार अब बनाया है उसका दिवाला न निकलने पाए जो रियासतों में स्टोर बन रहे हैं या भविष्य में जो बनेंगे उनका दिवाला न निकले और बुरे नतीजे हमें देखने को न मिलें?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य पता नहीं किस प्रेमिज पर बात कर रहे हैं। दिल्ली की मुझ भी जानकारी है और स्टेटमेंट भी मेरे पास है। ऐसी सोसाइटीज नहीं हैं कि उनका दिवाला निकल गया हो। लेकिन कुछ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक का तो मुझे इल्म है जो पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बर ने बनाई थी।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : एक के अलावा दिल्ली में करीब तीन सौ के ऊपर सोसाइटीज हैं। हो सकता है कि एक दो या चार सोसाइटीज कमजोर हों। उनको भी दब करने की योजना हमारी है। उनको हम अधिक पैसे दे रहे हैं। एक दिल्ली के माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न किया था और मैंने कहा था कि एक कमजोरी यह है कि उनको सप्लाई नहीं मिलती हैं दूसरी कमजोरी यह है कि उनको पैसा नहीं मिलता है। दोनों की व्यवस्था करके हम उनको ऊंचा उठा रहे हैं और हम आशा कर रहे हैं कि वे अच्छी तरह से चलेंगी।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि जो खराबियां देखी गई हैं जिनमें ओवर हैडज खर्च भी बहुत होते हैं, उनको ठीक करने का क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आगे पैसा भी दे रहे हैं, बाकी सहूलियतें भी दे रहे हैं, यह उन्होंने कहा तो है।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : पैसे के कारण नहीं बदइन्तजामी के कारण बन्द हुई हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सभी को दिवाले की तरफ क्यों ले जा रहे हैं। वह कहते हैं कि हम रोकेंगे।

Shri R. S. Pandey: Sir, 70 per cent of our population live in the villages. Almost all the facilities meant for the people are provided in the cities. I want to know whether the Government is thinking seriously, in order to make available things at a cheap rate to the villagers who live far away from the cities, of introducing or opening mobile consumer cooperative stores. I have seen that in foreign countries they have this system. Our Government must also introduce such a system of mobile cooperative stores.

Mr. Speaker: The mobile thing is an innovation. Otherwise, the question has already been put and answered. Anyway, this is a suggestion and it might be considered.

Shri R. S. Pandey: My question is whether the Government is thinking of introducing such a thing. Let the Minister say, "no, we are not thinking in that direction".

Mr. Speaker: Is there a proposal to introduce such a thing?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: As a matter of fact, a scheme for rural areas we are already considering and in the last Conference of Registrars...

Mr. Speaker: Is there a proposal about this particular thing?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: No, Sir, we are not considering, but we will bear in mind this suggestion also.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Seeing that the experiment of departmental stores has been a lever in stabilising prices, how do Government propose to ensure supplies to the departmental stores in the context of the statement a few days ago by the Manager, Shri Dutta, that the producers are not co-operating with the stores in the matter of supplies?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: We are trying to tackle that problem. We have set up an organisation in the Ministry of Commerce for this purpose. We are constantly in touch with the manufacturers. Our experience during the last one month, at least as regards the Delhi super-market, seeing its performance for the last few days of its opening, is that most of the manufacturers are coming forward to supply the stores at the wholesale rate. If the problem is not tackled by negotiation, we will not hesitate to apply the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is in the knowledge of the Minister that in the smaller towns of West Bengal co-operatives that were started after 1962 are almost in a stand still condition because they are not getting supplies from the manufacturers at reasonable prices?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I should have noticed for answering that particular question.

श्री म० ल० त्रिवेदी : यह जो कोओपरेटिव स्टोर पहले पन्त मार्केट के नाम से बना था और जो आज सुब्रह्मण्यम मार्केट या सुब्रह्मण्यम बाजार का या सुपर बाजार के नाम से मणहर है, वहां पर जो भीड़भाड़ होती है जिससे आदमी कुचले जाने से बाल बाल बचते हैं, वहां यह भीड़भाड़ न हो और लोग सुविध पूर्वक चीजें खरीद सकें, इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या कोई इन्तजाम किया है।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : वह बिल्डिंग जो है वह अभी भी पन्त मार्केट है और वही नाम उस पर लिखा हुआ है। वह सुब्रह्मण्यम मार्केट नहीं है और न कोई ऐसा इरादा है कि इसको यह नाम दिया जाए। वह सुपर बाजार है और उस बिल्डिंग पर पन्त मार्केट लिखा हुआ है (इशारेण)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भीड़भाड़ का सवाल है और कोई सवाल नहीं है।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : जहां तक कि भीड़भाड़ का सवाल है, उस बिल्डिंग में करीब छः स्टोरीज हैं और अभी केवल दो स्टोरीज में काम हो रहा है। कल से एक स्टोरी और ली गई है और इस तरह से तीन स्टोरीज बन जायेंगे और इससे जितना माल है उसको और ज्यादा फैलाया जा सकता है। और भी ब्रांचिज हम खोलने का विचार कर रहे हैं। दिल्ली में चार पांच और डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोर तत्काल खोलने का विचार है और उसका हम प्रबन्ध कर भी रहे हैं। जब ये और इलाकों में भी बन जायेंगे तो सभी लोग जो आज वहां केन्द्रित होते हैं नहीं होंगे और भीड़भाड़ कम हो जाएगी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि जो पहले से खुले हुए स्टोर हैं उन में आज पूरे बीस दिन से जो एसेशियल कमोडिटीज हैं, व नहीं मिल रही हैं? यदि हां तो कौन व्यक्ति इसके लिए जिम्मेवार ठहराया गया है, कौनसी ओयोरिटी हैं जो इसके लिए जिम्मेवार है और कैसे आप पब्लिक की दिक्कों को दूर करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मैं नहीं मानता हूं कि पहले के जितने स्टोर खुले हुए हैं उन सब में ये चीजें नहीं मिल रही हैं। अगर कोई पर्टिकुलर स्टोर का नाम दें तो मैं पूछ करके बता सकता हूं।

Shri Basumatari: Mention was made about super-markets being opened in States when firm proposals are received. may I know whether such a proposal has been received from Assam for Gauhati and, if so, what steps are being taken to open a departmental store there?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Recently, when the Minister of State was in Gauhati he received a representation from the Minister there. We have gone into the matter and, as I have already stated, it has been decided that we will set up a store there. The pattern of assistance is as given in the statement.

श्री बड़े : जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है इसमें लिखा हुआ है टाउन्ज विद पापुलेशन बेरींग फ्राम फाइव टू टैन लैक्स। इसमें यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि मध्य प्रदेश में तीन और महाराष्ट्र में पांच और उत्तर प्रदेश में सात खुलेंगे। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन स्टोर्ज की संख्या विभिन्न प्रान्तों के लिए निर्धारित करते समय कौन सा क्राइटीरिया सामने रखा गया है ? पांच से दस लाख की आबादी वाले शहरों को ही आपने क्यों इसमें लिया है ? क्या आप समझते हैं कि मध्यप्रदेश में तीन ही स्टोर खुल जाने से वहाँ पर रेट्स कम हो जायेंगे और महंगाई कम हो जाएगी ? कौनसा क्राइटीरिया इसके लिए आपने उपयोग में लाया है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : 4.3 स्टोर जिन की चर्चा स्टेटमेंट में एनक्सचर में है यह तो इस साल का एक्सलरेटिड प्रोग्राम है। हमने इसको काफी नहीं कहा है। इसके खिलाफ यह तो इंटेरिम प्रोग्राम है। अगर ये स्टोर सफल रहे तो अगले साल और खुल सकते हैं। बी हैव फिक्स्ड इट एट टू लैक्स।

श्री दलजीत सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कंज्यूमर कोऑप्रेटिव स्टोरों का हिसाब किताब देखने के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था बनाई है ? क्या एम० पी० जे० कोऑप्रेटिव स्टोर की जांच पड़ताल की गई है या नहीं की गई है और अगर की गई है तो उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : जांच पड़ताल के लिए इंटरनल आडिट भी होता है और रजिस्ट्रार का आडिट भी होता है। जहाँ तक सुपर मार्केट का सम्बन्ध है जो अभी खुला है एकाउन्टेन्स और आडिटर्ज एक्वाइंट किए गए हैं। जहाँ तक इस सोसाइटी का सम्बन्ध है जिसका जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया है उसका आडिट भी हो गया है। उसमें कुछ लास है। कितना लास है मुझे मालूम नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस स्टोर में नुकसान बीस हजार रुपये से ज्यादा है और चीफ

कमिश्नर ने मुझे लिखा है कि मैं इस को लिक्विडेट करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री दलजीत सिंह : वह लास कैसे हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दूसरी बात है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सहकारी उप-भोक्ता भंडार और विभागीय भंडार खोलने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है या जो खोले जा जा चुके हैं, उनके ऊपरी ढाँचे और रख-रखाव पर इतना अधिक खर्च न हो कि वे कुछ समय के बाद टूट जायें और लोगों को सस्ता सामान, न मिले क्या इस के लिए सरकार ने पहले से ही कोई एहतिधाती कार्यवाही अपना रखी है, यदि हाँ, तो वह क्या है।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : हम इस बारे में कोई पैटर्न ले डाउन नहीं कर सकते हैं। खर्च वगैरह की बात तो इस पर मुनस्सिर होगी कि किसी स्टोर में कितना व्यापार होता है और उसमें कितने सेल्जमैन और कितने आफ़िसर्ज रखे जायेंगे। उदाहरण के लिए सुपर बाजार में करीब पांच सौ लोग रखे गए हैं, जबकि दूसरी जगहों में बहुत कम लगे हैं। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, हम इस बारे में कोई पैटर्न नहीं रख सकते हैं। हम इस बारे में बराबर विचार करते रहते हैं और मेनेजिंग कमटी भी बराबर विचार करती रहती है।

Intensive Agricultural Districts Programme

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*185. Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

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

(a) whether the study team to evaluate the intensive agricultural

Districts programme has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main findings of the team; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6604[66].

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I would like to know as to how many districts are covered by this programme and whether from the study the Government could find out that only a very small section of the peasants got the benefits of this scheme and that the large majority of small and poorer peasants did not benefit from this particular scheme.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: 15 districts have been selected covering about 314 development blocks, 27,827 villages and 80.8 lakh hectares forming about 5 per cent of the total cultivated area in the country. By the end of 1964-65 the programme covered 283 blocks, 22,029 villages and a cultivated area of 30 lakh hectares.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: My point was that among the peasants covered in the area only the top sections were benefiting from this and I wanted to know whether the study threw some light on that.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I am sorry. This question was also gone into by this committee headed by Dr. Sen and they have come to the conclusion that it is not only the bigger cultivators but even the smaller cultivators who have taken advantage of this programme. This is a finding of this committee.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): May I supplement it by saying that perhaps the hon. Member is referring to the question of tenants, particularly tenants-at-well or oral tenants that

are existing? This matter has been gone into and it is true that in areas where there is tenancy and there is no security of tenancy, cultivators were not able to get the benefit of this because they could not get the loans for this purpose. That is why we are insisting that we should have the record of rights immediately written up to say as to who are in actual occupation of the various lands so that on the basis of that occupancy we would be able to advance loans to them and they should be able to take advantage of this package which is available for them for increased food production. That is a lacuna which we are looking into.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Study Team has come to the conclusion that as far as the credit co-operatives are concerned, practically they do not cover the majority of the people in that area and that only 25 per cent of the people are covered. What specific steps are now being taken by Government to see that credit facility is given to the vast number of peasants in these areas?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: We are trying to strengthen the co-operative structure itself and increase the membership, but to the extent the membership is not enlarged, taccavi loan is being given by the Government. We have also a scheme under the Food Corporation of India which would also give production credit.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : माननीय मंत्री जी इन्टेन्सिव एग्रीकल्चर के प्रोग्राम को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अपने स्टेटमेंट में उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि इस प्रोग्राम में हमारी फ़ैल्यूर हो गई है। इस स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है :

"In fact, what is holding up progress in the IADP areas is not so much the lack of demand from the farmers but the lack of supply of essential inputs... This administrative system, based essentially on checks and balances evolved

in a different time and for a different purpose is more procedure-oriented than action-oriented and has proved woefully inadequate for any operation."

इस से पता चलता है कि इन्टेन्सिव एग्रीकल्चर का कार्यक्रम फेल हो गया है, जिस को सरकार ने इस स्टेटमेंट में स्वीकार किया है। लेकिन मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हम इस कार्यक्रम को और आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी कार्यक्रम के फॉलोअप के बाद उस में सुधार करना चाहिये या उसको आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह बात सही है कि फॉलोअप के बाद आगे बढ़ना चाहिये। इसी लिये सरकार ने एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्मज कमिशन कायम किया है, जो इन बातों में जायेगा। कमेटी ने जो रिक्मेंडेशन की हैं उन को हम ने स्टेटमेंट में दिया है।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : टीम की जो रिपोर्ट सभा-पटल पर रखी गई है, उस को देखने से मालूम होता है कि वह फाइनल रिपोर्ट नहीं है— वह सैकंड रिपोर्ट है। हाउस में जो सुझाव आदि दिये जाते हैं, वे सब इस रिपोर्ट में आ गये हैं। मैं वह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कृषि की उपज में वृद्धि करने के लिये इस रिपोर्ट को कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा और अन्तिम रिपोर्ट का इन्तजार नहीं किया जायेगा या अन्तिम रिपोर्ट आने पर ही कोई कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : अन्तिम रिपोर्ट की प्रतिष्ठा नहीं हो इस रिपोर्ट को हम ने राज्य सरकारों को भेजा है। ज्यों ही उन कि राय आ जायेगी, उस पर जो भी कार्यवाही हो सकेगी, वह जरूर की जायेगी।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इस विवरण में बताया गया है कि वर्तमान शासन

व्यवस्था दोषपूर्ण होने के कारण और इस कार्यक्रम को चलाने के लिये जो तरीके अपनाए गए हैं, उनके नाकाम होने के कारण यह कार्यक्रम सफल नहीं हो सका है। इस टीम ने यह सिफारीश की है कि इस संबंध में पांच साल की अवधि को बढ़ाया जाये, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों बातों के बारे में सरकार क्या निर्णय लेने जा रही है।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह प्रोग्राम चालू रहेगा। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट से यह अर्थ न लजाया जाये कि इस में केवल फॉलोअप ही बताये गये हैं। टीम ने बहुत सी एचीवमेंट्स भी बताई हैं, जिन की चर्चा में ने की है। टीम ने बताया है कि करीब 19 फीसद से ले कर 100 फीसदी तक प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस सो-काल्ड सोशलिज्म में अमीर ज्यादा अमीर हुआ है और गरीब ज्यादा गरीब हुआ है। जो एक परसेंट रिचेस्ट लेडज हैं, सरकार ने उन पर इन्टेन्सिव एग्रीकल्चर का कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है, जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि बाकी की 99 फीसदी लैंड्स खराब होती चली जा रही हैं। सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कर रही है?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : ये तो एक तरह से पायलेट प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जिन को हम एक्स्टेंड कर रहे हैं। माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि सरकार ने एक हार्ड यील्डिंग वैरायटी प्रोग्राम बनाया है, जिसमें चौबीस पंच-वर्षीय योजना की अवधि में 32 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन शामिल की जायेगी। इस के अलावा इन्टेन्सिव एग्रिया प्रोग्राम में कई मिलियन एकड़ जमीन शामिल की गई है। यह नहीं है कि यह कार्यक्रम सो-काल्ड या शोपीस हैं, यह बिल्कुल प्रैक्टिकल है और

चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान यह दस से पंद्रह परसेंट एरिया में फैल जायेगा।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In regard to the working of the credit co-operatives in these areas, it has been stated as follows:

"It has been observed that more than three-fourths of borrowings are still made from the traditional money-lenders."

I would like to know whether the Government does not consider to improve the working of the credit co-operatives in these areas, where three-fourths of the borrowings are still being made through traditional money-lenders, because the cooperatives are not working quite well.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The figure is average. In some of the districts, the average is even above 60 per cent. But wherever it is weak, as I said—I concede it is the weakest structure there—we are trying to improve the structure.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement laid on the Table says that the archaic administrative system needs to be changed. It also says:

"The full impact of the IADP is likely to take much longer than the five years contemplated in the original formulation of the programme."

Does the Government really think that the poor, impoverished, Indian farmer who constitutes more than 80 per cent of the population can afford to wait that long, more than five years—it does not say 10 years—before he can think of improving his lot in this country and, if not, what measures are being taken to expedite the process?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: We have already given two preliminary results. We have already almost made an extension of this project in accepting the high-yielding programme, the intensive area programme. Is answered just now the question of the hon. Member from Saharanpur. I said that this will not be covering only 1 per

cent or a small fraction of land in these districts that will be there but it will cover also other areas on the same pattern. As a matter of fact, the programme is going to be in about 130 districts in Fourth Plan besides the intensive area programme which is of the same nature and the same pattern.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: This statement has convinced us that the farmer is unable to increase his production because of the very genuine difficulty in regard to supply of credit and other inputs. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what particular steps he has taken after this report was submitted to the Ministry to see that the indebtedness amongst the farmers decrease and those people who cannot give surety get the credit at a cheap rate of interest.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: We have already introduced from the last kharif season in certain districts of certain States, and we are going to introduce in all the States from this rabi season, crop loan where there is no question of surety or surety of any land. All that is necessary is credit-worthiness of the crop; the crop is the only surety. Therefore, the tenants, the small marginal landholders—all landholders—can get this credit in all the States through co-operatives without surety of land.

12-00 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up the Short Notice question. Mr. A. K. Gopalan.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION Second Shipyard, Cochin

+

- SNQ. 1. Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shrimati Renuka
Barkataki:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath
Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Shri Ramachandra

Ulaka:

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah:

Shri Ravindra Varma:

Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Imbichibava:

Shri Nambiar:

Dr. Saradish Roy:

Shri Laxmi Dass:

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

- (a) whether Government gave an assurance in Parliament that Cochin Shipyard would be included in the Third Plan;
- (b) whether the project report has been finalised;
- (c) if so, when the project is likely to be completed; and
- (d) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): It is not on the agenda paper.

We were not informed that it was coming now. I can answer it tomorrow. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Vasudevan Nair: How does it happen?

Shri Shinkre: There is something wrong with the Secretariat of the Parliament. I am not receiving any Parliamentary papers.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. How is it that he did not have the notice of it? At least from our office a copy was sent to the Ministry on the 29th July.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I have accepted to answer it. I did not know that it was coming now. I am sorry there was some mistake somewhere; maybe, in my own department. I do not want to say that the Parliamentary wing was wrong.

Mr. Speaker: The answer also has been received by our office. Then it

was on the agenda, on the order paper. I have no objection to giving that time and putting it for tomorrow, but at least care should be taken when it has been sent a few days in advance.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The Ministry has replied to us that this has to be answered on the 2nd and they have sent us the answer as we'll and it is on the agenda, on the order paper also....

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We can answer it now, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, if you can.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have no objection to having the answer tomorrow. What I want to say is that if the way in which the answer is to be given, then there is no use....

Mr. Speaker: I have said enough.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Let them come prepared tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Then it could be put for tomorrow.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Destruction of Foodgrains by Rats and Pests

*186. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the assessment of the total quantities of foodgrains destroyed by rats and other pests in 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) how far the protective measures to safeguard the foodgrains from such pests have been effective during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Precise statistics on the extent of losses

caused by insects, pests and plant diseases are not available. However, it is estimated that about 20 per cent of the total agricultural produce is lost annually due to pests, diseases, etc. Insect pests including grass hoppers, locusts, rats and other animal pests are believed to inflict a loss of 10 per cent while plant diseases and noxious weeds account for a further damage of 10 per cent. The overall losses in storage conditions alone are estimated at 5 to 7 per cent.

It is also difficult to estimate precisely the benefits derived from plant protection measures. It is, however, generally agreed that if the full package of plant protection measures is adopted, the losses may be considerably reduced and the benefit on account of this may be 15—20 per cent of the gross produce in monetary terms.

Loans to Agriculturists

- *187. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Lakshmu Bhawani:

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

(a) the decisions taken by Government for liberalisation of loans through cooperative societies and Government agencies to meet the legitimate requirements of the agriculturists; and

(b) the steps taken in that direction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The cooperative agency is being developed as the major institutional agency for provision of production credit to farmers. With a view to enabling the cooperatives to provide adequate production credit to all cultivator-members, a system of crop loan is being introduced in all States. Under this system the credit needs of cultivators

are to be determined with reference to the scales of production expenditure per acre in respect of different crops and are to be met in cash and kind subject to the repaying capacity of the borrower. Under this system, a normal credit statement is to be drawn up for each member indicating his total short-term loan eligibility on the basis of the acreage to be cultivated and the scales of finance per acre for each crop. The total loan is divided into cash and kind components. Once the credit limit of a member is fixed, he will be able to draw the loan, provided he is not a defaulter in respect of any previous loan from the society. This system is already in operation in Maharashtra, Gujarat and parts of Madras. It is being extended to other States from the current year.

In areas where cooperatives are not in a position to provide the required amount of credit to cultivators, State Governments are providing tactical loans for productive purposes. Other agencies like the Food Corporation of India are also coming into the field of production finance in suitable areas.

*Rationing in Urban Centres of U.P.

- *188. **Shri Utiya:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have decided not to implement its decision to introduce rationing in the main urban centres of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this has been done with the consent of the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c) Government of Uttar Pradesh have introduced statutory rationing in Kanpur from 16-2-1966, and have postponed extension of rationing to other areas.

will suitable stocks are built up. Government of India have not pressed the State Government to hasten the introduction of statutory rationing.

Rise in Prices of Foodgrains

- *189. Shrimati Jayaben Shah:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das;
 Shri A. N. Vidyalankar;
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam;
 Shri Kolla Venkaiah;
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
 Shri Gulshan;
 Shri Hem Raj;
 Shri Daljit Singh;
 Shri Jashwant Mehta;

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

(a) whether the retail prices of all foodgrains rose by 5 per cent to 10 per cent throughout the country during May and June 1966; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such rise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) There has been some increase in the retail prices of foodgrains during the months of May and June, 1966. The increase varies in respect of different areas and foodgrains.

(b) The various steps taken to check the rise in prices of foodgrains in the country include extension of statutory rationing, informal rationing to more areas, opening of more fair price shops, intensive procurement, larger imports from abroad etc. The important step recently taken is the decision of the Government not to raise the issue prices of foodgrains issued from the Central stocks even though the cost of imported foodgrains has gone up considerably consequent upon devaluation. The issue price of foodgrains from Government stocks is thus being maintained at the pre-devaluation level.

Early and late Ripening Varieties of Sugarcane

*190. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the probe into the feasibility of early and late ripening varieties of sugarcane has yielded any result; and

(b) if so, the result arrived at?

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

(b) It is feasible to have early and late ripening varieties of sugarcane suitable for growing in different areas. However, since early ripening varieties generally give lower yields of cane per acre than main season varieties. The Cane grower is not attracted to them.

Farm Credit

- *191. Shri Eswara Reddy:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
 Shri Bagri;
 Shri Madhu Limaye;
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia;
 Shri Kishen Pattnayak;
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
 Shri D. C. Sharma;
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan;

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 1588 on the 10th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken to constitute a Power Committee to report on Farm Credit;

(b) if so, its constitution and terms of reference; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in taking a decision in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. A committee has been set up by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) A copy of the Press Communique issued by the Reserve Bank giving the constitution and terms of reference is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6606/66].

(c) Does not arise.

Emergent Food Production Programme

***192. Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

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

(a) the extent to which the emergent food production programme launched by the Central and State Governments has been successful in tiding over the critical food situation;

(b) the amounts spent on the several schemes in the several States; and

(c) the main achievements thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) During a period of shortage of foodgrains, some of the measures taken under the Emergency Food Production Programme have led to an increase in the production of subsidiary foods. Despite the drought, some additional area is reported to have been brought under cultivation as a result of this programme.

(b) An amount of Rs. 389.93 lakhs was allocated to the various States during the year 1965-66.

(c) Following are the main achievements of the Emergency Food Pro-

duction Programme:—

(i) *Introduction of additional crop in irrigated areas*

Against a target of 3.3 million acres to be brought under additional crops during the Rabi and Summer seasons in 1965-66, anticipated achievements as reported by the State Governments is 3.9 million acres.

(ii) *Promotion of subsidiary root crops and vegetables*

Additional areas of 1.35 lakhs acres under root crops and 1.8 lakhs acres under vegetables have been brought under cultivation by the States under this Programme.

(iii) *Production of Farm Manures in Compost pits*

State Governments are making steady progress in regard to compost production, and sewage/sullage irrigation programmes.

(iv) *Mobilisation of electric and Diesel pumps*

Against a target of 1:60 lakhs of electric pump-sets and 0:60 lakh of Diesel engines for irrigation purposes, the anticipated achievements as reported by the State Governments are 1:80 lakhs electric pumpsets and 0.80 lakh of Diesel engines.

Crushing of Sugarcane

***193. Shri K. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allowed twenty-five per cent rebate to those sugar factories which continued crushing of sugarcane after the 30th April, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any benefit was given to the cane-growers, whose cane could not be crushed before the 30th April, 1966?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) A rebate of 25 per cent in basic excise duty has been allowed on production of sugar during the months of May and June 1966, which is in excess of the average production during May and June in the five sugar years—1960-61 to 1964-65 subject to the condition that the quantity qualifying for rebate will not exceed 50 per cent of the total production during May-June 1966.

(b) This rebate has been allowed to compensate the sugar factories for fall in recovery of sugar from sugarcane during summer months.

(c) No, Sir.

खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन

*194. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

श्री लीलाधर कटकी :

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

(क) 1965-66 में विभिन्न राज्यों में खाद्यान्नों का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ है;

(ख) उनमें से केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने पृथक-पृथक कितने खाद्यान्न का समाहार किया है और किस दर पर;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि किसानों को उत्पादन की लागत से कम मूल्य दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिले, इसके लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) 1965-66 में विभिन्न राज्यों में खाद्यान्नों के कुल उत्पादन को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण (I) सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया।

देखिये संख्या LT 6607/66]।

(ख) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने पृथक-पृथक कितने खाद्यान्नों का समाहार किया तथा उनके क्रय-मूल्य सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण (2 से 6) में दिये गये हैं [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी—6607/66]

(ग) और (घ). 1965-66 के खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन के खर्च के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। परन्तु कृषि मूल्य आयोग मूल्यों के विषय में सिफारिशें करते समय पद्धतियों तथा उत्पादन व्यय आदि समस्त बातों को दृष्टि में रखता है।

Import of Foodgrains from U.S.A.

*195. Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Shri N. R. Laskar:

Shri R. Barua:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. Rampure:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) the total assistance of foodgrains received from the United States of America under the P.L. 480 agreement during the year 1966, so far;

(b) whether U.S.A. have offered additional assistance of foodgrains under the P.L. 480 programme to tide over the present food shortage in the country; and

(c) the present position with regard to the supplies of foodgrains to India under the P.L. 480 programme?

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

year 1966, funds so far made available under P.L. 480 Agreement would permit import of about 69.3 lakh tonnes of wheat and about 19.5 lakh tonnes of milo. Shipments of these foodgrains, with the exception of some quantity of milo, are expected to be completed by October, 1966. No commitment for quantities of foodgrains in addition to these have so far been made by the U.S.A. under the P.L. 480 Agreement. The matter is, however, under consideration at present.

Buffer Stocks of Foodgrains

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

(a) whether it is proposed to build up buffer stocks of foodgrains to tide over periods of scarcity and to arrest rise in prices; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal and the period over which buffer stocks would be built up?

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

(b) The proposal is to build up a buffer stock of 6 million tonnes of foodgrains, consisting of 4 million tonnes of wheat and 2 million tonnes of rice. It is not possible to indicate the period over which these stocks will be built up. The progress will depend on the pace at which internal production increases.

Medical Facilities at Palam Airport

*197. Shri Bagri:

Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical facilities at Palam airport fall short of international standard; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide sufficient medical facilities at the airport so as to conform to international standard?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The International Civil Aviation Organisation have not laid down any standards for the provision of medical facilities at international airports. However, they have given some guidance in this regard in the ICAO Annex 14 (Aerodromes) as follows:—

"The availability of ambulance and medical facilities for the removal and after-care of casualties arising from an aircraft accident should receive the careful consideration of airport managements and should form part of the overall emergency plan established to deal with such emergencies."

(b) Adequate medical facilities are provided at the international airports including Palam, in consultation with the Health authorities.

Starvation Deaths in Maharashtra

*198. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

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

(a) whether Government have seen reports in *Andolan Weekly* in April, 1966 and daily *Prabhat* in May, 1966 of Poona about the starvation death of one person in Khed, Poona District and Kalwan, Nasik District in Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government have seen reports of similar starvation deaths in

Kashmir, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether Government have seen the Prime Minister's statement that some starvation deaths with long background of malnutrition have taken place in Orissa; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to lay a detailed statement on such deaths on the Table and the outline of the measures taken to prevent distress?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Government have not seen the press reports but enquiries have been made from the Maharashtra Government and we have been informed that the alleged death in Nasik District was due to asthma. Regarding the death in Poona District, the person concerned was 56—60 years of age, was weak and ill and died due to illness which developed as a result of drenching in rains.

(b) Allegations have been made about starvation deaths in Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, but these were found to be untrue.

(c) The Prime Minister has not made any statement that there have been starvation deaths in Orissa. She stated in her statement in the Lok Sabha on the 16th May, 1966, that her general impression was that there had been some cases in which deaths had occurred but these cases had, by and large, a background of age, of ill-health or disease which was aggravated by prolonged under-nourishment and mal-nutrition and that it seemed to her that slow starvation was not the sole cause of these deaths.

(d) In view of reply to parts (a) to (c). The question of laying a detailed statement on starvation deaths on the Table of the House does not arise. Measures taken to prevent distress in the scarcity-affected areas have been given in the "Review of Scarcity

Situation and Measures taken to meet it", copies of which have been circulated amongst Members of Parliament.

Satellite Port for Bombay

***199. Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**

Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a Satellite port for Bombay;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the place where the new port is to be constructed; and

(d) the estimated cost of the proposal including the foreign exchange content?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). The Bombay Port Trust's Consulting Engineers have been commissioned to prepare a Master Plan for the future development of Bombay Port. As part of the Master Plan, investigations are in progress to ascertain the feasibility of siting additional Port facilities in the Nhava-Sheva area on the eastern side of Bombay Harbour, off the mainland.

The details of the scheme for the development of a satellite port at Nhava-Sheva have not yet been worked out. Certain natural advantages, which make the site suitable for development of port facilities viz. natural deep water, possibility of providing easy access by road and rail, availability of power and water supplies, availability of large areas of undeveloped land in the immediate vicinity for the development of port-based industries etc. have led to the conclusion that the future development of Bombay Port should take place at the Nhava-Sheva site rather than at the present dock

system, which offers very limited scope for further expansion, owing to the highly congested development all round and the heavy pressure on the road and rail approaches. Investigations are, therefore, in progress as part of the Master Plan for working out detailed proposals for the development of a satellite port at Nhava-Sheva. After the necessary technical and economic investigations are completed, the exact nature and scope of the facilities required to be provided will be determined. A clear picture of the development scheme including the costs of the project and the foreign exchange requirements will emerge after April 1967 when the Master Plan is expected to be ready.

Haldia Port Project

***200. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. D. Puri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Haldia Port Development Project was originally over-estimated to cost Rs. 42.4 crores and that according to the revised estimates the cost has fallen down to Rs. 36.9 crores only;

(b) if so, who is responsible for this over-estimation;

(c) whether according to the findings of a Special Committee appointed by Government, the estimate of Rs. 4.4 crores worth foreign exchange is realistic and if so, the reasons for including a component of Rs. 14.4 worth of foreign exchange in the original estimate;

(d) whether it is also a fact that assistance from the World Bank is not necessary; and

(e) if so, whether Government have or are likely to withdraw their request from the World Bank for a loan or assistance?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) There has been no over-estimation. The difference between the two figures referred to is on account of the different basis on which provision for supervision and contingencies has been worked out in the alternative schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The two estimates of foreign exchange requirements are based on two alternative assumptions. The lower figure of Rs. 4.4 crores is based on the assumption that

(i) indigenous fabricating capacity for machinery and specialised craft would be available for the needs of the Haldia Project; and

(ii) Credits would be available for financing the imports of components and raw materials required for local fabrication.

The higher figure of 14.4 crores is based on the assumption that the project would go out for international bidding and that the choice between domestic and foreign bidders would depend on the reasonableness of the price quotations; thus the larger figure included the possibility of orders going to foreign producers on the basis of international bidding and was of course dependent on suitable credit being available therefor.

(d) and (e). The alternative scheme has also been brought to the notice of the World Bank for consideration.

Nationalisation of Goods Road Transport

***201. Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal

before Government for the nationalisation of goods road transport;

(b) if so, the machinery set up or likely to be set up to suggest ways and means to implement the proposal;

(c) whether Government are aware that goods transport in the hands of private operation is rampant with corruption, smuggling, illegal and unauthorised movement of goods as well as is a menace to other users of roads; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Complaints have been received by the Ministry of Transport and Aviation, from time to time, in regard to the various malpractices adopted by private road transport operators, such as overloading of goods vehicles, transport of prohibited and contraband goods, etc. The enforcement staff in the various States have been instructed to be more vigilant and strict in checking goods vehicles. It is considered that the situation may improve if the existing individual operators of goods vehicles are grouped into viable units. A Study Group has, therefore, been appointed by Government to make recommendations in regard to the measures to be taken to encourage the formation of viable units of operators.

A substantive provision for the licensing of goods booking and forwarding agencies has also been included in the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1965, which is before the Rajya Sabha.

The increase in the number of road accidents in the country is mainly on account of increase in the number of vehicles operating on the roads. The State Governments have taken several

measures, e.g., widening of roads, strengthening of weak bridges, fixation of road signs, enforcement of speed limits, etc. to prevent these accidents.

Supply of Rice to West Bengal

***202. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious loss in the jute and early 'aus' paddy crop in West Bengal, due to severe drought;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are giving nine lakh tons of rice to Kerala, but have refused to give anything more than one lakh tons of rice to West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Deficient rains during March and April may have affected the sowing and growth of jute and autumn paddy crops in West Bengal. It is, however, too early to form any idea of the extent of damage to these crops.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Port Charges in Calcutta Port

***203. Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri Kapur Singh:

Shri Buta Singh:

Shri Narasimha Reddy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to increase the port charges in Calcutta Port;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when the proposal will be implemented; and

(c) how much will accrue due to the enhancement of the port charges?

* **The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy):** (a) to (c). A proposal to levy a surcharge of 57.5 per cent on charges payable by vessels engaged in overseas trade has been received for approval under the Calcutta Port Act. As a result of devaluation, the Port has to meet an additional expenditure, according to current estimate, of about Rs. 1.5 crore per annum. This is primarily due to increase in service charges on IBRD loans and sterling debentures. The additional expenditure to the Port in 1966-67 will be about Rs. 75 lakhs. To meet these additional commitments, it has been found necessary to increase port charges. The additional revenue expected from this levy is estimated at Rs. 117.7 lakhs per year.

The proposal is still under the consideration of Government who will take a decision after considering the objections raised to this proposal by representatives of shipowners.

Air Accidents

*204. **Shri Gulshan:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

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

(a) the number of air accidents of both Air-India and Indian Airlines Corporation during the year 1966, so far;

(b) the total loss and casualties;

(c) the total compensation paid, if any, to the victims; and

(d) the results of the enquires held if any?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) One Air-India aircraft and four I.A.C. aircraft were involved in accidents since 1st January, 1966. In addition, one Dutch registered aircraft operated by I.A.C. on charter was also involved in an accident during this period.

(b) One hundred and fifty six persons lost their lives in these accidents. Three out of the six aircraft involved in the accidents were a total loss. These were, however, fully insured and there is no financial loss to the Corporations due to their destruction. The other three aircraft were substantially damaged. Information regarding extent of loss suffered by the Corporation on account of these accidents is not readily available.

(c) No claims have yet been settled by Air-India. Indian Airlines Corporation have paid a compensation aggregating Rs. 2,25,500/- to the nominees of the deceased crew. No compensation has been paid to the legal heirs of the deceased passengers as in most cases legal formalities have not yet been completed.

(d) Investigation in respect of only one of the six accidents has so far been completed. This accident has been attributed to poor landing technique of the pilot.

Rejection of Cattle by U.S.S.R.

*205. **Shri Tula Ram:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narayan Reddy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.S.S.R. have returned and refused to take SAHI-

WAL and MURRAH Cattle purchased from the Government of Uttar Pradesh recently through the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the terms of purchase and causes of return; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). Government of U.S.S.R. had entered to a contract with State Trading Corporation to purchase 42 pedigree animals. According to the veterinary conditions prescribed in this contract, the animals had first to be tested at the farms and again after 14 days prophylactic quarantine etc. at the port of shipment. At the time of second test, eight animals showed positive/doubtful reaction for Brucellosis. For this reason the Russian expert rejected all the animals. This rejection was in conformity with the terms of the contract and in consonance with the accepted conventions of the International Livestock Trade.

Prices of Soya Bean Oil

***206. Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of soya bean oil has increased recently; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the rise in price of soya bean oil?

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

(b) As this oil is not indigenously produced, Government is not in a position to take any steps in this regard.

Paradeep Port

***207. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pal:

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

(a) whether the administration and control of the Paradeep Port has been completely taken over by Government and if so, what administrative set-up has been put in charge of the port administration;

(b) the service conditions and rules including scales of pay applicable to the Port Officers and employees and whether they are being given these facilities and privilege from the 1st of June, 1965 when the Port was taken over by the Central Government; and

(c) whether the labour relations are also being controlled by the Centre and whether any particular Union at Paradeep Port has received recognition by the authorities?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. A senior I.A.S. officer of the Orissa cadre has been appointed as Administrator of the Port and he is assisted by a fulltime Chief Engineer and the usual subordinate staff dealing with technical and administrative matters.

(b) The port employees have been granted Central scales of pay and allowances and other conditions of service as for other Central Government employees with effect from 1st June, 1966. Prior to that they were allowed to continue on the terms admissible to them when the Project was under the State Government.

(c) The Paradeep Port being one of the major ports, the 'appropriate Government' in relation to any dispute concerning that port is the Central Government. The work relating to verification of membership of various unions functioning at

Paradeep Port has already been taken up in hand by the Department of Labour & Employment and the question of their recognition will be considered as soon as the verification work is completed.

Control of Rajasthan Desert

*208. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Rajasthan desert was creeping towards Punjab, U.P. and Jammu and Kashmir in addition to fresh areas in Rajasthan itself;

(b) if so, the estimated area to which desert has spread from 1960 to 1965; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the spread of the desert?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). There is no conclusive evidence that the Rajasthan desert is creeping towards Punjab, U.P. and Jammu and Kashmir or spreading in Rajasthan itself. According to the survey conducted by the Surveyor General of India, there is no appreciable increase in the extent of the Rajasthan desert in these States.

(c) In order to tackle the problems of the Rajasthan desert, however, the Government of India have established the Central Arid Zone Research Institute at Jodhpur. This Institute, among other things, conducts research in afforestation methods and improved soil conservation practices. On the basis of the research findings of the Institute, the Govt. of Rajasthan is already taking action to stabilize the shifting sand dunes.

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Study of Indian Ocean's Resources

*209. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food and Agricultural Organisation has mooted a proposal for the creation of an international body to study the Indian Ocean's resources in fish and their utilisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organisation at its first meeting held in Rome in June, 1966, adopted a resolution to set up a working Group to study the need for a programme of investigation and rational utilisation of the fisheries resources in the Indian ocean and make recommendations to the Fisheries Committee at the next session. India has been nominated as a member of the Working Group.

Cost of Production

902. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1597 on the 10th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since collected statistics about the cost of production of progressive, medium type farmers and of the average farmer or peasant; and

(b) the results of this statistical study?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The Farm Management studies sponsored by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture

Community Development and Co-operation are being extended to five regions during the current year for the purpose of collecting *inter-alia* data on cost of production of agricultural commodities as also on the economics of adoption of improved agricultural practices. These studies will generally extend over a period of three agricultural years commencing from the current year. The reports for each year of study will be prepared after the data for that year have been collected and analysed. Besides the above studies, the Agricultural prices Commission has also initiated a scheme for the collection of data on cost of production of selected farmers who have adopted improved technology, in the intensive cultivation districts.

Deep-Sea Fishing Centres

903. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank experts have submitted their report on the feasibility of establishing deep-sea fishing centres in India; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No report has yet been received from the World Bank.

(b) Does not arise.

Classification of Lands in Kerala

904. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have revised the classification of lands for the purpose of procurement of paddy on the results of the crop cutting surveys conducted by the Bureau of Economics and statistics;

(b) if so, the number and names of taluks which have been downgraded;

(c) whether the data based on productivity is also applicable in fixing fair rent under the Kerala Land Reforms Act; and

(d) the yield assessed by the Bureau of Economics and statistics for each taluk for the purpose of procurement and for fixing fair rent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6608/66].

Badagara-Wyanad Road

905. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the matter of constructing the Badagara-Wyanad road in Kozhikode district of Kerala; and

(b) the nature of work proposed to be taken up during 1966-67?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The required information has been called for from the Government of Kerala and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha later.

Central Coconut Research Institute

906. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the Central Coconut Research Institute at Kayamkulam, Kerala;

(b) if so, the stage at which it is;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Research Institute has not

proved of any use to the coconut growers; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Proposals for taking up an All India Coordinated Research Project on Coconut and Arecanut are under consideration. Under the project there is proposal to strengthen the Central Coconut Research Station at Kayankulam.

(c) The Research Station during its existence of 18 years has done useful work and the coconut cultivators in India, especially in Kerala have benefitted immensely from the work done at this Station. It is helping the farmers to root out the pests and diseases of the coconut.

(d) The question does not arise in view of the position explained in reply to (c) above.

Inter-State Roads

907. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the inter-state roads which are under construction connecting Kerala and Madras; and

(b) the stage at which the construction work is at present?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Presumably the question refers to road works of interstatal importance included in the Central aid programme. The required information is given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

Name of the work	Present position
1. Road from Marnarghat to Chinnathadagam.	Road completed excepting high level bridges at Mile 16/8, 17/6 and 18/5. These three bridges along with approaches are also in progress and in advanced stage of completion.
2. Construction of bridge across Iruvanipuzha in Kunnamangalam Road.	Work almost completed.
3. Construction of Culvert in Kunnamangalam Mukkam Areacode Manjeri road.	Work almost completed.

Supply of Sugarcane to Sugar Mill at Chittur

908. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement for the supply of sugarcane from Madras State for the sugar factory

at Chittur in Kerala State is about to expire;

(b) if so, what were the terms and conditions for this supply; and

(c) whether this agreement is proposed to be renewed for another term?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The permission given by the Government of Madras to the sugar factory at Chittur in Kerala State to draw cane from about 1,000 acres in Pollachi Taluk is on a permanent basis. The permission to draw cane from an area of 2,000 acres in Coimbatore Taluk has expired on 20th July, 1966.

(b) The terms and conditions of the permission are embodied in the Government of Madras G.O.Ms. No. 2260 Food and Agriculture dated the 20th July, 1963, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-6609/66].

(c) The question is under consideration on the Government of Madras.

Ernakulam-Kunnamkulam Road

909. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Government of Kerala to construct a new coastal road connecting Ernakulam and Kunnamkulam through the coastal regions of the Cochin area; and

(b) if so, when the work will commence?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The proposed coastal road is included in the State Government's draft proposals for the Fourth Five-Year Plan and would cost about Rs. 127.50 lakhs. The construction of this road will depend on the availability of funds which will be known after finalising the Fourth Plan.

Nylon Net Manufacturing Factory

910. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Coopera-

tion be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in establishing the Nylon net manufacturing factory in Ernakulam in Kerala; and

(b) when the factory will go into production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). A contract has been entered into with the suppliers in Japan for the supply of fish net making plant which is expected to arrive by the middle of 1967. It is expected that the plant will start production by the middle of 1968.

Trawlers for Deep-Sea Fishing

911. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three small Norwegian trawlers built to develop India's deep-sea fishing industry were recently presented to the Indian Ambassador in Norway at Bergen on the 24th June, 1966;

(b) if so, when the trawlers are reaching India; and

(c) the cost thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) One 65' deep sea fishing vessel was presented to the Indian Ambassador in Norway in June 66. The other two 80' fishing vessels were also ready for despatch in July, 1966.

(b) The trawlers are expected to reach India by the first week of September, 1966.

(c) The cost of these trawlers, which are being received as aid, is Rs. 44.10 lakhs approximately.

पशुधन का विकास

912. श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सभी प्रकार के बेकार पशु कितने हैं और उनका व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या बेकार पशुओं की संख्या बढ़ने से रोकने के लिये केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद ने कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शिन्डे) :

(क) देश में बेकार पशुओं की किस्म तथा संख्या के बारे में कोई प्रामाणिक दत्ता उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) जी हां । बेकार पशुओं की संख्या बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद ने इस वर्ष एक पाइलट परियोजना शुरू की है ।

(ग) कुछ गहन पशु विकास खण्डों तथा आदर्श ग्राम क्षेत्रों में अंकित न किये गये पशुओं का वन्द्यकरण इस परियोजना में सम्मिलित है । वन्द्यकरण के बाद पशु को कुछ समय तक उसका मालिक रखेगा और प्रणाली के प्रभाव को देखने के लिए उसे ग्रामीण पशुओं के समूह में रखा जायेगा । शुरू में 10 केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव है और प्रत्येक केन्द्र में 200 पशुओं को वन्द्य किया जायेगा । 1966-67 के दौरान इस योजना पर अनुमानित खर्च लगभग 50,000 रुपये आयेगा ।

Development of Cooperatives in NEFA

913. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture Community Development and

Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the commerce and trade connections with Tibet having been cut off, the people of NEFA on the border areas are facing acute economic distress; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in cooperative sector to rehabilitate economy of the people of NEFA?

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

(b) The following steps are being taken by the Administration for rehabilitating the economy of the NEFA people in the cooperative sector:

- (i) Liberal subsidies and loan assistance are being given to a number of consumers' multipurpose cooperative societies.
- (ii) Facilities for transportation at subsidised rates in Government vehicles/air craft are being given.
- (iii) A chain of supply depots under the aegis of the Central Purchase Organisation on the NEFA Administration has been opened for the supply of basic commodities to the people. These depots are being authorised to purchase from the local people such items as they normally used to barter or sell in Tibet prior to the stoppage of the trade.

Cultivation of Sugarcane

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

(a) whether as a result of the encouragement from Government,

there was a cultivation of about three lakhs maunds of sugarcane in Purnea District of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar neither granted licence for crusher nor made any proper arrangements for the disposal of this cane with the result that the growers are being compelled to burn this cane; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Bihar Government had made arrangements for disposal of the cane from this area allotting it to M/s. New India Sugar Mills Ltd., Hasanpur, and foregoing the purchase tax on the entire cane drawn by this factory from the areas of co-operative sugar factory at Banmankhi.

Non-Payment of Sugarcane Price by Hasanpur Sugar Factory

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

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar factory at Hasanpur has not so far made payment for sugarcane which was supplied to it in January and February, 1966; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The Sugar Factory at Hasanpur has paid upto 7th July, 1966 Rs. 30.08 lakhs out of Rs. 32.67 lakhs due as price of sugarcane supplied to it in January and February, 1966.

(b) The balance of Rs. 2.59 lakhs appears to have remained unpaid due to lack of demand for payment from sugarcane growers.

Smuggling of Sugar into East Pakistan

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

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has complained that sugar is being smuggled into East Pakistan from Calcutta;

(b) whether sugar brought from U.P. to Calcutta with the help of false invoices has been seized at Howrah Station;

(c) how the sugar was released from U.P.; and

(d) who issued the permits?

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

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. Some sugar brought from Uttar Pradesh has been seized at Howrah Station and the matter is under further investigation.

Tremors in Sonepat

917. Shri Lakshmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Sonepat has been experiencing tremors for the past three years almost regularly;

(b) whether any survey has been carried out; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The Geological Survey of India, which is responsible for making field studies and investigations into the causes of earthquakes, has been conducting investigations in co-operation with the India Meteorological Department.

Preliminary studies indicate that the low magnitude tremors in and around Sonepat are related to the collapse of caverns that are possible in the Vindhyan lime-stone covering the basement rocks. Further studies are in progress and the probability of occurrence of earth tremors of different intensities could be assessed only after obtaining seismological and other data for a few years.

Rice Supply to Kerala

918. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice sent to Kerala from the other States from January to June, 1966;

(b) whether any quantity of rice imported from other countries has been sent to Kerala and if so, the quantity sent from January to June, 1966; and

(c) the quantity of rice promised to be sent to Kerala from Madras and Andhra Pradesh during 1966?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a). About 2.47 lakh tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir. About 1.78 lakh tonnes.

(c) No specific quantities were promised to be sent to Kerala from either Madras or Andhra Pradesh during 1966.

Special Marriage Act

919. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to amend the Special Marriage Act to remove the lacuna in it; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). A Bill to amend the special Marriage Act, 1954 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th July 1966 to confer the right to apply for divorce on either party to a decree for judicial separation or for restitution of conjugal rights.

मध्य प्रदेश में बीनी मिलें

920. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाह :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का विचार सहकारी क्षेत्र में नौ बीनी मिल स्थापित करने का है;

(क) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित मिलें किन स्थानों पर स्थापित की जायेंगी, और उनके कब तक चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र से इनके लिये स्वीकृति मांगी है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्डे) :
(क) से (घ). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर सहकारी शर्करा कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये

9 प्रावेदनपत्रों के बारे में सिकारिश की थी :—

क्रम संख्या	प्रस्तावित स्थान
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1. मुरैना जिला (कैलरस)
2. इन्दौर जिला
3. शिवपुरी जिला (करेरा)
4. टीकमगढ़ जिला (नीवाड़ी)
5. छिन्दवाड़ा जिला
6. नरसिंहपुर जिला (करेली)
7. जबलपुर जिला
8. होशिंगाबाद जिला (पिपरिया)
9. बेतूल जिला (बेतूल)

उपर्युक्त क्रम संख्या 1 पर उल्लिखित मरेना जिले में कैलरस में एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये अगस्त, 1965 में आशय पत्र जारी किया गया था। आम तौर पर एक नया कारखाना स्थापित करने में लगभग 2 से 3 वर्ष का समय लगता है। शेष क्रम संख्या 2 से 9 तक के मामले उपयुक्त नहीं समझे गये हैं।

थोक उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डार, दिल्ली (इंजेल-सेल कंजुमर्स को-ऑपरेटिव स्टोर्स, दिल्ली)

921. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या थोक उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डार, दिल्ली, ने मुर्गी दाना तैयार करने का संयंत्र लगाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस संयंत्र की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है; और

(घ) इस कार्य के लिये कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये गये हैं ?

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

(ख) संयंत्र में एक चक्की और 50 घनफुट की क्षमता का एक अनुप्रस्थ मिश्रक (हारिजण्टल मिक्सर) है। मुर्गी दाने के विभिन्न उपादानों का चूर्ण बनाया जाता है और उन्हें निर्धारित मात्रा में मिलाया जाता है, ताकि संतुलित मुर्गी दाना तैयार किया जा सके।

(ग) लगभग 8 टन प्रतिदिन।

(घ) संयंत्र में 17 व्यक्ति नियुक्त हैं।

गो-हत्या के विरोध में भूख हड़ताल

922. श्री हृदय चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामदेवरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

श्री बडे :

श्री काशीराम गुप्त :

श्री अजराम सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की तिहाड़ जेल में 20 साधुओं ने गो-हत्या के विरोध में भूख-हड़ताल कर रखी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन साधुओं की दशा चिन्ताजनक है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्डे) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Bridge Over Choti Gandak

923. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far about the construction of a bridge over the river Choti-Gandak which will connect Bihar and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) when the bridge will be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The work on well foundations of the bridge has been almost completed.

(b) The bridge is likely to be completed by the end of the current financial year.

Price of Sugarcane

924. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that considerable amount of the price of sugarcane supplied to the sugar mills in 1965-66 season has not been paid by the sugar factories concerned in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh have already paid upto 30th June, 1966, Rs. 68.24 crores out of the total cane price due of Rs. 72.17 crores leaving an outstanding amount of Rs. 3.93 crores.

(b) Generally lack of ready finances.

(c) Sale of sugar stocks with factories will relieve the position to a

certain extent. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have issued recovery certificates against 34 defaulting factories for realisation of arrear dues.

Crash of I.A.C. Caravelle at Palam Airport in February, 1966

925. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:

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

(a) whether investigation into the causes of the Indian Airlines Corporation Caravelle accident at Palam airport on the 15th February, 1966 has since been completed;

(b) if so, its findings; and

(c) whether the report has been considered by Government and if so, the action taken thereon?

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

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

स्कूटरों के लिये किराये के मीटर

926. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर:** क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री 19 अप्रैल, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3919 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में सभी स्कूटर रिकशाओं में किराये के मीटर कब तक लग जायेंगे; और

(ख) इस समय प्रति किलोमीटर किराया क्या है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) यदि संबंधित मीटर निर्माण किराया मीटरों की सप्लाई वर्तमान गति से करते रहे तो आशा की जाती

है कि मार्च, 1967 के अन्त तक सब स्कूटर रिक्शाओं में किराये के मीटर लग जायेंगे।

(ख) दिल्ली में इन गाड़ियों के किराये की मौजूदा दर इस प्रकार है—प्रथम 1/2 किलोमीटर या उसके भाग के लिये 40 पैसे और अतिरिक्त 1/2 किलोमीटर या उसके भाग के लिये 10 पैसे।

अवरोधन (डिटेन्शन) के लिये प्रति 8 मिनट या उसके भाग के लिये 10 पैसे और पड़ता है।

दिल्ली में सहकारी खेती

927. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के मुख्य आयुक्त सहकारी खेती के पक्ष में नहीं हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन्होंने ये विचार ग्राम विकास समिति की एक बैठक में व्यक्त किये थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली के बारे में अपनी नीति बदल दी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डार

928. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डारों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनके अंशधारियों की अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में "प्रबन्ध" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत उन्हें कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) (क) 393.

(ख) 30 जून, 1966 को 1,30,558.

(ग) चालू वर्ष में प्रबन्ध उपादान के लिये 54,800 रुपये की बजट व्यवस्था की गई है। तथापि, अभी तक कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई है।

New Dairy of Delhi Milk Scheme at Bikaner

929. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a new dairy at Bikaner in Rajasthan to ensure supply of more milk for the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes

(b) Details of the proposal have not so far been finalised. A decision has, however, been taken to set up a dairy plant with capacity for handling 100,000 litres of milk per day, out of which a capacity of 50,000 litres will be installed in the first phase.

Statutory Rationing

930. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri M. L. Dwivedy:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) in how many and what cities cordoning and statutory rationing has been introduced;

(b) how far the stocks required for statutory rationing areas are being supplied by Government; and

(c) the quantity of wheat and rice ration under statutory rationing in the various States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Cordoning and statutory rationing has been introduced in twelve cities, viz. Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad-Secunderabad, Kanpur, Coimbatore, Visakhapatnam, Poona, Nagpur, Sholapur and Siliguri. Such arrangements have been made in the Durgapur—Asansol industrial belt also. Rationing is also in force in the entire State of Kerala.

(b) The stocks of wheat required are supplied entirely by Government of India. Supplies of rice are being made by Government of India to the States according to availability.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6610/66].

Delay of I.A.C. Flight

931. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation's morning

flight carrying the film artistes, winners of the State Film Awards from Bombay scheduled to reach Delhi at 10.50 a.m. landed Delhi only at 6.55 p.m. on the 25th May, 1966, necessitating repetition of the Film Awards function on the 26th May, 1966; and

(b) if so, in what circumstances the flight was delayed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines Corporation flight No. 406 (Bombay/Delhi) was delayed by about 8 hours on 25th May, 1966 due to an engine failure. It did not necessitate any repetition of the Film Awards function on the 26th May, 1966 but on that day the Film Federation of India held a reception in honour of the film award winners where the Prime Minister was the Chief Guest. Opportunity was taken at this reception to present souvenirs etc. to those artistes who could not attend the previous evening's annual function of the State Awards for Films, owing to the late arrival of the aircraft.

मांट ब्लैक पर एयर इंडिया बोईंग की दुर्घटना

932. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :

श्री राम हरलाल यादव :

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री 10 मई, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5097 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 24 जनवरी, 1966 को मांट ब्लैक पर एयर इंडिया के बोईंग विमान की दुर्घटना के बारे में जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस जांच का निष्कर्ष क्या निकला है ; और

(ग) ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये क्या सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी उपाय किये गये हैं ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सहकारी समितियों का विनियमन

933. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 17 मई, 1966 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5726 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सहकारी समितियों के विनियमन के लिये जिन उपायों का सुझाव दिया गया था, क्या उन्हें सब राज्य सरकारों ने स्वीकार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सब राज्य सरकारें उन्हें क्रियान्वित कर रही हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किस सीमा तक ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). (1) यह सुझाव कि सरकारी कर्मचारी जो सहकारी समितियों में महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर हैं, जैसे प्रबन्ध समिति का अध्यक्ष, उनके स्थान पर निर्वाचित गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति रखे जाएं, सभी राज्य सरकारों ने स्वीकार कर लिया है । तदनुसार सभी राज्यों में ऐसे पदों से सरकारी कर्मचारियों को क्रमशः हटाया जा रहा है ।

(2) रजिस्ट्रार के कुछेक अधिकार संघीय सहकारी संगठनों को सौंपने के लिए महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, राजस्थान, उड़ीसा तथा बिहार के राज्य सहकारी समिति अधिनियमों में सांविधिक व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ।

(3) मद्रास, राजस्थान, पंजाब, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल के सहकारी समिति अधिनियमों में सरकार को 3 निदेशक अथवा निदेशकों की कुल संख्या का एक तिहाई, जो भी कम हो, मनोनीत करने का अधिकार है । गुजरात तथा मैसूर के अधिनियमों में सरकार को सहकारी समिति की कमेटी में अधिक से अधिक तीन सदस्य मनोनीत करने का अधिकार है । उड़ीसा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत सरकार समिति के कुल सदस्यों में से 1/3 को मनोनीत कर सकती है । उत्तर प्रदेश अधिनियम में जो व्यवस्था है उसके अनुसार सरकार दो व्यक्ति मनोनीत कर सकती है और जहां हिस्सों में सरकार का भाग 60 प्रतिशत अथवा अधिक है वहां वह दो तिहाई तथा अध्यक्ष को भी पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिये अथवा तब तक के लिये जब तक कि हिस्सों में सरकार का भाग 50 प्रतिशत से कम नहीं होता है, मनोनीत कर सकती है । महाराष्ट्र अधिनियम में उस समिति की कमेटी में सरकारी मनोनयन की व्यवस्था नहीं है जिसे सरकार ने ग्रंथपूजी ग्रंथदान अथवा अन्य वित्तीय सहायता दी हो ।

पंजाब को छोड़ कर किसी भी राज्य के राज्य सहकारी समिति अधिनियमों में सरकार द्वारा मनोनीत निदेशकों के लिए विटो की व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

भालू की खेती

934. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भालू की खेती में काफी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मुख्य आहार के रूप में भालू का प्रयोग बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) अनाजों की तुलना में आलू के पौष्टिक तत्व के बारे में क्या कोई विश्लेषण किया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी, हां। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में आलू की खेती में वृद्धि हुई है। पिछले चार वर्षों में जितने क्षेत्र पर आलू की खेती की गई और आलू की हुई उपज के बारे में जानकारी नीचे दी जाती है :

वर्ष	क्षेत्र (हेक्टर)	उपज (मीटरी टन)
1961-62	365,000	2,447,000
1962-63	411,000	3,336,000
1963-64	405,000	2,554,000
1964-65	417,000	3,452,000

(खाने योग्य भाग के 100 ग्राम की उपयोगिता)

	खाने योग्य भाग	नमी	प्रोटीन	वसा	खनिज	फाइबर	कार्बोहाइड्रेट	कैलरी
आलू	100	74.7	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.4	22.6	97
गेहूं	100	12.8	11.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	71.2	346
कच्चा चावल (कुट्टा हुआ)	100	13.7	6.8	0.5	0.6	0.2	78.2	345
चावल सेला (कुट्टा हुआ)	100	13.3	6.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	79.0	348

बिहार सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित चावल का मूल्य

935. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने चावल का भाव 3 रुपये 25 पैसे प्रति मन निर्धारित किया है जब कि प्रचलित बाजार भाव 45 रुपये प्रति मन है;

(ख) सरकार विभिन्न एजेन्सियों जिन में खाद्य विभाग के चलते फिरते खाद्य तथा पोषाहार विस्तार एकक भी शामिल हैं, द्वारा सहायक खाद्यों जिन में कंद जैसे कि आलू, शकरकंदी आदि के प्रयोग को बढ़ा कर भारतीय भोजों में विविधता लाने के लिये कार्यक्रम शुरू किये हैं। बम्बई के खान-पान औद्योगिकी और व्यावहारिक पोषाहार संस्थान ने आलू सम्मिश्रित कई भोजों की सूचियां तैयार की हैं और प्रकाशित कराई हैं। केन्द्रीय खाद्य औद्योगिकी अनुसन्धान संस्थान, मैसूर ने भी आलू पर एक सूची पुस्तक प्रकाशित की है जिसमें आलू की विभिन्न सूचियों की पोषण सम्बन्धी संरचना दी गयी है।

(ग) जी हां। अनाजों की पौष्टिक उपयोगिता को आलू की पौष्टिक उपयोगिता की संरचना के साथ तुलना इस प्रकार है :-

(ख) यदि हां, तो किसानों को होने वाली हानि को सरकार का विचार किस प्रकार पूरा करने का है ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार किसानों को जीवोपयोगी आवश्यक वस्तुएं निर्धारित मूल्य पर देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द

मेनन) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार द्वारा देश में से खरीदे कोर्स चावल का निर्धारित थोक निर्गम मूल्य रु० 83.80 प्रति क्विंटल है जो कि मोटे तौर पर रु० 31.25 प्रति मन बनता है। क्योंकि यह मूल्य केवल उप-भोक्ताओं के लिये है इसलिये इस मूल्य के कारण किसानों को किसी प्रकार के नुकसान उठाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उपभोक्ताओं को मिट्टी का तेल और शर्करा नियंत्रित दरों पर उपलब्ध करने के कदम उठाये गये हैं। कृषि सम्बन्धी कार्यों में सुभीता देने के लिये बीज और उर्वरक भी उचित दरों पर सुलभ किये जा रहे हैं।

केरल में राशन की मात्रा में वृद्धि

936. श्री तिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री रिशांग किंशिग :

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

(क) क्या केरल में लोगों को दिये जाने वाले राशन की मात्रा में हाल में वृद्धि की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी तथा क्या कारण है कि अन्य राज्यों में दिये जाने वाले राशन की तुलना में यह बढ़ी हुई मात्रा भी कम है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). केरल में 20-3-1966 से अनाज के राशन की मात्रा 280 ग्राम प्रति वयस्क प्रति दिन रही है। यह मात्रा सांविधिक राशन वाले क्षेत्रों में दी जाने वाली 2 किलोग्राम प्रति वयस्क प्रति सप्ताह की मात्रा के लगभग बराबर ही है, यद्यपि केरल में केवल अनौपचारिक राशन व्यवस्था लागू है और खुले बाजार में सीमित मात्रा में खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध है।

सान्ताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे पर इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन के विमान का क्षतिग्रस्त होना

938. श्री हृदय चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन एयर लाइन्स कारपोरेशन का एक विमान 20 अप्रैल, 1966 को शान्ताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे पर क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया था ;

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

(ग) इससे कितनी हानि हुई ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। 20 अप्रैल, 1966 को शान्ताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे पर आई० ए० सी० का कोई विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त नहीं हुआ। लेकिन, उस दिन एयर इंडिया का एक बोइंग विमान, जब कि यह प्रशिक्षण उड़ान पर लगा हुआ था, क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया। उतरते समय विमान भूमि पर सामान्य रूप से उतरा लेकिन वह दायीं ओर को घूम गया और उसी दिशा में लुढ़कता चला गया। उड़ान अनुदेशक ने विमान को ठीक स्थिति में लाने का प्रयत्न किया लेकिन उनके प्रयत्न बेकार सिद्ध हुए।

(ग) हानि का अभी तक अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया गया है।

दिल्ली में खाद्यान्नों की कीमत

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब तथा दिल्ली को मिला कर एक खाद्य क्षेत्र बन जाने के फलस्वरूप नरेला तथा नजफगढ़ में, जहां

राशन व्यवस्था लागू नहीं है, कीमतें घट रही हैं जब कि दिल्ली क्षेत्र में, जहाँ कि राशन व्यवस्था लागू है, कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Central Seed Farm in Orissa

940. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Rama Chandra Ulaka:
Shri Dbuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5705 on the 17th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to establish a Central Seed Farm in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a Central Seed Farm of about 10,000 acres in the foreshore and periphery areas of the Hirakud Dam Reservoir. Details of the scheme are being worked out.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

941. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Jayaben Shah:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri L. M. Singhi:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

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

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the charge levelled by Shri Jai Prakash Narayan that Government is undermining Panchayati Raj Institutions;

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

(c) whether Government have decided to stop grants for providing Panchayati Raj Training Centres and whether any of those centres which were functioning have been abolished; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the number of such Centres abolished and the extent of cut effected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to a Resolution adopted by the All India Panchayat Council in May 1966 under the Presidentship of Shri Jain Prakash Narayan maintaining that an attitude of indifference and coolness towards the Panchayati Raj institutions has emerged on the part of the Union and State Governments.

(b) There has been no change in Government's attitude towards Panchayati Raj. Government continue to recognise the vital role of Panchayati Raj institutions in rural development and administration. They are doing all they can to extend it throughout the country and strengthen its working in every way.

(c) No, Sir, the working of the existing Panchati Raj Training Centres is under evaluation. Central assistance to the existing Training Centres to meet part of the expenditure, the rest being met by the State Governments, was limited to the Third

Plan period, after which the entire expenditure was to be borne by the States. Even so, the Central Government have agreed, as a special case, to continue their financial assistance in the first year of the Fourth Plan also in respect of such of the Centres as have not already run for five years. No information has been received so far of the closure of Panchayati Raj Training Centres in any State except Orissa.

(d) 6 Centres out of 10 have been closed down in Orissa with effect from the 1st June, 1966. The reason given by the State Government is under-utilisation of capacity; the savings are likely to be of the order of Rs. 2.6 lakhs per year.

Drought conditions in Rayalaseema

942. **Shri Eswara Reddy:**
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have made detailed assessment of the drought conditions prevailing in Rayalaseema and certain other parts of the Andhra Pradesh State;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused to food crops as a result of the drought conditions in the State; and

(c) the help Government have provided to the State Government to start relief works in the drought affected area of the State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. A Central team headed by the Programme Adviser of the Planning Commission and consisting of officers from the Ministries of Finance, Health, irrigation & Power and the Department of Agriculture visited Andhra Pradesh

during the middle of February, 1966, to study the drought conditions in that State.

(b) According to estimates made in the second week of July, 1966, the total production of foodgrains in Andhra Pradesh declined by nearly 1,245 thousand tonnes during the agricultural year 1965-66, as compared to 1964-65.

(c) The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1 crore to the State Government towards expenditure on relief measures undertaken by the State, apart from the supply of foodgrains, milk powder, biscuits, etc., given to the State Government for free distribution amongst the old and the infirm and children and expectant/nursing mothers. Fuller details of assistance rendered to the State Government are contained in the "Review of the Scarcity Situation and Measures Taken To Meet it", copies of which have already been circulated to the Members of Parliament.

Tourism

943. **Shri Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the Third Five Year Plan through tourism; and

(b) the provision made for tourism in the Fourth Plan and the foreign exchange likely to be earned?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The amount of foreign exchange earned through tourism during the calendar years corresponding to the Third Five Year Plan period is Rs. 103 crores as provisionally estimated by the Department of Tourism.

(b) Indication is available that an amount of Rs. 25 crores would be provided for in the Fourth Plan period for Tourism. Out of this, Rs. 20 crores would be for tourist development

schemes to be undertaken by the Central and State Governments and Rs. 5 crores for the India Tourism Corporation.

It is provisionally estimated that the earnings will be Rs. 137 crores in the Fourth Plan period.

Use of Cooperatives in boosting Agricultural Production

944. Shri Indra Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) the extent to which the Cooperatives have been used in boosting up agricultural production and arresting the rise of prices of foodgrains in the country;

(b) the number of Service and Consumer Cooperatives that are engaged in this task in the several parts of the country; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Cooperatives are used in the following principal ways for boosting up agricultural production and arresting the rise of prices of foodgrains in the country:—

(i) Provision of short, medium and long term credit to agriculturists for meeting the credit requirements for seasonal agricultural operations, as well as land development for increasing the productivity of the land.

(ii) Supply of agricultural production requisites, such as seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, agricultural implements, etc.

(iii) Provision of facilities for sale of agricultural produce through marketing societies so as to enable the farmers to obtain a fair price for the produce.

(iv) Supply of essential consumer articles in the rural areas through marketing societies and village cooperatives at reasonable prices.

(v) Supply of essential consumer articles in urban areas at fair prices through a net-work of wholesale consumer stores and primary/retail consumer stores as well as Department Stores in big cities.

(b) During 1965-66, 2.08 lakhs primary credit societies, inclusive of about 45,000 service societies, 2321 primary marketing societies, 245 wholesale consumer stores and about 7650 primary/branch stores in urban areas were engaged in this task in several parts of the country.

(c) (i). Short and medium-term co-operative credit is expected to increase to about Rs. 700 crores by the last year of the 4th Plan, and, in addition, extra amounts are to be provided in respect of the High-yielding Varieties Programme; the precise quantum of the same not yet estimated.

(ii) The cooperative marketing structure is being further strengthened and by the end of the 4th Plan it is expected to handle agricultural produce worth Rs. 850 crores, of which food grains may be worth Rs. 200 crores.

(iii) Increasing participation of co-operatives in the setting up of seed farms, manufacture, procurement and distribution of agricultural implements and insecticides is contemplated.

(iv) The urban consumer co-operative movement is being expanded to cover all towns, each with a population exceeding 10,000 during the 4th Plan. A number of Cooperative Department Stores are being set up in cities each with a population of above 2 lakhs. Arrangements for supply of essential consumer goods to consumer cooperatives are also being made.

Indo-Ethiopia Air Service**945. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:****Shri K. N. Tiwary:****Shri R. S. Pandey:****Shri Basumatari:****Shri R. Barua:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed between India and Ethiopia for starting air operations immediately; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The facts are that the text of an Agreement, relating to Air Services, between the Governments of India and Imperial Ethiopian Government was initialled in New Delhi on 20th May, 1966, but the Agreement is yet to be signed and ratified.

(b) The Agreement enables the airline designated by the Government of Ethiopia to operate services to or through India and the airline designated by the Government of India to operate services to or through Ethiopia.

गन्ने का विकास**946. श्री बिभूति मिश्र :****श्री क० ना० तिवारी :**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्यों में चीनी उत्पादन शुल्क तथा गन्ना शुल्क के रूप में वसूल की जाने वाली राशि का 50 प्रतिशत भाग गन्ने के विकास पर खर्च करने के लिये चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विशेष रूप से बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पंजाब में गन्ने के विकास के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शिन्डे) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ई नहीं उठता ।

(ग) गहन खेती योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर गन्ने की प्रति-एकड़ उप-बढ़ाने पर जोर दिया जा रहा है ।

Surveys of Food Scarcity Regions**947. Shri R. S. Pandey:****Shri Liladhar Kotaki:****Shri N. R. Laskar:****Shri R. Barua:****Shri Kolla Venkaiah:****Shri M. K. Kumaran:**

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

(a) whether Government have conducted surveys of the food scarcity regions in the country with a view to determine the scarcity conditions prevalent there;

(b) if so, the names of the States or regions where surveys have been conducted and Government's assessment on the basis of the surveys conducted; and

(c) the details of the measures taken to provide foodgrains to the people to provide foodgrains to the people by food scarcity conditions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Central teams headed by the Programme Advisers of the Planning Commission visited the drought affected States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Punjab to assess the scarcity situation and to review the

programmes of relief taken up or proposed to be taken up by the State Governments. A statement showing the States, the number of districts and population affected by scarcity is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6611/66].

(c) The normal allocations of imported foodgrains (wheat and milo) to various scarcity affected States have been increased. The quantities allotted to the scarcity affected States during the first seven months of 1966 are given below:

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

	Wheat	Milo
1. Andhra Pradesh	145.7	21.0
2. Gujarat	354.0	138.7
3. Madhya Pradesh	297.7	40.8
4. Maharashtra	946.0	358.9
5. Mysore	289.5	150.7
6. Orissa	152.3	16.6
7. Rajasthan	278.3	66.6
8. Punjab	100.0	

The above allotments include the following quantities given to the States for free distribution as gratuitous relief to the old and the infirm in the drought-affected areas:—

	Wheat	Milo
1. Orissa	14,000 tonnes	3,000 tonnes
2. Madhya Pradesh	7,000 tonnes	
3. Maharashtra	6,000 tonnes	
4. Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore	5,000 tonnes each	
5. Gujarat	3,000 tonnes	1,000 tonnes

In addition, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have each been allotted 1,000 tonnes wheat flour for free distribution as gratuitous relief from the gift consignments received from abroad.

Jodhpur as Tourist Centre

948. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to include Jodhpur as a centre for tourism and to develop Jodhpur for the purpose;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Jodhpur is a tourist centre mainly visited by home tourists. As such the facilities to be provided there under the Tourism Plan will be based on this consideration. A proposal to construct a Tourist Bungalow at Jodhpur is under consideration.

Air-Link with Jodhpur

949. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to resume the air link with Jodhpur;

(b) whether the authorities have considered the possibility of making Jodhpur a transit airport rather than as a terminus; and

(c) if the reply to (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Indian Airlines Corporation is examining the possibility of bringing Jodhpur again on the air map when the fleet and crew position improves.

(c) Does not arise.

Exploration of Tube-Wells in Rajasthan

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

(a) the number of tubewells which

have been explored by the Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation during the last two years in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of personnel and equipment, retarding the pace of exploration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation which undertook exploratory work in Rajasthan previously has not carried out any groundwater exploration during the last two years. However, it has been assisting the Rajasthan Government in the construction of tubewells in the scarcity areas under a scheme undertaken by the State Government. Upto the end of June, 1966, the Organisation drilled 223 bores under this scheme of which 155 proved successful.

(b) No Sir.

बिहार में खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

951. श्री लहटन चौधरी : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्ष के उत्पादन की तुलना में खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में 6,83,000 मीट्रिक टन की कमी हुई है;

(ग) बिहार के खाद्य मंत्री ने कितना खाद्यान्न मांगा और चालू वर्ष में बिहार को कितना अनाज दिया गया अथवा देने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) पिछले वर्ष बिहार को कितना खाद्यान्न दिया गया था ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द

मैनन) : (क) गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष भावों में निम्न प्रकार से वृद्धि हुई :—

चावल के मामले में 13 से 39 प्रतिशत के बीच, गेहूं के मामले में 3.5 से 27.5 के बीच, चने के मामले में 5 प्रतिशत से थोड़ी ज्यादा, मक्का के मामले में 10 प्रतिशत से थोड़ी ज्यादा ।

(ख) 1965-66 में 1964-65 की तुलना में चावल की उपज में 6.7 लाख मीटरी टन की कमी होने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) बिहार की 1966 के लिए खाद्यान्नों की मांग 14.68 लाख मीटर टन है । विभिन्न राज्यों की खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकताओं के बारे में राज्य सरकारों के साथ चर्चा की जाती है और विभिन्न राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं और केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध स्टॉक के आधार पर केन्द्रीय भण्डारों से नियत किया जाता है । पिछले छः महीनों अर्थात् जनवरी से जून, 1966 में बिहार को 3.53 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किए गए हैं । अगले छः महीनों में सप्लाई की जाने वाली मात्रा केन्द्र के पास कुल उपलब्ध और सभी कमी वाले राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करेगी ।

1965 में बिहार को 7.9 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न सप्लाई किए गए थे ।

Import of Milo

952. Dr. M. M. Das: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that milo has also to be imported compulsorily along with the cereals from food exporting countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries from which milo is imported and its total quantity received during the current financial year; and

(c) how Government propose to dispose of this milo?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Milo is being imported at present only from the U.S.A., in pursuance of the PL 480 Agreements between India and the U.S.A. These Agreements have, from time to time, been providing for specific allocations of funds for the purchase of certain quantities of sorghum by India in the U.S.A. The total quantity of milo received in India from 1st April, 1966 to 15th July, 1966 was 6.9 lakh tonnes.

(c) Imported milo is being issued to the State Governments in accordance with their requirements generally for issue to the consumers through Fair Price Shops at subsidised rates.

Gadgil Committee's Report on Co-operative Farming

953. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:

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

(a) whether Government have completed examination of Report of the Gadgil Committee on Cooperative Farming; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to implement Government policy in regard to the Cooperative Farming?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Delimitation Proposals

954. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delimitation proposals have been finalised and published in all the States:

(b) the states for which proposals have not been finalised;

(c) how many constituencies in which S.S.P. and other Opposition Members were elected have been altered; and

(d) whether any protests were lodged against these alterations?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Neither the Government nor the Election Commission has any information in the matter. The time and labour involved in collecting the information asked for will not be commensurate with the result that may be obtained. The delimitation of constituencies has been done according to the provisions of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962 and in this process the boundaries of quite a number of existing constituencies has necessarily to be altered. While doing so, the Commission did not investigate, or take into account or keep any record of, the party affiliation of the sitting members.

(d) Does not arise.

Demand for Tractors and Power Tillers during Fourth Plan

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

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the demand for tractors and power tillers during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) the arrangements which will be made to satisfy the demand from imports and increased internal production; and

(c) the impact of mechanisation on food production during this period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. The demand for the Fourth Plan period has been assessed as under:—

Wheeled tractors	1,50,000
Power Tillers	4,00,000

(b) A note furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6612/66].

(c) It is not possible to evaluate the impact of mechanisation alone on food production as there are several other factors like improved seeds, manuring, proper irrigation etc. which also contribute to additional yields obtained. Nevertheless, an increase in farm efficiency due to mechanisation is obvious.

Securing of Foodgrains on Long Term Basis

**956. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**

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

(a) whether Government have opened any talks with the Government of U.S.A. for securing foodgrains on a long-term basis;

(b) the magnitude of the food imports from U.S.A. during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the estimate of the total outlay on these imports in the Fourth Plan period in dollars and Indian currency?

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

Govinda Menon): (a) Government have not as yet opened any formal talks with the Government of the U.S.A. for securing foodgrains on a long-term basis from that country beyond what are likely to be our requirements up to June, 1967.

(b) This question is under consideration of the Government and is closely linked with the projections about targets of agricultural production during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

(c) Does not arise at present.

Rural Indebtedness

**957. Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

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

(a) whether there has been a material change in regard to the extent of rural indebtedness after the publication of Rural Credit Survey nearly a decade ago;

(b) whether there has been a qualitative change in the share of credit supplied to the farming community by (i) private money lenders, (ii) co-operative credit societies and (iii) Government agencies; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision about ordering a new survey or selective or sample survey to measure the extent of changes referred to in parts (a) and (b) above?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) According to the Rural Credit Survey (1951-52), the average indebtedness per cultivating house-hold was Rs. 364, constituting 5.9 per cent of the tangible assets held by the cultivating households. The

borrowings of the cultivators constituted 16 per cent of the gross value of agricultural production. The position as revealed by the All India Rural Debt and Investment Survey (1961-62) is that the average indebtedness per cultivating household was Rs. 473, constituting 7.2 per cent of the tangible assets. The borrowings of the cultivator households constituted 15 per cent of the gross value of agricultural production.

(b) The share of cooperative credit in the total credit for cultivator households from 3.3 per cent in 1951-52 to about 25 per cent in 1961-62. Co-operative Credit during this period became increasingly production oriented rather than security-based. Government also have continued to provide production taccavi to agriculturists. Other Government agencies like the Food Corporation of India are being encouraged to come into the field of production finance.

(c) No, Sir.

Sugar Mills in U.P.

958. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) the number of sugar mills which are proposed to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have recommended the names of places for setting up those mills; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). No Statewise allocation of new sugar factories to be established against the Fourth Five Year Plan target has been made. The Government of U.P. have, however,

recommended applications for the establishment of new sugar factories at the following places:

1. Aurai, District Varanasi.
2. Palia-kalan, District Kheri.
3. Indara, District Azamgarh.
4. Nanauta, District Saharanpur.
5. Khurhand, District Banda.
6. Baraut, District Meerut.
7. Dadri, District Bulandshahr.
8. Kaimganj, District Farrukhabad.
9. Rasra, District Ballia.
10. Harduaganj, District Aligarh.
11. Ghazipur, District Ghazipur.

Establishment of two new sugar factories—one at Aurai, District Varanasi and the other at Paliaikalan, District Kheri has been approved. Cases at S. Nos. 3 to 7 have not been found fit due to inadequate cane availability in the respective areas for establishment of new sugar factories. The remaining four cases at S. Nos. 8 to 11 are under consideration.

Rationing of Foodgrains

959. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) the percentage of the total population of India which is covered by rationing, and the quantity of foodgrains needed monthly to feed them;

(b) the cost of rationing machinery and other expenses monthly in maintaining the rationing system and what is the per capita cost of rationing upon the urban people covered by rationing;

(c) the advantages to Government in keeping the rationing going on; and

(d) how long rationing is likely to stay in towns which are under compulsory rationing?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) There is State-wide rationing in Kerala covering a population of 192.76 lakhs and requiring supply of foodgrains from Government sources upto 1.25 lakhs tonnes per month. The percentage of the total population of India covered by statutory rationing in other areas works out to 5.51 per cent. The quantity of foodgrains needed to feed these latter areas is upto 2.34 lakh tonnes per month.

(b) Information from some of the State Governments is still awaited. It will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

(c) Rationing is necessary for ensuring supply of a reasonable quantity of cereals at fair prices for the urban consumers, particularly the poorer section and for restraining the draw of the urban community with a high purchasing power in the adjoining rural markets. Fulfilling of this need is the advantage to Government in keeping rationing on.

(d) Statutory rationing is likely to be continued in the areas in which it is now in force so long as supplies of cereals at fair prices tend to be inadequate.

Dairy Development in U.P.

**960. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the amount given to U.P. Government for dairy development schemes during 1964-65 and 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): The requisite particulars have been asked for from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. These will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as and when received.

Cess Levied on Tea, Coffee, etc.

**961. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daljit Singh:**

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

(a) whether any cess has been levied on tea, coffee, rubber, jute and groundnut industry for financing the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Snyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). No cess has been levied on tea, coffee, rubber or jute for financing the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. So far as groundnut is concerned cess was leviable on it under the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946. With effect from 1st April, 1966, that Act has been repealed and the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1966 had come into operation, the latter provides for levy of cess on oilseeds, including groundnut, at the rate of 60 Paise per quintal of oil. The cess collected will be utilised both for development and research work on oilseeds, including groundnut.

The portion of the cess to be utilised for research will be made available to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for financing research scheme on oilseeds.

Corruption in Cooperative Movement

**962. Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

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

(a) whether any enquiries have been made regarding the extent of corruption and misappropriation prevailing in the Cooperative movement in all the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken to root out corruption from this movement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A Committee on Cooperation had been constituted in August, 1964 to look into the existing cooperative laws, rules and practices and recommend measures to prevent the growth of various weaknesses, vested interests and spurious elements in the cooperative movement. A summary of the conclusions and recommendations of this Committee was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 17th August, 1965 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 89.

Road Accidents

963. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) the percentage increase in road accidents due to the increase in automobile traffic on the National Highways in India since 1960 up to date;

(b) whether there is any agency to keep a record of accidents, loss of life and property due to the accidents that take place on the National Highways and if so, the number of accidents and loss during 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1965-66 year-wise; and

(c) the measures contemplated with a view to ensure safe travelling on the National Highways?

The Minister of Transport, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The information required is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

नये हवाई मार्ग

964. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी:**
श्री स० च० सामन्त:
श्री भागवत झा आजाद:
श्री सुबोध हंसदा:

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

(क) क्या उन वायु मार्गों के अतिरिक्त जिन पर "एयर इंडिया" की विमान सेवा पहले से चालू है अन्य किसी मार्ग पर वर्ष 1966-67 में कोई नई विमान सेवा आरम्भ की गई है, अथवा किये जाने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये नये वायु-मार्ग कौन-कौन से हैं और किन किन तारीखों से इस पर विमान सेवा आरम्भ हो जायेगी?

परिवहन, उड़्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) एयर इंडिया 1966-67 के दौरान नये स्थानों के लिये कोई नई विमान सेवाएं आरम्भ करने का विचार नहीं रखता है:—

(ख) अपने जाड़ों के टाइम टेबल के आरम्भ होने पर एयर इंडिया 23 अक्टूबर, 1966 से निम्नलिखित अतिरिक्त विमान सेवाएं चलाने का विचार रखता है :-

- (1) बम्बई और नैरोबी के लिये बम्बई से बिना किसी अन्य स्थान पर रुके, चलने वाली एक तीसरी विमान सेवा।
- (2) एयर इंडिया की सिंगापुर के लिये विमान सेवा

का सिडनी तक बढ़ाया जाना।

- (111) य० के० के लिये एक अतिरिक्त विमान सेवा जिससे मध्य पूर्व और यूरोप से होकर जाने वाली विमान सेवाओं की संख्या प्रति सप्ताह 9 हो जायेगी और जोकि तेहरान से होकर जायेगी और जससे दो साप्ताहिक विमान सेवाएं परिचालित होंगी।

Sen Committee on Prices of Sugarcane

965. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Sen Committee on price of Sugarcane; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure that canegrowers get a standard price for their sugarcane?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The Sen Commission had recommended a minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories for 1965-66 at Rs. 4.96 per quintal for 9.4 per cent recovery subject to an increase of paise 4 per quintal for every 0.1 point increase in recovery and for 1966-67, a minimum price of Rs. 4.82 per quintal for 9.0 per cent recovery subject to increase of paise 5.36 per quintal for every 0.1 point increase in recovery. Taking into consideration various factors, the need to preserve the current prices to the sugarcane grower, the effect of a revised price-recovery linkage on supply of sugarcane in the next year and the returns from alternative crops, it was decided not to fix the price as recommended by the Commission but to maintain the status quo viz., Rs. 5.36

per quintal for a recovery of 10.4 per cent or below with premium of paise 4 per quintal of sugarcane for every 0.1 per cent increase in recovery above 10.4 per cent.

लन्दन हवाई अड्डे पर एयर इंडिया के बोइंग विमान की दुर्घटना

966. श्री भागवत शा आजाद :
श्री हुकम चन्द कट्ठावाय :
श्री सोनावने :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री बिभूति मिश्र :

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

(क.) क्या यह सच है कि एयर इंडिया का एक बोइंग 707 विमान 30 मई, 1966 को उसके एक इंजन में आग लग जाने के कारण लन्दन हवाई अड्डे पर गिर गया था ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसमें आग लगने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जी, नहीं। 30 मई, 1966 को लन्दन हवाई अड्डे पर एयर इंडिया का कोई बोइंग 707 विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त नहीं हुआ। लेकिन उस दिन एयर इंडिया के एक बोइंग 707 विमान के जो कि लन्दन से न्यूयार्क के लिये रवाना हुआ था, इंजन नम्बर, 1 के काक पिट से, रवाना होने के एक मिनट बाद, आग लगने का चेतावनी संकेत मिला। विमान कर्मीदल ने आग बुझाने वाले उपस्कर का इस्तेमाल किया और उस इंजन को बंद कर दिया जिसके बाद आग लगने का चेतावनी संकेत नहीं मिला।

विमान तीन इंजनों की मदद से, विमानको कोर क्षति पहुंचे बिना या यात्रियों या विमान कर्मियों को कोई चोट पहुंच बिना, सामान्य रूप से उतरा इंजन पर बाहर से आगे नहीं लगे।

(ख) उतरने के बाद, जांच से पता चला कि इंजन नम्बर 1 खराब हो गया था इंजन की खराबी के कारण की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) वह इंजन, जिसमें खराबी आ गयी थी, मरम्मत के लिए लन्दन में विमान से निकाल लिया गया।

Brahmaputra as a National Waterway

967. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the declaration of Brahmaputra river as a National Waterway;

(b) if so, the extent of Governments control, powers and functions in this regard; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). It has been decided that the Brahmaputra river should not be declared as a National Waterway for the present.

Handling of Food Ships at Paradeep and Madras Ports

968. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the difficulties that were encountered in handling the U.S. Supertanker "Manhattan", carrying food-grains at Paradeep port and subsequently at Madras;

(b) whether it is a fact that Indian ports are not properly equipped to handle such giant-sized tankers; and

(c) if so, the action taken to equip ports for handling giant-sized tankers?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) So far as Paradeep port is concerned, the proposal was to take the U.S. Supertanker "Manhattan" directly into the harbour for discharge into smaller vessels. As the tugs being built for Paradeep have not yet been delivered, arrangements were made to borrow two tugs from other ports for the handling of the "Manhattan" at Paradeep. The owner of the "Manhattan" however decided to lighten the vessel outside the Madras Harbour down to permissible draft and then take it into Madras Port for further discharge.

(b) and (c). Paradeep can take Supertankers as soon as the tugs become available. As regards other Major Ports the draft at present is the limiting factor. However, such Supertankers can discharge at a convenient point outside the harbours into smaller-vessels as has been tried out at Bombay and Madras.

Co-operative Farming

969. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether all the State Governments have utilised the waste and khas lands for cooperative farming;

(b) who are members of such co-operative societies;

(c) whether all these farming societies have started functioning in all the States; and

(d) if so, the results achieved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). Information is being collected, and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

खाद्यान्नों का आयात

970. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964 से जून, 1966 तक विदेशों से अनाजों का आयात करने के लिये सरकार ने विभिन्न विदेशी नौवहन कम्पनियों को कितना भाड़ा चुकाया;

(ख) माल को ठीक समय पर न उतारे जा सकने के फलस्वरूप उक्त अवधि में विलम्ब शुल्क के रूप में कितनी धन राशि चुकाई गई; और

(ग) माल उतारने में हुये विलम्ब के कारणों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जनवरी, 1964 से मई, 1966 तक विदेशी जहाजरानी कम्पनियों को आयातित खाद्यान्नों पर ६० ९४.६३ करोड़ भाड़ों के रूप में दिये गये। विदेशों में हमारे मिशनों से जून, 1966 के खाते अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुये हैं।

(ख) जनवरी, 1964 से जून, 1966 तक की अवधि में किया गया विलम्ब शुल्क और अर्जित शोधना पुरस्कार की राशि क्रमशः लगभग 113.4 लाख रुपये और लगभग 105 लाख रुपये होने का अनुमान है।

(ग) विभिन्न बन्दरगाहों पर माल उतारने में होने वाली देरी को कम करने

और अनाज हैण्डलिंग सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं बढ़ाने के लिये समय समय पर बहुत से उपाय किये गये हैं। उन उपायों में निम्न उपाय शामिल हैं :—

(1) जहां कहीं सम्भव होता है वहां जमाव को कम करने के लिये एक बन्दरगाह से दूसरी बन्दरगाह की ओर जहाज मोड़ना।

(2) बम्बई, मद्रास और विजय पर विभागीय निकासी पद्धति लागू करना;

(3) कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह पर मैरीन लेग स्थापित करना;

(4) संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका और स्विटजरलैंड से अतिरिक्त विसंजक मशीनों और इंग्लैंड से हैण्डलिंग उपकरणों का आयात;

(5) बन्दरगाहों से अनाज भेजने के लिये रेल वैगनों की सप्लाई में वृद्धि;

(6) अनाज सम्भालने वाले मजदूरों की संख्या में पर्याप्त वृद्धि;

(7) सड़क परिवहन द्वारा गोदियों से निकासी में वृद्धि;

(8) गुजरात और मैसूर में छोटी बन्दरगाहों का उपयोग;

(9) प्रतीक्षा कर रहे और घाट पर लगे जहाजों से जलधारा में माल उतारने के लिये छोटे जहाजों और नौकाओं का उपयोग;

(10) कांडला से गुजरात में अन्य बन्दरगाहों अर्थात् ओखा तथा बेंड़ी बन्दरगाहों को तटीय जहाजों से खाद्यान्न भेजना; और

(11) प्रत्येक बन्दरगाह पर अनाज हैण्डलिंग सम्बन्धी कार्यों पर दिन प्रति दिन निगरानी रखने और समय समय पर पैदा होने वाली अड़चनों को दूर करने के लिये प्रमुख बन्दरगाहों पर अन्तर्विभागीय समितियां स्थापित करना।

Ayacut Development in States

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission have approved any pilot scheme for Ayacut Development in some states;

(b) if so, the objectives and details of the scheme;

(c) the finance involved in implementing the scheme and the share of the Centre and State Governments;

(d) the names of the States in which it is proposed to be introduced;

(e) the names of the places in each State where it is proposed to be introduced; and

(f) the reaction of State Governments to this Scheme?

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

(b) and (c). With a view to ensuring speedy and full agricultural benefits from the irrigation projects, a programme of Ayacut Development has been formulated by the Government of India with the approval of the Planning Commission. This programme envisages an integrated approach to agricultural development in the command of the Projects and envisages such measures as levelling of land, extension, larger credit facilities, etc. The scheme is proposed to be undertaken during 1966-67.

Although the programme would vary in details from region to region and project to project, its essential ingredients would be as under:

1. Crop planning and regulation of irrigation supplies—providing supplemental irrigation wherever necessary and feasible.

2. Proper distribution and application of irrigation water—provision of adequate drainage facilities.
3. Land shaping—consolidation of holdings.
4. Soil survey for efficient crop and water use Planning.
5. Arrangements for supplies and complementary inputs.
6. Extension and demonstration.
7. Financial arrangements to meet the credit needs of the cultivators.
8. Cooperative storage and marketing facilities.
9. Communication and Agro-Industrial development.

A guide-line for the formulation of necessary programmes for ayacut development in the States has been prepared and forwarded to all State Governments. The scheme is intended to cover, during the Fourth Plan, about 2 million acres out of the estimated unutilised irrigation potential of 4 million acres. The programme will, as far as possible, be implemented in compact blocks, each covering an area of about 5,000—10,000 acres. The estimate of covering a block of 10,000 acres under the programme is about Rs. 40 lakhs. The total requirement for covering 2 million acres, would be about Rs. 80 crores. This would include Rs. 15 crores as part of the Centrally sponsored Programme; Rs. 15 crores as part of the Programme under the State Sector; and Rs. 50 crores to be obtained under the Cooperative Sector.

(d) and (e). The Guide-lines have been forwarded to all the State Governments and after complete proposals are received from them, the names of the places where the Programme is to be introduced in each State, will be known.

(f) The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar,

Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal have reacted favourably to the proposal. Reaction of other States is awaited.

Loss of Rice ship in Hooghly River

972. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a cargo ship, M. V. Ratna Shobhana, carrying rice from Burma sank in Hooghly river in June, 1966;

(b) if so, total quantity of rice lost;

(c) the value of the rice;

(d) whether the cargo was not insured;

(e) if so, the reason therefor; and

(f) the efforts made to salvage it?

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

(b) About 8,400 tonnes.

(c) About Rs. 69 lakhs.

(d) and (e). As a matter of policy, Government cargo is not insured commercially but a proforma insurance fund is maintained to which all losses of foodgrains in voyage are debited.

(f) Salvage operations were promptly taken up but as the ship started

breaking up, these operations had to be abandoned and only about 150 tonnes of rice in 2180 bags could be retrieved.

Removal from Service of Officers of Food and Agriculture Ministry

973. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

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

(a) whether some officials of his Ministry have been removed from service recently; and

(b) if so, details of the charges against each of them and the punishment awarded?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the information in respect of the Ministry proper is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-6613/66]. The information in respect of the Attached and Subordinate Offices of the Ministry is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Cattle Disease in Kerala

974. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that cattle are being affected by a disease in Calicut, Kerala;

(b) if so, the number of cattle affected by the disease; and

(c) the remedial measures taken so far?

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

(b) About 45 animals are reported to have been affected with Haemorrhagic septicaemia, Foot and Mouth and Black quarter disease.

(c) Appropriate prophylactic measures were taken to control the disease.

Tourist Centres in Kerala

975. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Warior:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Bolgathy and Thekkady tourist centres in Kerala;

(b) if so, the proposal submitted by the Tourist Development Corporation in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Government of Kerala have suggested the inclusion of the scheme for integrated development of Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary and construction of a 5-star hotel at Bolgathy in the Fourth Five Year Plan on Tourism. These proposals are under examination.

(b) and (c). There is a Kerala Tourist and Handicrafts Corporation in Kerala. They have not submitted any proposals with regard to Bolgathy and Thekkady Tourist Centres to the Central Government.

Destruction of Foodgrains

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the F.A.O.s. report to the effect that in India with a population of 2,400 million rats, 26

million tons of foodgrains are destroyed every year by rats and pests;

(b) if so, how far it agrees with Government's estimates; and

(c) the steps taken to minimise this loss of foodgrains?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the F.A.O.'s report regarding rat population.

(b) It is estimated that the rat population in India is 2,400 million which destroys an estimated 2.6 million tons of grain every year and not 26 million tons.

(c) Several steps, some of which are given below, have been taken to minimise losses due to rats:

- (i) All the State Departments of Agriculture have set-up plant protection organisations. Seasonal campaigns to kill rats are organised regularly and an area of 6.3 million acres was covered under these operations during the year 1964-65. It is proposed to cover an area of 15-20 Million acres in 1966-67. Many of the States supply rodenticides free of cost.
- (ii) A Rodent Control Committee under the Chairmanship of Deputy Minister for Health and comprising of top experts in the line, has been constituted to review the whole rat problem in India and suggest ways and means to control it.
- (iii) The Department of Food, Central and State Ware-housing Corporations have regular programmes for killing of rats in stores.
- (iv) The State Departments of Health, Corporations, Municipi-

palities take measures to eradicate rat populations to avoid spread of plague and other diseases.

- (v) To meet the increase demand for rodenticides, steps have been taken to increase indigenous production.

Food Supplies in Orissa

977. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact even though the purchasing capacity of most of the local people in the drought-affected areas in Orissa has been low, investigations have indicated that supplies from many fair price shops in Orissa are diverted by unscrupulous traders to open market to fetch more remunerative prices, and even diverted to Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop this practice and to impart more purchasing power to the people?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The reports about diversion of stocks from fair price shops to open market and to Madhya Pradesh were found to be not correct. However, anti-smuggling staff on border is being strengthened. Large test relief works have also been started in the State to provide purchasing power to the people in drought-affected areas.

निर्वाचन आयोग के प्रतिवेदन

978. **श्री भोकार लाल शेरवा :** क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्वाचन आयोग का पहला (1952) दूसरा (1957) तथा तीसरा (1962) प्रतिवेदन किन-किन तारीखों को सभा-पटल पर रखे गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1962 में हुये चुनावों के बारे में प्रतिवेदन 1966 में सभा-पटल पर रखा गया था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रतिवेदन के प्रस्तुत किये जाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

बिधि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) (i) भारत में प्रथम साधारण निर्वाचनों पर रिपोर्ट, 1951-52 (खंड 1-साधारण) 26 अप्रैल, 1955 को और खंड 2-सांख्यिकीय 25 जुलाई, 1955 को लोक सभा के पटल पर रखी गई।

(ii) भारत में द्वितीय साधारण निर्वाचनों पर रिपोर्ट, 1957 (खंड 1-साधारण) 20 दिसम्बर, 1958 को और खंड 2-सांख्यिकीय 10 अगस्त, 1959 को लोक सभा के पटल पर रखी गई।

(iii) भारत में तृतीय साधारण निर्वाचनों पर रिपोर्ट-1962 (खंड 2-सांख्यिकीय) 20 दिसम्बर, 1963 को और खंड 1-साधारण 15 फरवरी, 1966 को लोक सभा के पटल पर रखी गई।

(ख) 1962 में हुये तृतीय साधारण निर्वाचनों पर रिपोर्ट का (खंड 2-सांख्यिकीय) जिसमें तात्त्विक जानकारी अन्तर्विष्ट है, 20 दिसम्बर, 1963 को लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया था और केवल खंड 1- (साधारण) जो रिपोर्ट का वर्णत्मक भाग है, सदन के पटल पर 1966 में रखा गया।

मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त के 1963 में परिसीमन आयोग के पदेन सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त होने के कारण वे परिसीमन आयोग के काम में अत्यन्त व्यस्त रहे। अतः उनके पास रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिये व्यवहार्यतः कोई समय नहीं था। किन्तु न तो संविधान में और न बिधि में ही ऐसी कोई अपेक्षा है

कि निर्वाचन आयोग हर साधारण निर्वाचन के पश्चात् गिण्टि प्रस्तुत करे ।

Loans to Farmers

979. Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to advance Rs. 450 crores to the farmers during the year 1966-67;

(b) the agency through which these loans will be advanced and whether Government are aware that under the present system, all the money does not reach the farmers; and

(c) whether Government propose to abolish the system of short term loans by cooperative societies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). It is estimated that the cooperative credit structure will disburse short and medium-term credit of the order of about Rs. 40 crores to their members for agricultural production during 1966-67. This is exclusive of the credit to be provided by cooperatives to meet the requirements of their members in respect of the programme of high-yielding varieties of foodgrains. Besides cooperative credit, some credit will also be available from Government savings sources and from other agencies like the Food Corporation of India.

The cooperative credit structure is being increasingly oriented to the system of crop finance which seeks to ensure that loans are given in cash and kind to meet the requirements of production and the loans are made available to farmers when they need them for agricultural operations.

(c) No, Sir.

1099 (Ai) LSD-5.

Representation from Indian National Offshore Fishing Seamen's Association, Cochin

980. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received in the recent past from the Indian National Offshore Fishing Seamen's Association, Cochin demanding better service conditions;

(b) their main demands; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

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

(b) The main demand of the Association is for the upward revision of pay scales of floating staff of the Deep Sea and Offshore Fishing Organisation.

(c) This question is under active consideration and it is expected that a decision will be taken shortly.

Centres of Accidents in Delhi

981. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Road Research Institute, Delhi has pinpointed 21 black spots in the Capital which are Centres of recent accidents;

(b) if so, which are these black spots; and

(c) the measures suggested by the Institute to avoid frequency of accidents?

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

(b) A list showing the "black spots" is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6614/66].

(c) The following measures have been suggested by the Institute in this connection:

- (i) A new accident spot warning sign has been suggested for installation at the spots referred to in the reply to part (b) above.
- (ii) Lane line and centre line road marking should be made with yellow paints to indicate to the users the existence of the black spots.
- (iii) There should be adequate arrangements for safety of pedestrians, like improved side walks, properly marked pedestrian crossings, railings, flashing amber signal at pedestrian crossings, separate phase for pedestrians in traffic signals, subways, overhead bridges, etc.
- (iv) Education should be provided to pedestrians in the use of the facilities available to them for road safety.
- (v) Steps should be taken to provide continuous stretches of cycle tracks of good surface, limited opening from side bungalows and proper segregation at intersections.
- (vi) Additional police staff should be deputed during the peak morning and evening hours for traffic regulation and enforcement.
- (vii) The drivers of heavy vehicles, such as trucks and buses, must be tested for eyesight, knowledge of traffic rules, driving aptitude, etc. before their driving licences are renewed. A well planned traffic education programme on the subject of safe and efficient use of road should be arranged for such drivers. The drivers of other motor vehicles, whose driving record has not been satisfactory, should also be required to

undergo a fresh test before their driving licences are renewed.

- (viii) Traffic Safety "drives" should be arranged periodically to control rash and negligent driving. The aim of these "drives" should not be, mainly, punishment for violations of traffic regulations but to impress upon the road users the need and importance of traffic sense.

Freight for Import of Foodgrains under P. L. 480

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

(a) whether the country would have to spend considerably more for P. L. 480 shipments as a result of devaluation;

(b) if so, the extent of increase; and

(c) whether any understanding has been reached in this regard?

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

(b) The increase in the expenditure on freight for the anticipated shipments of foodgrains from U.S.A. under P. L. 480 during the year 1966-67 as a result of devaluation is likely to be of the order of about Rs. 28 crores.

(c) If the reference is to any understanding with the Government of the U.S.A. in this regard, the answer is in the negative.

Concessional Freight rates for Developing Countries

983. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether India pressed for concessional freight rates for developing countries at the special meeting of the Shipping Committee on the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development held in July this year;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) the other moves made by the Indian delegation in the meeting?

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

(b) The Committee on Shipping at its special session has adopted a programme of work for the study of various aspects of freight rates to promote understanding and cooperation in the field of shipping by giving all parties interested in shipping a better insight into the economics of the industry, by assessing the effects of the present organisation and costs of shipping services on international trade and payments, and by identifying and analysing the factors which enter into the determination of shipping routes and freight rates. The dissemination of these fundamental facts and the study of their inter-relationship will serve both to dispel much current misunderstanding and to prepare the ground for possible improvements, in an atmosphere of greater mutual trust between suppliers and users of shipping services.

The programme includes:

- (i) Country studies
- (ii) Commodity studies
- (iii) Route studies
- (iv) Aggregative studies.

(c) The Indian Delegation supported the programme of study of freight and shipping problems on international basis, with a view to providing adequate and regular services at reasonable rates all over the world and also pressed for special studies of the problems relating to participation of the shipping lines of developing countries in the Shipping Conferences on equitable terms, the effective representation of Conferences in Major Ports of developing countries, giving reasonable advance notice of changes in rates and helpful and promotional freight rates in respect of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods and adequacy of shipping services.

अदालतों में उर्दू

984. श्री बड़े :

श्री टुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि देश के सभी न्यायालयों में अधिकांश काम उर्दू में किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज भाषा हिन्दी होने के बावजूद भी न्यायालयों में उर्दू के स्थान पर हिन्दी का प्रयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) और (ख) . इस विषय पर जानकारी राज्य सरकारों से संग्रहित की जा रही है ।

Agricultural Credit

985. **Shri Basumatari:**

Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to provide agricultural credit to the tune of Rs. 70 crores through Cooperatives for the high yielding varieties programme in the ensuing kharif season;

(b) whether it will be given as a loan; and

(c) if so, what will be the rate of interest?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). About 2.8 million acres are expected to be brought under the programme in the ensuing kharif season. The total amount required to cover the cost of inputs and cash expenses of cultivation for this programme is estimated to be about Rs. 76 crores. The credit requirements of those participants in the

programme who are members of co-operative credit societies are proposed to be fully provided by the co-operatives with assistance from the Reserve Bank of India. Those who are not members of co-operatives may obtain their credit requirements from other sources, including governmental facilities. The actual requirements of the member-participants cannot be estimated at this stage. Co-operatives will charge their normal rates of interest on these loans which range from 8½ to 10 per cent.

Roads in NEFA

986. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the total kilometres of roads constructed by the Border Roads Organisation in NEFA from 1st April, 1956 to 31st March 1966;

(b) the total kilometres of roads other than that mentioned in part (a) above constructed by the NEFA Administration during the above period;

(c) whether the progress made is satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the measures adopted to improve construction of roads in NEFA?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Border Roads Organisation was formed in March 1960. During the period upto 31st March, 1966, 956 kilometres of new roads had been formed in NEFA.

(b) 813 kilometres.

(c) and (d). The progress is satisfactory having regard to the various difficulties, namely, short period of working, dearth of contractors and labour, dearth of machinery and difficult terrain and climatic conditions.

Radar System at Santa Cruz Airport

987. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation,

Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that radar system installed at Santa Cruz Airport as landing and navigational aid in bad weather has not been available during the current monsoon; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Two Radars are installed at Santa Cruz of which only one has not been in operation due to delay in getting an officer suitably trained on account of the emergency. The training is expected to be completed by October, 1966 when this Radar will also become operative.

Minor Irrigation Works in Orissa

988. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4770 on the 3rd May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the request of the Orissa Government for allocation of Rs. 1 crore for undertaking additional minor irrigation works in the scarcity areas in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). With a view to examining the performance and potentialities of minor irrigation schemes with particular reference to the programme during the current year, a Central Team on Minor Irrigation visited Orissa State from 11th to 14th July, 1966. The Team has made recommendations inter-alia in regard to allotment of additional funds to the State Government during 1966-67. The request of the State Government for additional funds for minor irrigation works is under consideration in the

light of the recommendations of the Central Team on Minor Irrigation and the earlier Teams which visited the scarcity areas in the State.

for wheat is being met in full. Quotas of wheat allotted to Orissa State from April, 1966 to June, 1966 are given below:—

Supply of Foodgrains to Orissa

989. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedy:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) the quota of rice and wheat allotted to Orissa State in April, May and June 1966;

(b) the demand from the Orissa State during these months; and

(c) whether the demand of that State has been fully met?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). No rice has been demanded by or supplied to Orissa State. Orissa State's demand

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

April, 1966 19.5

May, 1966 35.2

June, 1966 36.7

National Highways in Orissa

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

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

(a) the total mileage of National Highways in Orissa as on the 30th June, 1966; and

(b) the names of these highways?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) 136.20 kilometres (i.e., 852 miles) excluding the sections within Municipal Limits.

(b) National Highways are designated by numbers which are given below:

Serial No.	N.H. No.	Route.
1	5	Calcutta-Cuttack Vizag-Madras Road.
2	6	Dhulia-Nagpur-Sambalpur-Calcutta Road.
3	42	Sambalpur-Cuttack Road.
4	43	Raipur-Vizianagram Road.

Cooperative movement in Orissa

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

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

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government for more financial aid to gear up cooperative movement in the State during 1966-67; and

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

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

(b) Out of the total additional assistance of Rs. 5.61 lakhs outside the State Plan ceiling requested for by the State Government, a sum of Rs. 1.89 lakhs in respect of agricultural credit schemes has been sanctioned. Some other proposals relating to cooperative marketing and cooperative cold storage plants are under examination.

Reclamation of Ravine Lands

992. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3911 on the 19th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Planning Commission regarding survey and reclamation of ravine lands in the country have since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra) (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Planning Commission have been considered. In so far as the survey of ravine areas is concerned, necessary action has already been initiated during the Third Plan period and this would be continued during the Fourth Plan by the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat.

The other recommendation in regard to the reclamation of ravine lands are being considered in consultation with State Governments as the actual reclamation work would be undertaken by them.

The approach in the Fourth Plan in regard to ravine reclamation is for treatment of the table lands and stabilisation of marginal lands and gully-heads with vegetation as well as structural measures. The deep ravines would however, be developed for afforestation and pasture lands.

Unloading of Foodgrains

993. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1351 on the 26th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the overside discharge of foodgrains into coastal vessels has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The question of overside discharge of foodgrains into coastal vessels at Pradeep Port has been considered but it has not been found possible to take up these operations so far as two tugs of the required capacity are not yet available at that port.

Weather Broadcast for Farmers

994. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is organising broadcasts about weather information and news for farmers;

(b) whether these broadcasts are arranged on regional basis; and

(c) if so, the nature of such broadcasts?

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

(b) Each station of the All India Radio broadcasts the weather bulletins for farmers in respect of the area which it covers in its rural programme.

(c) The broadcasts contain (i) weather forecast valid upto the morning of the third day from the day of the broadcast; (ii) warnings of heavy rainfall, frost etc., if any, during the same period; and (iii) outlook for subsequent two days.

Farmers' Education

995. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have in conjunction with the U.N.E.S.C.O. and F.A.O. formulated a programme of farmers' education and functional literacy;

(b) if so, the details of the programme, its cost and how it will be shared amongst Government and other organisations; and

(c) the action taken in pursuance thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A joint team of UNESCO/FAO specialists prepared a draft of a project on Farmers' Education and Functional Literacy in May last. It is a programme of organising training and education among farmers participating in the High Yielding Varieties Programme of agricultural production. It provides for production cum-demonstration camps for farmers, formation of farmers study or discussions groups, organisation of training courses for practising farmers and for young farmers at selected centres and the use of audio-visual media including the radio for farmers training and education at various stages. It also provides for imparting functional literacy to the

illiterate adults among the participants in the High Yielding Varieties Programme. As these proposals of the FAO/UNESCO Team are still under consideration, it is not possible to indicate their financial implications.

(c) The proposal is being examined in consultation with the Planning Commission. Meanwhile in connection with the High Yielding Varieties Programme Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation has been organising farmers training at different centres under existing schemes in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Bridge on National Highway near Barmanghat

996. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of construction of a bridge over the Dokri Nalla on National Highway 26, near Barmanghat, Narsinghpur District, Madhya Pradesh, is lagging behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the bridge is likely to be commissioned?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The work was sanctioned in May 1966. Tenders were invited for the work twice, but only one tender was received on each occasion. The award of work is under consideration.

(c) The bridge is likely to be opened to traffic about two years after the award of the work.

Ban on serving of wheat and rice preparation in hotels

997. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prohibited hotels, restaurants and other public eating-houses in the Union Territory of Delhi from serving wheat and rice preparations on Mondays, and rice preparations on Thursdays;

(b) if so, when the order was issued;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) how long the order will continue in force?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir, but the prohibition on Mondays is applicable only after 3 P.M. and not throughout the day.

(b) The order prohibiting the service of cereal foods on Monday evenings was issued on 6-12-1965 and that prohibiting the service of rice on Thursdays was issued on 15-3-1966.

(c) Cereal less Monday evenings in catering establishments was introduced following the appeal and example of the late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri to miss Monday evening meal. Additional rice-less day was introduced as a further measure to conserve rice supplies due to very heavy shortfall in production of rice in the country.

(d) No time limit has been fixed at present.

Tourist Development Fund

998. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri P. C. Borooah,

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

(a) whether a proposal to set up a Tourist Development Fund is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the feasibility of the proposal and amount earmarked for this purpose; and

(c) whether Government propose to charter flights to bring tourists to India?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal to set up Tourist Development Loan Fund to finance projects directly promoting tourism such as, hotels, road transport facilities etc. is under the consideration of Government.

(b) The details are being worked out.

(c) No, Sir. The Govt. has no proposal of its own to charter flights to bring tourists to India. Rules concerning charter flights to India have, however, been liberalised with a view to promoting tourist traffic. Fifty destinational charters have been permitted to come to India for a stay of one to three weeks.

Banmankhi Sugar Factory in Bihar

1000. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the reasons as to why the Banmankhi Sugar Factory in Cooperative Sector of Bihar has not gone into production so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): The reasons are mainly that the cooperative society failed to take timely steps to raise the requisite share capital from its grower members, make application for grant of loan by the Industrial Finance Corporation and place orders for plant and machinery. These steps have since been taken and the factory is expected to go into production in 1967-68 crushing season.

Loss to I.A.C. and Air India due to Devaluation

1001. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I.A.C. has undergone a huge loss on account of deferred payments for the Caravelles and rest of the fleet purchased or contracted earlier due to devaluation of the rupee;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the loss to be incurred, if any, by the Air India on this account?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The effect of devaluation on the repayment liability of I.A.C. on account of Caravelle & Fokker aircraft purchased on deferred payment basis, including the two Fokkers and 2 Caravelles on order, is of the order of Rs. 1010.35 lakhs.

(c) Increase in the repayment liability on dollar loans secured by Air India for the purchase of Boeing aircraft including the two Boeing aircraft on order, is of the order of Rs. 923.90 lakhs.

Consumption of Foodgrains

1002. Shri M. N. Swamy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) how the current year per capita consumption of food-grains compares with that of the last year; and

(b) if it is deteriorating the steps taken to check it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) In the absence of a country-wide survey of consumption of foodgrains, it is not possible to compare the per capita

consumption during the current year with that of the last year.

(b) With the heavy shortfall in production during the current year, the availability of foodgrains during the current year was much less than that of last year. Steps have been taken to import as much foodgrains as possible and to distribute it through government channels.

राज भाषा (विधायिनी) आयोग

1003. डा० महादेव प्रसाद :

श्री राम हरक्ष यादव :

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० च० सामन्त :

श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री :

श्री दी० च० शर्मा :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय राज भाषा (विधायिनी) आयोग का पुनर्गठन किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह आयोग किस रूप में पुनर्गठित किया गया है?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जब कि पूर्ववर्ती आयोग में एक अध्यक्ष, एक उपाध्यक्ष, पांच पूर्ण कालिक सदस्य, एक सदस्य-सचिव और दस अंशकालिक सदस्य थे, पुनर्गठित आयोग में एक अध्यक्ष, आठ पूर्णकालिक सदस्य और पन्द्रह अंश कालिक सदस्य हैं । अंशकालिक सदस्य राज्य सरकारों के नामनिर्देशित हैं ।

ग्राम सभायें

1004. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गावों के स्तर पर ग्राम सभाओं को अधिक प्रभावशाली बनाने के हेतु उपाय सुझाने के लिये जो अध्ययन दल स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव था, क्या वह दल इस बीच स्थापित कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस दल ने क्या सुझाव दिये हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्दे) : (क) जून, 1962 में स्थापित पंचायती राज आन्दोलन में ग्राम सभा की स्थिति संबंधी अध्ययन टोली ने अपनी रिपोर्ट अप्रैल, 1963 में दी।

(ख) अध्ययन टोली द्वारा की गई महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशों का एक विवरण सभा-घटल पर रखा जाता है। अध्ययन टोली की रिपोर्ट संसद के पुस्तकालय में भी रखी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी—देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—6615/66]

पशुधन का विकास

1005. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में विभिन्न राज्यों में केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्द्धन परिषद द्वारा पशुधन के विकास के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) इस दिशा में कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख). जानकारी देने वाली टिप्पणी सभा-घटल पर रखी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी—देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 6616/66]

लू से फसलों की हानि

1006. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जून, 1966 के दूसरे सप्ताह में देश के पूर्वोत्तर भाग में भीषण लू चलने से उस क्षेत्र पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अगली फसल पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव के बारे में कोई अनुमान लगाया गया है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) जी. हां। पश्चिम बंगाल में गंगा नदी के क्षेत्रों में तथा बिहार में 6 से 12 जून, 1966 तक तथा उड़ीसा में 9 से 12 जून, 1966 तक मध्यम श्रेणी की तथा कड़ी लू चली। उत्तर पूर्वी भारत के अन्य भागों में लू नहीं चली।

(ख) इन क्षेत्रों में लू की अवधि में वर्षा भी कम हुई जिसके कारण खरीफ की जुताई व बुवाई का कार्य गड़बड़ा हो गया। अगली फसल की हानि के बारे में पूर्वानुमान लगाना कठिन है। परन्तु लू चलने की अवधि कम थी इसलिए अगली फसल पर इसका अधिक कुप्रभाव न पड़ेगा।

Symbols of Political Parties

1107. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) how many symbols for each political party at National and State

levels have been reserved with particulars of symbol of each party;

(b) how many symbols are kept free for new political parties and independent candidates in the General Election of 1967;

(c) whether any representations have been received to change the symbol of Congress in the coming Elections on the grounds of religious sentiments; and

(d) the steps being taken to make the next elections fair and free?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). The necessary information is contained in the Election Commission's notification No. S.O. 2787 dated the 2nd September, 1965, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3(ii) of the 2nd September, 1965.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The elections held have been fair and free. The provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and the rules made thereunder and all steps required to be taken under these Acts and rules are designed to ensure fair and free elections. No new steps are required to be taken in this regard.

All-India Tourist Development Council

**1008. Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Basappa:**

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

(a) whether the All-India Tourist Development Council met in July this year in Mysore;

(b) if so, the observations made and resolutions adopted at the meeting; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Tourist Development Council held its Tenth Meeting at Mysore on 30th June and 1st July. A set of the Resolutions passed by the Council is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6617/66]. Action has been initiated on Resolutions 2, 3 and 11. Others are under examination of the Central and State Governments.

Rationing in West Bengal

1009. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the statutory rationing system in Calcutta and other industrial and municipal towns in West Bengal is likely to collapse, if sufficient stocks of foodgrains are not immediately supplied from the Centre; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The statutory and modified rationing system in West Bengal will be put to strain during August and September.

(b) The Government of India are trying to help to the maximum extent possible within the limitations of the availability of foodgrains with them.

मद्रास में नया हवाई अड्डा

1010. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का मद्रास में एक नया हवाई अड्डा बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना धन खर्च होगा ; और

(ग) इसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संगोब रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). मद्रास में एक नया हवाई अड्डा बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, लेकिन विद्यमान टरमीनल इमारत के पास ही ९८ लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ब्लाक और ५४ लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक देशीय ब्लाक बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। इन निर्माण कार्यों के चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान आरम्भ किये जाने की आशा है।

Employees of Department of Food

1011. Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

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

(a) the number of employees in the Department of Food who have opted for employment in the Food Corporation of India during 1965 and 1966; and

(b) the number of employees in the Department of Food who did not opt absorption in the Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a). The terms and conditions governing the transfer of the employees of the Food Department to the Food Corporation of India are still under the consideration of the Government and no employee of the Food Department has so far been asked to exercise the option for employment in the Food Corporation of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Roads in Border Areas of Punjab

1012. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the broad outlines of the programme of constructing roads in the border areas of Punjab; and

(b) whether there is any impact on the schedule consequent upon the Tashkent Agreement?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Construction of 224 miles of new roads and repairs/improvement of 438 miles of existing roads are in progress.

(b) Works are being proceeded with according to the availability of funds.

Consumer Cooperative Stores in Universities

1013. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Dighe:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to give Rs. 10 million to the

University Grants Commission for organising Consumer cooperative stores in the Universities and affiliated colleges; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the scheme?

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

(b) A statement indicating the broad details of the scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6618/66].

Applied Nutrition Programme

1014. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the steps taken so far to extend the applied nutrition programme to drought-affected areas of Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): The aim of the Applied Nutrition Programme is to develop a coordinated programme of nutrition education and training in the production, preservation and consumption of nutritionally valuable foods. The programme is taken up in economically and nutritionally backward areas; there is no proposal to extend it to drought-affected areas as such; drought conditions vary from season to season and area to area.

Accident to Jakkar Flying Club Plane

1015. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plane belonging to the Flying Club at Jakkar near Bangalore met with an accident resulting in the death of a pilot trainee in the third week of June, 1966; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. A Tiger Moth aircraft VT-DER belonging to the Government of India and operated by Government Flying training School, Jakkar crashed in a pond at Kanakapura about 35 miles south-west of Bangalore on the 21st June, 1966 resulting in the death of the pilot, who was the sole occupant of the aircraft.

(b) The accident is under investigation.

Aerodromes in Mysore

1016. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent under aviation in Mysore State during the Third Plan period along with the names of the works and estimated costs thereof; and

(b) the works of aerodrome development and improvement proposed to be taken up in the State in the Fourth Five Year Plan with probable estimated costs thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Works costing approximately Rs. 2.30 crores are proposed to be undertaken during the Fourth Plan period.

National Highways in Mysore

1017. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of National Highways in Mysore State at present;

(b) the steps taken to take over the Bangalore-Mysore road as a National Highway; and

(c) the programme of National Highways and bridges as applicable to

Mysore in the Third and Fourth Plan with the latest progress made so far?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation,

Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) National Highways are designated by numbers which are given below:—

Serial No.	N.H. No.	Route
1	4	Poona-Bangalore-Madras Road.
2	7	Varanasi-Jabalpur-Nagpur-Hyderabad-Bangalore-Madras-Kannia Kumari Road.
3	9	Sholapur-Hyderabad-Vijayawada Road.
4	13	Sholapur-Chitradurga Road.

(b) Owing to financial limitations, the Government of India are unable to make any sizeable addition to the existing National Highway system at present.

(c) A statement showing the National Highways works sanctioned in Mysore State during the Third Five Year Plan period, together with the progress achieved as on the 31st March 1966, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6619/66].

Fourth Five Year Plan for the development of National Highways in the country has not so far been finalised.

Prices of Sugar for Bihar

1018. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) when Government propose to announce finally prices of sugar for Bihar; and

(b) the basis of fixing prices of sugar in various Zones so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The ex-factory prices of sugar are being reviewed and the revised prices as may be necessary will be announced after the review is completed.

(b) The ex-factory prices of sugar are initially fixed in the early part of the season, region-wise, on the basis of the average cane price payable by sugar factories in the region and average estimated recovery and duration of the season likely to be obtained by them. Upto 1964-65 these prices were fixed in accordance with the relevant schedules prepared by the Tariff Commission and from 1965-66 in accordance with the relevant schedules prepared by the Sugar Enquiry Commission. The prices so fixed are reviewed after the crushing season is over in the light of actual working results and the ex-factory prices revised as necessary.

बच्चों के लिये मुफ्त भोजन

1019. श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री मधु लिमये :

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

(क) उड़ीसा तथा अन्य अकालग्रस्त और सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में इस समय कितने बच्चों को मुफ्त भोजन दिया जा रहा है और इन कार्य के लिये कितने गावों में केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या स्कूल में जाने वाले बच्चों के लिये भी मुफ्त भोजन की व्यवस्था की

गई है और इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने बच्चों को भोजन दिया जा रहा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मैनन) : (क) और (ख). सम्बन्धित राज्यों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रखी जाएगी।

किसानों को सहायता

1020. श्री किशन पटनायक :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री मधु लिमये :

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

(क) उड़ीसा और अन्य दुर्भिक्ष तथा सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में चालू वर्ष में कृषि के लिये तकावी ऋण बीज और ट्रेक्टरों के रूप में दी गई सहायता का राज्यवार और जिलेवार व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) 15 जून, 1966 तक कितने किसानों को तकावी ऋण दिये गये और कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये ; और

(ग) क्या उस भूमि के क्षेत्रफल का कोई अनुमान लगा लिया गया है, जहां संसाधन न होने के कारण, पूर्ण रूप से या आंशिक रूप से खेती नहीं की जा सकेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). पूछी गई विस्तृत जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और पूरी होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी। जहां तक उड़ीसा राज्य में तकावी ऋणों की राशि और वितरित किये गये बीजों का सम्बन्ध है, इन

सब के बारे में जून के अंत तक के आंकड़े अभाव की स्थिति के पुनर्विलोकन में, जो इसी अधिवेशन के शुरू में संसद सदस्यों में परिचालित किया गया था, दिए गए हैं।

Symbol for Jharkhand Party in Bihar

1021. Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has allotted symbol to the Jharkhand Party in Bihar;

(b) whether there is any dispute regarding the leadership of the Jharkhand Party; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Chief Election Commissioner in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The Jharkhand party is recognised by the Election Commission in the State of Bihar and allotted a reserved symbol.

(b) There is a dispute not only as regards the present leadership of this party but also as regards its existence as a separate political party. It is claimed that the party has merged in the Indian National Congress.

(c) The Commission has made some enquiries in the matter but has not yet come to a decision.

Voters List of Silchar West Constituency

1022. Shri A. K. Gupalan:

Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the voters list of Silchar West constitu-

ency for the next General Elections has been published by the Electoral Registration Office (Assam);

(b) whether the names of Railway employees residing on Railway land have been excluded from the list; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Chief Electoral Officer, Assam.

Private Practice by Attorney-General

1023. Shri R. Barua:

Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Attorney-General has asked for the right of private practice as was the case in the past; and

(b) if so, whether the same has been accepted?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Jayanti Shipping Company

1024. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received details of credit from different parties against Jayanti Shipping Company; and

(b) if so, how much amount is due from the Jayanti Shipping Company to the various parties?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) In response to circulars issued by the Managing

Agents to all known creditors of the Jayanti Shipping Company Ltd., a number of claims have already been received and registered but this process is still continuing and will take some time to be completed.

(b) An approximate estimate prepared by the Managing Agents on the basis of available information shows that, as on the 10th June, 1966, the total amount due from the Jayanti Shipping Company to various parties including Shipping Corporation was about Rs. 44.12 crores. This figure does not include the paid-up capital of Rs. 2.88 crores and the development reserve of Rs. 38 crores. If these two items are also included, the total liabilities would work out to Rs. 47.38 crores, as against the total assets of the Company which are of the order of 43 crores.

Drought Conditions in Punjab

1025. Shri Hem Raj:

Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that hill areas of Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur districts are drought-affected;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any report about these areas from the Government of Punjab; and

(c) the aid which Government propose to extend to these areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Government of Punjab, early winter rains were deficient in 1965 in various parts of the State including the districts of Kangra, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur.

(c) The Government of Punjab have not asked for any financial aid

from the Central Government. The State Government have, however, been asked to furnish details of actual expenditure incurred by them on relief operations and on receipt of this information any financial assistance due to them under the prescribed pattern of assistance will be afforded to the State Government.

Third National Conference on Extension Training

1026. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third National Conference on Extension Training held at Hyderabad during the second week of July, 1966 has made several recommendations with a view to increase agricultural production in the country including intensive training of farmers;

(b) whether these recommendations have been considered; and

(c) if so, with what results?

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

(b) and (c). They are under consideration.

Wastage of Cow Dung

1027. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the yearly loss due to burning away of cow-dung instead of using it as manure; and

(b) the steps being taken to replace the use of cow-dung as fuel?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes. According to a study made by the 1999 (Ai) LSD-6.

National Council of Applied Economic Research, the total wet cow-dung produced annually in the country is estimated at 1335 million tonnes which is equivalent to 267 million tonnes of dry dung. The Council has estimated that 52.2 million tonnes (about 20 per cent of the total out-turn) of the dry material is consumed as fuel.

(b) Government have taken the following steps to counter-act the practice of burning cow-dung and to ensure its use as manure to the maximum extent possible:—

(i) Installation of cow-dung gas plants which serve both the fuel and manurial needs of the farmers is being popularised.

(ii) Schemes for raising of quick-growing tree-plantations and developing forests on common lands, wastelands and field boundaries in the villages are being promoted.

(iii) State Governments have been advised to encourage increased use of soft coke as fuel by pursuing a liberal policy regarding setting up of soft coke depots and dumps.

(iv) A scheme for larger and better utilization of local manurial resources including cow-dung for compost production has been included by the State Governments Union Territory Administrations in their State Plans.

Development of Sohna Hot Springs near De'hi

1028. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of Sohna Hot Springs near Delhi into a modern tourist and health resort has been stalled;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The development of Sohna hot springs near Delhi as a spa has been under consideration of the Department of Tourism for some time in consultation with the Ministry of Health and the Govt. of Punjab. Before finalising the detailed plan, it was considered essential to carry out certain scientific tests to determine the curative properties of the waters of this spring. For this purpose, a sample of the water from the source has to be collected after emptying the tank and de-contaminating the area. The sample thus obtained will then be sent for analysis to Indian and foreign experts. The question of developing Sohna as a spa will be considered after receipt of the reports from the experts.

Embezzlement in a Cooperative Society

1029. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether embezzlement in Zamindara Co-operative Society Dasloon, Lambagraon in Kangra (Punjab) has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, from which date this embezzlement started;

(c) what are the audit reports for the period in question;

(d) whether any complaint was received from any Publicman in this regard during the period of embezzlement;

(e) if so, whether any enquiry was made in this behalf; and

(f) the findings thereof?

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

(b) 13-9-1950.

(c) Three audit parties had audited the accounts for the period from 1-7-56 to 30-6-60 but none of them could detect the embezzlement. A special audit conducted later on detected the embezzlement.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). The questions do not arise.

Mannom Sugar Mill's in Kerala

1030. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently given land to Mannom Sugar Mills in Kerala; and

(b) if so, on what basis?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Nhinde): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Kerala Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Alternative Route to G.T. Road

1032. Shri Hem Raj:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether the former Punjab P.W.D. Minister had recently suggested an alternative route to the Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Amritsar via Hissar, Jind, Narwana, Sangrur, Barnala, Moga, Harike to Amritsar on account of the congestion on the present road;

(b) whether it has been considered by Government; and

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

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The proposal envisages providing an alternate

national highway between Delhi and Amritsar via Rohtak (and not Hissar). There is no apparent necessity for another national highway between these two places. The existing national highway (N.H. No. 1) connecting them is adequate to meet the need of traffic for some years. When traffic increases further, the requirement for constructing a new road of the standard of an Expressway could be considered.

Co-operative Societies in Delhi

1033. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount advanced by Government to Co-operative Societies in Delhi have to be written off since it had become unrecoverable;

(b) if so, the amount of loan which has to be written off; and

(c) when these loans were given and why they could not be recovered in time?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No amount given through the Cooperative Department, Delhi Administration, as loan to cooperative societies has been written off as unrecoverable.

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

Scarcity Conditions in Orissa

1034. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the team of officials which visited Orissa to study the famine conditions prevailing there has submitted their report; and

(b) if so, whether the team has suggested any specific measure and the increase, if any, in the Central assistance to the State to meet the present difficulty?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Team which visited Orissa in early May, 1966, submitted their report soon after their visit. Copies of the report were circulated to the Members of the Lok Sabha on the 10th May, 1966. A summary of the main conclusions and recommendations of the Team is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6620/66].

Food Situation in States

1035. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the position of food deficit of Maharashtra, Kerala, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh in the current year has been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) the quantity has been supplied by Government to each State from the 1st January, 1966 so far, month-wise; and

(c) the percentage of the deficit which has been met by Government, State-wise?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6621/66].

(c) The requirements of foodgrains depend on a number of factors like distribution of national income, pace of urbanisation, changes in the food habits of the people, etc. In a developing economy like India's most of these factors are constantly changing and it is not possible to estimate precisely the deficit of any State. To indicate the percentage of the deficit met from supplies from Central stocks is, therefore, not possible.

12.05 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE****FIRING BY BURMESE CUSTOMS PERSONNEL
ON INDIAN BAITE TRIBESMEN**

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported firing by Burmese Customs personnel on Indian Baite tribesmen on the 22nd and 23rd July, 1966, resulting in the death of one person and injuries to others."

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir, on 22nd July at about 3 P.M. while two Indian tribals were working on the Indian side of Indo-Burmese border, two persons reported to be Burmese Customs officials challenged them for having entered Burmese territory and asked the two Indian tribals to come towards them. The two Indian tribals having refused to do so, the Customs officials are alleged to have opened fire from a stengun and one of the Indian tribals also returned the fire from his S.B.M.L. gun. Thereupon, the Burmese officials left the place and the two Indian tribals reported at the nearby police station at Moreh. A case under section 307 IPC and 25 Arms Act has been registered at Moreh Police Station.

According to further reports, on 23rd July two other Indian tribals went to the place of occurrence at about 8 A.M. and saw two Burmese sepoys in olive green dress and wearing helmets on the other side of the Lokchao river which flows near Moreh within the Indian territory. As soon as the sepoys saw the Indian tribals, they are reported to have taken firing positions and apprehending danger to themselves the two

Indian tribals also took up positions. The sepoys are then alleged to have opened fire. During a short pause, one of the Indian tribals ran to the Moreh police station and reported the matter to the officer in charge.

The Officer in charge Moreh police station arranged a joint search with the Burmese Customs and military officials stationed at Tamu, a small town on the Burmese side of the border. They found the body of the other tribals lying dead with two bullet injuries on the abdomen and another on the right thigh. On inquiry, the Burmese Customs and military personnel posted at Tamu denied any knowledge of the incident. A case has been registered in this connection also at Moreh police station and is under investigation.

We have got the best relations with the Burmese authorities all along the Indo-Burma border and we have had the fullest cooperation from them in regard to matters of common interest. We have never had any similar complaint in the past of misunderstanding or skirmishes on the border. Our Embassy in Rangoon has been requested to get in touch with the Government of Burma and to obtain precise facts about the incident as known to Burmese authorities. I would urge the House not to attach too much importance to this incident.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know how far the place near Moreh police station where the first incident of the 22nd July took place, and the farther bank of the Lokchao river where the second incident of 23rd July took place are inside Indian territory, and whether the police investigations held so far indicate the necessity for any extradition proceedings against the Burmese culprits?

Shri Nanda: The place Moreh itself is about 1½ miles to 2 miles from the border, and the place of occurrence may be a few hundred yards, perhaps 400 or 500 yards from there. The investigations are proceeding, and of course, there is the necessary expeditious effort being made.

Shri Kapur Singh: How far is the other bank of the Lokchao river, where the second incident took place, from the border?

Shri Nanda: Between the border and this river, there is a very small strip of a few hundred yards.

श्री गुलशन (भटिडा) : इस दुर्घटना के बाद बर्मा सरकार ने इस कार्यवाही में जो हमदर्दी दिखाई है, उसके बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि वे हमारे साथ मिल-वर्तन दे रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके फलस्वरूप उन्होंने क्या-क्या मिल-वर्तन दिया, जिन व्यक्तियों ने भारतीय पुरुषों पर गोली चलाई, क्या वे उनको देने के लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं ?

श्री नन्दा : उनसे हमें बहुत बातों में सहयोग मिल रहा है, खास कर उस किस्म के आदिवासियों को जिनमें हम होस्टाइल कहते हैं, उनको वे रोकते हैं, वापस भेज देते हैं, पकड़ कर हम को दे देते हैं, इन तरह की बहुत सी मदद हम को मिल रही है।

श्री गुलशन : मैंने यह पूछा है कि क्या उन व्यक्तियों को वे देने के लिये तैयार हैं ?

श्री नन्दा : इसके लिये इन्कवायरी हो रही है, एम्बेसा के माध्यम से बातचीत हो रही है।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I want to find out if the India-Burma border has been properly demarcated and if there are boundary pillars, and also whether the Government of Burma have expressed regret for this incident.

Shri Nanda: It has been demarcated. So far as our communication with the Government of Burma is concerned, it is proceeding.

Shri P. K. Deo: About the boundary pillars?

Shri Nanda: Yes, that part is there.

श्री रामसेवक दादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये घटनायें इसलिये हो रही हैं कि इन भारतीय आदिवासियों को तस्करी व्यापार के लिये प्रयोग किया जाता है और यहां तक कि इस आशय के आरोप लग जा रहे हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पश्चिमी बंगाल के तीन मंत्रियों का इसमें हाथ है, जिनके खिलाफ बंगाल के सेन साहब और अनुत्पल घोष साहब कुछ नहीं करना चाहते ?

श्री नन्दा : यह सवाल इसके बारे में नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुगेर) : यह एक बहुत गम्भीर मामला छेड़ा गया है और मंत्री महोदय को इसकी सफाई करनी चाहिये। अगर आप इस समय इसकी सफाई करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं तो कुछ समय के बाद करें।

श्री नन्दा : किस किस्म की सफाई ? यह सवाल मणिपुर और बर्मा के बार्डर के बारे में पूछा है, यह बात सही है कि वहां कुछ स्मगलिंग वगैरह होता है, लेकिन आपने जो सवाल पूछा है वह बंगाल के मिनिस्टर के बारे में पूछा है। यह रिलेवेन्ट नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक मामला दूसरे मामले से जुड़ा हुआ है। वहां पर तस्करी व्यापार का जाल बिछा हुआ है और बड़े-बड़े लोगों का उसमें हाथ है, बंगाल के तीन मंत्रियों का उसमें हाथ है, बंगाल के गृह मंत्री का हाथ है, पुलिस मंत्री का हाथ है।

श्री रामसेवक दादव : मेरा प्रश्न बिल्कुल साफ़ है। क्या इस घटना का सम्बन्ध तस्करी व्यापार से है और क्या इन आदिवासियों को इस काम के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, यहां तक कि तीन मंत्रियों इसमें शामिल हैं ?

श्री नन्दा : जब तहकीकात होगी तो पता चल जायेगा कि इस घटना का सम्बन्ध तस्क़र व्यापार से है या नहीं ।

श्री पद्म जिरये : कब तक ?

श्री नन्दा : इस में तहकीकात हो रही है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि वे मीजो लोगों को पाकिस्तान जाने से रोकने में हमारी सहायता करते हैं, क्या उन्हीं मीजो लोगों पर इन बर्मा के सिपाहियों ने गोली चलाई थी ? यदि हाँ, तो ये जो मारे गये हैं, इनके परिवारों को सरकार ने क्या सहायता की है ?

श्री नन्दा : मीजो के बारे में मैं कह नहीं सकता हूँ । वहाँ की गवर्नमेन्ट ने क्या सहायता की है, उसकी डिटेल् मेरे पास नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारे जो आदमी वहाँ मारे गये हैं, क्या सरकार उनके परिवारों की कुछ मदद करेगी ?

श्री नन्दा : मणिपुर गवर्नमेन्ट जरूर मदद करेगी ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I agree with the hon. Minister that our relations with Burma are very, very friendly. But here is a case which seems to be a continuous affair. One incident takes place on the 22nd and another on the 23rd. Both these things relate to tribesmen. May I know if the Government are exposing unduly these tribesmen who live on this border to danger on the India-Burma border? If they are doing so, what extra precautions are they taking? If they are not doing so, why have these unfortunate incidents taken place?

श्री नन्दा : यह एक्सिडेंट ही हुआ है । इधर भी ट्राइबल्स रहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ भी उसी किस्म के ट्राइबल्स

रहते हैं, बाडर की खसूसियत ऐसी है कि दोनों तरफ़ आना-जाना चलता रहता है । इसके लिये खास प्रबन्ध किया है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: What does the hon. Minister say? I did not follow what he said. It is raining outside, and therefore his voice is not audible.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दिया है कि दोनों तरफ़ वैसे ही ट्राइबल्स रहते हैं, उनका आना-जाना भी रहता है, वे एक ही किस्म के आदमी हैं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Does it mean that tribals can kill each other?

श्री नन्दा : वहाँ पर, यह पहला ही इन्सीडेंट हुआ है ।

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO KERALA MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, ETC.

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 206/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 24th May, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Motor Vehicles Rules, 1961, etc., under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6594/66].

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay for the year ended 31st December, 1965, along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6595/66].

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:

- (1) The Foodgrains Movement Restrictions (Exemption of Certified Seeds) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 692 in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1966.
- (2) The Rajasthan Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 864 in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1966.
- (3) The Foodgrains Movement Restrictions (Exemption to Food Corporation of India) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 911 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1966.
- (4) The Indian Maize (Temporary Use in Starch Manufacture) No. 2 Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 963 in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1966.
- (5) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Second Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 971 in Gazette of

India dated the 18th June, 1966.

- (6) The Delhi Rationed Articles (Movement Control) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1062 in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1966.
- (7) The Madhya Pradesh Foodgrains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1109 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1966.
- (8) The Andhra Pradesh Rice and Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1123 in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6596/66].

DELIMITATION OF COUNCIL CONSTITUENCIES (MADRAS) AMENDMENT ORDER, ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Delimitation of Council Constituencies (Madras) Amendment Order, 1966, etc., published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1097 in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6597/66].

- (2) A copy of Order No. 20 of the Delimitation Commission determining delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in the Union Territory of Manipur published in Notification No. S.O. 2132 in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1966 under sub-section (3) of section 10 of

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

the Delimitation Commission
Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
6598/66].

**ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN CENTRAL
ARECANUT COMMITTEE**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee for the year 1964-65. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-6599/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER KERALA PANCHAYATS ACT AND ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 130 of the Kerala Panchayats Act, 1960, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (i) The Kerala Panchayat Employees (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1966, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 33/66 in Kerala Gazette dated the 8th February, 1966.
- (ii) The Kerala Panchayats (Oath of Office by Members) Rules, 1966, published in Notification S.R.O. No. 76/66 in Kerala Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1966.
- (iii) S.R.O. No. 94/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st March, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Panchayats (Proceedings of Panchayat Meet-

ings and Committees)
Rules, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
6600/66].

- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned in item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
6601/66].

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Sugarcane Press-mud (Control) Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 630 in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1966.

- (ii) The Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1126 in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
6602/66].

- (4) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (i) of item (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
6603/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification, I am somewhat reluctant to raise this point again and again, but unless it is driven home day after day, I am afraid the Government will not improve. That is why I crave your indulgence and the indulgence of the House to raise it today also.

Again, the same thing has occurred. The reasons for delay in laying the statements on the Table of the House are given in two places. There is a statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned in item (1), and again there is a statement showing the reasons for delay

in laying the Notification mentioned at (i) of item (3). I would like to know whether we can look forward to a day in the near future when this matter will become a thing of the past.

There is another small point. It just caught my eye as I was casually glancing through the Order Paper. In item 4 of the Order paper there is a Gazette Notification dated 5th May, the laying of that is not considered to be late, but that of a Gazette Notification dated 7th May is considered so late that reasons have been given for the delay in laying it on the Table of the House. Why this curious anomaly that a Notification dated 5th May is not considered late, when a Notification dated 7th May is considered late? This is an anomaly which should be explained. The Ministry should not be so negligent and remiss, it is the same Ministry in both cases.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I agree. I thought Parliament adjourned in the first week of May. Therefore, naturally after Parliament has reassembled again, we have placed it. In this case also, unfortunately we could not lay it immediately because Parliament had adjourned. We shall see that delays are avoided as far as possible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not the first, but third week of May.

Mr. Speaker: He means to say for 5th May there is no delay, for 7th May there is delay, why that difference.

12.16 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: MEMBERSHIP OF ADVOCATES ACT REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to inform the House that it is proposed to appoint Shri C. M. Dikshit, Member, Lok Sabha, as a Member of the Advocates Act Review Committee in the vacancy caused by the sad demise of Shri S. V. Rama-

swamy, Shri Dikshit has agreed to serve on the Committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What is this Review Committee about?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): This Committee was to review the Advocates Act which has been passed because there were anomalies. I want to know how long this is going to take and when it is going to give its report. Will the new Advocates Bill be passed by this Parliament?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I expect there will be one or two more meetings; they have already finished two meetings, and it will then be placed on the Table of the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I hope it will come before the last session of this Parliament.

12.17 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: JUDGMENT BY INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The Government of India has seen with deep disappointment the judgment of the International Court of Justice on South West Africa. The Government of South Africa has persistently refused to place the territory of South West Africa under UN Trusteeship as required under the Charter. On the other hand, the South African Government has been taking measures to incorporate South West Africa as one of its provinces applying to it all the evils of apartheid to which it has subjected its own non-white population.

It will be recalled that certain aspects of the question of South West Africa were referred by the General Assembly to the International Court for advisory opinion which was given in 1950, in 1955 and again in 1958.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

These opinions clarified certain issues and were generally helpful, whereafter the UN Committee on South West Africa was asked to consider what legal action was open to ensure that South Africa fulfilled the obligations assumed by it under the mandate until such time as it is placed under the trusteeship system. The U.N. Committee on South West Africa suggested taking the matter to the International Court. In 1959 the General Assembly welcomed this suggestion as a result of which in 1960 Ethiopia and Liberia, both original members of the League, filed their application in the International Court. The General Assembly commended the two applicant Governments upon their initiative, thereby indicating the importance the U.N. attached to the issues placed before the World Court for a decision.

The judgment is not likely to inspire confidence in the International Court or in the establishment of the rule of law in international affairs. The fact that it took nearly six years for the Court to decide that Ethiopia and Liberia have not established any legal right or interest in the subject matter of their complaint is regrettable. In 1962 the Court rejected the preliminary objection of South Africa that the Court had no jurisdiction and that Ethiopia and Liberia had no standing to bring the case. Yet four years later the Court has decided that Ethiopia and Liberia have no *locus standi* in the matter. It would seem, therefore, that the Court has reversed its own judgment of 1962.

It is unfortunate that the Court has failed to answer the substantive questions raised, namely, that since the mandate has not been converted into a trusteeship it continues to remain in effect; that South Africa continues to be subject to the obligations of the mandate and cannot unilaterally alter the status of South-West Africa without the consent of the U.N.; that South Africa must accept U.N. supervision of this territory and submit annual reports and for-

ward petitions to the U.N. General Assembly; that South Africa has violated the obligation of the mandatory power to "promote to the utmost the material and moral well being and the social progress of the inhabitants" by the application of apartheid and other arbitrary, unreasonable and unjust measures detrimental to human dignity.

In our view the answer to all these questions is in the affirmative. Indeed the General Assembly has adopted numerous resolutions condemning the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to cooperate with the world body in applying the principles of the U.N. Charter and implementing the various resolutions of the General Assembly on South-West Africa.

India's attitude has been throughout to strongly support the African countries in their legitimate demand for the grant of independence to South-West Africa. As early as 1946, the Government of India were the first to raise this issue at the United Nations, and expressed their opposition to what amounted to the annexation of South-West Africa. We urged that the territory should be put under the trusteeship system which would lead progressively to independence. The international community has long recognised the basic fact that the problem of South West Africa is not only a juridical one; it is more basically a political and colonial problem. The U.N. General Assembly has passed numerous resolutions, the last one being Resolution—2074 (XX), 1965—which reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of South-West Africa to freedom and independence and has called upon the Government of South Africa to remove immediately all bases and other military installations located in the territory of South-West Africa.

Whatever the judgment on the limited legal issue of the competence of Liberia and Ethiopia to seek redress

from the International Court, the problem of South West Africa remains and demands urgent attention of the U.N. The Government of India continues strongly to support the view that the General Assembly and, if necessary the Security Council must ensure that the Government of South Africa is not permitted to take any further steps—administrative, legal or constitutional—to incorporate the territory of South West Africa into South Africa, and such steps as have already been taken are declared null and void. Further, that the future of South West Africa must be governed by the U.N. Resolution on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Res. 1514). Finally, till such time as the people of South West Africa attain independence in accordance with the freely expressed will of the people, the mandate should be replaced by effective U.N. presence in place of the administration by the Government of South Africa.

It is now for the U.N. to take firm and decisive action in support of the people of South West Africa to thwart the aggressive plans of the South African Government. As in the past, the Government of India would lend vigorous and full support to all Afro-Asian and like minded members of the U.N. towards the achievement of these objectives. For this purpose, the Government of India is in touch with the members of the Organisation of African Unity and the Afro-Asian Group at the U.N. We are actually participating in the Sub-Committee appointed by the Special Committee of 24. We are also in touch with others so as to cooperate with them to end this vestige of racialism and colonialism. Unless this is done in the near future, there is grave danger that the present situation may lead to a most serious racial conflict throughout Africa endangering international peace and security.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): It is a matter of great regret to all of us that the verdict of the World Court

has been in favour of South Africa and by that indirectly they are going to perpetuate the colonial rule where there is racial discrimination in South West Africa. At the same time....

Mr. Speaker: Not a good beginning. He might put only a question. That would be followed by others also.

Shri P. K. Deo: At the same time, I would request the Government of India to make their position clear and to let us know what effective steps they are going to take in the United Nations so that the mandate or the trusteeship of South West Africa is terminated and a proper democratic government is allowed to function there and there is an end to racial discrimination.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): Now that the World Court's verdict has been announced and it is very clear that the judges of the World Court have reacted in a manner which shakes the confidence of the whole Afro-Asian world and there are many cases in which we are also involved directly and may be going upto the World Court in future, will the Government of India take any measures, in whatever way it is possible—if any steps can be taken—in order to see that the World Court and its panel of judges are acting in an impartial manner and this whole matter can be taken up by the United Nations and the matter raised by us?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): While welcoming the statement made by the hon. Minister, may I know whether Government are in a position to enlighten us about the role played by Pakistan in this matter, particularly because this morning, the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi has distributed certain newsletters to us wherein it has been said that India is indulging in malicious propaganda against Pakistan in this particular matter? I want to know from the hon. Minister how far it is a fact that India is indulging in malicious propaganda against Pakistan in this parti-

(Shri Hem Barua)

cular matter, and what is the rôle that Pakistan has actually played in this particular case.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): We would like the Government to tell us whether even in juridical terms it considers the question closed or whether they are thinking in terms of bringing juridical strategy in this matter, particularly because what has been determined is the only question of *locus standi* and the substantive question is yet to be determined. What is proposed to be done in respect of certain mandates of the United Nations, involvement of the United Nations and in securing a proper answer to the substantive question of the continuing mandate of the United Nations? We would like particularly to know whether it is proposed to persuade the United Nations as a body to secure an advisory opinion of the World Court on the substantive question or to agitate in any other manner.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): We are known to look the stables after the horse has run away. What steps did the battery of our lawyers—we have talented lawyers and a vast number of them, national and international, and of course our ambassadors are working all the 24 hours of the day—take when Sir Zafrulla Khan was ordered by the President of the International Court to stay away?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The statement made by the Minister raises some fundamental questions. In the first place, there are two organisations which are always under fire and which are absolutely unrepresentative in character. The first is the Security Council and the second is the World Court at the Hague. May I know whether the Government is going to do anything to get the Constitutions of these bodies amended so that they become more representative? At present both these bodies are the preserves of a few big powers

and they can do whatever they like. I think such things will go on happening, Pakistan or no Pakistan, India or no India, till the Constitutions of these two bodies are amended.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): The judgment of the International Court raises certain basic issues of justice under international law. As far as I am aware, the signatories to the Charter for the establishment of the International Court are of two varieties. There are some nations who admit by themselves that the judgment of the International Court shall be observed as it is. There are some other nations who reserve the right to disregard the judgment. But when there is a specific reference by a U.N. body to the International Court, which is a creation of the U.N. Charter, I think the judgment itself does not go beyond the rôle of an advisory opinion. In this regard, may I know whether the Government proposes to specifically move the UN under the mandatory provisions of UN to see to it that the so-called territory of South West Africa is released from the League of Nations mandate?

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट ने छः साल तक तो केस को पेंडिंग रखा फिर अब जब उसने जजमेंट दिया तो अपने ही जजमेंट को रिवर्स कर दिया। इस प्रकार के जजमेंट से हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का जो अभी तक विश्वास था कि कोई सवाल हुआ तो उसको इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट में हम ले जायेंगे क्या यह विश्वास उड़ नहीं जायेगा? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार की बात यू० एन० के सामने शासन रखने जा रहा है?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am happy that the general reaction of the hon. members has been against the decision of the World Court and in line with the attitude taken by the Government.

The Leader of the Swatantra Party, asked about the steps we propose to

take in UN and other bodies. I have said in my statement that we are in touch with the OAU and with the Afro-Asian Group and are working in the Sub-committee of 24 to chalk out a line of action.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty asked about steps that should be taken to ensure that the judges act in an impartial manner. One of the steps is to raise it in this august Parliament for the world to see how the chosen representatives of a big country like India look at the judgment. That itself is a great restraint. We have also said that in the UN Security Council and General Assembly, this question will be raised. I am sure all this will put the requisite pressure on the judges who sit on the World Court.

Mr. Barua asked whether India is indulging in any propaganda against Pakistan. We are not. Why should we? The fact is Sir Zafrullah, who is a Judge of the World Court and who is a Pakistani, did not participate in the making of this judgment. He has made a statement that it had been suggested to him by the President of the World Court that he having expressed his opinion already in the United Nations debate should not participate in this discussion. We have also this information that this thing was mentioned to another Judge of the World Court and that other Judge decided to ignore the advice of the Chairman of the World Court. It is a matter which should be sorted out by the Pakistan Government—Sir Zafrulla on one side and the Chairman of the World Court on the other.

Shri Hem Barua: I raised it because this morning the Pakistan High Commissioner in Delhi has released some news saying that India is indulging in this sort of thing.

Shri Swaran Singh: Dr. Singhvi has mentioned that although the World Court has given a judgement that the two applicants do not have any, *locus standi* to raise it, the political issue still remains. I agree with him and

we deal with it as a political issue in the United Nations. I have clarified the position in that respect.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My point is whether it is proposed to obtain advisory opinion on behalf of the United Nations as a whole.

Shri Swaran Singh: I think, Sir, in view of the experience of the countries who went to the World Court on this issue they are not likely to re-agitate it in the World Court, but it is for them to decide. In view of the judgment, I think it is a fact that it is calculated to shake the confidence of member nations.

Shri Joachim Alva asked what did India do when Sir Zafrulla was asked by the Chairman of the World Court not to sit at the decision making stage. It was essential for Sir Zafrulla to take it up with the Chairman of the World Court. Surely, our relations with Pakistan as they are at present do not place us in a particularly happy and advantageous position to take up cudgels on behalf of Sir Zafrulla.

Shri D. C. Sharma wanted to know our attitude with regard to the change in the constitution of the UN Security Council and the World Court. I would like to reiterate what I have said before, that the enlarged membership of the United Nations Security Council has already been accepted. About the World Court there are no proposals. This is a matter which requires further study and it will be studied by the UN experts.

Shri Shivaji Rao Deshmukh said that there is a basic question and asked what we should do about it. This as, I have said already, is a matter which will be taken up vigorously in the UN bodies.

About Shri Bade's point, I have already clarified that they reversed virtually what they decided two years earlier, and the long delay that has taken place in this decision on a pre-

[Shri Swaran Singh]

liminary issue is all the more disquieting. I have already commented upon that.

12.38 hrs.

MOTION RE. PARAGRAPHS 4.39 TO 4.52 OF 50TH (THIRD LOK SABHA) REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Mr. Speaker: The next item on the Order Paper is a motion by Shri Madhu Limaye and others saying that this House, in the light of the statement made by the Chairman of Public Accounts Committee on 28th July, 1966, in Lok Sabha, should give some direction to the Public Accounts Committee.

There are two things that are before us. Shri Madhu Limaye had given separately notice of two privilege motions also. They will be taken up separately, and I will allow him to raise them. So far as this, particular motion is concerned, I had also received earlier notices from Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad and Shri Sidheswar Prasad that the Speaker should give a direction to the Public Accounts Committee that they might go into the matter. I was still considering that motion, when I got this motion from Shri Madhu Limaye saying that the House should give that direction. Therefore, I have put it down on the Order Paper. So far as I know, there ought not to be any objection and I was also inclined to just give that direction that the Public Accounts Committee should look into it.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): You can give that direction if you want to.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरे प्रस्ताव को क्यों रोकना चाहते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रस्ताव का सवाल तब पैदा होगा, जब आपस में कोई फर्क हो। माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ चाहते हैं, वह मैं करने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

Why should the time of the House be spent on that? The question at this moment is whether the House should give the direction. If that is the desire, I give it just now. The matter is finished.

माननीय सदस्य का जो प्रिविलेज का सवाल है, उसको मैं सैपेरेटली लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

So, I am giving that direction to the Public Accounts Committee. In consonance with the motion tabled by Shri Madhu Limaye, as the House is required to give a direction, I am giving that direction. Let it be considered by the Public Accounts Committee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification on the ruling which you have given.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कार्य-सूची में मेरा प्रस्ताव आ चुका है। मैं आप का कोई अपमान नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन अगर आप ने अपना निदेश मेरे प्रस्ताव को मंजूर करने के पहले दिया होता, तो मेरे प्रस्ताव का सवाल ही न उठता। अब चूंकि यह कार्य-सूची पर आ गया है, इस लिए आप मुझे इस मामले को प्रस्ताव के द्वारा उठाने की इजाजत दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं डायरेक्शन नहीं देता हूँ, हाउस डायरेक्शन देता है। क्या गवर्नमेंट को कोई आबजैवशन है कि यह डायरेक्शन दिया जाये ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): No.

Mr. Speaker: That finishes the matter. Let it be from the House.

जब हाउस एग्री करता है और डायरेक्शन देता है, तो आप का प्रस्ताव खत्म हो जाता है। अब आप प्रिविलेज का मामला उठाएँ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रस्ताव मेरा है। आप उसको पेश करने दीजिये। वह इस तरह कैसे खत्म किया जा सकता है? मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि विरोधी दल में होते हुए भी माननीय सदस्य श्री हेम बरुआ इस बात का समर्थन करते हैं कि मेरा प्रस्ताव रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे प्रस्ताव रखने और उस पर बोलने का अवसर दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बला-वजह + विच देने की क्या जरूरत है?

श्री मधु लिम्बे: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आप चेयर से एक बात कह देते हैं, तो हमारे साथ-बड़ा अन्याय होता है।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): This motion cannot be taken up because under the rules a member has got the right to write to the Speaker and request him to make that reference. It is very clearly given in our rules. Under that rule, I exercised my right to write to you. Now you have given your consent to that. It is only when the Speaker refuses permission the issue will come up before the House.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I have said. The intention or object of the motion is that a direction be given to the Public Accounts Committee that it might go into this. I have already made it clear, that even earlier, before I received this notice, I had received two notices from two hon. Members of this House and I was still considering whether I should do it or not. Then I placed it on the

agenda. Now, what is required is being done—I am giving that direction to the Public Accounts Committee, and that is as good as being done by the House.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, I want your guidance. Once a motion has been put in the Order Paper, the usual procedure is that the mover moves it and then the issue is debated before it is put to the vote.

Mr. Speaker: Now, when the whole House has agreed to that proposal, why should we discuss it?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): It is not a question of discussing. Earlier also, I remember, Shri Ayyanger had referred matters directly from the Chair and announced it in the House when the matter was not debated. But once you in your wisdom have thought it fit to put it down on the agenda paper, surely the person who has tabled it has a right to explain it, even if you do not allow a debate.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो आप एक गलत परम्परा डाल रहे हैं।

श्री मधु लिम्बे: आपने मेरा प्रस्ताव कार्य-सूची में रखने से पहले अपना निर्देश दिया होता, तो मुझे कोई शिकायत न होती। मैंने आप के सचिव से बातचीत की, जिसके बाद मैंने अपना प्रस्ताव दिया। उस प्रस्ताव को आप ने स्वीकार किया और तब वह प्रस्ताव कार्य-सूची पर रखा गया। मैं आप का अपमान नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन अगर आप इस तरह चेयर से कहेंगे, तो हमारे साथ अन्याय होगा। अगर आप पहले निर्देश दे देते, तो इस प्रस्ताव का कोई सवाल ही न पैदा होता। इसलिए आप मुझे अपना प्रस्ताव रखने की इजाजत दीजिये।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): We do not know exactly as to what should be procedure. What I have

(श्री मधु लिमये)

understood you to say is, although the matter has been put on the agenda, if the House accepts the motion or resolution without any opposition, why should there be a discussion. Once the House accepts it . . .

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, wants that it should be done at his instance, I can go even to that extent. Let him move it. I will put it to the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, मैं भाषण करना चाहता हूँ—मैं इस प्रस्ताव पर बोलना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, भाषण की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कैसे हो सकता है ? क्या आप मेरी जुबान बन्द करेंगे ? आप ने मेरा प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का प्रस्ताव हाउस मंजूर कर रहा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को मुझे प्रस्ताव रखने की इजाजत देनी चाहिए। आप ने बीच में कहा कि मैं निर्देश दे रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप चाहते हैं कि चूंकि आप का यह रेजोल्यूशन है, इसलिए इस पर आप का नाम रहे, तो मैं इसके लिये तैयार हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नाम के लिए कोई, जगड़ा नहीं। मैं ने यह प्रस्ताव दिया है इसलिए मुझे भाषण देने का अवसर मिलना चाहिए। यह मेरा अधिकार है। इस में नाम का क्या सवाल है ? आप मेरा नाम काट दीजिये, लेकिन मुझे भाषण करने का अवसर दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिर्फ भाषण का सवाल नहीं होना चाहिए। जब हाउस आप के

रेजोल्यूशन पर एक्ट कर रहा है, तो फिर भाषण देने का क्या मतलब हुआ ?

श्री बागड़ी : अगर किसी बात को हाउस मान ले, तो आप उस पर डीबेट बन्द करवा दें, इसका मतलब क्या है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर यही बात है, तो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव, नो-कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन भी बोट के लिए रख दीजिये। उस पर बहुसं की क्या जरूरत है बहुसं के बिना प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा जाता है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit that there is considerable force in my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye's argument that he be allowed to move the motion, because the item says:—

"Shri Madhu Limaye" and others "to move the following" and under the Rules of Procedure when a Member moves a motion which is standing on the Order Paper in his name, normally he is allowed to say something and put forward his arguments in support of the motion. But if there is something extraordinary in this particular motion, you should have given the reasons to the House as to why he should not move it.

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing extraordinary. I have already said that if a motion is also to be moved, he can move it formally without making his speech.

An hon. Member: Why?

Mr. Speaker: Because the House is unanimous and accepts it.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को भाषण पर क्या एतराज है ? मैं अपनी बात सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इस में छिपाने की बात नहीं है। आप को अपना निर्देश मेरा प्रस्ताव मंजूर करने से पहले देना चाहिए था। आप को किसी ने मना नहीं किया था। आप को इसका पूरा

अधिकार था। आप के पास पत्त भी आये थे। फिर भी आप ने निर्देश नहीं दिया। जब आप ने मेरे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया, तब आप मुझे भाषण करने दीजिये। उसके बाद सदन मेरे प्रस्ताव पर जो कुछ करना चाहे, वह करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैं आप को भाषण करने दूँ, तो फिर मुझे दूसरे मेम्बरों को भी मौका देना होगा।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Fix a time-limit if you want but he should be allowed to move it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब सब इस पर एग्री करते हैं, तो फिर हाउस का वक्त किसी और यूजफुल काम में लगाया जाना चाहिए, बजाये इसके सारा दिन इस पर लग जाये।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो फिर स्थगन-प्रस्ताव और अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव आदि पर भी आप सीधे वोट ले लीजिये। इस स्थिति में उन पर भी बहस करने की क्या आवश्यकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो एक फार्मल मोशन है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह औपचारिक प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में बड़ी बड़ी गम्भीर घटनायें हो गई हैं, वना इस प्रस्ताव की जरूरत नहीं थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, तब आप सब घटनायें हाउस के सामने रख सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझे प्रस्ताव रखने दीजिये। फिर आप जो चाहे कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ऐसा नहीं कर सकता। मैं ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऐसा कर सकता हूँ कि आप इस मोशन को मूव कर दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बड़ी अनियमितता हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह

कार्यवाही किस नियम के अधीन हो रही है। मैं इस प्रस्ताव को रख रहा हूँ। मैं इसके हक में ज्यादा लम्बा भाषण नहीं करने वाला हूँ।

मैं यह प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि यह सभा, लोक लेखा समिति के सभापति द्वारा 28 जुलाई, 1966 को लोक-सभा में दिये गये वक्तव्य के प्रकाश में, . . .”

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Mr. Speaker, you have given your direction to the Public Accounts Committee—How can this motion be moved?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. "

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें और मुझे पढ़ने दें।

“कि यह सभा, लोक लेखा समिति के सभापति द्वारा 28 जुलाई, 1966 को लोक-सभा में दिये गये वक्तव्य के प्रकाश में, लोक लेखा समिति को निर्देश देती है कि वह अपने 50वें प्रतिवेदन (तीसरी लोक-सभा) के पैरा 4.39 से 4.52 के सरकार द्वारा दिये गये उत्तर पर, जहाँ तक वह लोहा और इस्पात विभाग के उस समय के सचिव से संबंधित है, विचार करे और 21 दिन के अन्दर लोक-सभा को अपना प्रतिवेदन दे।”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस। इस से आगे नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): How can you prevent him to argue in favour? I want to understand that. I want to know why you have suggested that. May be, there are some particular reasons and circumstances; may be, something wrong has taken place which has to be brought out, may be, the House ought to be in a position to tell the PAC as to which manner it should proceed in regard to this matter. He may have a lot of things to say.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): When it has been moved, at least some time must be given for it. Already, five or ten minutes have been spent on whether it should be moved or not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I request that one point may be clarified. That is a cognate issue which I would like to raise at this moment, and which touches directly on the matter before the House. It is a recognised and universally accepted principle of parliamentary democracy that the Minister-in-charge is responsible for the administration of the Ministry or the Department under him. Responsibilities in relation to civil servants and Ministers are well-defined in the parliamentary democratic set up. Therefore, I would suggest that the House should direct the Public Accounts Committee to examine the Minister who was in-charge of the Ministry on that particular date in order to ascertain to what extent the Minister was responsible for this particular deal and to what extent the Secretary was responsible.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मधु लिमये जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसके बारे में कुछ जानकारी सदन को आनी चाहिए ताकि सदन उस जानकारी के आधार पर पी० ए० सी० को कुछ कहे कि किस रोशनी और किन दिशाओं में इसकी जांच पड़ताल हो और इसके ऊपर वह सोच विचार कर सके। अगर किसी प्रस्ताव को सिर्फ इस

तरीके से रख दिया जाय और उसके ऊपर दो चार मिनट रोशनी न डाली जाय तो यह जनतंत्र की एक गलत प्रथा होगी और खास कर इस सवाल पर जो कि बहुत बड़ा है। इससे हो सकता है कि जनतांत्रिक देश के अन्दर थोड़ी बहुत शंका आ जाय क्योंकि मंत्रियों के खिलाफ आरोप है और इसको दबाया जा रहा है, कहने नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस प्रस्ताव के जो पेशकर्ता, श्री मधु लिमये जी, हैं उनको समय दिया जाय ताकि वह कुछ रोशनी डालें और उसके आधार पर काम हो।

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): After considerable thought, I am of opinion, Sir, that you ought not to allow a debate on this motion at all. It is a matter in which we are suggesting that a direction should be given to the Public Accounts Committee in connection with a certain matter with which a Secretary to Government is alleged to be concerned. The Secretary is a public servant. He is not present here to defend himself. It is a well-established practice of the House that matters of this kind ought not to be debated. The simple question just now is that a certain direction be given to the Public Accounts Committee and if the House is accepting it,—and you have agreed that such a direction be given,—I think the matter ought to end there and there should be no debate.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How does he know that what Mr. Madhu Limaye is going to state is going to be something which requires the presence of Mr. Bhoothalingam in this House? He is presupposing what Mr. Madhu Limaye is going to say. My position is that he is to move a motion and we have to listen to his arguments. Sir, this will become a precedent for the future that when we are allowed to move a motion, it will be put to the House without hearing our arguments. In this particular case, the House accepts it. But in

other cases, without hearing anything, it will be put to the House and rejected.

I say, you cannot take away from us the right of argument.

Mr. Speaker: The two things should not be mixed up. One is the discussion by the House or expression of its opinion on the Report that might be made by the Public Accounts Committee and the other is the examination by the Public Accounts Committee of a certain matter that has come before the House. . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Unless you are directing that this particular Report will be discussed in the House, generally, we do not discuss the P.A.C. Reports here.

Mr. Speaker: There is the right of the House to just make a motion that the Report be discussed and then it would be the occasion when you can say if anything is to be said against the Minister or not, whether the Report is justified or not and all that. That is the Committee of the House and that is given all the powers. It functions on behalf of the House and it has complete authority in that to make any report. Now, at this moment, it is not fair for the House to bind the hands of the Public Accounts Committee saying that this should be done or that should be done and to give all those details that somebody should be called and examined. That is not the business of the House. The House can send it to the Public Accounts Committee which is the representative body of this House and give direction that this might be examined. Let the Report come and then a notice can be given that that might be discussed . . .

श्री मधु लिये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अब से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that. I have given that direction.

Now, because he insists that this was in his name, I have allowed him that much. I will straightway put it that this might go. There cannot be any discussion at this moment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I point out that what you have said here is not correct? On an earlier occasion, we wanted to have debate on the Estimates Committee's Report in this House. You will remember that you categorically ruled out that no report of the Estimates Committee or the Public Accounts Committee can be debated in this House. Therefore, what you have stated now is something quite different. I am afraid, it will not be permitted and it has never been permitted during the last 15 years.

Mr. Speaker: The House has always the right to discuss the Report of the Committee. What has been ruled here is that the motion should come not in a general way that the Report should be discussed but that particular questions are to be discussed. That has always been the position. That has been explained by the presiding officers here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: The House can always discuss it. It is not that the Report of the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee is final and that it cannot be discussed. That can always be discussed and that would be the occasion when this House will take note of any matters, any recommendations, that are made by the Public Accounts Committee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We do have the right—nobody can take it away—to discuss the Report of any Committee of the House. That is a different matter. In practical terms—the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is there—what happens is that on account of his having no time at his disposal, we cannot discuss

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

these things. On this point, some hocus-pocus has taken place. Something has got into the notice of the House which has led to all this trouble. When we are referring the matter to the Public Accounts Committee and some Minister and some public servant of some sort happen to be involved, certainly, the information in the possession of the Member ought to be shared by the House. I want to know why we are referring this matter to the Public Accounts Committee, as a Member of the House, not merely as an individual—I am not entitled to any special right—and the House has the right to know what is the reason that we are taking recourse to this extra-ordinary procedure. We are asking the Public Accounts Committee to look into a certain matter—we have the greatest respect for the Public Accounts Committee—and I am suspecting that something very fishy might have taken place.

श्री मधु लिमये : बहुत फिशी हो रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री ने दबाव डाला है, इसलिए ऐसा हो रहा है।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I may be wrong—I wish I was wrong—but here is a Member who is very careful, who is very assiduous, who possibly may have a lot of things to say which the House has the right to know. Therefore, before we decide this matter, the Member should be given the right to speak on this.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The motion that is before the House is not about something which is unknown. It is the result or the by-product of the Call Attention notice which I myself and three other Members gave in this House. Then, the Call Attention notice was replied by the Finance Minister. Then again, under Rule 40 I gave notice of the matter under which the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee replied. So, this is not something which is unknown about

which some of the Members are saying that they have the right to know what it is. Everything is known. The Public Accounts Committee, in their 50th Report, have mentioned Mr. Boothalingam as responsible for certain things. In the other House also, some Members had given notice of it. Therefore, the facts are known. There is nothing new . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : यह आप तय करेंगे या मैं तय करूंगा मेरे मन के अंदर क्या है यह आप बतायेंगे ?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I am not talking to you. You talk to the Speaker as I am talking to him. Don't cross-examine me; don't shout and show your anger . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sir, the House is fully in possession of the facts. Firstly, the Public Accounts Committee, in their 50th Report, have mentioned this officer as responsible for something. Secondly, there was the Call Attention notice by me and three other Members. Thirdly, there was the reply of the Finance Minister. Fourthly, the reply of the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee is known. Fifthly, under the Rules, as I told you earlier, you have got the right to give direction to the Public Accounts Committee. Sixthly, this is the last motion of which the notice was given. Therefore, there is nothing in the dark. Everything is plain and clear.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Despite all these arguments which have been advanced by Mr. Azad and which are, of course, very forceful and valid, my position is quite independent of that. I cannot allow an officer to be pre-judged

here before the Public Accounts Committee has seen that. Here he would be criticized; remarks would be passed against him. (*Interruptions*) Before the Public Accounts Committee has an opportunity of examining the whole case, how can we discuss it here? When the Public Accounts Committee is seized of the matter, how can we have a discussion here and make all kinds of remarks and comments?

श्री बागड़ी : आपको ज्योतिष आगया क्या ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं क्या बोलने वाला हूँ, उस को आप एन्टी-सिपेट क्यों कर रहे हैं, अनुमान क्यों लगा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कर सकता हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं कर सकते, मेरे मन की बात को आप एन्टी-सिपेट नहीं कर सकते । आपके पास कोई जादू नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जादू तो हर एक मेम्बर के साथ है । वे जानते हैं यहाँ इतना काम रोज होता है । इस में जादू की कोई बात नहीं है, यह आडिनरी इन्टेलिजेंस की बात है । ऐसी स्थिति में इस की इजाजत देना मुनासिब नहीं है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You should fix some time limit also for this.

Mr. Speaker: That also, I will say, I can assure the House that I will try to provide an opportunity, when the report is made, for the House to discuss.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, आप सुन लीजिये ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let the motion be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: He has moved it. I will put it for the acceptance of the House.

The question is:

"That this House, in the light of the statement made by the Chairman of Public Accounts Committee on 28th July, 1966, in Lok Sabha, directs the Public Accounts Committee to consider Government's reply to paragraphs 4.39 to 4.52 of their 50th Report (Third Lok Sabha) in so far as they refer to the then Secretary of the Department of Iron and Steel and submit its report to Lok Sabha within 23 days."

The motion was adopted.

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

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The fundamental right of the mover, when a motion has been put down, is to adduce arguments. I think you are wrong. I shall walk out on this.

(Shrimati Renu Chakravartty then left the House)

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में सभा त्याग का सवाल नहीं है, मैं जाने वाला नहीं हूँ । मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आप आज लोक-सभा में तीन क्रियेट कर रहे हैं तमाशा पैदा कर रहे हैं, सारे नियमों को तोड़ कर ।

मैंने कोई नियम नहीं तोड़ा है ।

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up further consideration of the no-confidence motion.

Mr. Rameshwar Rao.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप यह सब सरकार को बचाने के लिये कर रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: I have done what I have thought fit. Nothing beyond that. I will now take up further consideration of the no-confidence motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कार्यवाही इस तरह से नहीं चल सकती है आप सारे नियमों को तोड़ रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिलकुल नहीं तोड़ रहा हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बिलकुल तोड़ रहे रहे है। आप सरकार के प्रभाव में आकर यह निर्णय दे रहे हैं। बल्कि मैं यह आरोप आप के ऊपर लगा रहा हूँ, मैं आपके ऊपर पवित्रवाच का प्रस्ताव ला रहा हूँ कि आपने सरकार के प्रभाव में आकर सारे नियमों को, कार्य-पद्धति को तोड़ कर

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाने का हर एक मेम्बर को हक है। आप जरूर प्रस्ताव लाये, मगर उस का डरावा देना मुनासिब नहीं है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया गया है तो क्या आप उसको सुनेंगे नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आपने सुना ही नहीं है। आप बिना सुने दूसरे बिजनेस पर चले गये।

Shri Rameshwar Rao (Gadwal): I have listened with care . . .

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनना होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मधु लिमये, कहिये।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मनमाने ढंग से चलाकर काम होता है। क्यों सिन्हा साहब, क्या इसी तरह से चलेगा ?

श्री मधु लिमये : किसी प्रस्ताव या मोशन के बारे में हमारे सदन के नियम बने हुए हैं और मैं आपका ध्यान नियम 176 (ए) की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ—

“A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business shall, except, when he wishes to withdraw it, when called upon, move the resolution, and shall commence his speech by a formal motion in the terms appearing in the list of business.”

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): “When called upon”.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसलिए आप मुझे बोलने से नहीं रोक सकते हैं, क्योंकि प्रस्ताव को मैंने बाकायदा सदन के सामने रखा है और उस पर भाषण करने का मुझे पूरा अधिकार है, इसमें “मेम्बर शैल कमेन्स हिज स्पीच” लिखा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले कहा है कि मैं इस के लिये डाइरेक्शन दे रहा हूँ। इस लिये प्रस्ताव की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी, लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी चूंकि आपका रेजोल्यूशन पहले आया था, इस लिये मैंने कह दिया कि आप इस को मूव कर दीजिये। रूलज के मुताबिक काम को किस तरह से चलाना है, यह मेरा अधिकार है, मैंने रूलज के मुताबिक किया है, कोई चांज अलेहदा नहीं की है।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा, इस के बारे में आपका निर्णय क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको कह दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : नियमावली के शब्द बिलकुल साफ हैं, अपने मुझे प्रस्ताव रखने को कहा। प्रस्ताव रखने के पश्चात् मुझे भाषण देने का पूरा अधिकार है, आप मेरे अधिकार को इस तरह से नहीं छीन सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं छीन नहीं रहा हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप बराबर छीन रहे हैं । इतना ही नहीं आप अपने एक एक निर्णय को बदल रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने कहा था कि मैं विशेषाधिकार के प्रस्ताव को उठा सकता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाँ, मैंने कहा था ।

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): We protest against the repeated defiance of the Chair. He has been repeatedly defying the Chair.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर रोक नहीं लगाइये, हम को पूरी बात कहने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप चुप बैठिये, बहुत सन्न कर रहा हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आज की जो कार्यवाही हुई है, वह मुझ को जंचती नहीं है, फिर भी आपके कहने के अनुसार मैं इस पर भाषण नहीं करूँगा और मेरा जो विशेषाधिकार के भंग का प्रस्ताव है, असल में दो प्रस्ताव हैं, उनके बारे में ही अपनी सदन के सामने रखूँगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मेरा जो विशेषाधिकार भंग का प्रस्ताव है, वह वित्त मंत्री श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी साहब के खिलाफ है और दूसरा मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि यह जो अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल की कम्पनी है, उसके एक पार्टनर श्री जीत पाल साहब हैं, उनके खिलाफ है । उन्होंने एक अर्जी छाप कर प्रकाशित की है, उसके छापेखाने के जो मालिक हैं, उनका नाम उसमें नहीं है, जो भी हों, उसकी जांच करें, उनको भी इस विशेषाधिकार भंग में लाकर उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करें ।

अब पहले जो जीत पाल साहब हैं, इनके बारे में ही अर्ज करूँगा । इतवार के सवेरे की बात है । एक दूबे नाम के आदमी हैं, उनका मुझे टेलीफोन आया और उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि मैं आपसे मिलना चाहता हूँ और साथ में एक दोस्त को भी ले आऊँगा । मैंने साढ़े पांच बजे का समय दिया । ये दूबे साहब दो-चार महीने पहले, जब यहाँ चमनलाल का मामला चल रहा था, मुझे जानकारी देने आये थे । उस वक्त उन्होंने जो जानकारी मुझे दी थी, उसका उस वक्त कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि उसमें मैंने कोई विशेष बात नहीं पाई । जब इतवार की शाम को ये सज्जन मेरे पास आये, तो जिन दो आदमियों को लाये, उनमें से एक ने कहा कि मैं जीतपाल हूँ और अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल फर्म का मैं पार्टनर हूँ । उन्होंने पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के आरोप का सवाल छोड़ा और उन्होंने यह छपा हुआ दस्तावेज मुझे दिया, जिसको कि मैंने आयेन्टिकेट करके आपके पास भेज दिया । वह कहने लगे कि पब्लिक अकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने मेरे साथ बहुत अन्याय किया है और उसके खिलाफ मैं लोक सभा में एक अर्जी देना चाहता हूँ । फिर उन्होंने मेरे हाथ में यह कागज रखा और कहा कि आप मेरी बात सुनिये । मैंने उनसे कहा कि पब्लिक अकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के सामने सारी बातें थीं, सारे दस्तावेज थे, और उनकी जांच करने के पश्चात् पब्लिक अकाउन्ट्स कमेटी अपने फैसले पर पटुंची है । इसलिये मैं इसके बारे में आप से बहस नहीं करना चाहता हूँ और न कुछ सुनना चाहता हूँ । फिर उन्होंने कहा कि यह मेरी अर्जी है, आप कम से कम इसको तो पढ़िये । तब यह अर्जी मैंने ले ली । उसके पश्चात् मैंने दुबे साहब से कहा कि आप ने सवेरे मुझे नहीं बतलाया कि जो अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल फर्म के एक पार्टनर हैं वह आपके साथ आ रहे हैं और पी० ए० सी० के मामले में बात करना चाहते हैं । इसके बाद वह चले गये ।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मैंने अर्जी सम्बन्धी जितनी हमारी नियमावली है उसका अध्ययन करके आपके पास सबरेखत भेजा है। अब मेरा जो आशय है उस पर मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं खराब करना चाहता हूँ। केवल जिन पांच मुद्दों के बारे में मैंने आप को पत्र लिखा था उनको ही पढ़ता हूँ। उनमें से कुछ मुद्दे यह हैं :

"Now, I believe it is a grave breach of privilege and contempt of the House to print a petition and circulate it before it has been formally presented to the Lok Sabha.

2. This petition, I find, has not been presented to the House.

3. The contempt of the House becomes all the more serious because the petition is no ordinary petition ventilating a certain grievance; it traverses the finding of the Fiftieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee and seeks to prejudice Members adversely against the public Accounts Committee by bringing undue influence on Members, Members who do not have any of the materials that led the Public Accounts Committee to make the report.

4. Assuming that the said petition had been presented to Parliament with the Speaker's consent, even so, it would be a breach of privilege because I think the petition cannot be circulated without the sanction of the Committee on Petitions.

5. Further, this printed matter bears no printers' line and so whoever printed it has also committed breach of privilege and should be hauled up."

यह जो मामला है वह अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल कम्पनी के जो पार्टनर हैं, उन्होंने जो अर्जी परिचालित की है और अनुचित ढंग से

सदस्यों के ऊपर दबाव डालने का प्रयास किया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में है। इस तरह के लोग दिल्ली शहर में बहुत हैं और आते जाते रहते हैं। श्री कामत ने भी इस सवाल को उठाया था यहाँ मांग की गई कि कौन कौन कन्टेक्टमैन या संबंध जोड़ने वाले लोग हैं उनकी सूची प्रकाशित की जाये। जो दुबे साहब हैं उन्होंने हमें कभी नहीं बतलाया, और शायद किसी को नहीं बतलाया, कि वह पार्लियामेंट के एक सदस्य के साथ रहते हैं। अब तक इसका पता मुझे नहीं चला। वह अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल कम्पनी में नौकर हैं, इसका पता भी मुझे अभी चला है। इसलिये मैं आप से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल फर्म के जो पार्टनर हैं उनके खिलाफ वारंट निकालिये और उन्हें सबक सिखलाने के लिये सदन के सामने लाइये, और उनका मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने रखिये।

अ.यश महोदय : मैं आप से एक सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। आप ने ज्यादा जोर इस बात पर दिया कि सर्कुलेट किया। इस बात में मैं आप से इत्फाक करता हूँ कि अगर कमेटी के सामने या हाउस में पेश करने से पहले कोई आदमी अर्जी को सर्कुलेट करे तो यह चीज ऐक्शनेबल है। आप कहते हैं कि सर्कुलेट किया। तो क्या वह सब मेम्बरों को भेजी गई है।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Giving it to one Member is enough.

श्री मधु लिमये : कई मेम्बरों को दिया है।

(Laughter).

Shri Rajeshwar Patel: It was circulated to some other Members also.

Mr. Speaker: Members should realise that it is not a matter for laughter. It is a serious thing and we should consider it on merits.

एक चीज हमें सोच लेनी चाहिये ।
अगर वह आप के पास पहुंच जाये . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : इसके सम्बन्ध में हाउस
आफ कामन्स के जो प्रसिडेंट्स हैं उनको
आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले फैक्ट्स साफ हो
जायें । आप ने कहा कि जो आदमी आप के
पास आया उसने कहा कि मेरे साथ अन्याय
किया है कमेटी ने

श्री मधु लिमये : उस में है, उन्होंने कहा
है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं जानता कि
उसमें क्या है । आप ने कहा कि आप से
कहा . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : हां, उन्होंने कहा कि
हमारे साथ बड़ा अन्याय हुआ है, हमारी बात
को सुना जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और उन्होंने यह कहा
कि लोक सभा में अर्जी देना चाहते हैं । आप से
यह कहा कि उनकी अर्जी को लोक सभा
के . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : जो नहीं, यह कैसे हो
सकता है । इसीलिये मैंने यह कार्रवाई
की है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से यह कहना
चाहता हूं कि हर एक सिटिजन को यह हक
तो है कि जो पिटिशन पार्लियामेंट को करना
हो वह मेम्बर की मार्फत ही हो सकता है ।
इस वास्ते वह एक मेम्बर के पास जाये, दूसरे
के पास जाये और यह कोशिश करे कि कोई
मेम्बर उस पर दस्तखत करने के लिये तैयार
हो और पिटिशन हाउस के सामने प्रेजेंट करे,
यहां तक तो उसका जस्टिफिकेशन है । एक के
पास जाये, दूसरे के पास जाये, तीसरे के पास
जाये, और अगर उन में से कोई नहीं लेता तो

वह पांच, सात आदमियों के पास जा सकता है ।
अगर उसको यहां प्रेजेंट करने से पहले प्रिट
कर दिया, तो उसको प्रिट करने से कोई रोक
नहीं सकता । अगर कोई प्रिट कर के घर में
रख ले तो उस को हम रोक कैसे सकते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले फैक्ट्स साफ हो
जाने दीजिये, तब हम नतीज पर पहुंचेंगे कि
आया जुर्म हुआ है या नहीं । प्रिट करना जुर्म
नहीं, मेम्बर के पास जाना कोई जुर्म नहीं ।
मगर अगर यह पिटिशन सकुंलेट कर दी गई है
तब बराबर जुर्म है । अगर आप सकुंलेट करने
की बात कहें तो मैं पता कर के बतला सकता
हूं और ऐक्शन लेने के लिये तैयार हूं ।

जहां तक इस का सवाल है कि लाइन
प्रिट नहीं हुई, तो मैं यह होम मिनिस्टर को
लिखूंगा । यह उन का काम है कि वह उसके
लिये ऐक्शन लें ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : प्रेस ऐक्ट के
मातहत ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तीसरी चीज कि
पार्लियामेंट में लाया गया । यह तीनों सवाल
जो आप ने किये हैं उनमें से जो ऐक्शनेबल है
वह है पिटिशन को सकुंलेट करना before
it has been presented to the committee.
अगर आपका यह कहना है तो मैं इसका जवाब
लेने के लिये तैयार हूं, और अगर ऐक्शन
साबित हो जाये तो यह बराबर ऐक्शनेबल है
और हाउस इस पर ऐक्शन लेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मेरा मुद्दा नहीं
है । आपने यह निर्णय दिया है कि सरकार
और सरकार के मन्त्री को भी यह अधिकार
नहीं है कि पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट की
आलोचना करे या उस के बारे में जाहिरा
तौर पर कुछ कहे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप से पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश करने के लिये कहा गया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझ से यह नहीं कहा आप अर्जी लोक सभा के सामने रखें । इसका कोई सवाल ही नहीं । उन्होंने कहा कि यह अर्जी मैं लोक सभा को दे रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास भी आज पिटीशन के साथ एक खत आया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आज आया या नहीं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आज आया है जिस को मैं कमेटी के सामने भेजूंगा । मैं पार्टी को भी नोटिस दूंगा और देखूंगा कि यह उसका क्या जवाब देते हैं ।

सर्कुलेशन के सम्बन्ध में क्या आप को निश्चय है कि वह मेम्बरों को सर्कुलेट किया गया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह हम को मालूम नहीं है । दो सदस्यों ने कहा और इसी लिये दूसरी कापी आई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो सदस्यों का सवाल नहीं है । सर्कुलेशन की बात मैं देख लूंगा । अब आप दूसरी बात कहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो दूसरा मामला है उसके पीछे एक बड़ा सिद्धान्त है, और वह यह है कि इसमें समाजवाद बनाम पूंजीवाद का कोई सवाल नहीं । जो खुली स्पर्धा पर आधारित पूंजीवाद है जिसमें उद्योगशीलता है, पैदावार बढ़ाने की तमन्ना है, यह चीज मेरी समझ में आती है । लेकिन जो चीज मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ वह वस्तुतः नौकरशाही पूंजीवाद का सवाल है जिसमें अनुचित दबाव, सत्ता का दुरुपयोग, घूसखोरी और बेईमानी, इन के जरिये पैसा बनाने की कोशिश की जाती है ।

अब मैं दूसरा विशेषाधिकार भंग का प्रस्ताव यह रख रहा हूँ । हमारे वित्त मन्त्री श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी भली भाँति जानते थे कि पब्लिक अकाउण्ट्स कमेटी के बारे में पार्लियामेंट का हमेशा क्या तरीका रहा है । पहले मैं यह साबित करता हूँ कि वह जानकारी रखते थे । अनजान या नासमझी में कोई चीज वह नहीं कर रहे हैं । क्योंकि राज्य सभा में उन्होंने 19 मई को निम्नलिखित वाक्य कहे थे पी० ए० सी० सम्बन्धी जो प्रक्रिया तथा नियमावली है उसके सम्बन्ध में । उसमें शचीन्द्र चौधरी साहब ने कहा था :

"So far as the assurance is concerned, the only assurance I can give this House is that the procedure will be followed. The PAC's recommendations will be looked into and examined, and certainly answers would be made to the Public Accounts Committee, and the Committee, I am perfectly certain, will place all these observations before the House".

आगे उन्होंने कहा :

"As you know, when the Public Accounts Committee makes its report, that report has to be considered by the Government and the Government has got a right to make its own observations or its own judgment on it, and the PAC has got the obligation to put them before the Houses. When that has been done, then any further step that may be taken would be considered by the two Houses".

यह 19 मई को उन्होंने कहा । कोई नासमझी में वह बात नहीं कर रहे थे । वह अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ थे कि क्या प्रक्रिया है । इसके बावजूद उन्होंने अपनी जो सिफारिशें कहिये, टिप्पणी कहिये, आलोचना कहिये या उत्तर कहिये, पी० ए० सी० के पास भेजी थी उसके बारे में यह साहिब, पी० ए० सी० को इन्होंने क्या क्या लिखा था उसके बारे में जाहिरा तौर पर बात करते हैं और यह

बताने की कोशिश करते हैं कि पी० ए० सी० गलत थी, इस्पात सचिव का, स्टील सेक्टरों का कोई दोष नहीं था। अब जब इस तरह की बहस अखबारों में आ जाती है तो मेरा यह कहना है कि इस में पार्लिमेंट के विशेष अधिकारों का भंग होता है क्योंकि यह एकतरफा सफाई होती है।

आप देखें कि हमारी क्या परम्परा रही है? एक दफा मेरा ख्याल है और इसके बारे में मैंने प्रेसिडेंट्स भी निकाले हैं, एक मामला हुआ था पंजाब राव देशमुख साहब का। अगर त्यागी जी इस सदन में हों तो वह मेरी इस बात का समर्थन करेंगे...

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): इस वक्त वह देहरादून की गलियों में हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये: उस वक्त जो कार्रवाई हुई थी उसके दो तीन हिस्से में आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। यह त्यागी जी ने कहा था :

"There is a time-honoured practice and a convention in this House observed for years together in the past, that even the Government or any Minister cannot come out with any statement pertaining to audit objections unless they came through the Public Accounts Committee. Even the Government are not permitted. If they have to say something about raising objections pertaining to the PAC, such statements are always processed through the Public Accounts Committee".

उसके ऊपर आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह फैसला देते हैं :

"I also agree that when such things are said and something has been contested, when there is a report of the Public Accounts Committee and members or any other body or even the Government have any objection, that statement must

go to the Public Accounts Committee first so that they may have a chance to consider it. I agree there".

यह तारीख वगैरह आप जानते हैं। और आप कहते हैं :

"The explanation is being sent to the Public Accounts Committee. They will have an opportunity to look into it . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप इसमें एग्री करते हैं तो पहले मुझ से आप यों ही नाराज हो रहे थे।

श्री मधु लिमये : उस बात को छोड़ दीजिये। हम कुछ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर उसके ऊपर एग्री करते हैं तो मुझ से यों ही नाराज हो रहे थे।

श्री मधु लिमये : सभी चीजों के बारे में मैं आप से एक राय हो जाऊँ यह सम्भव नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छी बात है।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसके बाद पंजाब राव देशमुख साहब का जो बयान था उसमें आपने संशोधन करवाया और पंजाब राव देशमुख साहब ने कहा :

"Even so, Sir, I have decided not to say anything whatever here about the observations of the Public Accounts Committee, because I would like to abide by Tyagi's advice that I should conform to the usual practice of first placing what I wish to urge before the PAC. I am accordingly going to submit a note to the Committee and would, therefore, request the House to suspend their judgment till the Committee has re-examined the whole matter in the light of what I propose to place before them".

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि अब हाउस आफ कामन्स वगैरह को कोई जरूरत है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि शचीन्द्र चौधरी साहब ने इस सदन के दो विशेषाधिकारों का भंग किया है। एक तो उन्होंने जाहिरा तौर पर चर्चा की, एकतरफा बात कही और यहां तक जा कर कहा कि यह जो स्टील सीन्ट्री है इनके जैसा ईमानदार नौकर शायद ही मिलता है, इन्होंने अभी तक गलत काम नहीं किया है, इनका रिकार्ड बिल्कुल साफ है। यह जो सफाई मंत्री महोदय ने दी इससे उन्होंने एक ऐसा वातावरण सारे देश में पैदा करने की कोशिश की कि जैसे पी० ए० सी० की जो रपट है और उसकी जांच के जो निष्कर्ष हैं वे गलत हैं और उसमें बहुत अन्याय हुआ है।

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अन्त में इसके बारे में एक बात कहूंगा। आगे जाकर उन्होंने इस लोक सभा में यह भी अपेक्षा पैदा की, बो कि बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है, और इसको मुरारका साहब ने साबित किया है अपने एक बयान के द्वारा, कि जल्द ही पी० ए० सी० कोई विशेष बैठक बुला कर इन्होंने जो बूर्यालिंग के बारे में कहा है उस पर विचार करके कुछ रपट संसद को देने वाली है। अगर यह शचीन्द्र चौधरी साहब वाली बात सही होती तो हम को यह प्रस्ताव न रखना पड़ता जो कुछ ही समय पहले रखना पड़ा है। हमको प्रस्ताव इसलिए रखना पड़ा क्योंकि मुरारका साहब ने यह साफ कहा है कि कोई विशेष मीटिंग नहीं बुलाई जाएगी, जैसे मामले आते हैं, पी० ए० सी० उसके ऊपर विचार करती जाएगी और जो फैसला है वह फैसला सदन के सामने आएगा।

यह इस सदन की निश्चित परिपाटी है, परम्परा है कि जब तक पी० ए० सी० में मामले पर बहस नहीं होती कि सरकारी आलोचना में कहां तक दम है, और या तो वह अपनी सहमति प्रकट करे या असहमति प्रकट

करे तब तक उसकी यहां चर्चा नहीं हो सकती है। सभी मामले पी० ए० सी० की ओर से सदन के सामने आते हैं और उसके पश्चात् ही यह सदन फैसला करता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि शचीन्द्र चौधरी साहब ने जानबूझ कर—जानबूझ कर शब्द पर मैं जरा जोर देना चाहता हूँ, वचन के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ—यह सब किया है। इसका कारण यह है कि अगर उनको इस प्रक्रिया का पता न होता तो शायद हम लोग कहते कि अनपढ़ आदमी हैं, यह जानते नहीं हैं, यह नए नए आए हैं, राजनीति से परिचित नहीं हैं। लेकिन वह बात नहीं है। सब कुछ यह जानते हैं और जानने के पश्चात् भी इनको यह खराब आदत है। एक दफा अध्यक्ष महोदय, चमन लाल का चालीस लाख का विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी का मामला जब यहां प्रकट किया गया था तब इन्होंने इस सदन को कहा था कि चालीस लाख रुपया वसूला गया और जब मैंने इस असत्य को—झूठ नहीं कहता हूँ—साबित किया तो मन्त्री महोदय अंग्रेजी की बहस हमारे सामने करने लगे और उन्होंने हमसे यहां तक कहा कि आप अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं। इन्होंने कहा कि अंग्रेजी भाषा में एक शब्द के कई अर्थ होते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि सभी भाषाओं में होते हैं। लेकिन फिर वैबस्टर को जो थर्ड इंटर नेशनल डिक्शनरी है और जो बड़ी आक्सफोर्ड इंग्लिश डिक्शनरी जो है जिस में पन्द्रह लाख उद्धरण हैं उनमें से चार उद्धरण हम को इनके सामने पेश करने पड़े और यह साबित करना पड़ा कि जिस संदर्भ में उन्होंने “गैट बैक” शब्द का प्रयोग किया था उसका अर्थ “रिक्वरी के अलावा और कोई हो नहीं सकता है। मैं अंग्रेजी बिल्कुल नहीं जानता हूँ। मेरी अपनी मातृभाषा है। और महात्मा गांधी की बदौलत हम लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तानी में बोलने की ही परम्परा बना रखी है। लेकिन जो अंग्रेजी के महाविद्वान् हैं वे तो कम से कम अंग्रेजी की भाड़ में सदन को गुमराह करने की कोशिश

न करें। इसलिए मैंने मांग भी की थी कि कम से कम जरा 'ग्रेसफुली'—ये अंग्रेज लोग हैं इसलिए अंग्रेजी शब्द का प्रयोग कर रहा हूँ—माफ़ी तो मांग लें कि गलती हो गई। लेकिन इनकी खराब आदत है, इसलिए यह विशेषाधिकार का भंग इन्होंने जानबूझ कर बूथलिंगम साहब को बचाने के लिए किया है। हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि अपनी सत्ता का दुरुपयोग करके ये जो लफ्फे लोग हैं और जो कि जनता को लूटने का, सरकार को लूटने का और विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी करने का काम करते हैं, उनको यह क्यों संरक्षण देते हैं। आज तो यह वकील नहीं हैं। आज तो यह मन्त्री हैं। वकीलों की एक आदत होती है वकालतनामा या ब्रीफ लेकर बोलने की जिसको हम छुड़वाना चाहते हैं... (इंटरप्शन)

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): I very strongly object to this.

श्री मधु लिमये : इनकी यानी वित्त मन्त्री की इस खराब आदत को छुड़वाने के लिए ही आप मेरे इस विशेषाधिकार के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये लफ्फे लोग, आपने किन को कहा है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इनको नहीं कहा है। शचीन्द्र चौधरी साहब को नहीं कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब किस के लिए इस शब्द का आपने प्रयोग किया है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : सत्ता का जो दुरुपयोग करते हैं। पी० ए० सी० ने सब बातें आपके सामने रखी हैं। अब दाढ़ेंकर साहब एतराज करके अगर मैं तफ़्सील में जाऊंगा तो। तब कई लोगों का मुझे नाम लेना पड़गा।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I have heard those points, whether they are an inquisition or a privilege motion is something which I do not know.

You have heard the entire matter. I have not got any paper before me, and therefore I cannot with exactitude tell this House exactly what happened. I am speaking from memory.

श्री मधु लिमये : कल कहिए। कोई जल्दी की जरूरत नहीं है। होम वर्क करके कहिए।

Mr. Speaker: If he wants time, he can study the statement that he has made and he can make the statement later on.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as the statement is concerned, I can certainly give you the statement, no difficulty about that, but I will tell you what happened. I am saying this from memory.

Mr. Speaker: Would it not be better if he studies this statement and then gives a reply?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Certainly.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The entire thing has been printed in *Current* in the front page and sent to us with red pencil marking along with the jeep deal case. May I know whether that is also included in the privilege motion before the House?

13.31 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN
THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
—Contd.

Shri Rameshwar Rao (Gadwal): Four Members of the Opposition, Prof. Mukerjee, Prof. Ranga, Shri Trivedi and Prof. Hem Barua have spoken at length on this no confidence motion. I have heard their interventions with care and attention. Normally I like to listen to my hon. friend Prof. Mukerjee speak because of his chaste English, classical Sanskrit and lyrical Bengali, but I wonder what happened to him yesterday.

[Shri Rameshwar Rao]

Be that as it may, none of the learned leaders said anything tangible, apart from saying that the Government was incompetent or the policies Government was following were wrong.

13.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Surely we know the difference between an intervention in this House and a speech which does not have to take into consideration arguments to convince other Members here.

This Government has been in office for less than a year. The hon. Members who spoke did not list the sins of commission and omission of this Government. However, they averred that the Congress having been in office for 18 years, the circumstances the country faces today are the cumulative result of governmental action over the years and that the present Government, being a Congress Government, should shoulder the blame. This I can understand, and yet the hon. Members not only contradicted each other, but contradicted themselves.

Prof. Mukerjee was at pains to emphasize that this Government was veering away from past policies and should be castigated on that account. Not only did I carefully follow the learned professor's speech here yesterday, but I went home and tried to analyse what he had said to make sure that I did not miss anything worthwhile. He said devaluation had been a stab in the back, he said we had not taken a moral stand on Vietnam and had not condemned those on whom, according to him, there should be damnation. Apart from this, he appeared to attack countries and governments other than our own. I shall deal with the points the learned professor made a little later.

I should have thought that a debate on a motion of no-confidence is an opportunity for Members of the Opposition to analyse Government policies,

show that they are unsuitable to solve the problems that we face, and propose an alternative set of policies, arguing the while that they could be more advantageous to the country. This, surely, is the job of a responsible opposition. None of the learned leaders put forward an alternative set of policies. All they said was that the Government was incompetent and should go. Even the most learned professor, Prof. Mukerjee, I am sorry he is not here, did not offer an alternative set of policies. I wonder why they are afraid to offer an alternative set of policies. Is it because they have none, or are they afraid that whatever policies they offer, suggest or accept, would bind them to certain consequential decisions and obligations by which they would have to stand committed before the people of this country and to ask everyone for disciplined observance of such consequential decisions? Are they not willing then to stick their neck out and say to the people that this, this and this will be done, and that the consequential privations and hardships have to be endured? Of course, they are not.

I am glad our learned professor is back. Not even he is willing to say this, because even he wants to run with the hares and hunt with the hounds.

Let us not forget that only a responsible opposition which can hope to win at the polls and form a Government tomorrow will find it necessary to outline alternative policies, argue them out and try to justify them. We are all painfully aware that none of the parties that the learned Members who spoke from the opposition benches yesterday represent, have the faintest hope of winning at the polls, and so they have no reason, not even to appear to be reasonable and responsible. I can only feel sorry for them, and warn my countrymen not to be misled by those who have no policies or programmes to offer. They believe only in character assassination and if possible in creating conditions of anarchy, because they are

convinced that out of order and orderly progress neither they nor their parties can benefit.

Prof. Mukerjee referred to Vietnam and accused the Prime Minister of not condemning aggression, not taking a moral stand and attempting to bring the parties to a conference table. On the same analogy, the learned professor should condemn the U.S.S.R. The U.S.S.R. did not condemn Pakistani aggression against India. Or, does my hon. friend, Prof. Mukerjee, believe that Pakistan did not commit aggression against India, as he and his colleagues thought China had not committed aggression?

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): You are more learned than the professor.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: Or, does he think that the U.S.S.R. did wrong in not condemning Pakistan, or is he willing to agree that if one is seriously interested in the solution of a problem like Vietnam, nothing is gained by condemnation of either party, that she must bend one's energies to bringing the opponents to a conference table? Surely, that is what the U.S.S.R. worked for and achieved at Tashkent. And if India attempts something similar, it becomes influenced or pressurised by interested parties!

My hon. friend, Prof. Mukerjee, also spoke about the National Liberation Front. He mentioned that there had been no mention about the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam. I would like to draw his attention to a reference that has been made. Would he kindly look up yesterday's *Times of India* centre page? I quote:

"In Prague, about a week ago *Literani Noviny* republished a series of articles from the conservative French newspaper *Le Monde*. These articles, dealing with Vietnam, for the first time told readers of a Communist newspaper in a Communist nation

that the Viet Cong commit atrocities against villagers of South Viet Nam. Up to now, Communist audiences have been told only that atrocities were committed by Americans and their South Vietnamese allies. The Czechoslovak paper and a broadcast of the articles as well carried *Le Monde's* account of how the Viet Cong cause destruction and suffering among the rural Viet Nam population, how they kidnap, murder and torture village chiefs and local officials, . . . how they commit executions, repressions and terror. *Le Monde's* stories gave grim episodes of Viet Cong terror and pointed out that all the people and not merely the collaborators, undergo steadily increasing pressure. It told of forced conscription of villagers for Viet Cong guerilla services, including the drafting of young boys. It told of oppressive taxes levied on villagers by the Viet Cong and collected at the point of the machinegun. This must have come as a shock to an audience accustomed for years to only one side of the story . . .".

as it must have come as a shock to the learned professor. It is probable that preparing for his blistering attack, he did not see the newspaper report yesterday or would he like to say that this newspaper of monopoly capitalism, colonialism and imperialism is misquoting or would he like to join, when the occasion arises, his equally learned colleagues in China and North Viet Nam in calling the Czechoslovak communist party the running dog of imperialism? So are the Soviets in Chinese eyes, revisionists and lackeys of imperialists. In the eyes of our friends anything that anyone does that they think is wrong is a result of outside pressure or is being done either by the lackeys of western exploiters or revisionists or by the running dogs of U.S. imperialism. It is time that our friends opposite appreciate that we on this side of the House are aware of their attitudes and plans.

[Shri Rameshwar Rao]

I would like here briefly to recall to my friends' minds what happened in Telangana about 18 years ago when 9,000 people were murdered in the name of people's liberation movement . . . (An Hon. Member: By communists). That is understood. I have not forgotten it; I come from that area; facts and figures have been given in this House. He calls devaluation a stab in the back. Does he not realise that this country had concealed devaluation for over a decade! It is natural that the question of devaluation and the consequential steps that need to be taken should receive important mention. Government has been accused of having resorted to devaluation under pressure. It has been suggested that even Parliament has been misled by a denial in this House of intentions to devalue. Surely, Prof. Mukerjee does not suggest that Government should have given advance notice of devaluation. Devaluation is nothing more and nothing less than the correction of the par value of the rupee. While motives have been attributed to various sources of advice on devaluation, it has surprisingly been overlooked that the present devaluation of the Indian rupee is a direct result of a fall in the internal value of the rupee over many years . . . (An Hon. Member: Why did it fall?) I shall come to it. Even in countries like the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia in particular and even in Germany before war where there was the strictest possible control over exports and imports and foreign exchange dealings, this connection between the internal and external value could not be prevented. Many reasons can be advanced for the fall of the internal value of the rupee. Mainly it is the result of total production not increasing in proportion to the increase in money supply. This has been the result, not necessarily of faulty planning as my friend Mr. Masani tried to make out the other day, but mainly due to lack of growth in the agricultural sector. Agriculture forms the major sector of

production in this country. Increased non-developmental expenditure, so called, which means more expenditure on health services, schools, social services and the like are certainly not the main factor. In a country like India; with our massive poverty it is natural that we should want to go forward with development rapidly. This cannot be called ambitious planning. Accentuated by two wars and two years of drought inflation has increased and has led to the diversion of exportable goods to home consumption as also increased pressure on imports and a decline in the incentive for import substitution. Inflation at home would naturally lead to wage increases and cost increases which in turn made our exports difficult and uncompetitive. All these led to the entire gamut of export incentives, tax credit certificates, direct subsidies, etc. Would the hon. Members deny that these are all forms of concealed devaluation? It can be argued that devaluation was not the only remedy or solution to the present imbalance in our economy. It will however be conceded that whatever policy we try to follow to prevent these imbalances, there will be a measure of concealed or selective devaluation. It is a question of judgment whether open devaluation is not better than concealed or selective devaluation. Concealed or selective devaluation, apart from administrative difficulties has an element of the whole society, which means the public exchequer, subsidising individual importers or exporters and in a manner where a certain amount of arbitrariness cannot be avoided. This in itself leads to uncertainties and distortions in the economy. The only other way in which we could have avoided devaluation is the manner in which the hon. Member from Rajkot laboured to point out the other day: we should cut development, and cut growth and—according to him—live within our means. Without putting pressure on foreign exchange, by not importing large quantities of capital goods for development and meeting our require-

ments of imported components and scarce raw materials through our normal earnings of foreign exchange and in other words, according to him, stagnating. No Government and certainly not this Government can embark on a policy of stagnation. Prof. Mukerjee and his friends want us to do away with aid. I for one and this Government would be very happy to do away with aid as soon as possible. But would the Opposition be willing to join in demanding in this country a lowering of consumption, freeze of wages and profits and not insist on adequate food rations so that we can build this country without aid. It does not happen. The moment, there is talk of possible fall in food ration in any part of the country, our friends are the first to lead demonstrations against any such move. If there is the slightest price rise because of import difficulties, we have immediately processions. If a factory cannot function because some spare parts are not available which have to be imported, our friends are the first to threaten all kinds of consequences... (An Hon. Member: That is the only language you understand). Whatever policy we follow, whatever controls we have, we cannot avoid shortages in this country because our requirements are so massive and the process of production is going to take so long that we have to live with shortages with privations and with hardships and it is necessary that Members on this side of the House or on that side will have to jointly accept this particular fact. Otherwise, we would only be undermining the confidence of the people in this country, in the democratic process and confidence in their own future.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): In the Government.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: It is not the responsibility of the Government alone. It is the responsibility of every Member of this House who believes in democracy and the democratic process of development.

1099(ai)LS—8.

Sir, I am concluding. I shall not take very long. But I only hope that the contradictory slogans, deliberately confusing slogans that our friends try to put forth will stop. It is time that we realised that whatever processes we follow, we have to accept limitations on consumption, and without limitation on consumption there can be no surplus for investment and growth.

13.50 hrs.

ARREST OF A MEMBER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegram:

"Shri Indulal Kanaiyalal Yagnik, M.P., resident of Ahmedabad, detained today at Ahmedabad, under section 3(1)(A)(II) P. D. Act and sent to Baroda prison. Letter follows. Police Commissioner".

An hon. Member: Is it under P.D. Act?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

13.51 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINIS- TERS—contd.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasargod): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it was good that before I started my speech, I heard the news of the arrest of an hon. Member of this House under the P. D. Act. So, that is the way in which the problems are going to be solved.

There have been many motions of no-confidence before this House during the recent past. The policies of the Government have been sharply criticised during these debates but the Government blatantly refused to pay any heed, with the result that the country is on the verge of bankruptcy. This motion is however different from all the other earlier motions. The

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people have already expressed no-confidence in the Government by three massive actions. The people in West Bengal, by their magnificent two bandh actions in a period of one month have shown that they have lost faith in the Congress Government. The successful UP bandh action and the wanton shooting at Banda have proved that the people hate the Government more than anything else.

Two lakhs of Central and State Government employees in Calcutta, on 12th July, had demonstrated for dearness allowance and better wages. The Prime Minister cannot visit a State without arresting hundreds of people in that State for the simple crime of organising a black flag demonstration. The Government can not handle a strike unless it arrests the trade union leaders and resorts to lathi charges, tear gas shells and firings. This discontent is growing not only among the workers, peasants, students and teachers, but even the State and Central Government employees are coming out in struggle in a big way. Several other sections of the people also are coming into the arena. I understand that as far as the CHS doctors are concerned, because the assurances given had not been implemented, they have also decided to go on strike.

The recent strike of Uttar Pradesh State Government employees is only an indication of their growing hatred towards the callous policies of the Government. If the Government still prefers to shut its eyes to these harsh realities, the strike of the U.P. State Government employees will not be the last one.

There is a mass upsurge everywhere in this country, and never before in the past has there been so great an urge for unity among the people to defeat the bankrupt policies of the Government. Any Government with some respect for public opinion would have resigned and sought a new

confidence from the people. This Government, however, has become so immune to public opinion that it is still clinging to power and making every effort to suppress the popular movements.

The people are coming on to the streets because their conditions have become intolerable. They do not need anybody to tell them that the responsibility for the malaise lies wholly with the Government. There is no use finding fault that it is because of the Opposition, and that because the Opposition incites the people to do so, the people come out in the streets. If the Opposition is so strong enough that all the Central Government and State Government employees and teachers and others are going out for a struggle, then certainly the Government have to think about their position. If the Government thinks that this discontent can be crushed by unlawful detentions, lathi charges, tear gas shells or bullets, it is living in a fool's paradise. Even today, though not under the Defence of India Rules, under the P.D. Act, an hon. Member of this House who was in station after the Parliament recess has been arrested. The Government cannot but do it. Where the problems of the people cannot be solved, where some measures cannot be taken to give food to the people, to give jobs to the people, then, the only way in which the Government thinks it can continue in power is by the application of the P.D. Act, arrests, and so on.

This motion of no-confidence is being moved in this House when the country is passing through a severe crisis. Who else except the Government is responsible for it? It is not only an economic crisis that is affecting the lives of the people in this country, but our political independence and sovereignty are also in danger. The policies of the Government since Independence have only fattened the big business and landlords in this country. They along with the foreign monopolists have looted our

people all these days and that is the main cause of their present sufferings. The five year Plan can no more act as the donkey's carrot for the common man.

The fourth Plan was supposed to begin its operation from April 1966. Where is the fourth Plan? Four months have already passed, but this parliament has no knowledge of the Plan. Though outwardly it is said that the Planning Commission is finalising it, in reality the targets are being settled in New York and Washington. The Government will get aid only to those projects which the Johnson administration consider to be profitable to US creditors. The World Bank has got a right to veto every project and its representatives are in a position also to dictate terms to the Government regarding every dollar given to India.

No self-respecting country will accept aid on such humiliating terms. Our Government has, however, not only lost the sense of honour and national pride, but it is prepared to take any servile attitude towards imperialists to get some dolos of dollars. This has resulted in reducing the whole planning into a sum-total of programme for which the foreign powers are prepared to dole out some money. When I read foreign papers characterising India as the biggest beggar in the world, I hang my head in shame. If there had been an international competition of begging, I am sure the first three prizes would have been bagged by our Planning Minister, the Food Minister and the Finance Minister.

Full-throated praise is being showered on our Prime Minister for her so-called realism and ability, by the western imperialist press. They find her to be the best Prime Minister for this country who can submit to their dictates and sell out national interests and honour ungrudgingly. The Government's spokesmen have been speaking from the house tops that devaluation was a corrective to economic imbalances and hence it was

inevitable. It is just an attempt to hoodwink the people and side-track the attention of the people and also side-track the attention from the dismal failure of the Government to develop an independent economy despite our three Plans.

When the nation was being told categorically that there would be no devaluation, negotiations were carried on behind the back of the people with the representatives of the World Bank on this question. This double standard is being continued while explaining the decision of devaluation to the people. Despite categorical denials of any external pressures by the Union Finance Minister, it was unequivocally stated by him in a note which he specially prepared for the Congress party that "the action could not be postponed as all further aid negotiations hinged on it."

When we were opposing aid from imperialist powers on the ground that it was with strings, the Government always was denying it. Now, the cat has come out of the bag, and it was proved that the aid had got very dangerous strings. Our Government has borrowed Rs. 4,000 crores from abroad, which means that every person in India has got a debt of Rs. 85 to a foreign power. About 2,300 collaboration agreements have been signed during the last decade, with foreign companies, which has increased also the grip of foreign capital on our economy. The Government has given concessions to foreign capital in the matter of taxation, royalties, export of profits, etc., so that our country has become a hunting ground for foreign capitalists.

14 hrs.

This path of abject dependence on foreign capital is bound to result in stagnation in our economy. The wheels of our industries cannot move unless intermediary goods are supplied by foreign companies. Our production in the second half of 1965 increased only by 4 per cent which shows the magnitude of the stagnation

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reached by our economy. It is this dependence that is mainly responsible for devaluation. Was this dependence inevitable? I do not think so. But the Government preferred to link its fate with foreign capitalists whose consequences are being experienced by us after devaluation. Therefore, I think devaluation has created a serious threat to our economic independence and national sovereignty.

Sir, it is puerile to argue that our exports will go up substantially as is visualised by the Government. In reality, we will have to export more to earn the same amount of foreign exchange. Our burden of repayment of loan will go up substantially resulting in crushing burdens on the people. The cost of production of commodities which are dependent on imports will go up substantially higher. This condition will take our economy to chaos and the danger of run-away inflation is already pointed out by some prominent economists.

The prices of essential goods have gone up at least by 20 per cent according to an estimate. These will continue to push upwards and in the absence of any compensatory cash benefits the living standard will be eroded considerably.

Yet the Government accept these measures dead at night because of imperialist pressure. Therefore, the devaluation of the rupee is an anti-national act which will only benefit foreign monopolists and their collaborators. What right the Government has to sell out the national interests at the dictates of dollar-kings, people may ask.

The Monopolies Commission, despite its hesitations noted certain monopolistic tendencies in the economy. After reading the report, I felt that the Report under-estimated the danger of monopolies. However, whatever tendencies have been noted

are totally ignored by the Government. Shri Asoka Mehta in the early fifties wrote a booklet *Who Owns India*, in which he highlighted the danger of monopolies in India. Now after three plans, the danger has become more glaring, but the Planning Minister is unable to see monopolies in the country. Now I feel like writing another booklet *Who Owns the Planning Minister?*

Sir, the Government is not only refusing to take steps against monopolies, but it is taking every measure to strengthen them.

Sir, the failures of the Government on the agrarian front are simply astounding. Not a single scheme of the Government in the rural sector has given any relief to the poor people though crores of rupees have been spent on them. The fact is that these schemes were never meant for them. The only section that reaped fruits from them has been the upper strata of the rural society, a fact which has been admitted by even well-known economists in the country.

I am only quoting here Dr. K. N. Raj, who observes:

"Government policy has also vastly increased the economic power of large and medium-sized farmers and weakened the ability of the Government to get hold of their surplus. It is a measure of their strength that approximately one-eighth of all rural households own nearly three-fifths of the total assets. In the absence of effective progressive taxation of agricultural incomes or land revenue of a kind that could make a difference, they have grown richer and more powerful over time."

He further says:

"The bulk of the economic credit made available by the Reserve Bank at low rates of in-

terest—and which now amounts to more than Rs. 250 crores per annum—has also been able to be made available precisely to this top one-eighth of the rural population.”

No boastful claims from the Treasury benches can cover up the out-and-out reactionary character of their policies.

Now take the example of food production. The official statistics show that per-capita availability of daily foodgrains was 17.5 ounces per day during 1965-66. Where has all this food gone? What happened to the Food Corporation of India formed with great fanfare and publicity?

People today are not demanding more than what is available in the country. But the Government cannot guarantee even this quantum of foodgrains to the people. The assurance given by Shri Gulzarilal Nanda long back in 1962 that in every factory employing 300 or more workers, fair-price shops would be opened, still remains a dead letter.

If the present Food Minister had the slightest regard for the sufferings of the people, he would have resigned his post long ago. Now it appears that he will not quit his post unless he is forced to do so by the people.

The statistics of food production during the last decade highlights in a crystal clear manner that India could do without PL 480 imports, which have not only made our agrarian economy more stagnating but have also darkened the US shadow over our country. This so-called aid has become a lever in the hands of Uncle Sam to bring more and more pressure on our economy and to dictate terms to the Government over one issue after another.

Earlier we had to pay the freight charges for PL 380 imports in rupees. Later on the US Government insisted on carrying 50 per cent of the cargo in

US bottoms and compelled us to pay the amount in dollars. Now they want the entire repayment of PL 480 loans in dollars.

This policy of Government has assumed such ridiculous proportions that even some members of the ruling party find it extremely difficult to defend it. Shri Krishna Menon, while expressing his disgust at this policy last year had to admit:

“We cannot depend on borrowed food, borrowed money, borrowed hopes and aspirations”.

However, our Government cannot take a single step in this country unless it borrows something from the US.

The procurement policy of the Government has been a big hoax played on the people. The total foodgrains procured by the much advertised Food Corporation of India during 1965-66 amounted to only 6.6 lakhs tones. This food is not even sufficient to feed 40 lakhs people in this country. A Corporation formed with an investment of Rs. 100 crores is not in a position to feed even 1 per cent of the people. Despite huge publicity, the total foodgrains procured by all the State Governments during 1965-66 amounted to only 20.4 lakh tones. This too was forcibly collected from small peasants while the landlords were left free to sell the foodgrains at exorbitant prices.

The hoarders and blackmarketeers naturally consider the policy of the Government as a boon. They get a golden opportunity to increase the prices to fantastic levels and loot the common man. Even according to official statistics, the prices of cereals went up from 148 in October 65 to 164 in June 66. In the case of rice, the index number shot up from 141 in October 65 to 167 in June 66. It should be borne in mind that these figures are based on the under-estimated prices quoted by the traders while the blackmarket prices are substantially higher than these quoted

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prices. Yet, the official statistics cannot hide the fact that the prices are shooting up alarmingly. The Food Minister's formal assurances about holding the price line are meaningless. The other day the Commerce Minister said that the prices have increased by only 1 per cent. The All India Radio says what are the prices. But people cannot go to the All India Radio to get things. They have to go to the shops where the prices are different from those mentioned by AIR.

Much has been said in this House on corruption and nepotism. The whole administration has become rotten due to corrupt practices and it has taken the worst form at the ministerial level. Bribery has become rampant and the amount to be paid as bribe is going up at a higher rate than the cost of living index. It has become almost impossible to get a contract sanctioned unless a bribe is paid to the persons concerned.

The Government, in the name of checking corruption has only created a machinery to whitewash it. The recommendations of the Santhanam Committee have been kept in cold storage and serious charges of corruption are not investigated in time. Even when complaints are made by the members of the ruling party efforts are not made to look into the charges. There is not a single State in the country where members of the Congress Party have not levelled serious charges of corruption against the responsible Ministers including the Chief Minister. However, at every stage the Prime Minister has invariably cleared up all these cases and that has created dissatisfaction even among the ruling party.

In Orissa, the question of corruption has assumed the form of a first class scandal. The report of the CBI and the attitude of the Cabinet on it has amply proved that the Union Government deliberately tried to cover the alleged corrupt practices of the two Chief Ministers of that State.

The Home Minister in a dramatic manner said that if he failed to end corruption in two years he would resign his post. The nation experienced phenomenal growth of corruption and bribery in these two years. The Sadachar Samiti, the fond child of the Home Minister, itself became a refuge for notorious people to cover up their corruption. Though a certificate from the late Prime Minister enabled also the Home Minister to continue in his post, his pious talk against corruption failed to deceive anyone.

The corruption at the ministerial level has become a serious threat to the efficient working of the administration. It has corroded the entire state apparatus to such an extent that foreign agents and Indian tycoons can purchase some of these officials and get everything they want through them. No wonder this machinery refuses to move when the question of public interest comes to the forefront.

The people have no other alternative but to fight against these bankrupt policies. The rising prices have depressed the real wages of the workers in the absence of cent per cent neutralisation of the rise in consumer price index numbers. When the Government is denying this right to its own employees in Central Government services and in public sector undertakings, it is futile to expect the private sector employers to honour this commitment.

Sir, the Labour Minister recently made a categorical declaration that the question of reduction of dearness allowance of the workers did not arise. But the same Government in Madras State has referred the demand of Mahaluxmi Mills, Madurai, for reduction in dearness allowance to the Tribunal. Is it the way to honour the assurance? What confidence can the workers have in this Government which opposes the cut in dearness allowance in words but allows the employers to file a case in the Tribunal on the same issue? What confi-

dence can the Government employees have in this Government which opposes wages freeze in words but implements it in practice by refusing to give adequate dearness allowance to its own employees?

Mr. D. puty-Speaker, the Government assured that there would be no retrenchment in oil companies as a result of automation. But the facts show that employment in oil companies is going down and the workers are retrenched in the name of voluntary retirement. The Government is openly siding with the foreign oil companies and suppressing the petroleum workmen. The Life Insurance Corporation is also planning to introduce electronic computers which will throw out of jobs thousands of employees. The Government is giving formal assurances that there would be no retrenchment in practice but they will be asked to retire voluntarily. A novel method of retrenchment borrowed by the Government from the land of PL 480 doles! They are replacing men by machines because the machines will not ask for any dearness allowance, they will not shout slogans, they will not ask for higher wages. In order to avoid all that, what is done here in this country is that at a time when so many lakhs and lakhs of our young men are coming out of the colleges and other institutions and are going without jobs, when unemployment is on the increase, automation is brought not only in the public sector but also in the private sector.

The employment situation is becoming critical and the Government is adding oil to the fire by introducing automation. In an under-developed country like ours automation will lead to disastrous consequences. The Government is ready to waste crores of rupees in foreign exchange when the country is in dire need of it. It is, however, unmindful of it because the U.S. creditors want to sell their computers to India.

The peasants have also suffered greatly due to the policies of the

Government. The prices of necessities which the peasants and agricultural workers purchase have reached fantastic heights but the prices of agricultural products which the peasants sell do not show a similar rise. The rural traders appropriate all the benefits of the price rise while the poor people are exploited.

About the conditions of the middle class employees the less said the better. Their miserable conditions are also compelling them to organise themselves and fight for maintaining their living standards. What about the small factory owners? They have also been affected severely after the devaluation and many have had to close down their concerns. 1100 hosiery units in Punjab have already been reported to have closed down after devaluation resulting in unemployment of nearly 40,000 workers. The handloom industry had been the worst hit in recent times rendering lakhs of handloom weavers in Madras, Kerala and other States unemployed.

Therefore, the people have to fight in sheer self-defence and no repression can deter them from their path of struggle. The arbitrary use of emergency powers and Defence of India Rules have played so much havoc in the country that even prominent lawyers and jurists have characterised this state of affairs as constitutional dictatorship and the beginning of the end of democracy. The Home Minister has nonchalantly used these draconian powers to keep the ruling party in power. Sir, the country has been under these unconstitutional regulations for nearly four years without any justification whatsoever. Twice in this period thousands of leading workers of our party were detained without trial. During this period the DIR was also recklessly used to suppress struggles and other popular movements. Normal trade union activities became impossible due to the

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misuse of these Rules. When the DIR was universally condemned by all sections of the people the Government found it difficult to continue the rule with the help of it. The opposition to these measures started coming from the members of the ruling party and the Home Minister was asked in this House by his own partymen to leave the chair if he could not rule without the DIR. The so-called restricted use of the DIR arose from the mounting opposition to these unconstitutional methods. The Government, however, cannot rule in a constitutional manner and hence it is trying to arm itself with further dictatorial powers. In between the two sessions of Parliament the Government promulgated four Ordinances, and wider powers have been given as far as DIR is concerned.

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Ordinance has highlighted the fast developing MacCarthyism in India which has become a serious threat to civil liberties in the country. The Government is empowered to ban any political party on fictitious grounds and can detain a person for longer period even for advocating a change in the Government. If I speak like this outside I do not know whether I will be here in the next session of Parliament or I will be inside the jail, because even overthrowing the Government cannot be propagated. Unless the democratic movement in India takes up this challenge and compels the Government to withdraw these dictatorial provisions the future of democracy in India will no doubt be dark.

The Government has already resorted to Hitlerite methods to suppress Parliamentary democracy in the country. The dissolution of the Kerala Legislative Assembly after the defeat of the Congress in the mid-term elections—the Assembly was not called,

it was dissolved—the prorogation of the West Bengal Assembly, suspension of the entire Opposition in the U.P. Legislative Assembly and the imposition of the President's Rule in Punjab after the decision to bifurcate the State are only some examples of this trend. In Punjab the Ministry was dissolved but the Assembly is still there because it is not Kerala, it is Punjab. In Punjab the members of the Assembly are getting their salary whereas in Kerala the Assembly was not called and it was dissolved. This is parliamentary democracy. The recent performance of the ruling party in Parliament on the no-confidence debate is still fresh in the minds of all.

The ruling party is losing fast the faith in parliamentary democracy and democratic methods of Government. In Kashmir, section 144 has been promulgated since the last three months throughout the valley. The opposition parties are prohibited from holding public meetings while the ruling party is given all the facilities for the same. Is it the manner in which the Government is preparing for the next general elections? It shows the growing isolation of the Government from the masses. Over-reliance on dictatorial methods will only bring nearer the end of the hated regime of this Government.

In the field of foreign policy, the Government's position became very ridiculous on the question of Viet Nam. When the US Government blatantly violated the Geneva Agreement and committed aggression, India kept silent on the plea of a neutral policy. Even though the Vietnamese fought valiantly and liberated more than four-fifths of South Viet Nam, our Government continued to recognise the puppet regime and refused to recognise the National Liberation Front. When the US Government received a rebuff from the people of Viet Nam, the Government of India came forward with a proposal which was welcomed by the US imperialists and their

stooges. It was actually a US proposal which was placed before the world by our Prime Minister. The Prime Minister's recent visit to Cairo, Belgrade and Moscow to sell this proposal proved to be a total failure. How can President Nasser, who has recognised the National Liberation Front, agree with our Prime Minister, who is in good terms with the hated Ky regime of South Viet Nam? President Tito of Yugoslavia found it difficult to accept that pro-Western proposal while Mr. Kosygin did not in the joint communique. The proposal was such that no non-aligned country could express support to that proposal. By making such a proposal the Prime Minister has made this Government a butt of ridicule in the Afro-Asian countries.

Our Government have also very shamelessly supplied materials to the puppet Government of South Viet Nam in the name of normal trade relations. By supplying trucks, steel and chemicals to the South Viet Nam stooge Government, our Government is both directly and indirectly supporting the aggressive acts of the US Government. Their only consolation is that they are getting foreign exchange. Are we happy in earning some dollars by helping the murder of the Vietnamese people?

On many occasions in the past I have criticised the growing defence expenditure and cautioned the Government to pay more attention to development. The official spokesmen, however, preferred to take refuge under the dictum that defence and development should go together. Our country is spending roughly about Rs. 1,000 crores on defence and it is likely to go up substantially. This huge expenditure is maintained only by diverting a large part of the funds from development programmes. Therefore, the question of taking an initiative to settle our dispute with China peacefully assumes special importance. The present policy of Government of containment of China will only result in adding to the already high

defence expenditure and divert large funds from developmental activities. Even now, if the Government shows awareness of the problems, it can face the problems and settle all the outstanding issues with our neighbours peacefully.

I am confident that the opposition parties will replace this Government. This will happen in many States in India. 13 years of Congress misrule has now convinced the people of this country that unless this rotten government is brought down, no basic improvement in the conditions of the people is possible. They are already prepared for the gigantic struggle and it is the sacred duty of the opposition to help them to intensify their struggle. No concessions can be snatched by the people unless they compel the Government through bitter and long drawn struggle.

When the emergency regulations are still governing this land and new repressive measures are being introduced I cannot say when the Home Minister will put me behind the bars along with others. Perhaps he may do that before the next general elections, as he did on the eve of the Kerala mid-term elections. If the interests of the ruling party demand it, Government will not hesitate even to postpone the elections. I am not, however, worried about it because I have full faith in my countrymen. People who could overthrow a foreign government will not tolerate a national government which is worse than the foreign Government. Come what may, the Indian people will not rest until they change the present government and establish a genuine people's democratic government. This is the writing on the wall. So, nobody could save this government from the wrath of the Indian people.

I will conclude my speech with a note of warning. There is yet another vote of no-confidence within six months, and that is the vote of no-confidence through the ballot box. I am sure that in the next six months

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we are going to face a very big crisis. Because of their policies, the present Government will not be able to solve the food problem or the problem of the rising prices. Therefore, as far as Kerala is concerned, the Congress will be written off during the next general elections and that will be a vote of no-confidence through the ballot box. Though it may surprise the ruling party, it will not surprise the people of this country. After the next general elections in at least four or five States there will non-Congress government and the Congress will be reduced to a minority party. It is all because of the policies of the Government. Government are not paying any attention to the problems facing the people. They are not making any effort to find out why people are carrying out struggles and strikes. why a certain section of the people like professors and teachers which in the past never came out with strikes is now coming out with strikes and agitations. The Government are not prepared or willing to go into the problems of these people which make them come out with strikes and agitations. Government are simply using their repressive measures more and more to stop the strikes and agitations. They will understand the result of their policy only when the final no-confidence motion through the ballot box is passed against them. Now they are blind and deaf to it. They cannot understand what the people say. They will understand it when the election results are announced.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री गोपालन, ने अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में जितनी चिन्ता वियतनाम के लिए व्यक्त की है, अगर उन्होंने उसकी आधी चिन्ता भी चीन के द्वारा पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिये जाने और उससे इस देश की आजादी के लिए उपस्थित हुए खतरे के बारे में व्यक्त की होती, तो इस

सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को थोड़ा संतोष होता। वस्तुतः श्री एच० एन० मुकर्जी ने जो अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, उसमें कोई जान नहीं है और सारा सदन उसका विरोध करता है।

यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि आज जिस परिस्थिति में हम गुजर रहे हैं, आज देश के सामने जो संकट है, देश के सामने जो अनेक प्रकार की समस्याएँ हैं, उनको देखते हुए इस देश की जनता को, इस देश की सरकार को और इस देश के सभी दलों को अपनी पूरी शक्ति संकट की उन स्थितियों से उबरने में लगानी चाहिए। उनको अपना सारा समय ऐसे उपाय सोचने में लगाना चाहिए, जिससे इस देश का सर्वांगीण विकास हो सके। उनको अपना पूरा समय यह सोचने में लगाना चाहिए कि हमारे देश की सीमा पर जो दुश्मन की फौजें खड़ी हैं—वे फौजें चाहे चीन की हों और चाहे पाकिस्तान की—कैसे हम उनका मुकाबला कर सकते हैं और कैसे हम अपनी आजादी की रक्षा कर सकते हैं।

आज श्री गोपालन ने वियतनाम की जितने जोरदार शब्दों में चर्चा की, कल श्री मुकर्जी ने भी अपने भाषण के अन्त में उतने ही जोरदार शब्दों में उसकी चर्चा की थी और कलकत्ता की गलियों में वियतनाम के सम्बन्ध में पढ़ी जाने वाली कविता का भी उल्लेख किया था, जो इस प्रकार है :

“भुक्तियुद्ध अवराम वियतनाम, वियतनाम स्वाधीनतार आर एक नाम, वियतनाम, वियतनाम, तोमार नाम, आमार नाम, वियतनाम, वियतनाम।”

मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती, अगर 1962 में जब कि चीन ने इस देश पर हमला किया था और हम देश ने एक राष्ट्र के रूप में खड़े हो कर उस आक्रमण का विरोध किया था, काश! श्री मुकर्जी या उनकी पार्टी के किसी सदस्य, या श्री गोपालन या उनकी पार्टी के किसी सदस्य ने ऐसी कविता का उल्लेख किया होता। 1942 में भी जब इस देश की जनता अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रही थी, तब भी इस दल के लोगों ने अंग्रेजी सरकार के साम्राज्यवादी रूप का विरोध करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा था। 1962 में भी जब ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हुई, तब भी उन्होंने उस आक्रमण का विरोध करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा।

ऐसी स्थिति में श्री मुकर्जी या श्री गोपालन जो कुछ कहते हैं, यह स्पष्ट है कि इस देश के लोगों को उस पर कोई विश्वास नहीं है। श्री मुकर्जी ने अपने भाषण में जो तर्क दिये, जनसंघ के नेता, श्री त्रिवेदी, ने उनका जिस प्रकार खंडन किया, वह इस सदन के सामने है।

श्री मुकर्जी ने जो कविता पढ़ी, उसके उत्तर में मैं चार पंक्तियाँ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ :—

चिल्लाते हैं विश्व विश्व कह जहाँ चतुर नर शानी,
बुद्धि-भीरु सकते न डाल जलते स्वदेश पर पानी,
वियतनाम के रणधीरों के ही गुण गाए जाते,
दिल्ली के रुधिराक्त वीर को देख लोग सकुचाते।

इस स्थिति में जो लोग कभी पीकिंग की चिन्ता करते हैं, कभी वियतनाम की चिन्ता करते हैं और कभी वाशिंगटन की चिन्ता करते हैं, लेकिन जो इस देश की जनता की चिन्ता नहीं करते हैं, जिन लोगों को व्यावसायिक चिन्ता इस बात की है कि भारत सरकार जो नीति निर्धारित करती है, वह विदेशी दबाव के कारण कष्टा है, लेकिन जिन्हें इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं है कि स्वयं उनके दल की नीतियों पर दूसरे

देशों का कितना दबाव और असर है, इस देश की जनता उन लोगों पर कभी भी विश्वास नहीं कर सकती है। इस प्रकार की आलोचनाओं के कारण थोड़ी देर के लिए इस देश की जनता को भड़काया जा सकता है, उस में असंतोष पैदा किया जा सकता है, उसको गुमराह किया जा सकता है, उसको हड़ताल करने के लिए उकसाया जा सकता है, कभी उसे ट्राम और रेलगाड़ियों को रोकने के लिए उकसाया जा सकता है लेकिन इस से उस उद्देश्य की सिद्धि नहीं हो सकती है जिसके बल पर हम इस देश में उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं, इस देश की गरीबी को दूर कर सकते हैं, इस देश की जो दूसरी समस्याएँ हैं, उन समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकते हैं। हमारे देश की जो समस्याएँ हैं वह पिछले पन्द्रह बीस वर्षों में नहीं उत्पन्न हुईं, हजारों साल की समस्याएँ हैं। हम दुनिया में इतिहास की दौड़ में समम की दौड़ में पिछड़ गए और उनके कारण हमारे सामने जो समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हुई हैं, उन समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिए स्वतंत्रता के बाद हमने जो रास्ता अपनाया उसके कारण हमारे देश की जो सर्वांगीण प्रगति हुई है वह बिलकुल स्पष्ट है। चाहे शिक्षा का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे स्वास्थ्य का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे और दूसरे क्षेत्र हों, किसी भी क्षेत्र में किसी न किसी रूप में प्रगति होती रही है, उत्पादन बढ़ता रहा है, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भी, कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी और हर क्षेत्र में हम किसी न किसी रूप में विकास को आगे बढ़ाते हुए आते हैं। लेकिन जो वास्तविकता से आँख मूंदने वाले हैं, जो तथ्य को देखना नहीं चाहते हैं, जो तर्क में विश्वास नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो आदमी इन सारी बातों को आँख खोलकर देखना नहीं चाहते, उनके लिए यह सारी तरक्की बेकार हो जाती है और उनके लिए दूसरी जगह से जो निर्देश प्राप्त होते हैं, उन निर्देशों, उन विचारों का ही विशेष महत्व रहता है। ऐसी

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

स्थिति में हमें इस बात पर विचार करने की जरूरत है कि जब पाकिस्तान और चीन हमारे लिए खतरनाक स्थिति उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं और ऐसी संभावना है कि दो महीने में, चार महीने में, जब भी उनको मौका मिलेगा हमारे देश के ऊपर आक्रमण करेंगे, ऐसी स्थिति में हमें यह सोचना है कि कैसे इन विरोधी दलों ने जो सारे देश में एक असंतोष का वातावरण उत्पन्न करने का प्रयत्न किया है, उसमें हम अपनी सारी शक्ति एकत्र कर सकते हैं और विदेशी खतरे का सामना कर सकते हैं।

भारत की पिछले वर्षों में जो संतोषजनक प्रगति हुई है उसका उदाहरण हमें तब देखने को मिला जब पिछले वर्ष पाकिस्तान ने हमारे ऊपर हमला किया और तब अमेरिका की मदद के बावजूद, चीन की मदद के बावजूद, पाकिस्तान को मुंह की खानी पड़ी और विदेशी पत्रकारों और विदेशी पर्यवेक्षकों ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि भारतीय फौज कितनी वीरता से लड़ी; भारतीय जनता ने कितने साहस से काम किया और भारत के सैनिकों ने किस प्रकार से पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण का मुंहतोड़ उत्तर दिया। यह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि पिछले वर्षों में हमारे देश की जो प्रगति हुई है और हमारा देश अनेक दृष्टियों से जिस प्रकार आगे बढ़ा है उसके कारण हम मुसीबत की घड़ियों में अपने परों पर खड़े हो सकते हैं, दुश्मन के दांत खट्टे कर सकते हैं।

दूसरे विश्व युद्ध के बाद सारी दुनिया की स्थिति में परिवर्तन हुआ है। अफसोस की बात यह है कि सारी दुनिया में जो परिवर्तन हुआ है उसकी ओर न कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के नेताओं का ध्यान है, न स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेताओं का ध्यान है और न जनसंघ के नेताओं का ध्यान है। स्वतंत्र

पार्टी के लोग ऐसा समझते हैं कि सारी दुनिया में अभी तक उसी प्रकार का पूंजीवाद है जिस प्रकार के पूंजीवाद के संबंध में उन्होंने 50-60 साल पहले लिखी किताबों में पढ़कर अपनी धारणा बना रखी है। कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग समझते हैं कि रूस में या दूसरे देशों में साम्यवाद का जो रूप 30-40 साल पहले किताबों में उन्होंने पढ़ा था, वही आज भी है। लेकिन स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है। जब स्वतंत्र पार्टी योजनाबद्ध अर्थ-व्यवस्था का विरोध करती है तब बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है क्योंकि पश्चिमी यूरोप के देशों ने पिछले पन्ध्र बीस वर्षों में किसी न किसी रूप में योजनाबद्ध अर्थव्यवस्था के सिद्धांत को अपनाया है। बात चाहे फ्रांस की हो, बेल्जियम की हो स्वीडेन की हो, इटली की हो, नार्वे की हो या और किसी देश की हो, किसी न किसी रूप में योजनाबद्ध अर्थव्यवस्था का वहां प्रभाव पड़ा है और इन सभी देशों में किसी न किसी रूप में योजना कमेटी है या योजनाबद्ध अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर विचार करने के लिए, उसे कार्य रूप देने के लिए, विभिन्न प्रकार की समितियां हैं। इतना ही नहीं अमेरिका में भी जिसको कि हम एक बहुत बड़ा पूंजीवादी देश मानते हैं, वहां की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर 20 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक सरकार का नियंत्रण है जब कि हमारे देश में सरकार का नियंत्रण 10 प्रतिशत से भी कम है। इसलिए अगर स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेता इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि पूंजीवादी देशों में भी द्वितीय महायुद्ध के बाद विचार में बड़ा परिवर्तन हुआ है, सोचने के ढंग में बड़ा परिवर्तन हुआ है, काम करने के ढंग में बड़ा परिवर्तन हुआ है और अर्थतंत्र में बड़ा परिवर्तन हुआ है तो वैसी स्थिति में शायद उन में इतनी समझ आ जाय कि वे योजना आयोग का या कांग्रेस सरकार का केवल विरोध के लिये विरोध करने से थोड़ी दूर

के लिये शायद रुक जायें। दूसरी तरफ कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के नेताओं से निवेदन है कि वह इस बात पर विचार करें कि स्टालिन के जमाने में रूस में साम्यवाद का जो रूप था, रूशचेव के आने के बाद वहां वही रूप नहीं रह गया, पूर्वी यूरोप में वही रूप नहीं रह गया, बल्कि किसी न किसी रूप में साम्यवादी देशों में भी इंडिविडुअल इनीशियेटिव के महत्व को स्वीकार किया गया है और उसी के अनुरूप जो पहले अर्थ-व्यवस्था थी उसमें थोड़ी ढिलाई की गई है। उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये और भी दूसरे तरीके अपनाये जा रहे हैं। अगर भारत के नेता, अगर कांग्रेस की सरकार पन्द्रह बीस वर्षों में द्वितीय महायुद्ध के बाद दुनिया के देशों के मोर्चने में जो परिवर्तन हुआ है, दो गुटों में विचारधारा का जो फर्क था, उसकी दूरी जिस प्रकार से कम हुई है, उस बात का अन्दाज लगाते हुए एक नीति निर्धारित करनी है, एक निश्चय करती है और इस देश को नियंत्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था के मार्ग से आगे ले जाने का प्रयत्न करती है तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि हम इस ढंग का, इस तरीके का, इस विचारधारा का विरोध करें और अपने देश के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय नीति नहीं स्वीकार करें। यह हमारे महान नेता पंडित नेहरू की महत्ता थी, उनकी दूरदर्शिता थी कि उन्होंने दुनिया में होने वाले इस परिवर्तन को पहचाना, उस की गति को पहचाना और इसी के अनुरूप हमारे देश के लिये नीति निर्धारित की, योजना आयोग की स्थापना की और इस देश में नियंत्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था के मार्ग पर चल कर हमें आगे बढ़ने के लिये प्रोत्साहन दिया।

लेकिन इस के साथ साथ हमें अभी दुनिया में पूंजीवादी साम्राज्यवाद और साम्यवादी साम्राज्यवाद के नकाब में जो तरह तरह के चेहरे नजर आते हैं उन से भी सावधान रहना होगा। अगर हम केवल पूंजीवादी साम्राज्यवाद से भड़क

जायं, उस के खतरे को पहचानें और साम्यवादी साम्राज्यवाद जिसका नया रूप चीन में देखने में आ रहा है, उस की तरफ से सतर्क न हुए, तो हम फिर खतरे में पड़ सकते हैं। हमारी आजादी खतरे में पड़ सकती है। इसलिये दोनों के खतरे से सावधान रहना है। एक विचारधारा के मार्ग से या जनता में असन्तोष पैदा कर इस देश की जड़ को काटने में, खोदने में, या कमजोर करने में अपना ढंग अख्तियार कर आगे बढ़ सकता है, संकट उत्पन्न कर सकता है, और दूसरा दूसरे मार्ग से, पूंजी के मार्ग से या और दूसरे मार्ग से इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को, विचारधारा को, उस की जड़ को कमजोर करने में किसी न किसी तरह कामयाब हो सकता है। इन दोनों खतरों से हमें सावधान रहना है और अपने लिये ऐसी नीति का अवलम्बन करना है, ऐसे मार्ग का निर्देश करना है जिससे हम अधिक से अधिक स्वावलम्बी बन सकें और अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें तथा हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था अधिक सुदृढ़ हो सके। जब तक हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था अधिक सुदृढ़ नहीं होती है, जब तक हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था अनेक दृष्टियों से पूर्ण नहीं होती है, जब तक हम अपने देश के निवासियों के लिये पर्याप्त मात्रा में खाद्यान्न उत्पन्न नहीं करते हैं, औद्योगिक वस्तुओं का उत्पादन नहीं करते हैं, शिक्षा के मामले में, तकनीकी मामले में अधिक उन्नत नहीं होते हैं, जब तक उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता है, प्रति व्यक्ति की आय नहीं बढ़ती है, तब तक हम वस्तुतः आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। पिछले वर्षों में हमारे देश की सरकार ने काफी प्रयत्न किया है और वह उस में कितनी सफल हुई है, यह आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट हो रहा है। पिछले सौ सवा सौ वर्षों में यूरोप या अमेरिका की जो आर्थिक प्रगति की गति रही है उस गति की तुलना में हमारा विकास असन्तोषजनक नहीं कहा जा सकता। यह काफी हद तक सन्तोषजनक है। एक लम्बी अवधि

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

में किसी भी देश में जो आर्थिक विकास की गति होती है, उस दृष्टि से हमारा आर्थिक विकास काफी कुछ हद तक महत्वपूर्ण कहा जा सकता है।

आर्थिक विकास के लिये पूँजी की जरूरत पड़ती है और पूँजी-प्राप्ति या पूँजी जुटाने के जो ढंग हैं या तो अपने देश के भीतर हम इतनी बचत करें कि हमें पर्याप्त मात्रा में मशीनों को खरीदने के लिये या बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधों को लगाने के लिये पूँजी मिल सके या अपने के भीतर से पर्याप्त मात्रा में पूँजी नहीं मिल सकती है तो वैसी स्थिति में दूसरे देशों से पूँजी लेने के सिवाय ऋण लेने के सिवाय, उधार लेने के सिवाय और कोई रास्ता नहीं रह जाता है। दुनिया के जो भी पिछड़े हुए देश थे, चाहे वह पूँजीवादी अमेरिका जैसे देश रहे हों चाहे साम्यवादी रूस जैसे देश हों, अपने जमाने में उन्होंने भी दूसरे देशों से उधार लेकर अपना आर्थिक विकास किया। अगर इस दृष्टि से हम भी ऋण लेते हैं, पूँजीवादी देशों या साम्यवादी देशों से उधार लेते हैं और उस ऋण से अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने की कोशिश करते हैं, कारखाने खड़े करने की कोशिश करते हैं, अपनी कृषि व्यवस्था को उन्नत करने की कोशिश करते हैं तो इस में कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है, कोई शर्म की बात भी नहीं है। इतिहास इस बात का प्रमाण है कि इसी रास्ते पर चल कर उन पिछड़े देशों ने अपना विकास किया था जो आज अग्रणी माने जाते हैं। लेकिन चिंता की बात तब हो जाती है जब इस ऋण का, जब इस राशि का सदुपयोग हम न करें। अनेक बार ऐसे प्रश्न उठाये गये हैं जिससे ऐसा पता चलता है कि हम अपनी इस सम्पत्ति का, इस ऋण का, इस धन का सदुपयोग नहीं कर सके। अगर एक आदमी किसी योजना पर अमल करता है, तो उसमें गलती हो सकती

है, लेकिन जहाँ पर ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ हों, जहाँ त्रुटियाँ नजर आती हों जैसे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखाने हैं, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उद्योग-धंधे हैं, तो उनको सफल बनाने के लिये कदम उठाये जाने चाहियें। स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेता जब सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का विरोध करते हैं, वे कहते हैं योजना समाप्त कर देनी चाहिये, वे कहते हैं सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र बिल्कुल समाप्त कर देने चाहियें, तो वस्तुतः उनके मन में यह बात नहीं है। इसका मूल कारण यह नहीं है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र अमफल रहा है। इसका वास्तविक कारण यह है कि पिछले तीन योजना कालों में जो भी पूँजी इस देश के भीतर से हमें प्राप्त हुई है, उसमें आधे से अधिक पूँजी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से प्राप्त हुई है। यह ठीक है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र से जितनी पूँजी की हम उम्मीद करते थे, उतनी नहीं मिली है, लेकिन फिर भी काफी पूँजी हमें मिली है। इस गरीब देश में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से अधिक बचत की उम्मीद हम नहीं कर सकते। दूसरी तरफ पूँजीपति कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पूँजी नहीं है, तब सरकार के पास इस के सिवाय और कोई रास्ता नहीं रह जाता कि उद्योग धंधों के विकास के लिये वह सरकारी स्तर पर उन उद्योग-धंधों के विकास का प्रयत्न करे, जिनकी उपेक्षा अब तक होती आई है। उदाहरण के लिये सरकारी क्षेत्र का जो मिलमिला शुरू किया गया, वह काफी सफल रहा है और इससे जो बातावरण पैदा हुआ है, उससे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों का और अधिक विकास करने की आवश्यकता है। आज दुनिया के दूसरे देश जिस रास्ते पर चल कर, खास कर पश्चिमी यूरोप के देश, अपना आर्थिक विकास कर रहे हैं, द्वितीय महा युद्ध के बाद उन से हमें सबक लेना चाहिये और हमें योजनावाद तरीकों से सुदृढ़ हो कर अपने विकास को और आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक खास बात की ओर इस मौके पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। अभी श्री गोपालन साहब ने यह आरोप लगाया कि चौथी योजना का प्रारूप अभी बन कर तैयार नहीं हो सका है और अभी तक सदन के सामने पेश नहीं किया जा सका है। किन परिस्थितियों में चौथी योजना हमारे सामने नहीं आई, यह हर सदस्य को भलीभांति मालूम है। पाकिस्तान ने आक्रमण किया और जब किसी देश पर आक्रमण होता है तो किसी भी राष्ट्र का यह पहला कर्तव्य होता है कि वह दुश्मन का मुकाबला करे, अपनी आजादी की रक्षा करे। ऐसी गम्भीर परिस्थितियों के बावजूद जहां तक सम्भव हो सका चौथी योजना और तीसरी योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष के जो काम बचे हुये थे उनको आगे बढ़ाने का सरकार ने भरसक प्रयत्न किया। कठिनाइयों के बावजूद भी चौथी योजना बन रही है और वह हमारे सामने आयेगी। लेकिन उसको अपने देश में एक बात की ओर विशेष ध्यान रखना चाहिये और वह है कृषि उत्पादन का लक्ष्य। अगर हम आगामी चौथी योजना की अवधि में अपने देश को खाद्यान्न की दृष्टि से आत्म-निर्भर नहीं बना सके, तो निश्चय ही हमें आगे अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

अभी अमरीका के कृषि मंत्री आये हुये थे। उन्होंने बताया कि पी० एल० 480 के अन्तर्गत अनन्तकाल तक हमें खाद्यान्न नहीं मिल सकता। अगर कोई देश अनन्तकाल तक खाद्यान्न देने के लिये तैयार भी हो, तो यह किसी भी देश के आत्म-गौरव के लिये अनुकूल नहीं होता कि वह दूसरे के ओरसे से जीवित रहे। दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी तक इस करार के अन्तर्गत भारतवर्ष को जो अनाज मिलता रहा, उसका भुगतान रुपयों में करना पड़ता था, अब यह डालर में करना पड़ेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि चौथी योजना में कृषि

को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये, सर्वोच्च स्थान देना चाहिये और अगर हम चाहते हैं कि खेती की पैदावार बढ़े तो दो-तीन बातों को ध्यान में रखना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

पहली बात तो यह है कि किसान को पूरा प्रोत्साहन मिले, उसे अपनी उपज का वाजिब मूल्य मिले।

दूसरी बात यह है कि किसान को खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये आवश्यक सुविधायें दी जायें। आवश्यक सुविधायें देने का मतलब यह है कि सिंचाई की उचित व्यवस्था हो खेती के पहले किसान को पानी की जरूरत होती है। अगर खेती में पानी नहीं पहुंचता तो निश्चय ही पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती है।

तीसरी बात बाढ़ के नियंत्रण की उचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। खाद की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, ऋण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, जिससे हमारे देश का किसान दुनिया के किसी भी देश के किसान के मुकाबले में वृद्धि में या अनुभव में पीछे नहीं है, लेकिन अब तक उसको पर्याप्त सुविधायें नहीं दी गई। अगर पर्याप्त सुविधायें दी जायें, तो निश्चय ही हमारा देश खाद्य के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो कर रहेगा।

ऐसी स्थिति में जब सरकार चारों ओर प्रयत्न कर रही है इस देश की जनता की शक्ति को जगाने के लिये, देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये, जब सरकार इस बात के लिए प्रयत्न कर रही है कि देश पूरी तरह से जागरूक हो जाय, हमारा देश चीन और पाकिस्तान की फौजों से धिरा हुआ है, कैसे इस देश की रक्षा की जाय, कैसे इस देश की स्वतंत्रता के दीपक को जलाये रखा जाय, ऐसी स्थिति में प्रोफेसर हीरेन मुखर्जी जब सरकार पर अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

पेश करते हैं, तो आश्चर्य होता है कि वह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव क्यों पेश करते हैं, क्या कारण है ? उन्होंने अपने प्रस्ताव में कहा है कि "यह सभा मंत्री परिषद् में अविश्वास व्यक्त करती है ।" उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे समय में उस भेड़िये और मेमने की कहानी याद आती है । भेड़िये ने कहा कि पानी जो ऊपर से आ रहा है, वह तूने जूठा कर दिया है, इसलिये तुम्हें खा जाऊंगा । पानी ऊपर से आ रहा था, मेमने ने कहा कि आप ऊपर बैठे पानी पीते हैं, मैं तो नीचे पी रहा हूं, लेकिन फिर भी भेड़िये ने कहा, नहीं तुम पानी को जूठा कर रहे हो, इसलिये तुम्हें खाऊंगा । कुछ न कुछ कारण हो तो भी ठीक है, लेकिन चूंकि हम विरोधी दल हैं, इसलिये अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पेश करेंगे, यह बात कितनी हास्यास्पद है । अपने अधिकारों के दुरुपयोग का इस से बड़ा उदाहरण और हमारे सामने नहीं आ सकता है ।

इसलिये ऐसी स्थिति में मैं सदन से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को बिलकुल असफल बना दिया जाय, इसको अस्वीकार कर दिया जाय ।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it seems that the No-Confidence motion has become a sort of a routine matter with the Opposition parties. This is the fifth No-Confidence motion within the lifetime of this Parliament.

An. hon. Member: You can expect more.

Shri A. C. Guha: I would like to remind the House the occasions and the results of the previous No-Confidence motions. The first was in August, 1963 when the result was, Ayes 61 and Nos. 346. The second was in September, 1964 when the result was, Ayes 53 and Nos—307.

The third was in March, 1965 when the result was, Ayes 40 and Nos 315. The fourth was in August, 1965 when the result was, Ayes 66 and Nos 318. I think, this time also, they will not succeed in having more than about 60 to 65 votes. But what is this group of about 65 Members? Is it a homogeneous group which is moving this No-Confidence motion? It is a most heterogeneous group holding conflicting ideas and ideologies.

Even yesterday, the first day of the debate, the speakers representing different groups have been criticising one another. There was hardly any common point except perhaps to beat the Congress. There may be one common point amongst most of them, except with the Swatantra Party, about the devaluation. It seems the Opposition parties have hardly any confidence in the ballot box. Mr. Gopalan has just now mentioned about the ballot box, that test will be within six months. I know he will be disappointed about his expectations and he also knows that he will be disappointed and that is why they are talking of mass demonstrations, mass agitations and all those things which are contrary to democratic and parliamentary methods and which are almost verging on violence.

I belong to an older generation and in my younger days I read a book, "On Liberty" by Mill. I still remember one passage in that book that an individual's liberty, the liberty of one man, should not encroach on the liberty of others. I hope the advocates of the mass demonstrations will realise that all these demonstrations should not encroach on the liberty of the peaceful citizens who are not joining the demonstrations or those who have not been persuaded or compelled to join the demonstrations. Had they any faith in parliamentary democracy, they would not have resorted to all these demonstrations which are contrary to parliamentary and democratic methods.

The hon. Member, Prof. Mukerjee's speech may be divided into two main parts—almost half of it was devoted to devaluation and the other half was devoted to matters relating to U.S.A. including Vietnam. He has also mentioned about spiralling of prices. I think that is the most important point for consideration before this House. So I deal with that matter first.

Upto 1962, the price spiral was not so alarmingly bad. From 1949 to 1962, I think the price rose by about 26 to 30 points; that means, in 15 years, it rose by about only 26 to 30 points; I am not sure about the exact figure, but it was not more than 30. The price spiral has started rising rapidly and alarmingly since 1962, since the Chinese aggression. What was the reason for this? The main reason was defence expenditure. I think the Opposition members will recollect that every section of the House was over-enthusiastic as regards sanctioning any amount wanted by the Government for defence expenditure.

Another matter which contributed to the price spiral, ultimately leading to devaluation, was expenditure on big plans. At least the Communist Party cannot absolve themselves of their responsibility for these big Plans; they have been advocates of big Plans; rather they were urging for still bigger Plans. If there was a spiral or if something went wrong with the purchasing power of the rupee, that was mainly due to defence expenditure and the expenditure on the Third Plan. Upto the end of the Second Plan our economy was going on fairly smoothly; there was nothing very alarming even as regards price.

Mr. Mukerjee castigated the Government for devaluation. I recollect that on the next day of devaluation, he issued a Press statement in which he condemned the Government for not having consulted the Parliament before declaring the devaluation. I did not except that a learned man like

Mr. Mukerjee would make such a silly suggestion. No Government can discuss anything about devaluation just before the moment it decides on devaluation; it cannot be discussed in Parliament; it cannot be discussed even in the Cabinet; it has to be done most secretly as in the case of Budget proposals which come up for discussion before Parliament only after the Budget is presented. Similarly devaluation also can be discussed in Parliament only when devaluation has been decided upon and declared.

An. hon. Member: Then it becomes stale.

Shri A. C. Guha: There is no point in this. Even Mr. Gopalan just now stated that it was done behind the back of the Parliament. Everywhere devaluation is done behind the back of the Parliament. On a previous occasion, about an international agreement on Berubari, a demand was made that it should have been discussed in Parliament before the agreement was entered into. That is not the practice of any Government. An international agreement is entered into by the Government and then it comes to Parliament for ratification. Only at this stage, the authority of the Parliament is to be exercised. Mr. Mukerjee referred to the supremacy of the Parliament. The supremacy of the Parliament comes only at this stage. After devaluation, the Government has put the proposal before the Parliament for its approval. If the Parliament decides to disapprove the proposal of the Government, then the Government goes. If the Parliament approves the devaluation proposal, then the Government continues. The authority of the Parliament thus comes only at a later stage and not before devaluation is declared. So there cannot be any question of betrayal of Parliament or stabbing at the back of the Parliament or not giving a proper opportunity to the Parliament to discuss this thing before it is decided.

Mr. Mukerjee hurled the choicest abuses. The English language is quite

[Shri A. C. Guha]

rich enough to have such phrases and words. Among the words he has used are "sell-out", "betrayal", "stabbing at the back", "the beginning of the rot of the rupee", "the collapse of the rupee", "the collapse of the economy" and so on. In this connection I would like to say that devaluation is not an unusual thing. No government will devalue its currency quite willingly unless compelled by circumstances or unless some countervailing benefits are expected to accrue by devaluing the currency. No Government would just lightly take to devaluation. There must have been some compelling circumstances which made the Government decide upon devaluation. Devaluation has not been done only in India. It has been done in many countries, in many Communist countries, including Russia. So there is nothing to apprehend that by devaluation India has gone bankrupt or that there is a collapse of our economy. There is nothing like that and no such alarmist view should be taken.

The hon. members sitting on the Opposite are quite intelligent and learned; they know the implications of devaluation; they know that it does not mean the collapse of our economy, the bankruptcy of the nation. But they are raising these alarms, simply to create a mass psychology, so that the Government's prestige may be undermined. I think the Government should teach the people that devaluation is not a very unusual thing and that it has been practised by many respectable countries, by those countries which have been powerful, including France and Russia. So there is nothing unusual in that. I concede that there may be scope for difference of opinion on whether devaluation should have been done or not. That motion is before the House. The merits and demerits of devaluation or the benefits that might have been expected of devaluation or the mischief that might have been apprehended of devaluation, would be discussed separately. But that should not be a cause

for moving a no-confidence motion on this Government.

Mr. Mukerjee has stated that, after devaluation the prices have gone up by about 15 to 30 per cent. I do not know from where he got these figures.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: From Government sources.

Shri A. C. Guha: Not Government sources. He himself stated that the Reserve Bank has mentioned only 7 per cent. I have collected some figures, not from Government, but from some finance journals, about the wholesale prices. The index of the wholesale prices in May, 1965 was 156.2; in May 1966, it was 181.5; on July 2, it was 187.2; on July 9, it was 189.1; and on July 10, it was 181. So from May, there has been hardly any upward movement of the wholesale prices, according to some responsible commerce journals.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Has the hon. Member seen the figures circulated to us by the Parliament library?

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not know. I have collected these figures from some economic journals.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He can have a look at the prices of cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables.

Shri A. C. Guha: That is another thing. I am quoting the wholesale prices of all commodities.

It should also be realised that this is a period in which there is a general rise in the prices of some of the country products like vegetables, fish, rice, etc. This period is a lean period and every year—not only this year—there is a rise in the prices of all foodstuffs during this period. I also represent about 7 lakhs of people or even more than 7 lakhs of people. I also know the difficulties that the

people of my constituency are undergoing; I also know the sufferings that they are undergoing due to high prices. But still I can say that the rise has not been as I apprehended. I apprehended that due to devaluation there would be a steep rise in the prices of many commodities, but it should be realised that the rise has not been as we apprehended. For this the Government should get some credit; the prices have not gone up as was apprehended.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What was the apprehension? By how much should the prices have gone up?

Shri A. C. Guha: This is a period during which every year the prices go up. That should not be ignored.

15.00 hrs.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Then why did he have apprehension?

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambur): Will the prices come down now?

Shri A. C. Guha: As regards devaluation, I have already stated that the main reason for it is the expenditure on the Third Plan and the expenditure on defence. In regard to both these things, all the Opposition parties including the Communist Party, except perhaps the Swatantra Party were wholly in agreement. None of these parties took exception to any big plan; as for defence expenditure, no party took any objection to it; the Swatantra Party, the Jan Sangh and every other party supported it.

Now, if devaluation be the main reason for ensuring a Government which has been in power only for five months at the time devaluation has been declared, then it is appropriate that the House should look into the circumstances which have necessitated this, in other words, the compelling circumstances which have led to this devaluation.

If we are to go into the root of this, then we shall trace it at least from the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. That means that the responsi-

bility for devaluation must lie with the two previous Governments, one headed by the late lamented Shastriji and the other by our esteemed leader Jawaharlal Nehru; but, as I have stated, this House had fully endorsed the big Plan and also the defence expenditure. So, no responsibility can really lie on them also. If this Government has acted now, it has acted on the circumstances created by the two predecessor Governments. It was agreed that the internal value of the rupee had depreciated; it was agreed that the external value of the rupee had also depreciated. We tried a number of tactics, commercial and fiscal tricks to boost up our exports, but all these had practically failed. It has been stated that some other methods might have been adopted, some fiscal measures could have been tried such as multiple exchange rates and so on. All these things were practically attempted and experimented upon during the last two or three years. But the results was that we could not boost up our exports. The exports had remained almost stagnant during the last few years. On the other side, however, the import of machinery, components and intermediate goods to feed our industry was going on increasing. But in spite of all these imports, our industrial production was going down. The installed capacity of our industries could not be utilised to the extent of even 50 per cent because of the lack of raw materials, components and intermediate goods which we had to import.

Here, I should mention that in the early stages of the Third Plan or towards the later period of the Second Plan, Government should have taken some steps to develop some of these intermediate goods, particularly non-ferrous metals. No doubt, in the Third Plan, an ambitious programme was drawn up in respect of non-ferrous metals, but nothing was done practically to implement the programme. But that was no fault of this Government which has been in existence only for about six months now.

[Shri A. C. Guha]

This Government might have inherited certain handicaps, certain liabilities and limitations; and the results of certain lapses which had been committed during the last fifteen years, have to be faced by this Government but this Government is not responsible and cannot be held responsible for all those errors and mistakes.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): But it is by the same party.

Shri A. C. Guha: It may be by the same party, but the present motion is against the Council of Ministers. If my hon. friend revered Shri Aney refers to this fact that it is a Government by the same party, then I would submit that it is the privilege of the party to elect the government.

Shri Sezhiyan: It is their privilege to do mistake also.

Shri A. C. Guha: Since our respected leader Dr. M. S. Aney has referred to the party, I think I should refer to another thing in this connection. Shri H. N. Mukerjee had mentioned something about the present Prime Minister. I did not relish his references to personalities, especially to the present Prime Minister or the Finance Minister or the Planning Minister or anybody else. Personalities should not have been discussed. Shri H. N. Mukerjee has said about the present Prime Minister that "she has no business to be the Prime Minister of this country. I do not know how Shri H. N. Mukerjee can derive any authority to pass this kind of judgment. It is the privilege of the majority party to elect its own Prime Minister, and it is not the business of Shri H. N. Mukerjee or any Member of the Opposition to say who should be the Prime Minister of India. As long as our Party enjoys a majority in this House, it is the privilege of our party to elect its own Prime Minister.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): And it is our privilege to criticise.

Shri A. C. Guha: The Opposition Members have no privilege to question our choice in this matter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): They think in terms of dictatorship. Therefore, they want to dictate the Prime Minister's name.

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes, they think in terms of dictatorship; they do not believe in parliamentary democracy; some of the parties composing this heterogeneous group do not believe in parliamentary democracy; ideologically they are opposed to parliamentary democracy.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: So, they are suggesting a name and they want that dictatorship must be accepted.

Shri A. C. Guha: My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee has got some allergy to the USA and anything connected with the USA. In that connection, his reference has been mostly to the Viet Nam issue. His gravest charge against the Government is that this Government has not named the USA as the aggressor in Viet Nam. I would consider such a declaration to be a bankruptcy of our diplomacy. Did anybody declare China as an aggressor when China wantonly attacked India? Did any of the communist countries or other countries declare China as an aggressor?

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Even the Communist Party of India.

Shri A. C. Guha: Did the Colombo Powers who tried to befriend us declare China as an aggressor? If such a thing were to be done, then that would be an end of diplomacy. Again, in the Indo-Pakistan struggle, did any Power declare Pakistan to be an aggressor? Neither Russia nor the USA nor any other Power did so . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Do not call them aggressors but ask them to take away their troops; ask them to withdraw their troops from there.

Shri A. C. Guha: So, that should not be done. Financially, economically, militarily and industrially, India is not strong enough to pass judgment on other nations. So, the responsibilities should be considered in the light of the nation's interest.

At present, Russia is wooing Pakistan. Russia may be in bad terms with China or the USA, but Pakistan is being wooed by the USA, China and Russia. Why is she being wooed in this manner? It is because of considerations of national interest. It is not a question of any morality at all in diplomacy. We should foster our foreign relations on the basis of our own national interest and not on the basis of any ideology or theory or anything else. From that point of view, it would have committed a grave mistake if India would have declared any body to be an aggressor. Rather, I think that India should not have gone so far as to say anything against any power in any international conflict at all. Did we declare the USSR to be an aggressor when the rape of Hungary was going on? Did we declare China as an aggressor when the rape of Tibet was going on? Why was the Communist Party silent then? They did not blame India or anybody else for not naming China as an aggressor in Tibet or Russia as an aggressor in Hungary. So, it is not a political issue, but it is just their party issue. It cannot be considered as good diplomacy if India were to declare the USA as an aggressor. But India has made a constructive and positive suggestion for the solution of the Viet Nam tangle, and I hope that the other nations would respond to it. That is the only way in which the Viet Nam struggle can be solved.

When we consider a issue, we should consider both sides of the issue. There may be something wrong with the USA bombing certain places in North Viet Nam. But what was the Viet Cong doing? Did anybody rise here to condemn what the Viet Cong was doing in South Viet Nam? No, what the Viet Cong was doing in South Viet Nam was all right for them. So,

the events now are the consequences of something done previously. So, we should take into consideration the consequences only along with the preceding events.

Before I conclude, I should say this. Devaluation has come and is an accomplished fact. The only issue before the House is how to rehabilitate the economy of the country, how to get the greatest benefit out of devaluation. Devaluation has been declared out of necessity, out of compelling forces, with the expectation that we should get certain benefits out of it as other countries have derived by devaluing their currencies on certain occasions. On that I hope both the Opposition and the Congress side will concentrate and suggest in a constructive manner what should be done.

Before we condemn the Government. I hope the House and the country will consider the achievements of this Government in this year, in these six months of this Government. This year is almost a famine year. Even then, there has not been a famine in the country; there have not been starvation deaths in the country in general. Any Government would have been proud of this achievement (*Interruptions*). I also know. I have some experience of the rural areas of India. I know that it can be said with confidence,—there may be one or two stray cases of death, but I can say with confidence that there have not been in general starvation deaths in India, in spite of the fact that our foodgrain production this year has been considerably less than last year. This is an achievement which the country should not forget and which the House should not overlook.

Before deciding the issue, I leave it to this House and to the country to consider one thing. Who can conduct this country to its goal, to a brighter prospect of a healthy economy and social conditions? If there had been a fully developed Opposition Party, I would not have minded the Congress leaving the majority position after

[Shri A. C. Guha]

20 years of uninterrupted rule, but there is no such Opposition Party in sight. The Opposition is only a conglomeration of conflicting groups, each trying to go its own way. If today the Congress chooses to sit back and leave it to the Opposition, will the Opposition then be able to form a Government and run the administration even for one week? If they take over, the first casualty will be this House, this Parliament and parliamentary democracy, the freedom of the individual and all those things.

I do not claim that our Government was perfect. I do not say that the Congress Government has had no failures in these 20 years. I do not claim that. I recall to have read that man has been defined as the only animal who has the privilege to commit errors. The Government is composed of human beings. They might have committed some errors; there have been failures and mistakes. Every country has committed mistakes, in Russia, in China, every other country. There have been failures in the plans; there have been failures in the execution of schemes; there have been failures of their expectations. Here also, there have been failures of our expectations. But we are conscious of them, we are democratically conscious of them. We consider everything. There is no inhibition in Congress circles to discuss even our failures, even our drawbacks. From the Prime Minister down to every member of the party, anyone can discuss these things, consider what are the failures and what is to be done. There is free discussion in the Party. I hope it is realised that everyone has the privilege of free discussion and free association and all have the democratic right to decide their own future. I hope the country will not agree to forgo these rights.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support the Motion of no-confidence moved by Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

It is not a pleasure or a desire on the part of the Opposition to have to come forward with a no-confidence motion every now and then. But situations have been created and are being created by the Government which necessitate a no-confidence motion. My hon. friend, Shri Guha, was very sorry that we have brought in a no-confidence motion. While I admit he has said something about devaluation and the way Government have acted, while I admit that the Government has every right to withhold information or suppress facts, no responsible Government has the right to mislead Parliament. Day in and day out, the discredited Ministers of the Cabinet, unscrupulous and untrustworthy, have come forward and categorically announced to the House that there is no devaluation and the proposal of devaluation is not before Government. But still the Government has devalued the Indian rupee.

If I may put it in another way, this is the second time the Indian rupee has been raped and that too against the caution sounded by the economic wizards of the country as also political parties, even senior Congress Parliament Members. The Government has devalued the Indian rupee along with the country as well as the Government.

I want to analyse the reasons which prompted the Government to devalue. You know that the present position of the Indian rupee before the mighty dollar god is that of a weak, meek and dumb-founded dwarf. Our Indian currency had been devalued in 1949—I think it was when Dr. John Matthai was the Finance Minister. Before analysing the background of it. I want to give a picture of the Indian economy. Immediately after independence we had to our credit sterling balance to the tune of Rs. 1500 crores. Now these have dwindled to the point of extinction. The three Five Year Plans have swallowed more than 20,000 crores of our rupees. Then this Government which has develop-

ed the art of borrowing for the past 18 years has borrowed to the tune of Rs. 4,500 crores or more. The only country from which the Government could not borrow money, and that too because of lack of communication, is the moon itself; from all other countries, the Government has borrowed money. For the past 18 years, this country has suffered a lot under grinding taxation and deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 1,500 crores.

What do we witness today? The Government has come forward with a proposal to devalue the Indian currency—the Indian rupee has been devalued. Before entering the subject proper, let me say that our Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the Planning Commission have all come forward without any sense of compunction or shame to justify devaluation the second time it has been done. As against this, Dr. John Matthai, the then Finance Minister, when he came forward to justify the devaluation which took place in 1949, said:

"I am not happy that I have had to make the decision in the circumstances".

In his concluding remarks, he said:

"This devaluation should be looked upon as a timely warning. For many years now, we have lived beyond our means, both internally and externally. I say this is a timely warning because we have yet time to put things together and to remedy the situation before it becomes too bad".

This was the caution, this was the alarm signal given by the then Finance Minister. He said this would be adjusted by the follow-up action taken by the Government. I have no belief in this Council of Ministers and the competence of the Government regarding follow-up action taken, as I said, much against the advice given by the economic wizards of the country. Here I would like to quote what

Dr. Lokanathan, Director of the National Council of Applied Economic Research has said:

"The fact of the matter, according to Dr. Lokanathan, is that the World Bank and foreign investors have been greatly exercised and annoyed at the complexity of our controls and regulations.

"Dr. Lokanathan said that as a result of devaluation, the prices of all imports would definitely go up as also the cost of production of all products depending on imported equipment. The cost of living, which had gone up very badly during the last twelve months, would further rise partly on account of the new inflationary pressures generated by devaluation and partly on account of the higher prices of all imports."

This is the caution given by Dr. Lokanathan.

Another ex-Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh said:

"We have lived for beyond our means. To live within our means in future, Dr. Deshmukh said, would require that we should deliberately be less dependent on external assistance. That kind of thing would help us to be more self-reliant and a little more introspective."

Then he said:

"Government lacked competence adding amidst cheers, we should harness the best talent available from universities, industries and other fields, to run the Government.

Finally he said:

"When aid-giving countries suggested devaluation while considering India's request for aid for the Fourth Plan, it was clear that decision to devalue the rupee would be a forced one."

The other Finance Minister who

[Shri Manoharan]

has been discredited very recently, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari said this:

"Mr. Krishnamachari is stated to have questioned the Government's claim that it was not under any pressure from America to devalue the rupee. How could this be true, he is reported to have asked, when he himself was under pressure from American interests for over two years to devalue the rupee.

"Mr. Krishnamachari said that as Finance Minister he had resisted pressure from the U.S., the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and many other sources and had not agreed to devalue the rupee.

He even went to this extent:

"He said he had told Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, not to visit the U.S. until the talk of devaluation had ended and until the frozen aid had been resumed."

This is what Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari says. I take his statement as the statement of an approver.

Another statement, equally concerned, has come from Mr. Morarji Desai. He is reported to have said that Government could have consulted some of the former Finance Ministers and even some of the Opposition leaders before taking such a vital decision. While he was Finance Minister and introduced the Gold Control Order, how many leaders of the opposition he had consulted I do not know, but I think they are wise when they are out of office. While they are in office, they are absolutely arrogant. And he has said again; that by this decision not only has the rupee been devalued, but also the Government and the country. This is the verdict of Mr. Morarji Desai.

Another thing I want to stress today. Who are the real culprits who

had devalued the Indian currency? I am sorry to point out that one is our Planning Minister who has no plan for the prosperity of the country. Another is our Food Minister who is thoroughly incompetent to supply food for the toiling millions of the nation. The third pathetic man is our Finance Minister who was made a scapegoat for the game. And the fourth personality is our Prime Minister who does not know or does not care to understand the implications of devaluation and who has earned for herself the title of Madam Devaluation. These four people, without consulting anybody, simply ignoring the public opinion of this country, decided to devalue the Indian currency, without taking notice of the real feelings, the depth of feelings, of the people of this country.

15.25 hrs.

[SHRI S. L. SARAF in the Chair]

And here is a note prepared by our Food Minister, Mr. Subramaniam. It is a blue-covered pamphlet, I think it is a blueprint of his devalued thinking. In page 12, Mr. Subramaniam has said:

"The fact is that over the last eighteen years since independence, we have been building up the economy. We have added substantially to the productive capacity of the country. We have invested in dams, electricity generation, roads, schools, steel plants and fertiliser plants. We have more wealth to distribute today than we had two decades ago."

I suspect the *bona fides* of the Government on the ground that we witness today the hearth without fire and the home without light; throughout the country people are starving, dying of starvation. And Mr. Subramaniam claims that we have more wealth today to distribute than we had two decades ago. The wealth is being governed or controlled by whom? That is the question. Wealth

might have been produced, but who is the owner of the real wealth of this country? That is the question. The people of this country are being starved, rack-rented; they are rickety and emaciated, they have no hope at all, blinking at the future, hoping that a new Government will come, that this Government will be dislodged. What is the criterion for judging the real wealth of the country? Do not show me some skyscrapers and say this is the real wealth of the country. Show me the faces of the people of this country. A happy home is the true yardstick, but have you got any happy homes in this country? Therefore, these real culprits, I am sorry to include our Prime Minister also in that list, have created a condition wherein we have no option but to have a no-confidence motion.

In this context I think it is fitting to quote Ernest Hemingway:

"The first panacea of a mis-managed nation is devaluation of currency. The next is war. Both bring temporary prosperity, both bring permanent ruin. But both are the refuge of rotten politicians and economic opportunists."

I accuse the present Cabinet of being a den of opportunists. These are all people who have created conditions wherein this country suffers. According to their own argument, devaluation is inevitable. Who is the real judge to decide the issue whether devaluation is inevitable or not? Had they consulted at least some economic pundits, I can understand. Parliament is simply relegated to the background. Even Congress people are relegated to the background. Mr. Morarji Desai has a grouse, and other Congress leaders, seasoned parliamentarians, noble-minded people like Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, are simply ignored and those four people did it. (*Interruptions*). You may disagree with me, but I know what is going on inside the Congress. Therefore, this kind of devaluation neces-

sarily demands from us nothing but a no-confidence motion to be tabled against the Government.

I have already told you that this Government has developed the art of borrowing. While our revered Prime Minister had gone to the United States and U.K., reports appeared in the *Daily Express* of London like this:

"For years India has received enormous financial bounties from the West. Yet now Mrs. Gandhi, Indian Prime Minister, tours the capitals of the world asking for further assistance. Why? Because, her father, the late Mr. Nehru, botched up the country's economy. He spent foreign aid building huge steel mills and other prestige projects and neglected the most basic industry of all, agriculture, with the result the Indian people are worse off than ever.

"The West ought now to adopt a new policy towards India. Food for families in need—Yes. Indiscriminate cash for reckless leaders—No. It is time to stop bailing out the Nehru Dynasty."

This is what this paper says. It is for the Government to think about it and do as it likes. I gave the name of the paper, it is *Daily Express*.

Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit (Phulpur): It is a reactionary paper.

An hon. Member: They say that about a reactionary government.

Shri Manoharan: She knows better; she was High Commissioner in U.K.

I shall have to refer to the double dealing and the double talk of our Home Minister. He has promised in the last session that a Bill would be introduced in the House to amend the Official Languages Act, to give statutory shape to the late Prime Minister's assurance.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In this session? It will not come even in this Parliament.

Shri Manoharan: My friend Mr. Sezhiyan wrote a letter to Mr. Nanda and expressed the hope that he would act responsibly. This is his reply:

"Kindly refer to your letter of April 21, 1966 suggesting that a Bill should be introduced in the current session to give statutory form to the assurances given by the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri to the non-Hindi speaking people. We would have introduced the Bill some months ago but for the situation created by the conflict with Pakistan. Because of the pressure of financial and other urgent business we have had to put off introduction or consideration of a number of other Bills during the current session and a large volume of legislative business will have to be carried over to the next one or two sessions."

He has got enough time to introduce and take up certain Bills to sabotage the Opposition; he has got enough time to introduce Bills to build his own party but no time to introduce this Bill which was assured long time back. I am reminded of the proverb 'Promises are like piecrusts, meant to be broken'. This Government has broken so many promises in the past so many years. I want a categorical assurance from the Prime Minister who understands and knows the feelings of the people of the Hindi speaking areas whether the proposed Bill will be introduced in this session or at least in the next session.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: She understands the feelings of the Hindi-speaking people much better.

Shri Manoharan: I think she understands the feelings of the non-Hindi speaking people better than others.

There are ever so many other matters to bring before this House with a view to censure the Government. This Government, I think, is to be toppled. I request the genuine Congress Party people who are sitting here as Members of Parliament..... (An Hon. Member: They are outside). I still consider the Congress Members of Parliament to be genuine, not only genuine but they also understand the feelings of the people of this country. The spirit behind the motion of no-confidence is equally genuine and nobly motivated. They should also understand that. Therefore, I request my Congress friends who are responsible for the future generations of this country to vote for this no-confidence motion and see that the present Government is toppled and new election is ordered and a new order is created. Thank you.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, इस वक्त जो प्रस्ताव अपोजीशन ने मूव किया है उस के बारे में उस ने कहा कि इसका बड़ा नोबल मोटिव है। मैं भी समझती हूँ कि नोबल बात है कि हर छः आठ या दस महीने के बाद इस तरह का जो प्रस्ताव आ जाता है उस से हमारी पार्टी को एक होने की यूनाइटेड होने की बार बार प्रैक्टिस हो जाती है। कम से कम इतना फायदा तो उस का होता ही है।

जो हमारे अपोजीशन के नेता श्री हीरेन मुकुर्जी हैं मैं ने वियतनाम पर उनका भाषण सुना। अगर अमरीका सरकार के खिलाफ यहाँ भाषण देने से या अमरीका वियतनाम पर जिस तरह के अत्याचार कर रहा है, जुल्म कर रहा है, हालांकि उस से इस सरकार का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है, लेकिन अगर हमारी सरकार के बदल जाने से वह अत्याचार बन्द हो जाता, तब तो हमारी समझ में आता कि उनके भाषण का कोई मतलब था, परन्तु दुर्भाग्य से ऐसा

नहीं हो सकता है। मुझ को वह दिन भी याद है जब चीन ने हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण किया था। वियतनाम एक छोटा सा देश है, और इंडिया वियतनाम ऐसीसियेशन एक है जिस की मैं प्रेजीडेंट हूँ। मैं ने बार बार यह कोशिश की और उन भाइयों से कहा कि चीन ने हम पर आक्रमण किया है, वह भी अपने मुख से कुछ फर्मा दें, लेकिन उन्होंने कभी एक शब्द भी कहना स्वीकार नहीं किया। मुझको वह दिन भी याद है कि जब लोक सभा के कुछ मेम्बरों ने प्रधान मंत्री से यह कहा कि वियतनाम के लोग क्यों नहीं बोलते हैं तो प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि वह एक छोटा देश है, हम उन की मुश्किलात में हाथ नहीं बटा सकते, इस लिये वह कहें या न कहें, इस से कोई खास फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है। हम उन की मुश्किलात को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहते हैं। हमारी वियतनाम की सरकार के साथ सहानुभूति है। इस लिये कभी उन्होंने हमारा साथ दिया हो या न दिया हो, चूंकि वह मानवता का सवाल है, शान्ति का सवाल है, इम्पीरियलिज्म का सवाल है, इस लिये हमें सहानुभूति प्रदर्शित करनी चाहिये। कौन है जो इस चीज को नहीं जानता है। यह हमारे लिये एक उसूल की बात है, इस लिये हम वियतनाम के लोगों से, वहां की जनता से, वहां के बच्चों से, वहां की स्त्रियों से, बूढ़ों से हमदर्दी रखते हैं। जब उसूल का सवाल होता है तब शायद वियत नाम के रहने वाले बूढ़ों और बुजुर्गों की सी तरह की हमदर्दी हमारे साथ है जिस तरह की इस हाउस की बूढ़े मार्शल के साथ है। यहां देशी विदेशी का सवाल नहीं है। विदेशी बूढ़ों और बच्चों के साथ हमारी हमदर्दी हो और हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वालों के साथ वह हमदर्दी न हो।

इसी तरह से उसूल की बात पर हम ने कहा कि चीन को यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में सीट मिलनी चाहिये। हमारे लिये यह उसूल की बात है, ब्लाक्स की बात नहीं है, हम पर प्रेशर का सवाल नहीं है। जब भी हम किसी बात को मुनासिब समझते हैं तो हम उन की

भी मदद करते हैं जो हम से अलग हैं। परन्तु मैं एक बात कहे बिना नहीं रह सकती। हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता ने गांधीजी को भी शायद कोट किया। मैं कोई भी नामुनासिब शब्द नहीं कहना चाहती हूँ लेकिन अगर वह यह कहते कि एक जमाना था जब कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी गांधी जी को मानती थी, कांग्रेस को नहीं मानती थी या कांग्रेस मानती थी और वह नहीं मानते थे, तो वह बात समझ में आती ? परन्तु उन्होंने यह तो कभी माना ही नहीं। मुझे वह दिन याद है जब वह दुनिया भर के अपशब्द कहा करते थे गांधी जी के बारे में। आज गांधी जी का नाम ले कर हम उन को मानें या न मानें, कम से कम मानने की कोशिश तो करते हैं, उन का आदर्श तो हमारे सामने हैं। लेकिन एक वह लोग हैं जिन्होंने कभी गांधी जी को नहीं माना, लेकिन गांधी जी को कोट करते हैं। इस पर मुझे दुःख और ताज्जुब होता है।

आज जो प्रस्ताव सब पार्टियां मिल कर सदन के सामने लाई हैं कि हुकूमत को बदल जाना चाहिये, वह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है और बहुत दुःख की बात है। मगर कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी का नाम मैं इस लिये ले रही हूँ कि आज इस जमात ने हिन्दुस्तान की रियासत को जितना कम्प्यूज किया है उस का ठिकाना नहीं है। उस को इतिहास के काले अक्षरों में लिखा जायेगा। कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता कांग्रेस को गलत समझते हैं और हम कांग्रेस वाले और जमातों को गलत समझते हैं। हम में मतभेद है, इस में कोई शूबहा नहीं है। पर फिर भी हम ऐसा समझ रहे थे कि राइट कम्यूनिस्ट और लैफ्ट कम्यूनिस्ट का झगड़ा हुआ तो किस्सा खत्म हो गया। हम सचमुच में विश्वास करने लगे थे कि जमहूरियत में डिमाक्रेसी में, प्रजातन्त्रवाद में इस पार्टी का विश्वास है। लेकिन जब आज कोई घटना उस के खिलाफ होती है तब हमारा दिल दुख से, निराशा से, परेशानी से भर जाता है और हम सोचने लगते हैं कि शायद हम गलत

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

समझ रहे थे। मैं कन्फ्यूज करने का शब्द इस लिये कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो तमाम विरोधी जमातें आज एक प्रस्ताव लाई हैं आप के सामने, उस में कहीं ऐसा न हो जाये कि प्रधान मंत्री सोच लें कि यह लोग बार बार यह प्रस्ताव लाते हैं, चलो उन को भी एक मौका दे दो। आज वे इस तरफ आ जाएँ और हम उधर चले जाये, ईश्वर न करे ऐसा हो जाए लेकिन अगर ऐसा हो जाए तो आप देखें क्या होने वाला है। मैं इनकी नीतियों का जिक्र करना चाहती हूँ। प्लान का जहाँ तक संबंध है, एक पार्टी कहती है कि प्लान को स्क्रैप कर दो, एक कहती है कि प्लान को तोड़ दो, यह स्वतन्त्र पार्टी कहती है कि जब कि दूसरे लोग कहते हैं कि प्लान को और बड़ा करो, इसको और लम्बा करो, एक पार्टी तो कहती है कि सारी ट्रेड को आप अपने हाथ में ले लो, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी कहती है कि सारी ट्रेड को अपने हाथ में ले लो और यह जो मिक्स्ड इकानोमी है यह भी उनकी समझ में नहीं आती है, जब कि उधर से स्वतन्त्र पार्टी कहती है कि इस देश में तबही का कारण यह है कि हर चीज में सरकार दखल देती है और सरकार को ट्रेड को फ्री छोड़ देना चाहिये। हम जो चाहें करे उस में किसी का दखल नहीं होना चाहिये। यह स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का कहना है। एक पार्टी कहती है कि तुम वियतनाम के बारे में काफी दखल नहीं देते हो, दूसरी पार्टी कहती है कि खबरदार तुम ने वियतनाम बारे में बोले तो। अगर तुम बोले तो तुम देश को तबाह कर दोगे। एक पार्टी कहती है कि तुम ने तिब्बत पर आक्रमण जब हो रहा था तो कुछ नहीं कहा, तब हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार चुप हो गई, सो गई और कितने अत्याचार चीन के हो रहे हैं और पाकिस्तान के हो रहे हैं उसका कारण यह है कि तुम ने तिब्बत की मदद नहीं की जबकि दूसरी पार्टी कहती है, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी कहती है कि तुम्हारी सारी बदकिस्मती का कारण यह है कि तुम ने दलाई लामा को हिन्दुस्तान

में आश्रय दिया है। यह पार्टियों का फर्क मैं आप को बता रही हूँ, आपके सामने रख रही हूँ। इन सब पार्टियों ने मिल कर यह प्रस्ताव आज हमारे सामने रखा है इस वास्ते मैं इन में जो फर्क है वह आपको बता रही हूँ। एक पार्टी कहती है कि चीन के लिए सीट मांगने के लिए तुम काफी जोर नहीं देते ही यू० एन० में, दूसरी कहती है कि चीन ने आक्रमण किया है फिर भी तुम अभी तक सीट मांगते चले जाते हो। एक पार्टी कहती है कि बैक्स का नेशनलाइजेशन हो जाना चाहिये दूसरी कहती है कि अगर तुम ने बैंकों को हाथ में लगाया तो हिन्दुस्तान में एक भी इंडस्ट्री नहीं खुलेगी इस वास्ते बैंको को तुम हाथ मत लगाओ। इसी तरह से एक जमायत कहती है कि मैकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग करो, हमारा उत्पादन इस लिए नहीं बढ़ रहा है, हम इस वास्ते सैल्पः सफिसेंट नहीं हो रहे हैं क्योंकि किसानों की काफी मदद नहीं करते हो और दूसरी तरफ जन संघ पार्टी कहती है कि मैकेनाइज्ड कर दिया तो तबही हो जाएगी हिन्दुस्तान में। कुछ पार्टीज कहती हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब को बराबर के अधिकार मिलने चाहिये चाहे वे हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों, सिख हों, ईसाई हों, और तुम उनको बराबर के अधिकार नहीं देते हो लेकिन दूसरी तरफ फिरका-परस्त जमायतें हैं जिन में चाहे दो चार मुसलमान भले ही हों, दो चार मुसलमानों में को उन्होंने अपने अन्दर भले ही ले लिया हो, लेकिन उनकी नीति यह कहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमानों, ईसाईयों, पारसियों, दहूदियों को बराबर के अधिकार नहीं मिल सकते हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक नहीं हो सकते हैं (इंटरमिड)

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : नहीं हो सकते हैं।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : ये इन पार्टीज के अन्दर बेसिक डिफेंसिस हैं। लेकिन एक बात मैं ये सब एक है। हाउस के अन्दर गड़बड़ी

करने के मामले में, हाउस के बाहर गड़बड़ी करने के मामले में ये सब एक हैं। अगर कहीं अनाज की मांग है, अगर कहीं अनाज की कमी है अगर कहीं लोग भूख से तड़प रहे हैं और वहां अनाज चाहिये और वहां सत्याग्रह होता है, एजीटेशन होता है और अनाज की गाड़ियां पहुंचाने की कोशिश की जाती है तो इनके द्वारा पटड़ियों को उखाड़ने की कोशिश होती है और अनाज की गाड़ियों की रोक लिया जाता है और अन्न के मामले में भी पालिटिक्स को शामिल कर दिया जाता है...

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : गाड़ियां कांग्रेस ने रोकीं।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : कहने का मतलब यह है कि हाउस के अन्दर और बाहर हुल्लड़ मचाने को, लोगों की मुसीबत से फायदा उठाने को, लोगों की मजबूरियों से फायदा उठाने को ये सब तैयार हैं। मुसीबत लोगों को है, इससे किसको इन्कार है। खाना नहीं मिलता है, किसको इन्कार है, कपड़े की कमी है, किस को इन्कार है, कीमते बढ़ गई हैं किस को इन्कार है। लेकिन लोगों की इन मुसीबतों से फायदा उठाने के लिये ये सब एक हो जाती हैं।

मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब उधम मचता है, जब गोली चलती है, जब लाठी चलती है तो वह तो चलती है जनता पर लेकिन जब वोट लेने की बात होती है तो ये पार्टियां जाकर लोगों से कहती हैं कि हमने तुम्हारा नेतृत्व किया था, तुम्हारा वोट हमें मिलना चाहिये। गोली जनता पर चलनी चाहिये, लाठी जनता पर चलनी चाहिये, कसूर जनता का कहा जाना चाहिये, लेकिन वोट इनको मिल जाना चाहिये। मैं चाहती हूं कि इस मामले में जितनी भी सियासी पार्टियां हैं वे अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर देखें और बतायें कि क्या यह सही स्थिति नहीं है। मुझे कतई कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिये अगर मैं जुलूस लेकर जाऊं और

अगर उस जुलूस पर गोली चलती है तो मुझे सबसे आगे होना चाहिये। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, मैं आपको सब कहती हूं कि अगर भूखी गरीब जनता जाकर डूकानें लूटती है तो मैं उसके आग जाने को तैयार हूं। लेकिन जब पुलिस की गोली या लाठी चलती है तो मुझे आगे होना चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि गोली मैदान में चले और आवाज उठाने के लिये आप यहां आ जायें। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि लाठी कहीं पर चले, लूट कहीं पर हो बदकिस्मती से और उसकी बकालत आप यहां करे और छिप कर पीछे से आन्दोलन चलायें। लाठियों जनता पर चलें, जनता का कसूर कहा जाये और क्रेडिट सियासी पार्टियों को मिले। अगर ऐसा होता है तो यह हमारी राजनीति का दुर्भाग्य ही कहा जाएगा।

मुझे यह सुन कर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ जब हमारे जनसंघ के नेता ने कहा कि आज तक कोई सिविल कोड हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों के लिये नहीं बनाया गया है, केवल हिन्दुओं के लिये ही बनाया गया है। इससे मुसलमान औरतों की बराबर रक्षा नहीं होगी। आज जनसंघो नेता मुसलमान औरतों की हमदर्दी में आए, यह एक मुबारिक कदम है। मैं उनको बधाई देती हूं इसके लिए। लेकिन जिनको आप हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक नहीं समझते हैं उन के लिये अगर आप दो शब्द हमदर्दी के कहते हैं तो मैं सचमुच आपको बधाई देती हूं आपकी जमायत को बधाई देती हूं पर मैं इसके साथ साथ बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि महिलाओं के बारे में जनसंघ को बोलने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है और न ही होना चाहिये। इसका कारण यह है कि जब इसी सदन में हम कह रहे थे कि एक विवाह का कानून होना चाहिये जब इ.स.द। में हम कह रहे थे कि स्त्री को सम्ति का अधिकार होना चाहिये तब जनसंघ के नेता कहते थे कि अगर एक शादी का कानून बना, अगर तुमने स्त्री

[शुभमता जोशी]

को सम्पत्ति में अधिकार दे दिया तो स्त्री तबाह हो जाएगी, स्त्रियों का चरित्र बिगड़ जाएगा, हिन्दू समाज तबाह हो जाएगा, हिन्दू धर्म का सर्वनाश हो जाएगा। आज जो कानून हिन्दू स्त्री के लिए उन्होंने अच्छा नहीं समझा उसको मुसलमान महिलाओं के लिए मांग हैं तो मुझे उनकी नीयत पर शुबहा होने लगता है। मैं आज स्त्री जाति (इंट्रूप्शंस)

सभापति महोदय : मैंने एक बार कहा दो बार कहा लेकिन फिर भी आप इंटरप्ट करते जा रहे हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है। उनकी अपनी राय हो सकती है

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : झूठा आरोप लगाना उचित नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : बार बार कहना ठीक नहीं होता है। अगर माननीय सदस्या ने अपने विचार आपके सामने रखे हैं और आप समझते हैं कि वे दुस्त नहीं हैं तो आप अपनी स्पीच में उसका जवाब दे सकते हैं।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : चरित्र बिगड़ जाएगा, ऐसा कभी नहीं कहा। यह गलत है।

सभापति महोदय : आप रिफ्यूट कर सकते हैं जब आपकी बारी आए।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : आप लोग इस सदन के मेम्बर हैं, हम मेम्बर हैं और हम इसको अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और हम ही नहीं हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा बच्चा जानता है क्योंकि ये भाषण सिर्फ सदन में ही तो नहीं होते ये, ये भाषण देश के कोने-कोने में, गली गली में, कूचे कूचे में, बाजार बाजार में इनके हुआ करते थे। ये कहा करते थे कि यह कांग्रेस सरकार एक ऐसा कानून पास करने वाली है जिससे स्त्रियों का धर्म चला जाएगा।

इतना ही नहीं, मैं अब कहती हूँ कि महिलाओं के बारे में इनको बोलने का अधिकार नहीं है तो इसकी एक और भी वजह है।

15.49 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

हमारी एक महिला हिन्दुतान की प्रधान मंत्री बनी हैं। अगर कहा जाता कि उनकी नीतियां गलत हैं, अगर कहा जाता कि तुम्हारा रास्ता गलत है, अगर कहा जाता कि तुमको समझ नहीं है, अगर कहा जाता कि तुम्हारी सियासत गलत है तो बात हमारी समझ में आ सकती थीं। लेकिन कहा यह गया कि इनके पत्र आर्गेनाइजर की तरफ से और उसमें यह छपा कि आज की कांग्रेस पार्टी को कोई मर्द नहीं मिला है इस वास्ते उसने एक औरत को प्रधान मंत्री बना दिया। यह भी उसने लिखा कि एक स्त्री को हिन्दुस्तान का प्रधान मंत्री बना दिया यह देश के लिए दुर्भाग्य की बात है। जनसंघ के अखबारों ने यह भी कहा—मेरे मुँह से वे शब्द नहीं निकलते हैं, मुझे उनको कहते हुए शर्म आती है—कि अगर एक स्त्री का राज्य, और खास कर एक विधवा स्त्री का राज्य, हिन्दुस्तान में होगा, तो यह हिन्दुस्तान का दुर्भाग्य होगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में हमेशा स्त्री का एक महान स्थान रहा है और विधवा स्त्री का स्थान उससे भी महान रहा है और उसको हमेशा इज्जत की निगाह से देखा जाता रहा है। ऐसी सूरत में इस किस्म की बात कहना कहां तक मुनासिब है, यह आप ही सोच सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं अब से इस पार्टी से दरङ्वास्त करना चाहती हूँ कि ये लोग महिलाओं के बारे में बात करना छोड़ दें, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान की महिलायें उनको खूब अच्छी तरह से जानती हैं।

मैं यह भी अब से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि जहां तक डीबैल्युएशन का

सम्बन्ध है, वह अच्छा है या बुरा, वह हो गया है। डीवैल्युएशन होना अपने आप में न तो राइट की तरफ स्टेप है और न लैफ्ट की तरफ स्टेप है। इसके क्या कारण थे और आगे चल कर हम इस बारे में क्या करने वाले हैं, इस पर यह डिपेंड करेगा कि यह स्टेप राइट को हुआ या लैफ्ट को हुआ।

इस बारे में कहा जाता है कि फारेन कंट्रीज का प्रेशर हिन्दुस्तान पर रहा। रहा होगा। जो कोई मुल्क पैसा देता है या इमदाद देता है, वह अपने इन्ट्रेस्ट के लिए प्रेशर डालने की कोशिश करता है। लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि आज तक हमने किसी फारेन प्रेशर को नहीं माना है और हमने हमेशा उसका मुकाबला किया है। जब चीन ने हम पर हमला किया, जब पाकिस्तान ने हम पर हमला किया, तो क्या हम पर दुनिया भर के प्रेशर नहीं पड़े थे? और सिर्फ यही नहीं कि हम बाहर से प्रेशर का मुकाबला करते हैं, हम अन्दर के प्रेशर का मुकाबला भी खूब अच्छी तरह से करते हैं। उस वक्त भी हम पर प्रेशर पड़ा कि इस प्लान को तोड़ दो, समाजवाद को छोड़ दो, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने उस प्रेशर के सामने सिर नहीं झुकाया। आज भी मैं अपनी सरकार से अदब से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि वह किसी किस्म के प्रेशर के सामने न झुके और समाजवाद के अपने पुराने उद्देश्य और ध्येय की तरफ आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश करे। इस तरह हम लोग यह साबित करेंगे कि डीवैल्युएशन करना कोई राइट की तरफ कदम नहीं था।

कुछ साल पहले इस सदन के सामने यह सवाल आया था कि बैंक को ले लेना चाहिए। उस वक्त भी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री और फिनांस मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि उसूलन हम बैंक को ले लेने के खिलाफ नहीं हैं; यह सवाल हमेशा ओपन रहेगा और जब भी जरूरत समझी गई, तब इनको ले लिया जायेगा। कांग्रेस के प्रस्तावों में वक्तन-

फवक्तन इस के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। इस वक्त भी बैंक को ले लेना हमारी पालिसी का हिस्सा है। जब भी सरकार उचित समझेगी, उन को ले लेगी, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं होना चाहिए।

जहां तक खेती का सवाल है, लैंड रिफार्म पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाना चाहिए और उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन अच्छी तरह से होना चाहिए। इस बारे में अभी तक हमारी सरकार के काम में काफी कमी है और उस कमी को दूर किया जाना चाहिए। हमारे किसानों के लिए कुआं और सीइञ्च वगैरह का ठीक इन्तजाम होना चाहिए। इस सिलसिले में बहुत तकलीफ का सामना करना पड़ता है। मेरे पास समय नहीं है, वरना मैं आपको बताऊं कि इस सिलसिले में कितनी परेशानी है। अब्बल तो ट्यूबवैल्व बनते नहीं हैं और अगर बनते हैं, तो चलते नहीं हैं, क्योंकि कहीं कहीं अपरेटर नहीं है और कहीं बिजली या टेल नहीं है। इन कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जाना चाहिए।

एक खतरे से हम को बचना चाहिए और मैं समझती हूं कि हम बचेंगे। जब अनाज की कमी हुई, तो स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के लोगों ने यह नारा लगाया कि ज्वायंट स्टाक कम्पनीज को जमीन दी जाये, तो वे खेती करेंगी। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर ज्वायंट स्टाक कम्पनीज को जमीन देनी होती, तो हम जमींदारी को ही क्यों खत्म करते। हम एक जमींदार को खत्म करके दूसरे जमींदार को किसानों के सिर पर बैठाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि जमीन किसानों के पास ही रहे और सरकार की तरफ से उनको खेती करने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायितें मिलें। यही हमारी नीति रही है और मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगी कि वह और तेजी से इस नीति पर चले।

जहां तक इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट का ताल्लुक है, मुनासिब यही है कि सरकार

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

उसको अपने हाथ में ले ले। पिछले दिनों इम्पोर्ट की खुली पालिसी चला दी गई थी और कहा गया था कि सब चीजें इम्पोर्ट करते चले जायेंगे। इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये कि हमारे यहां जो छोटे कारखाने हैं, वे मोटरों के पुर्जों और कई दूसरे पुर्जों बनाने लग गये हैं। उन्होंने पंजी लगाई है, जिससे इस देश को फायदा पहुंच रहा है। अगर बिना इस बात को देखे कि कौन सी चीज हिन्दुस्तान में बनती है, उस का इम्पोर्ट खोल दिया गया, तो हमारे यहां जो टैंडेंसी चल रही थी कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा चीजें यहां बनाई जायें, ईजाद की जायें, उनका आविष्कार किया जाये, उस टैंडेंसी को बड़ा भारी धक्का पहुंचेगा।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि जो माननीय सदस्य अच्छी नीयत से इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को लाए हैं, उन्होंने हमको इस बात का मौका दिया है कि इस हाउस में और इसके बाहर सरकार की नीतियों और देश की समस्याओं के बारे में जो कन्फ्यूजन है, हम उन को दूर कर सकें। देश की जनता इस बात का फैसला करेगी कि यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव इस वक्त सरकार के खिलाफ पास होना चाहिए या चुनाव के मौके पर इन आपरच्युनिस्ट पार्टीज के खिलाफ पास होना चाहिए।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no intention or appetite to enter into the controversies that have been going on for the last few days. I was not present when this no-confidence motion was supported by more than 50 members here. If I had been there, even though I am in the opposition, I would not have supported this motion. There are reasons for that. It is not because this motion was sponsored by the communists, not because this motion is not right and I have confidence in this Government, but there are other reasons for which I would not have supported this motion.

The first of these is that it makes Congress people to gang up and speak against their conscience. What they have been criticising about the Government, in their private circles they belie themselves and argue against it in a no-confidence motion. There are not a few people in the Congress, including some members in the Cabinet, who are not disturbed by the policies of the Government. They have told me, "We do not know what is happening to this country; we do not understand what is going on." They themselves are disturbed, but when a no-confidence motion is brought, they gang together and they speak with one voice. They belie what they have said in private or in their own circles or in their own executives or in their own Cabinets.

I do not think this Government really deserves a no-confidence motion. It deserves our pity. Why? Because it is slowly and slowly falling by its own weight. It has materially and morally brought down the nation and not advanced the nation. It has injured the country; I have absolutely no doubt about it. It is not a question of the last few years. This deterioration has been progressive. The material deterioration is now plain, that the rupee is devalued and there is no country from which we have not begged for money. Even to a poor country like Italy our Finance Minister went to get some millions of liras, and in that country children have gone without their breakfast in order that our people may be supplied with food. There can be no sadder commentary upon this Government than that it has not been able to tackle the primary necessity of life—food—and progressively we have been getting more and more food from outside. After all, India is an agricultural country. Why is it not possible for them to provide food for the people?

16.00 hrs.

We had three Five Year Plans. After these three Five Year Plans it

is considered that among the 24 backward countries which have recently achieved their freedom we are the last but one in development. This is not something that the Opposition Members say, this is something that the world has said. Yesterday one Congressman said that our Plans have gone wrong. Why? He said, because we were too ambitious for our people, we wanted to raise their standard of living very soon. Sir, in Gita it is written that the man who does not know what his strength is and attempts to do something which is beyond his strength is working through *tamasic* understanding and he is not working through *satvic* understanding—that means he has no understanding.

This Government has committed so many sins of omission and commission that one has not to pass a vote of no-confidence in it but one has to pity it. Their mistakes are legion. I would not say these are mistakes, these are the sins of omission and commission. Let me remind the House that when people are put in responsible positions, when their decisions affect the lives of millions of people, it is not that they have committed a mistake but they have committed a sin. This point I have learnt from Mahatma Gandhi. He said that no man in responsible position should commit a mistake, that would adversely affect the lives of the people. People who are at the helm of affairs should not commit mistakes. And, these mistakes that they commit are not mistakes that are committed on account of ignorance, this is unfortunate! A person or an organisation may be ignorant and might commit a mistake, but when the same mistakes are being committed from year to year, then it is double stupidity. That means the people do not learn by experience. If you read the reports of the Public Accounts Committee or if you read the Audit Reports, you will find that the same mistakes are being committed over and over again.

It is not these mistakes about which I complain so much as about the effort to cover up the mistakes, the efforts to cover up bribery, corruption and mis-

rule, I heard a few days back that there are persons who are a some sort of go-between—what do they call them. . . .

An hon. Member: Contact men.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Yes, contact men. These contact men—men and women—commit havoc, and yet when in this House it is asked that their names be given and the names of the firms that employ them, nothing is done. It is covered up. When there is a complaint against a Secretary every effort is made to cover it up. It is said that if we expose them then no Secretary would take responsibility. This is a most absurd reasoning that can be given for covering up corruption. Sir, I say, and I say in all seriousness, that the murder of the late Chief Minister of Punjab was not brought up by his enemies but by those who covered up his sins. His sins went on so accumulating that somebody or the other was bound to take revenge upon him. His blood lies upon all those who for years covered up his sins. And such things will happen, such things are bound to happen if we go on like this. I want the Congressmen to keep. . . .

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): The case is in the court. It is not permissible to express our opinion when a case is in the court.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He is not going into the merits.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I am not going into the merits of the case. I am not saying that this man or that man killed him. I do not know why a Congressman having been for years in the Congress does not understand this simple thing that he was murdered because of his sins. . . .

Shri K. C. Sharma: My hon. friend happens to be a layman and therefore he does not understand the intricacies of law. He has taught children, but I have taught children judges.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Your knowledge of law is very shallow.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Anyway, I think the greatest evil that we do is to cover up these cases of bribery and corruption. First of all, corruption was denied. Then our pious Home Minister came and staked his office. He said he would take away corruption in two years. All right. He did very good work. I remember, the houses of some of the cinema stars were searched and lakhs of rupees were found on which they had paid no tax. Similarly, there were some doctors, lawyers and merchants whose houses were ransacked and it was found that they had accumulated money through unlawful means. But their names never appeared in the papers. We do not know what was done to them. I would very much like to be enlightened by Congressmen, if they know it, as to what was done to these people. If they catch anti-social persons they do not give their names and we do not know what punishment they get. This is not the way to tackle corruption. So, I say: let the Congress people take a little thought to themselves, whether their house is in order, because a house divided against itself is built on sand; the wind may come, the flood may come and it may be swept away. Remember, institutions do not die physically soon. First of all, they die morally. The moral authority of the Congress, the moral authority of this Government, exists no more. Go to any house, go to any club, go to any other association where people get together, in the train, in the bazar, in the buses, what do you find people talking? That this Government is thoroughly corrupt, that it has ruined the nation, that it has starved the nation. When the moral authority of the Congress is gone, then it must be remembered that it is dead in the universal scheme of things, even though it may take a little more time to die physically.

Sometimes it happens in the case of organisations and individuals that when they are dying their bodies become bloated and they think that they

are becoming healthy. They do not know that their bodies are bloated because they are diseased. When the patient does not know that his body is diseased, his base is hopeless. When a person knows his body is diseased, he can take certain measures, he can call for the doctor. But when the diseased person thinks that he is growing more and more healthy, his case is beyond all remedy. This is what is taking place in the case of the Congress.

Then, again, this Congress, even this Government, bad as it is, is divided in its own ranks. Who carries on campaigns for the demarcation of boundaries? Is it an agitation engineered by the opposition members? Who intercepts the trains? Is it the opposition members who tamper with the tracks? It is done by the Congressmen, and the Congress organisation passes resolutions praising the agitation and the Congress Government supports them, on both sides, whether it may be the division of territory between Maharashtra and Karnataka, or Bengal and Bihar or Punjab to be divided into three parts. Punjab was already a half State. That half State has been made into three parts; so, it is one-sixth of the original Punjab. That great State that had a great name, that State which defended our borders so ably, where women met with jars of milk the jawans who were returning from the front, and that too while the bombs were falling, that State has been divided. And by whom was it divided? By the Congress Government. Why was it divided? Because they had no power to resist the demand that is against the interests of the whole of the nation. They had not the power to resist that. The members of the Congress Working Committee were against this division, the members of the Cabinet were against it, but because somebody had threatened with something, so they yielded against their better judgment. This is not the way Governments are carried out. I can understand it if they say that division of half of the State into three parts is beneficial to Punjab. If

they in their wisdom had said that it is for the good of the nation, I could have understood it. But when it was against their better judgment what should one say? They have expressed their opinion quite publicly, quite loudly, that it is a bad decision. When a Government definitely takes a bad step deliberately, then I say that Government has to be pitied. It is not a question of a no-confidence motion.

I want the Congress people to sit among themselves, search their hearts and reform their organisation. They have to put some life in their Government if they really mean business. It is a great organisation which has done marvellous service to the country in the past. Remember our traditions. What were they? We had a glorious revolution, the like of which there has never been in history, a non-violent fight for freedom, brought to a successful end, and we got swaraj under a leader the like of which comes only once in centuries. But what have we done to this heritage? Because we got freedom, many other countries also got their freedom and today those countries are better off than India.

Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi Pandit: Which one? They have all fallen like a pack of cards.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It is not something at which one is delighted, it is not something of which one is proud, it is not something which one likes. But I must speak out in these last days of my life the truth that is within me. I may be wrong, but I tell you, my friends, I am honest in what I am saying. Go and search your hearts, find out if what I say is not correct, is not honest, is not for the good of the country.

I had been going amongst the masses of the people and seeing what they are doing, what they are thinking and saying, everybody. For God's sake, let not the Congressmen enter into arguments. Two lawyers can argue against each other. That does not set-

tle the case. The case is settled by what the people say, what the people think within their hearts, what the people suffer from.

I remember there was a controversy between the great poet Rabindranath Tagore and Gandhiji. Gandhiji called him a great sentinel and said: "you are talking of the song of the bird; but when there is nothing in the belly of the bird, how can he sing?" We are living in that condition and it is such that we have to think of it. I appeal to Congressmen, not because I am in the opposition but because for quite some time I was one of them. I have worked in this organisation for years, painful years of service. Therefore, I appeal to them: for God's sake, put your house in order, be united, find out ways and means for solving the problems by sitting with us, the members of the opposition.

Once in this House our late Prime Minister of sacred memory, Jawaharlal Nehru, said, "I do not consider that I am big enough, that I am wise enough, that my organisation is big enough or wise enough, that my government is big enough or wise enough to solve all the problems that face this country; they are too many, too complicated; let us put our heads together". And do you know why opposition creates troubles? I will tell you why the opposition creates trouble. The opposition consists of youngmen. When they find that they are not taken into confidence, as opposition parties are taken into confidence in every democracy, they create trouble. In the United Kingdom the opposition is considered the King's Opposition. It is given a respectable place. Its members are sent out to propagate for that country. Its members are given respectable positions, they are taken in committees and councils. But here everything is to be confined to Congressmen and Congressmen alone. I do not wonder that young people who feel frustrated create trouble here and create situations in which, Sir, you have to intervene. You have to drive away some people and some people are

[Shri J. P. Kripalani]

dragged away. Even the poor sergeant is not able to tackle these gentlemen.

Remember these young people. If they get frustrated, their only possible manner of expression is to create trouble. You can avoid that trouble by taking them into confidence, by sitting with them, by sharing with them the power that is necessary for bringing about reform in the Government.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत में चौबीस करोड़ मर्द हैं और करीब-करीब उतनी ही, यानी चौबीस करोड़, औरतें हैं। प्रधान मंत्री अब छः महीने से अपनी गद्दी पर हैं। अगर उन्होंने इन औरतों की अवस्था में, रहन-सहन और जीवन में, जरा सा भी, मामूली सा भी सुधार किया होता, तो आज मैं उन को कम से कम अपना विश्वास दे देता। लेकिन वह सम्पूर्ण रूप से असफल रही हैं। चौबीस करोड़ औरतों का इस देश में कहीं कुछ भी भला नहीं हुआ है। हो सकता है कि प्रधान मंत्री के कवि और गायक इसमें भी उनकी महत्ता ढूँढ़े और कहें कि देखो, कितनी न्याय-प्रिय है, कितनी पक्षपातविहीन है कि जब मर्दों का कोई भला नहीं किया, तो औरतों का क्या भला कर पाती। ऐसा उनके कवि कहेंगे, लेकिन चौबीस करोड़ औरतें उनको कोस रही हैं। अब भी जो उन के दिन रह गए हैं, सौ दिन, हजार दिन या दस दिन, उनमें अगर वह औरतों के हित की कुछ बात कर पातीं, तो अच्छा होता।

मर्द के मुकाबले में एक औरत ज्यादातर अपने घर में रहती है, बाहर नहीं निकलती है। तो कम से कम प्रधान मंत्री इतना कराये कि फर्श से लेकर छत तक घुमां निकलने के लिए नाली या चिमनी का इन्तजाम किया जाये, जिससे औरतों की आँखें बचें। इसके अलावा पानी निकालने या दूर से ले आने में

बहुत तकलीफ होती है। देहात के लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि भारत की औरतों को पाखाने के मामले में कितनी तकलीफ होती है। तो इस सम्बन्ध में भी प्रधान मंत्री कुछ करें। जहाँ तक अन्न का सम्बन्ध है, यह सही है कि सभी भूखों मरते हैं, लेकिन औरतों और बच्चों पर यह आफत ज्यादा आती है। इसके अतिरिक्त समान काम के लिए समान वेतन मिलना चाहिए। एक औरत प्रधान मंत्री रहे और औरत को मर्द के बराबर काम करने पर भी कम वेतन मिले, इस से ज्यादा शर्म की और कोई बात नहीं हो सकती है। इसके अलावा यह बात भी याद रखनी चाहिए कि औरत के राज्य में थोड़ी कठ्ठा का समावेश हो और कठोरता कम हो। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि कठोरता बढ़ती रहे।

लेकिन यह सब कुछ होने वाला है नहीं, इस लिए ये चौबीस करोड़ औरतें तो कोसती ही रहेंगी। मुझे कुछ जोर से कहना पड़ता है कि महात्मा गांधी ने जो बात कही थी, वह बहुत मुश्किल है—यह कि एक मंगी की लड़की इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री बनती, तो अच्छा होता।

श्रीमती विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित : वह भी दिन आयेगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आयेगा, लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य भी मेरे साथ उस के लिए कोशिश करतीं, तो ज्यादा मज्जा आता, लेकिन करें क्या ?

श्रीमती विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित : माननीय सदस्य क्या कोशिश कर रहे हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुश्किल यह है कि यह देश बूझा-भतीजी का है। अगर यह देश सिद्धान्तों का होता; तो एक मंगी की लड़की अब तक प्रधान मंत्री की गद्दी पर बैठी होती।

श्रीमती विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित : अगर माननीय सदस्य रोड़े न अटकाते, तो वह भी दिन आ गया होता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर कोई ऐसी लड़की इस गद्दी पर बैठी होती, जिस की परवरिश क्रान्ति के विस्फोट के जमाने में हुई हो, तो इस देश का कुछ भला हो सकता था । लेकिन अगर एक ऐसी औरत इस गद्दी पर बैठे, जिसने अपने दिमाग के खुलाव और फैलाव को क्रान्ति की गिरफ्तारी के जमाने में किया है, तब मैं नहीं समझता कि इस देश का कोई भला हो सकता है ।

श्रीमती विजय लक्ष्मी पंडित ने एक साल पहले कहा था कि यह सरकार दुविधा और अनिश्चय की बन्दी है । भतीजी ने कहा है कि सरकार में और जितने भी दोष हों, लेकिन कम से कम यह गुण तो है कि उसकी निर्णय शक्ति है और जल्दी फ़ैसला करने की क्षमता है । यह बात अगर सही हो, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन को खुले दिल से उन्हें अपना विश्वास देना चाहिए ।

वास्तव में यह कसौटी बड़ी अच्छी है कि क्या इस सरकार ने कोई निर्णय शक्ति, दुविधा को खत्म करने वाली कोई क्षमता दिखाई । सब से बड़ा उदाहरण अवमूल्यन का, रुपये की घिसाई का दिया जाता है । यह अवमूल्यन क्यों हुआ, कैसे हुआ ? क्या वह अपनी मर्जी से हुआ ? मान लो, पुलिस का इंस्पेक्टर किसी कैदी को कहे कि अब तुम मुर्गा बनो और वह कैदी अपनी निर्णय शक्ति को दिखा कर कहे कि मैं मुर्गा बनने के लिए तैयार हूँ । तब उसने बड़ी निर्णय शक्ति दिखाई न ! अमरीका और विश्व बैंक के लोगों ने भारत सरकार को कहा कि मुर्गा बनो और भारत सरकार ने मुर्गा बनने में अपनी निर्णय शक्ति बहुत ज्यादा दिखाई, क्योंकि यह बिल्कुल साफ़ है और खुद भारत सरकार के बयान में कहा गया है—मैं अंग्रेजी का तर्जुमा किये देता हूँ—कि यह रुपये

की घिसाई और ज्यादा टाली नहीं जा सकती, क्योंकि जितने मदद के समझौते या बातचीत थीं, व इसी के ऊपर निर्भर करती थीं । यह भारत सरकार के अपने बयान में है । उस बयान के मुताबिक हम को अमरीका या विश्व बैंक से जो भी मदद मिल सकती थी, उस पर बातचीत होना भी नामुमकिन था, जब तक कि रुपये की घिसाई या अवमूल्यन न हो जाता ।

इस स्थिति में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यहां कोई मन्त्री खड़ा होकर कैसे कहता है कि हमने यह फ़ैसला अपने मन से किया है । यह फ़ैसला किया है अमरीका और विश्व बैंक ने और यह बात भारत सरकार के अपने बयान से बिल्कुल साफ़ है ।

लोग कहते हैं कि क्या यह फ़ैसला ढाला जा सकता था । यह बात सही है कि एक शराबी अपनी मिल्कियत के हिस्से बीच-बीच में बेचने के लिए जरूर मजबूर हो जायेगा अगर वह शराब पीने की अपनी आदत न छोड़ सके । जो सरकार फिज़ूलखर्ची की अपनी आदत नहीं छोड़ सकती उस के लिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि वह अवमूल्यन करे और उस में निर्णय-क्षमता कोई नहीं है । वह तो मजबूरी है हालात के सामने झुकने की ।

16-26 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

आप याद करें कि जब अंग्रेजी का राज्य यहां से खत्म हुआ, तब हमारे 20 अरब पौण्ड पावने इंग्लिस्तान में मौजूद थे और इस वक्त सरकार के हिसाब से करीब 25 अरब रुपये हम ने विदेशों को कर्ज का देना है । मेरा अपना हिसाब है कि करीब 50 अरब रुपया होगा, जिस का मतलब यह है कि 70 अरब रुपया हम ने विदेशों से कर्जा ले कर खर्च किया है । मेरा हिसाब है कि उस में से आधे के करीब तो खेती, कारखाने को सुधारने के लिए खर्च हुआ है, लेकिन आधे के करीब

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

उड़ाया गया है। जिस तरह से अगर कोई बिता अपना व्यापार या खेती या कारखाने को बढ़ाने के लिए कर्जा लेता है और अपने बच्चों पर कोई बोझ नहीं डालता है, तो वह अच्छा कहलाता है। लेकिन अगर कोई पिता अपने चालू खर्च के लिए कर्जा लेता है और अपने बेटों और पोतों पर बोझ डालता है तो वह कलंकी कहलाता है। उसी तरह यह सरकार कलंकी सरकार रही है क्योंकि उस ने आज-कल के पांच दस बरस के बच्चों पर यह जबर्दस्त बोझ डाला है अपना चालू खर्चा चलाने के लिए—चालू खर्चा पेट भरने के लिए भी और महल बनाने के लिए भी।

मैंने अभी 70 अरब रुपये की बात कही। उस में से करीब 30, 40 अरब रुपया तो सही रहा होगा और बाकी 30, 40 अरब रुपया चालू खर्च पर जनता की रोटी और उस के साथ-साथ बड़े लोगों की ऐयाशी और फिजूल खर्ची पर। यह सही है कि इस वक्त अपने मुल्क में करीब पचास या साठ लाख आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन को मैं एक तरह से बनजारा कहूंगा। बड़े लोग, सरकार के बड़े लोग, कारखानों के बड़े लोग ठाठ और धन की लूट मचाए हुए हैं। 100 जनसंख्या के पीछे एक ऐसा है जो उन की पीठ पर लदा हुआ है। चाहे वे कारखाने के सेठ करोड़पति हों और चाहे सरकार के मंत्री, मुख्य मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री हों, ये बनजारे जनता की पीठ पर लदे हुए हैं। उस के साथ साथ उन के लम्बरदार हैं, सरकारी नौकर हैं। चालीस आदमियों के पीछे एक सरकारी नौकर है। इस गरीब मुल्क में कहां से ऐसी ताकत आयेगी कि सौ के पीछे तो एक बनजारा पीठ पर लदा रहे और 40 के पीछे एक लम्बरदार पीठ पर लदा रहे? जब तक इसका जवाब नहीं निकलता है, तब तक अवमूल्यन का कोई जवाब नहीं। चालू खर्च को कम करो, ऐयाशी को कम करो। सीमा लगाओ और मुझे यह कहना है कि पहली

गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार वह जिसकी भी बने जो पहले बनेगी उस का फर्ज होगा और पहला फर्ज होगा कि हर एक के खर्च के ऊपर सीमा बांध दे, खर्च और आमदनी पर ताकि खेती और कारखाने में सुधार किया जा सके और इसी के साथ-साथ दूसरा काम है, एक जांच कमिशन बँठाये एक जांच कमिशन करीब-करीब उसी ढंग का जैसे लोक सेवा आयोग होता है जो सब तरह के मामलों की जांच करे, जो स्वराज्य के दिनों में गद्दी के नाजायज इस्तेमाल से जितनी भी मिलिकयत इकट्ठा हुई है उसकी जांच करे और जब पता चले कि यह मिलिकयत नाजायज तरह से इकट्ठा की गई है तो फिर उस मिलिकयत को जन्त किया जाय। ऐसे लोग जेल में जायें या और कहीं जायें, इससे मुझे मतलब नहीं लेकिन मिलिकयत जन्त हो और तब हमेशा के लिए भारत का जनता समझ जायगा कि अब धूस का जमाना गया। अब दूसरा जमाना आ रहा है।

लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री बहुत हाजिर जवाब हैं। मस्त हाजिर-जवाबी है उनकी और जब उन्हीं की पार्टी के सभापति ने अवमूल्यन को लेकर कुछ उनको उलझाना चाहा क्या खूबी से उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि सजन लोगों ने जब फंसला कर दिया कि नस्तर लगाना ही है तो नस्तर के लिए चुनाव तक इन्तजार करने की क्या जरूरत है? अपने देश के फायदे के लिए, चाहे पार्टी का नुक्सान हो, कुछ भी हो, हमें नस्तर फोरन लगाना है, देर क्यों करे? क्या गजब की हाजिर जवाबी है? उनके दिल का सभापति तो बेचारा सकपका गया होगा, कहां फस गया? कैसा बात कह बैठ था। और उस तरह का मस्त हाजिर जवाब वह और भी तो बातों में दिखाता है। इस से मतलब नहीं कि असलियत क्या है, इस से मतलब नहीं कि सब और झूठ के बीच में लकीर है या नहीं। यूँ न तो पिछले बीस-वर्षों से हिन्दुस्तान में सब और झूठ का धोल हमेशा चलता रहा है, लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इस सरकार ने कुछ

पक्ष और आगे बढ़ा दिया है। पहले सच और झूठ का कम से कम धोल तो हुआ करता था। अब सच और झूठ, न्याय और अन्याय के बीच की लकीर ही गायब हो चुकी है। यह सरकार पतन हो चुकी है। सच और झूठ के परे जा चुकी है और तभी यह कह देती है बार बार, अभी 66 में आन्दोलन हुए तो कहती है कि वह तो चुनाव वर्ष है और जब कभी चुनाव वर्ष होता है तो हमेशा आन्दोलन होते हैं। तो सन् 61 में भी हुए होंगे, 56 में भी हुए होंगे और 51 में भी हुए होंगे। लेकिन अगर कोई मेहनत करे और इन वर्षों की घटनाओं का अध्ययन करे तो साफ पता चलेगा कि इससे बड़ा झूठ और कोई है नहीं क्योंकि चुनाव के वर्ष में राजनतिक पार्टियों का दिमाग चुनाव की ओर लग जाया करता है और मैं आपको सन् 61 की घटनाएं बताता हूं। उसी लोक सभा के पुस्तकालय से मैंने एक सूची मंगाई, कुल 193 घटनाएं थीं। उनमें से कुल 5 घटनाएं ऐसे झगड़ों की थीं। वह भी कहीं सिल्वर में कोई भ्रष्टाचार का झगड़ा हो गया, जबलपुर में कोई मजहब का झगड़ा हो गया, वहीं किसान आंदोलन का कतल हो गया इस तरह से सरकारी, गैर-सरकारी मामले। जनता की तरफ से झगड़ा विद्रोह या आन्दोलन का कोई घटना 61 में महत्व की नहीं है हालांकि उसमें 199 है। इस साल यह विद्रोह हा रहे हैं, घटनाएं आन्दोलन बन्द और हड़तालें जो हो रही हैं तो उस का कारण है पिछले बीस वर्षों के कुकर्मों और दुर्नीतियों का जो घड़ा भरता चला आ रहा था वह अभी कुछ कुछ फूटना शुरू हुआ है, अभी पूरी तरह तो फूटा नहीं है, फूटना शुरू हुआ है और इसलिए यह आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं। राजनतिक पार्टियां आज विद्रोह करे, उनमें कहां इतनी ताकत और कहां इतनी जूरत है कि अपनी तरफ से आन्दोलन खड़ा करे। उन्हें तो मजबूर किया जा रहा है। नहीं तो इस साल तो वह अपने चुनाव संगठन में लग जाते हैं। यह सब हथकण्डे तो सरकारी

पार्टी किया करती है। 1961 में गोआ विजय किया था क्योंकि 62 में चुनाव जीतना था। और मैं अभी से एक चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि शायद 66 के अन्त तक या 67 के जनवरी में अणु का किसी रूप में विस्फोट करके भारत को जनता को गुमराह या धोखा देने की कोशिश यह कांग्रेस सरकार करे और बोट अपने साथ ले। और आप याद करें। सन् 61 में इस सरकार ने सहकारी खेती का नारा लगाया था। उस वक्त मालूम होता था कि सहकारी खेती के अलावा और कोई रास्ता ही नहीं रह गया है हमारे उद्धार का और पिछले पांच वर्ष में हुआ क्या? कुल मिला कर सरकार खुद कहती है 3 लाख एकड़ के ऊपर सहकारी खेती हुई। 32 करोड़ एकड़ में 3 लाख एकड़ 5 वर्ष में, हजार में एक हिस्सा। इस रफ्तार से चले तो कांग्रेस सरकार अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र को कारगर करने में 5 हजार वर्ष लगावेगी। यह है सहकारी खेती का। मैं समझता हूं कि इस बार भी उनका चुनाव घोषणा पत्र कोई कमाल लेकर आयेगा। शायद फसल बीमा लेकर आये। करना तो है नहीं। जैसे पिछली बार कहा था सहकारी खेती, इस बार कह देंगे फसल बीमा। लेकिन मैं जनता को आगाह कर देना चाहता हूं कि अब इनकी बात में कोई मतलब नहीं रह गया है। यह तो खाली मस्त हाजिर जवाब हैं। जो मन में आया कह दिया, जब चाहा कह दिया। दो मिनट पहले क्या कहा था उसकी क्या परवाह है, अगर फौरन कोई जवाब मिल जाता है और इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री ने उड़सा के दोरे के समय कह दिया कि यह अकाल तो वहां पड़ा था जहां विरोधी लोग जीते थे। मन में जो आया कह दिया। आखिर को अकाल कहां पड़ा है? जहां पर हरिजन और आदिवासियों की तादाद ज्यादा है और इसीलिए मैं देश के सभी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि हालांकि कांग्रेस पूरे देश के पैमाने पर इस लोक सभा में 73.6 सीटें जीता करती है, लेकिन आदिवासियों

[डा० राममनोहर लोहिया]

और हरिजनों के बीच में 79.8 यानी करीब करीब 80 प्रतिशत जगहें जीत जाया करती है। हरिजनों को और आदिवासियों को इसके ऊपर कुछ सोच विचार करना चाहिये। कब तक वह अपने निजी स्वार्थ और सीटों के लिए इस कांग्रेस के पिछलग्गू बने रहेंगे जब कि यह सरकार उनकी अवस्था के सुधारने में कुछ नहीं कर पाती? अकाल का सबसे ज्यादा शिकार उन्हीं को बनना पड़ता है। जब बस्तर में गोली चलती है तब आदिवासी मरते हैं, जब बांदा में गोली चलती है तो हरिजन मरते हैं क्योंकि बांदा में 23 आदिमियों की फेहरिस्त मिली है उनमें से करीब करीब 18 या 19 हरिजन हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में इस स्थिति को पलटना अगर चाहते हैं तो इत पर भी ध्यान दें। जहां इनकी मस्त हाजिर जवाब की बात में कह रहा हूं, जहां मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि सब और झूठ की दीवार बिलकुल टूट चुकी है, वहां अकाल का मानला कितना खतरनाक रहा है? उसी के सबब से आन्दोलन भी हुए। अकाल में मैं अधिक नहीं कह सकता कि हर साल कितने आदमी मरे होंगे लेकिन हर साल करीब 45 लाख आदमी अपने देश में जितने मरने चाहिए उससे ज्यादा मरते हैं। यानो जो यूरोप में मरने की गति है उसको अगर देखा जाय तो उसकी तुलना में 45 लाख आदमी ज्यादा मरते हैं। एक मानी में कहा जाय तो वह सब के सब कम खाये या बिन खाये मरते हैं। लेकिन कम से कम 7 या 6 लाख आदमी ऐसे जा मरे पक्के तौर से कहना है बिल खाये मर जाते हैं। कम खाने की बात मैं नहीं करता हूं और उसी के साथ साथ आप जानते हैं कुछ महामारियां होती हैं और वह महामारियां पानी की वजह से ज्यादा होती जाती हैं। इस साल 1966 में 20 वर्ष के बाद इन प्रधान मंत्री की हुकुमत में एक और बड़ा पग आगे सरकार गई है। अभी तक तो अकाल हुआ करता था अनाज का, सन् 54 में हुआ या और किसी वक्त में हुआ लेकिन इस वक्त पानी का भी अकाल हो गया।

पानी भी जंगह जगह नहीं मिला। पहले बम्बई तो खाली होने ही वाला था। इन्दौर और कहां कहां अठन्नी और रुपये में पानी बिका न जाने कितने इलाकों में, शायद 15 करोड़ आदिमियों के इलाके ऐसे हैं जहां पीने का पानी तक अच्छा नहीं मिलता है। और इस पानी के अकाल ने इस भोजन के अकाल ने ऐसी अवस्था पैदा कर दी है कि आप जानते हो, हैना और चेचक जिससे आदमी बिलकुल नहीं मरने चाहिए, हर साल दो चार लाख आदमी मर जाया करते हैं। मैंने कई दफा सुझाव दिया कि जिस तरह से सरकार ने विश्व स्वास्थ्य संघ के साथ मिल कर के सर्दी बखार यानो मलेरिया के खिलाफ आन्दोलन किया उसी तरह से विश्व स्वास्थ्य संघ को सहायता लेकर के शीतला और हैजे को अपने देश से निर्मूल करना चाहिए। उस वक्त हमेशा मुझे मन्त्रियों से जवाब मिला है कि अपने पैरों पर खड़े रहो ये वित्त मंत्री साहब जब बयान देते हैं तो यही बताने हैं कि मैं जमनी गया, इतनी भीख मिली। मैं इंग्लिस्तान गया तो इतनी भीख मिली, मैं रूस गया तो इतनी भीख मिली। जैसे कोई भिखमंगा भीख मांग कर लाये और फिर मुनाए कि उसे कहां कहां कितनी भीख मिली। लेकिन शीतला और हैजे को खत्म करने के लिये यह सरकार विश्व स्वास्थ्य संघ की मदद लेने को तैयार नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कोई गैर-कंग्रेसी सरकार किसी सूबे में बने, उसका पहला फर्ज होता चाहिये कि वह विश्व स्वास्थ्य संघ को न्योता दे और उनकी सहायता ले कर कम से कम अपने इलाके से इन दोनों महामारियों को खत्म करे।

सोचने का ढंग कितना हमारा बिगड़ गया है। अगर फसल अच्छी हो तो किसकी ज़िम्मेदारी और बुरी हो तो किसकी ज़िम्मेदारी। फसल जब बुरी होती है तो कहा जाता है कि पानी नहीं बरसा, इन्द्र महाराज ने गुस्सा

दिखाया, उनकी कोप-दृष्टि रही और अगर फसल अच्छी हो गई और खाने को मिल गया तो इन्द्रा जी का चमत्कार। इस तरह से सोच-विचार से देश बनने वाला नहीं है। सोच अगर ईमानदार होती है तभी समझ में आती है, वेईमान समझ के आधार पर कभी भी अच्छी सोच नहीं आ सकती और इसी लिये मुझे मोटे तौर से कहना है कि इस सरकार में शब्दों के महाजाल में हेकड़ी और निर्लज्जता आ गई है। ये भुखमरी नहीं कहना चाहेंगे, कहेंगे स्वास्थ्य हानि, भुखमरी से नहीं मरा करते, स्वास्थ्य हानि से मरा करते हैं। इसी तरह राज्यों में लाठी-मार कभी नहीं हुआ करता, वहां लाठी प्रदर्शन हुआ करता है। आप कब तक इन शब्दों की दुनिया में घोखा देते रहोगे, कब तक किसी आदमी को भुला सकते हो, क्योंकि अब यह बात बिल्कुल साफ हो चुकी है और खास तौर से 1966 के कांडों के बाद जो नतीजे निकल रहे हैं, उन को देखते हुए जनता दोनों रास्तों पर चलेगी, अन्याय से लड़ती रहेगी प्रतिकार करेगी, चुनाव के लिये तैयारी करती रहेगी, वंद करेगी, हड़ताल करेगी, सरकार का चलना नामुकिन करेगी और कोई आदमी अगर कहता है कि जनतंत्र में खाली वोट के जारिये सरकार हटाई जाय, क्यों यह काम करते हो, तो मैं कहूंगा कि मान लो 1967 का चुनाव हो जाय, फिर दूसरा चुनाव कब होगा—पांच साल बाद और अगस्त, 1967 में फिर किसी इलाके में अकाल हो, पानी का अकाल हो अगर उस वक्त हम लोग कुछ कोशिश करने जायें और सरकार के आदमी कहें कि पांच साल बाद इस का इलाज दूँगे, अभी नहीं तो इस का क्या अर्थ है, यह जनतंत्र का मखौल नहीं तो क्या है। जब कभी कोई अन्याय होता है, तो उस अन्याय का मुकाबला उसी वक्त करना पड़ता है,

यह जनतंत्र की पहली शर्त है। इस लिये लोग उन दोनों रास्तों पर चलते चलेंगे।

मैं इधर-उधर की फजूल बहस में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से लोग अपने ख्याल से मेरे ऊपर हिंसा किये जाने के आरोप लगाया करते हैं। उसकी बहस और जगह हो जाया करेगी, लेकिन मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जनता ऊब गई है और ऊबने के कारण कहीं कहीं बुरी बात कहने लगी है। बंगाल, बस्तर, बांदा, ये तीन बड़े कांड हुए हैं, छोटे छोटे कांड तो बीसियों हुए होंगे। बंगाल में 30-40 आदम मरे, किस तरह से मरे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 50 मरे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह पचास कह रहे हैं। वैसे देखा जाए तो और भी हो सकते हैं। बस्तर में न जाने कितने मरे, तीस-चालिस पचास, उसी तरह से बांदा में हुआ, कहीं कहीं तो यह संख्या 60 तक पहुँच जाती है। फिर लोग हम से कहा करते हैं कि तुम हल्ला मचाते हो, लेकिन कर क्या पाते हो, क्या बिगाड़ पाते हो। उस मुख्य मंत्री का क्या बिगड़ पाये, उस मजिस्ट्रेट का, पुलिस सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट का, जिस ने यह कारनामा किया था, क्या कर सके। इस का जवाब हमारे लिये इतना जरूरी हो जाता है, क्योंकि जनता के मन में यह भ्रान्ति जम गई है कि कोई भी पुलिस वाला कितना भी कत्ल और अत्याचार करे, जुल्म करता रहे, कोई भी मजिस्ट्रेट कितनी भी मनमानी और स्वेच्छाचारिता करता रहे कोई भी मंत्री कितनी ज्यादा लूटखसोट और जुल्म करता रहे, उसका इलाज कुछ नहीं निकल पाता। ये विरोधी लोग कुछ असल तक चिलाते हैं, कुछ बातें अखबारों से जनता

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

में फैलती हैं, लेकिन फिर वे बात शान्त हो जाया करती हैं। तो मुझे कहना है कि इस का जबाब हम लोगों को नहीं बल्कि सारे देश को ढूँढना है। अगर देश की जनता में आजाकारिता की आदत पड़ गई हो तो, सम्भाषित महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि किसी भी सरकार का सब से बड़ा मित्र होता है देश की जनता की आजाकारिता, जो हुक्म आया, उसको फौरन मान लिया। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत की जनता को आजाकारिता की आदत को खत्म कर के एक नई आदत रखनी चाहिये, जो कोई हुक्म आये, उसको बाचों, परखो, और अगर अन्याय है तो उसके साथ लड़ो, उसका मुकाबला करो, तभी अपने देश को अच्छा बना पाओगे।

मैं जानता हूँ कि इन बातों के होते हुए विदेश नीति का अक्सर उधर उधर जिक्र कर देते हैं, क्योंकि उस में अखबारों के जरिये प्रचार करने का मौका मिलता है। देश में हम लोग बहुत बुरे हैं, लेकिन परदेश में तो अच्छे हैं। अभी अक्तूबर में तीनों का शिखर सम्मेलन होने जा रहा है। सम्मेलन होगा, तसवीरें छपेंगी, लोग समझेंगे कि चलो कोई बात नहीं, भूखे मरते हैं तो कोई बात नहीं, प्यासे मरते हैं तो कोई बात नहीं, कम से कम बाहर तो शांतिशोक है। इस निपेक्षता की नीति के क्या नतीजे निकले, हैं, किस तरह से यह निपेक्षता की नीति चली है, इस लिये कुछ छोटी छोटी बातों को जानना जरूरी है। पहली बात तो यह है कि—गंगा गये, गंगा नाथ, जमना गये-जमना नाथ। वाशिंगटन गये तो अमरीका मित्र, मास्को गए तो रूस मित्र। मैं नहीं जानता कि किसी और देश की निपेक्षता का क्या मतलब होता है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी की अभी पिछली विदेश यात्रा ने बिलकुल साबित कर दिया है

कि—गंगा गये तो गंगा दास, जमना गये तो जमना दास। यह है इनकी निपेक्षता की नीति। इस के अलावा तीनों का जो शिखर सम्मेलन

श्री कमल नयन बजाज (वर्धा) : गंगा जमना मिल जाती हैं।

श्री कृ० चं० शर्मा : बनारस में गंगा जमना मिल जाती हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है तो रूस और अमरीका को मिलाओ। शर्मा जी, फिर सबसे बड़ा ताज दुनिया का आपके सिर पर रखा जायगा।

शिखर सम्मेलन कितनी अड़चने अभी से पैदा कर चुका है, उस पर आप ध्यान दें। मैं इस सदन को चेतावनी दे देना चाहता हूँ कि न जाने कितने देशों में अभी से इस सम्मेलन और इस के करनेवालों के खिलाफ जहर उगला जा रहा है। लोग कहते हैं कि ये कहां से तीस-मारखां बन बैठे, इन को कब, किसने नेता बनाया था। ये बातें लंका में हो रही हैं, हिन्द-एशिया में हो रही हैं, अल्जीरिया में हो रही हैं। न जाने कितने देशों के नेताओं को इस पर उज्र हुआ है कि ये तीन लोग किस तरह से नेता बन बैठे।

इस के अलावा इनकी निपेक्षता की नीति की एक और बात, बड़े, सदेम की बात आप को बताऊँ। खाली उस तरफ के लोगों को नहीं, बल्कि इस तरफ के लोगों को भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद भारत के दिमाग पर भी उस का कुछ असर पड़े। इस वक्त जो सबसे बड़ी घटना पूर्वी प्रदेश में हो रही है, हमारे पड़ोस में, पूर्वी बंगाल में जो इतना जबरदस्त जनता का

आन्दोलन हो रहा है उस पर यहां के लोगों की राय नहीं बनती है। इधर उधर चले जायेंगे लेकिन उस पर विचार नहीं करेंगे। अगर निपेक्षता का यह मतलब होता है, तो असलियत से हटकर किसी तरह अपने मन को भूलावा देते रहा जाय, तो इस निपेक्षता को जितना जल्द हो, उखाड़ कर फेंक देना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : आपका समय हो गया है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे पांच मिनट और दीजिये ।

पूर्वी बंगाल की बात सामने नहीं आ पाती। वह हमारा पड़ोसी है। वहां पर सैकड़ों आदिमियों को गोली के घाट उतारा जा चुका है। जिस तरह से ये बांदा, पश्चिमी बंगाल और बस्तर में लोगों को गोली के घाट उतारा गया है, वहां पर भी एक लाख के करीब लोग जेलखानों में बन्द हैं। वहां के आवासीय लोग के नेता शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान ने जो पुस्तिका छपाई है, वह मेरे पास किसी तरह से आ चुकी है। उनकी मांगों को मैंने पढ़ा है। उस से पता चलता है कि वहां भी जनता अंगड़ाई ले चुकी है। हो सकता है कि ताशकन्द समझौते का लोग जिक्र करें क्योंकि उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि किसी भी देश को दूसरे देश के अन्दरूनी मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिये। ये सब शर्तें सरकारों के लिए हुआ करती हैं। लेकिन मुझे डर है कि इस भारत सरकार ने अपने प्रेस इत्तिला ब्यूरी की तरफ से अखबारों को तथा दूसरे जरूरतों से जनता को यह समझाया है कि तुम पूर्वी बंगाल के मामले में दखल मत देना, उनकी तरफ ज्यादा हमदर्दी मत दिखाना। अगर ऐसा हुआ है और मेरा विश्वास है कि यह हुआ है तब किसी भी तरह की एक दूसरे के प्रति हमदर्दी नहीं रह जाती है

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तीन चार मिनट में मैं खत्म किये देता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि जितना समय उचित था वह मैंने दे दिया है। और भी माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं। अब आप खत्म करें। एक मिनट और ले लें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह कहा गया है कि हमारा घर फूटा है। हमारा घर बना ही नहीं फूट कहां से गया? हम अपना घर बना रहे हैं। वही दो रास्ते हैं एक तो हड़ताल का और बन्द का और दूसरा चुनाव का रास्ता। वोटों की बात चुनावों को लेकर की जाती है। आप याद रखें कि जितने वोट थे उन में से केवल 23 वोट इनको मिले हैं, 77 वोट इनको नहीं मिले हैं। पचास वोट घर पर रहे हैं। 27 वोट इनके खिलाफ गये हैं। आखिर किसी न किसी दिन इनको जाना होगा। किसी न किसी दिन इनका यह हाल बन कर रहेगा।

इस वक्त मैं ज्यादा कहने की स्थिति में नहीं हूँ क्योंकि वक्त नहीं है। ये तो शान्ति के पैगम्बर हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि एक एक कदम पर इन्होंने उलटी बात करने का फैसला किया है। जब अवमूल्यन हुआ और दाम बढ़े तो सब से पहले इनके होटलों में और विदेशी पोस्ट में दाम बढ़े और हवाई जहाजों में इन्होंने अपने दाम बढ़ाये। फिर भी ये कहते हैं कि दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी, दाम बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। सिर्फ अपने बल के ऊपर आप कह देती हैं कि दाम नहीं बढ़े आप इस तरह से कहते हैं कि जनता एक तरीका बना ले कि इनके हवाई जहाजों को जाकर आग लगा दे क्योंकि ये बार बार कहते हैं कि जो व्यापारी अपने माल के दाम बढ़ायेंगे उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई आप करेंगे। आप जानती हैं कि यहीं पर दिल्ली शहर में चार पांच लाख आदमी झुग्गियों में रहते हैं। आठ लाख आदमी गैर-कानूनी बस्तियों में रहते हैं जिन्होंने पैसा देकर अपनी जमीन

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

खरीदी हैं और उनको निकालने की कोशिश हो रही है। दिल्ली शहर उन्हीं के सहारे बनाया गया है। जब दिल्ली शहर बसाना था तब तो उनको बुला लिया था अब उनको उजाड़ने की कोशिश चल रही है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

आखिरी बात उसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप दुनिया को जो कहते हैं कि किराया मत बढ़ाओ लेकिन खुद जो सरकारी इमारतें होती हैं या निगम की इमारतें होती हैं क्या यह सही नहीं है कि कि सब से पहले ये हज़रत खुद अपना किराया बढ़ाते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस वक्त इससे ज्यादा बड़ी बेईमानी और देश में कोई नहीं हो सकती है। अब वक्त आ गया है चाहे अब लोग अपनी जनसंख्या के आधार पर जो भी कह दिया करते हों कि खाली चुनाव ही एक तरीका है लेकिन उसके साथ दूसरे तरीके भी हैं जिनको हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जानती है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता अंगड़ाई लिया करती है और वह तरीका चल रहा है। इसलिये नहीं चल रहा है कि चुनाव में जाना है, चुनाव जीतना है। मैंने कहा है कि 1966 का साल अकाल का साल रहा है, अवमूल्यन और रुपये की घिसाई का साल रहा है। इस साल यह भी पता चलता है कि यह सरकार भूमि हरण की सरकार है, इस साल पानी का अकाल, रोटी का अकाल रहा है। उसके साथ साथ अवमूल्यन हुआ है। जो कुछ भी जनता की तरफ से अंगड़ाई हो रही है, अंगड़ाई ली जा रही है उसके बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि ये राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ कुछ नहीं करती हैं, यह जो जनता अंगड़ाई ले रही है।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना): संसदीय जीवन में और संसदीय प्रथा में यह आवश्यक है और विरोधी दलों को इसकी स्वीकृति प्राप्त है कि वे अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव सरकार

के खिलाफ लायें और किसी हद तक यह बात ठीक भी है। इसका कारण यह है कि इससे सारे देश के लोगों को इस बात का एहसास होता है कि वे इस बात को समझे कि विरोधी दल कितना जिम्मेदार है, उसका कितना बड़ा दायित्व है और उस दायित्व के निर्वाह के प्रति वह कितना जागरूक है। लेकिन आप देखें कि सारा देश इस बात को समझता है कि विरोधी दल का केवल एक दायित्व है, केवल एक जिम्मेदारी है कि उनकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, कोई दायित्व नहीं है, विरोधी दल का केवल एक सिद्धान्त है कि उसका कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं है, विरोधी दल का केवल एक गुण है कि कोई गुण नहीं है और वह इसलिए कि विरोधी दल तमाम विभिन्न विचारधाराओं में बंटे हुए हैं। वह दिन प्रजातन्त्र के लिए और भारत भूमि के लिए बड़ा श्रेष्ठतम दिन होगा जिस दिन दो ही दल इस देश में होंगे और तब जो दल विरोधी दल होगा वह दायित्व की बात करेगा जिम्मेदारी की बात करेगा और इस प्रकार विरोधभ्रम उसमें नहीं होगा। विरोधी दल का यह भी काम है कि आलोचना, कटु आलोचना, भर्त्सना करने के साथ साथ एक मार्गदर्शन भी दे और जनता को बताये कि हमने ये आल्टरनेटिव स्टैप्स गवर्नमेंट को बताये थे जिनका उसने पालन नहीं किया। सरकार भी वही उत्तम होती है कि जो राय, कोई अच्छी बात देश के विकास और उन्नति के लिए यदि विरोधी दल वालों की तरफ से आती है, उसे नतमस्तक होकर स्वीकार कर लेती है।

लेकिन आप देखें कि अभी अभी लोहिया जी ने कुछ बातें कही हैं, कुछ चेतावनी भी दी है और कुछ विद्रोह की बात भी कही है। दो रास्ते उन्होंने बताये हैं। एक चुनाव का और दूसरा विद्रोह का। इससे आप समझ सकते हैं कि उनका मंशा क्या थी उनकी मनोवृत्ति क्या थी और वे चाहते क्या हैं। जब वह यह

कहते हैं कि वह इस देश में हर घर को ऐसा देखना चाहते हैं जिसमें चिमनी लगी हो, धुआँ ऊपर से निकले और हमारी महिलाओं की आँखें खराब न हों तो उनकी यह बात मुझे स्वीकार्य है। जब वह कहते हैं कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हो कि शीतलामा और चंचक के सम्बन्ध में स्वास्थ्य संघ को निमंत्रण दिया जाए तो उनकी यह बात भी मुझे स्वीकार्य है। निश्चित रूप से मुझे ये बातें उनकी स्वीकार्य हैं। ऐसा होना भी चाहिए। लेकिन ये जो अच्छी-अच्छी बातें जितनी हैं, यह जो अच्छी बातों के बारे में आप परामर्श देते हैं ये तभी कार्यान्वित हो सकती हैं जब आप विद्रोह की ज्वाला इस देश में न भड़कायें। यदि आप विद्रोह की ज्वाला पर इस देश को चलाना चाहें और साथ साथ आप यह कहें कि हमारा विश्वास प्रजातन्त्र में है, हमारी आस्था प्रजातन्त्र में है, हमारी आस्था संसदीय प्रणाली में है, तो ये दोनों बातें साथ साथ कैसे चल सकती हैं। इस वास्ते आपको विद्रोह के रास्ते से हटना होगा। यह कैसे हो सकता है कि एक तरफ तो आप प्रजातन्त्र के रास्ते पर चल कर चुनाव की बात करें और दूसरी तरफ विद्रोह की बात करें।

हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि इस देश में ऐसी स्थिति हो जिसको अकाल की स्थिति कहा जा सकता हो। यदि कहीं खाने की चीजों की कमी है, अनाज की कमी है तो परामर्श करके, सरकार से कह कर आप वहाँ अनाज पहुंचवायें। वहाँ अनाज पहुंचाया भी जा सकता है। जहाँ अधिक है वहाँ से जहाँ पर कम है, उन स्थानों को अनाज पहुंचाया जा सकता है और उसकी मांग भी की जा सकती है। लेकिन विरोधी दल के लोग और विशेषकर लोहिया जी के दल के लोग और उस दल के साथ साथ कम्युनिस्ट दल के लोग बन्द, घेरा डालो, लूटो, मारो, शस्त्रागारों को लूट लो सचिवालयों में घुस जाओ, जलाओ, सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति का ध्वंस करो, विनाश करो, के नारे लगाते हैं, इसका प्रचार करते हैं।

आप सोच सकते हैं कि यदि इस रास्ते पर हम लोग गए तो कहां रहेगा प्रजातन्त्र और कहां रहेगी यह संसदीय प्रणाली और कहां रहेगी यह सार्वभौमिक सत्ता, कहां रहेगी यह जनता की प्रभुसत्ता और कहां रहेगा यह चुनाव। तब यह संसद् तो रह ही नहीं सकती है। फिर तो एक भयंकर स्थिति देश के सामने पैदा हो जाएगी, एक विभीषिकापूर्ण स्थिति देश में पैदा हो जाएगी, देश में खून खराबा होगा, ध्वंस होगा, बरबादी होगी और उसके बाद आ जाएगा फैसिज्म जिस प्रवृत्ति के प्रतीक हैं श्री लोहिया जी। यह उनका कहना ठीक हो सकता है कि हम लोग क्या कर सकते हैं क्योंकि हमारी संख्या बहुत कम है। टुटखूट मिला करके ग्यारह आदमी उनकी पार्टी के यहां हैं। न जाने कैसे जोड़ लगा लिया है और ग्यारह बना दिया है जबकि उनकी टिकट पर भी इन में से कुछ चुन कर नहीं आए थे। लोहिया जी ने क्रान्ति की बात कही है और वह सुन्दर बात भी हो सकती है, एक सुन्दर क्रान्ति भी हो सकती है, वैचारिक क्रान्ति भी हो सकती है। लेकिन जिस क्रान्ति का नारा वह देते हैं, उस क्रान्ति में खून खराबे के लक्षण ही दिखाई देते हैं।

17 hrs.

विद्रोह और ध्वंस की कल्पना उसमें आती है, जिससे प्रजातन्त्र की जड़ें हिल जायेंगी आज इस बात को आप समझें कि उन्होंने कहा कि मस्त हाजिर जवाबी है। मखौल किया उन्होंने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के निर्णयों का। स्पष्ट देखिये कि हमारे दल ने, जो सरकार ने संचालन का दायित्व लिये हुए है और राष्ट्र के प्रति दायित्व निर्वाह करने का जिम्मेदार है, कोई बात छिपाई नहीं है। डंके की चोट पर हम अपनी कमजोरियों को बतलाते हैं। क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि हमने कहा कि अनाज की कमी है, क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि हमने कहा कि हमारी प्लैनिंग में जो योजना के पीछे प्रयोजन था उसमें कमी आ गई, क्या हमने यह नहीं कहा कि प्रति व्यक्ति आय जितनी...

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

बढ़नी चाहिये थी उतनी नहीं बढ़ी है, क्या हमने यह यह नहीं कहा कि राष्ट्रीय आय जो 30 प्रतिशत बढ़नी चाहिये थी वह 14 प्रतिशत ही बढ़ी है।

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण कल जारी रखेंगे।

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 3, 1966/Sravana 12, 1888 (Saka)